

Telegraphic—Foreign News.

PARIS, June 1.—The Committee of Thirty have completed their examination of the public powers bill, and agreed to report in favor of its passage, with amendments, the most important of which are as follows: That an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers may be demanded during prorogation by a third of the members of each house, instead of one-half as originally provided; that war cannot be declared by the Executive without the assent of the Chambers. The first amendment is opposed by the Government.

BERLIN, June 1.—The Official Gazette, commenting on the Earl of Derby's statement in the British House of Lords, yesterday, admits that the increase of the French army created a certain amount of uneasiness, which was not attended, however, with warlike resolves or deliberation in Germany. The idea of requesting France to reduce her forces or discontinue her military organization was never entertained or in any way mentioned.

PARIS, June 2.—Duke DeAndifferet Pasquier, yesterday, was re-elected President of the Assembly. The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were also re-elected.

LONDON, June 2.—A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society, comprising Sir T. Bayly, P. Taylor, Corbett, Pease, Kinnairs and Evelyn Ashley, all members of Parliament, yesterday evening, presented a memorial to Lord Derby, urging on the Government the duty of taking decisive steps by way of friendly mediation to bring about an equitable termination of the war in Cuba and the abolition of the slave trade. Mr. Ashley said, as the United States had relinquished the idea of annexing Cuba, its good offices might be relied on to support this movement. Others of the delegation called attention to the atrocities in the coolie traffic. Lord Derby replied, that the Government had no right to interfere in the coolie question. An assertion made by the memorialists, that the Cuban war was fast culminating in favor of the insurgents, was at least premature. He did not think Spain would view any proposal of mediation favorably; she would, doubtless, first answer: "We must first finish the Carlists, then we shall have all our forces disposable for finishing the war in Cuba." At the same time, continued Lord Derby, the British Government would be very glad to avail itself of any prospect that was offered of putting an end to the existing state of things in Cuba. The emancipation of the slaves would no doubt sooner or later be accomplished. Slave-owners are aware of this, and are only fighting for a continuance of the present system. He believed that emancipation could not be accomplished by itself, but must form part of a complete scheme for the pacification of the island. The present time, therefore, was not favorable for British interference. He believed the United States had no desire to annex Cuba, but at the same time, the American Government and people would receive any attempt of England to interfere between Spain and Cuba with considerable suspicion, and be apt to put a wrong construction upon it.

The Times, in its money article, says, in regard to the recent failures, that rumors which prevailed for some days previous to yesterday's announcement, may and probably have been the salvation of many, who set to work vigorously curtailing their liabilities and increasing their cash balances. The news characterizes the Times' comparison of the present failures to that of Overend, Gurney & Co., as a gross exaggeration.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—The bark Maud Helen, from Dobby, arrived at Belfast, yesterday, in a damaged condition, having been in collision with icebergs.

LONDON, June 2.—The Junia is here; the Alaska sailed.

Telegraphic—American News.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York met this afternoon, at the new Masonic Temple, Grand Master Elwood E. Thorn presiding. Proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Brother Schoonmaker. Grand Master Thorn delivered an address, in which he alluded to the elevation of the Prince of Wales to the Grand Master's chair of England; to the erection of a Masonic temple in Italy, at the dedication of which Menotti Garibaldi, who had been initiated in Tompkins Lodge of New York, officiated. Speaking of the dedication of the new temple, he congratulated the craft on the fine building they now own, and their flourishing prospects. Then feelingly alluded to the death of Past Grand Masters John H. Anthony, who died in October last; Read, of Pennsylvania; L. H. Scott, of Pennsylvania; McGibbin, of Maryland, and Grand Master Wilson, of Canada. Fourteen new lodges were installed during the year. He expressed his approval of the greater part of the proposed amendments to the constitution, and closed his address with a list of decisions given throughout the year. The address was referred to a special committee. The annual report of the Grand Secretary was presented, showing that during the year 4,899 brethren were initiated, and 1,165 affiliated; total number of members, May 1, was 81,893. The Grand Treasurer reported the receipts of the year as \$99,932, and the expenditures 98,401. The trustees of the hall and asylum fund reported receipts of the year \$303,529, and expenditures \$301,492. The general statement is as follows: Real estate and buildings, \$1,098,682; furniture, \$32,791; expenses \$147,172; total \$1,278,645. There is a debt against this amount of \$540,390. A number of distinguished visitors were then introduced and received with proper honors. Among them the Grand Masters of Nova Scotia, New Jersey and Vermont. On motion, the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was recognized. After the appointment of standing committees, the Grand Lodge adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Grand Master Thorn, to-night, was visited by nearly all the distinguished Masons from abroad; among them the Grand Masters of Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware and Rhode Island; the Deputy Grand Masters of Arkansas, the Grand Secretary of Quebec, R. W. G. Blackie, P. G. W. of Scotland; Richard S. Baker, Grand Steward of England, and others. The Palestine Commandery entertains St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia, at a grand banquet.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 1.—A despatch from Mahony City confirms the report

that some of the miners had gone to work at one of the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at that place this morning, at the reduced rate of wages offered by the coal companies. A despatch from Trenton, this afternoon, states that the men also reported for work, this morning, at the East Franklin collieries, near that town, at the reduced wages offered. Several furnaces that have long been idle will resume work soon, and the prospects for business generally are brightening, and a decided improvement in the coal and iron trade will probably soon develop itself.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The dedicatory ceremonies of the new Masonic Temple, in this city, began this morning with a procession of Masons, which was probably the largest and most imposing and important civic display yet witnessed here. In all directions along Broadway, Fifth avenue and the principal streets, near these leading thoroughfares, flags and bunting were hung to the breeze; everything indicated a gala day. As the time for the procession to move came on, the streets, windows and door-steps of houses on the line of march were filled with people. Twenty-six divisions, into which the participants in the procession had been divided, took up their places in admirable order and with military promptitude in the various streets, beginning with 9th and ending with 19th, abutting on Fifth avenue; the right of each division resting, in each case, on the avenue.

The laborers employed by the New York Board of Public Works on the boulevards struck, yesterday, on account of the reduction of their wages. The Union Pacific Railroad has declared one-and-a-quarter dividend in six months, for the quarter ending June 30, 1875.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The Norwegian bark Holmestrand, Captain Boe, from Holmestrand, Norway, arrived here last night, reports May 8, fell in with the Norwegian bark Constantine, Captain Johannsen, of Frederikshold, Norway, from Norway for Quebec, in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak May 6, during a severestorm. The Holmestrand succeeded in saving the Constantine's captain and crew, fourteen in number, bringing them to this port.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2.—During a game of base ball, at the Buckeye grounds, yesterday, an old shed fell, with 100 men and boys; most of the party more or less bruised and several severely injured.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The assignees of the People's Savings Institution, which failed last winter for several hundred thousand dollars, has sued the Board of Directors. The Southern Presbyterian Assembly adjourned sine die at midnight. Nothing notable in the closing proceedings.

GALVESTON, June 2.—In the Civil Rights case, in the United States District Court, yesterday, against the manager, Greenwald, of the Opera House, the Judge decided that the demurrer be sustained, and the indictment quashed, on the ground of the Act being unconstitutional, and the indictment not alleging that the complainant was a citizen of the United States. It is thought other cases will be decided in a similar manner.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Aggregate value of distillery property seized yesterday, \$125,000. The President has appointed Barbour Lewis Appraiser of Merchandise at Memphis. The President had another consultation with the Indians today; no result.

Probabilities.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, South and West winds, stationary or lower temperature, except higher on the South Atlantic coast, and partly cloudy weather, with local rains near the Gulf coast.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—A heavy rain washed several bridges; night trains delayed; a freight train on the Bellefontaine Road went into a culvert; conductor, engineer and fireman drowned and eight cars wrecked.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—The Legislature met to-day; great excitement; twelve Senators elected qualified; John Sanborn elected President of the Senate, receiving 7 Democratic votes; Republicans declined to vote. Five Republicans then withdrew in a body. The Senate then completed the organization under Democratic auspices. The succeeding Senators met elsewhere, and made a temporary organization. The House is balloting for Speaker. The entrances to the Capitol are guarded by police.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom have been intrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton crop report, made up from returns of various exchanges for the month of May, report: Department of Louisiana—51 letters from 31 Parishes report increase in acreage of four per cent.; weather cool, but on the whole very favorable; crop about early as last year, and stand very good; labor about same number, but more efficient than former years, and present condition of crop very favorable. There are no commercial fertilizers in use; there is considerable increase in acreage of corn and small grain. Mississippi—47 letters from 26 Counties give an increase in area planted in cotton of 3 per cent.; weather generally favorable—more so than last year; stand good, notwithstanding cold spring, of which there is general complaint; crop said to be earlier by a week or ten days than last year; labor more efficient, with no noticeable change in numbers; no commercial fertilizers used in corn and small grains over last year.

ARKANSAS—23 Counties show an increase acreage of about 3 per cent.; weather been more favorable than last year; lands been very well prepared; owing to cold spell at beginning this month, plants are very small, but stand being good and fields clear of grass, prospects more favorable than last year; no fertilizers been used in this State; labor, both white and black, reported as better than ever was; an increase in acreage of corn and small grain is reported. Nashville, Department of Middle Tennessee—There is decrease in acreage of 15 per cent.; weather favorable and stands better than last season; crop will be no later than last year; supply labor ample and generally working better; more fertilizers been used and condition of crop favorable.

NORTH ALABAMA—acreage decreased 7 per cent.; comparative condition weather,

crop, etc., will be same as reported above for Middle Tennessee. Wilmington Department—area planted in cotton has increased about 5 per cent.; weather compares favorably with last year, though planting is delayed somewhat by cold spring; there is no appreciable difference in time of planting; a fair average stand has been obtained and condition reported an average; labor is represented as more efficient, and the use of fertilizers increased about 20 per cent. Charleston, Department of South Carolina—83 replies received, showing average decrease in area planted in cotton of 1 per cent.; weather reported somewhat less favorable than last year; stand and condition represented good; labor about same as last year; use of fertilizers increased 6 1/2 per cent. Augusta, Department of Georgia—area land planted in cotton said to be about as that of last year; weather having been unfavorable for planting but more favorable since its completion; good stands been generally obtained and condition universally reported good and promising; labor plentiful and satisfactory and fertilizers have increased about 25 per cent. Savannah, Department of Georgia—about same area cotton planted as last year; weather cold and raining until May; less favorable stand obtained; it is very generally represented as good, although backward, and two weeks later in the Southern portion of the State. The middle section is about same as last year; the condition said to be generally good; the plant small but healthy, showing a great improvement under the present fine weather; the use of commercial fertilizers has slightly increased; domestic manures have, however, been extensively used; little complaint made of the labor. Florida—There is slight increase in area of cotton, both in upland and sea island districts, over last year; weather unfavorable; stand fair average; condition generally good, though plant small and backward, owing to cold and wet weather.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET REPORTS. NEW YORK.—Cotton 14 1/2. Gold 161. Exchange—long 4.87 1/2; short 1.90. Cotton quiet; sales 442—uplands 16 1/2; Orleans 16 1/2. Futures opened quiet and steady: June 16 1/2-32; July 16 3/16-32; August 16 1/2-32; September 16 1/2-32; October 16 1/2-32; November 16 1/2-32; December 16 1/2-32; January 16 1/2-32; February 16 1/2-32; March 16 1/2-32; April 16 1/2-32; May 16 1/2-32. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE.—Cotton quiet—middling 15 1/2; gross receipts 94; exports coastwise 80; sales 95; spinners 105. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower—1.25@1.38. Corn weak—Southern white 84@85; yellow 81@82; Western mixed 81. Provisions higher but very quiet—mess pork 21.50@22.00. Shoulders 9 1/2@9 3/4. Coffee quiet and nominally unchanged.

BOSTON.—Cotton quiet—middling 16; net receipts 153; sales 510. PHILADELPHIA.—Cotton quiet—middling 16 1/2; net receipts 172; exports 473. AUGUSTA.—Cotton demand moderate—middling 15 1/2; net receipts 48; sales 152. MEMPHIS.—Cotton steady—middling 15; net receipts 54; shipments 76; sales 1,450.

NEW ORLEANS.—Cotton firm—middling 15 1/2; net receipts 162; gross 262; sales 1,000. CHARLESTON.—Cotton quiet—middling 15 1/2; exports coastwise 15; sales 100. WILMINGTON.—Cotton nominal—middling 15; net receipts 8; exports coastwise 108.

CINCINNATI.—Flour dull and lower—5.55@5.65. Corn dull and drooping—70@72. Pork quiet and steady. Lard steady. Bacon steady—shoulders 9 1/2@9 3/4. Whiskey firm and scarce—1.13. LOUISVILLE.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull—74@76 to arrive. Provisions stronger and improved demand. Pork 20.50. Bacon—shoulders 9 1/2; clear rib 12 1/2; clear 13 1/2. Lard—steam 15; tierce 15 1/2@15 3/4; keg 16 1/2@16 3/4. Whiskey 1.13. BAGGING FIRM—13 1/2@14.

SAVANNAH.—Cotton quiet and nominal—middling 15 1/2; net receipts 520; sales 442. NORFOLK.—Cotton quiet and steady—middling 15 1/2; net receipts 380; exports coastwise 275; sales 100. GALVESTON.—Cotton quiet—middling 14 1/2; net receipts 17; exports coastwise 36; sales 192.

MOBILE.—Cotton firm—middling 14 1/2@14 3/4; low middling 14 1/4@14 1/2; good ordinary 14; net receipts 19; exports coastwise 120; sales 1,000. ST. LOUIS.—Flour too unsettled to give quotations; generally lower. Corn higher—No. 2 mixed 64@65. Whiskey dull—1.17. Pork lower—20.50; small lots sold at 20.75. Bacon dull and only in limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal.

PARIS.—Rentes 60f. 15c. LIVERPOOL.—3 P. M.—Cotton firm—middling uplands 7 1/2; middling Orleans 8@8 1/2; sales 12,000, including 7,000 American; speculation and export 2,000; basis middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable June or July, 7 1/2; shipment new crop, basis middling uplands, nothing below low middling, 8; basis middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable July or August, 7 1/2; September, 7 1/2-16.

Charles L. Boehm, aged twenty-six, was fatally shot in New York, yesterday, by John Cowan, while attempting to prevent Cowan from assaulting a young woman. Cowan was arrested.

A written placard, demanding work for the unemployed, is being posted up throughout New Orleans.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—The Alert and the Discovery, two newly-commissioned vessels of the royal navy of England, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday, en route for the North Pole. The vessels have been fitted out with the greatest care, and the 112 officers and men who go out upon them were chosen with special reference to the arduous duty they will be called on to perform. The commander of the expedition is Captain Nares, late of the Challenger, an officer of great experience, who distinguished himself by his extraordinary sledge journeys during the Polar expedition of 1852-53, for which he volunteered as mate of the Resolute. The second officer of the Alert, Commander Markham, has also had some experience in Arctic exploration. The Discovery is commanded by Captain Stevenson, another good sailor, and most of the subordinate officers are men who have made themselves notable in some way. It is expected that the vessels can reach 82 degrees North latitude before wintering, and every exertion will be made to accomplish that task. From this point to the goal of the enterprise is computed to be in the near neighborhood of six hundred miles, and in traversing that distance dog sledges will be employed. The outfit and preparations for this portion of the frigid task are most costly and minute, and nothing is omitted that experience or science could suggest. The failures of Polar discovery were examined with great care and circumspection, and all the weak spots strengthened in the best possible manner. The plans and movements of Sir John Franklin, Capt. McClintock, Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes and other laborers in the frozen fields of the North were gleaned by competent harvesters, and each grain of wheat collected and used to the advantage of the present attempt to pierce the mysteries that surround the North Pole. It can thus be seen that the present British Polar expedition starts upon its mission fully equipped in all respects. The vessels are firm and staunch, the officers competent, the crew able. Will the Alert and the Discovery solve the question as to the North Pole and the sea by which it is surrounded? Will they breast those waves, which up to this time have never floated keel of ship? That is the point. It is well settled that the barrier to be overcome is not cold. That can be provided for. It is how to master distance in that portion of the globe immediately surrounding the pole at the North. That is the real work to be done. Thus far in the matter of Arctic explorations, the Americans hold an even hand with all other nations. Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes and other Americans pushed ahead on the icy path, until nature had put an insurmountable obstacle in their way. Morton and his companions declared they had a sight of an open water, which they believed to be the real Polar Sea. It may have been, the location and the latitude all favor the Morton programme. Thus matters stand at present. And now the British have entered the field for another effort. The operations of the Alert and the Discovery will be watched with great interest in all parts of the world, and in no country will their success be hailed with greater demonstrations of real pleasure than in the United States. The interests and advancements of science are of too cosmopolitan a character, to admit of national jealousy. They only stimulate national ambition in the proper direction. Good fortune attend the Alert and the Discovery in their wanderings toward the Pole.

The newspapers have been engaged this season in lauding that wonderful land, California. Immigration continues strikingly active. The month of March exhibited the greatest increase as well as the largest numbers then on record. The returns of April are now at hand, and a still further augmentation of both is shown. From the opening of the Pacific roads, in 1869, the number of passengers arriving at San Francisco has increased from 27,200 in 1869-70 to 63,300 in 1874-75; while the total by rail in that time has been 240,800, and the departures 124,700, leaving an addition to the population from this source of 106,100 persons. The arrivals during the past year have been 9,000 greater than in 1873-74, while the departures were less. Last month, however, 5,000 arrived by steamer and over 8,000 by rail, while the departures were but a little over 3,000, leaving a gain of over 10,000 people, which is by far the largest on record, while a still greater increase is looked for this month. The Baltimore Sun, from which we get these marvelous figures, remarks, in giving them, that there are a good many disappointed people, however, returning from California just at this time.

For the last ten years, the policy of the Federal Government has been to convert greenbacks into bonds. This, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, has led to financial ruin and industrial beggary. We must reverse the proceeding, and now convert a large portion of the bonds into greenbacks, by buying them up with new issues of the latter. The masses of the people are benefited by the legal tenders—only a few derive it from the bonds. More legal tenders and fewer bonds—more money without interest and less money at interest—is now the popular demand. The position taken by the inflationists in the last Congress is strengthened by the constant demand for more currency. During the month ending 31st May, applications were received for the organization of sixteen national banks, with an aggregate capital of more than \$2,000,000. Strange to say, the section which bitterly opposed any increase in the currency, is an applicant for the bulk of this additional capital. New England asks for \$1,500,000, and New York for nearly \$250,000 of the whole amount.

It may be that Brother Beecher is not unjustly accused by the New York press of levity and frivolity during the progress of the great Brooklyn carnival of scandal, and it may be, too, as some assert, that he is rather proud of the whole affair than otherwise; but simple charity for the weaknesses inseparable from human nature should prompt us to remember that it is not every Christian gentleman that, in addition to a splendid reputation as a minister of the Gospel, has succeeded in winning also that of a successful libertine.

SHERIDAN'S "BANDITTI."—In his series of Louisiana letters, Mr. Charles Nordhoff is answering several important questions, and setting at rest some very ugly and malicious slanders. His last communication to the New York Herald takes up the question of who are the murderers who have been represented in such formidable numbers in Sheridan's banditti reports. He chooses Natchitoches Parish, because it has become notorious as the most unruly one in the State, and he finds by reference to the official record, properly authenticated, that the murders in that parish between 1868 and 1875 number 41. Of these, there were 13 whites killed by whites, 13 colored men killed by negroes, 4 whites killed by colored men, and 3 colored men by whites; while the remainder were mostly murdered by persons unknown. There is no evidence that any of these murders arose from political causes, and though happening under Republican rule, only 1 of these 41 murderers was punished. But the abuse of the Executive pardoning power has kept pace with the failure to enforce the law. Between January, 1873, and March, 1874, Governor Kellogg pardoned 13 murderers and 6 men convicted of manslaughter; while over 60 convicted of other serious offences were also subjects of his clemency. Mr. Nordhoff concludes from all his observations, that "the only cause of disorder in the State lies in the corruption and inefficiency of the State and Parish Governments." What a commentary upon the long reign of oppression in Louisiana.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.—Schemes for securing rapid transit through the streets of New York have been agitating the newspapers (and possibly the public) of that city for several years. Slowly but surely the means for securing rapid transit have been multiplying, but their growth has been so slow that it scarcely attracted public attention. The provisions for rapid transit now in use consist of an elevated railroad three and a half miles long, of limited capacity, although it is well patronized, and an underground railway under Fourth avenue, running from the Grand Central depot at Forty-second street to Ninety-eighth street, a distance of over two miles. The latter is a fine and substantial work, consisting of one large central tunnel and two smaller tunnels, carrying altogether four tracks, upon which pass all the trains of three great railways. From Ninety-eighth to 116th street the railway passes through a viaduct, and the trains run between granite walls from ten to thirty feet above the street surface. The value of property along the line of the tunnel has been largely increased in value by the removal of the railroad out of both sight and hearing, but the price of the property opposite the blank stone walls of the viaduct is comparatively low. The tunnel openings have been made quite ornamental, and it is said that the central tunnel is far better ventilated than any of the tunnels of the London underground railways.

STAGNATION IN BUSINESS THE WORLD OVER.—It is poor consolation in adversity to know that we are not alone in our misery; such as it is, however, our iron manufacturers may take it to themselves. The depression of the iron trade is general throughout the world. The production of pig-iron in Scotland was less in 1874 than in any of the last twenty years. At one time there were only thirty-two furnaces blowing out of 132 erected, and the production was 400,000 tons less than in 1870. Russia, notwithstanding its activity in railroad building, imported only 5,221,000 pounds of rails, against 7,119,000 in 1873. In Prussia the large steel works of Krupp has discharged some thousand workmen, and the Borsig manufacture of engines at Berlin—the most extensive in Germany—has had to protect itself by taking a similar step. Last month the largest Austrian manufacture of engines, Sigl, dispensed with 2,000 hands, for the reason that it had neither orders nor sufficient working capital. The Government, however, in true Austrian fashion, remedied both misfortunes by advancing capital to the works, and by causing some of the railroads to give extensive orders for rolling stock.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CHARLESTON, June 1.—Judge Bryan presiding. The petition of Hope & Gyles for final discharge in bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Seabrook for final hearing on the 28th inst. In the petition of Butler, Broome & Co., of New York, for the involuntary bankruptcy of Austin & Shockley, it was ordered that the hearing of the matter be set for the next term of the District Court, which meets in Greenville in August next. In the petition of James N. Steele, for C. Jones, of the firm of Steele & Jones, to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt, it was ordered that the respondent, Jones, show cause, on the 15th instant, why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt. J. R. Lambson, of the firm of Lambson & Guy, was finally discharged in bankruptcy. In the case of the United States vs. James Maloney and James W. Heyward, convicted of conspiracy, and for falsely representing United States revenue officers, a motion for a new trial was made. After hearing argument from Mr. R. S. Tharin for the defendants and Mr. Stone for the United States, the Court refused to grant a new trial, and fixed the day of sentence for Thursday next.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York city, has in his keeping \$40,000, the proceeds of a sale of pictures sent by German and French artists, to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871. Before the pictures were sold, however, Mayor Medill sent word to Governor Morgan that the relief fund was sufficient to meet the wants of the sufferers, so Morgan had quietly and very properly kept the \$40,000 in his bank. The Chicago Relief Society now insist that this money shall be turned over to them, but Morgan does not see it, as the necessity has passed. As there is little doubt that another conflagration will occur at Chicago before long, ex-Governor Morgan is probably holding the money for the sufferers by the possible catastrophe. The money is perfectly safe in his hands, and the Chicago people had better let it stay there.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A colored girl, living on Dr. Kellar's plantation, aged about six years, was burnt to death last week. She was playing in the fire with a broom, which caught fire and immediately communicated the flames to her clothing. Before assistance could arrive, she was so fatally burnt that she died in great pain.—Abbeville Median.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, President and Acting Superintendent of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Western Railroad of Alabama, and has taken charge.

Onions are said to be the most wholesome spring diet one can put upon his bill of fare.

The New York papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Morgan, of Sumter, S. C.

Abbeville was settled by the French in 1756, and took its name from a town in France.

Mr. W. N. Blake, a prominent citizen of Greenwood, died a few days ago.

Mr. A. P. Wakefield, of Spartanburg, died on the 30th ult.

Auction Sales.

Sale for Foreclosure of Mortgage. SEIBELS & EZELL, Auc'trs. PURSUANT to authority on me conferred by John L. Neagle, in and by his deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, A. D. 1873, conveying to me as trustee the property hereinafter described for the purposes in said deed expressed, I will sell, at public sale, in front of the Court House in Columbia, S. C., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1875,

All and singular the BRIDGE of the Columbia Bridge Company, situated and being upon and across the Congaree River, opposite to the city of Columbia, with its piers, abutments and all other property, real or personal, belonging or incident thereto, together with all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges of the said Columbia Bridge Company incident and appertaining to the said bridge; and also four hundred and ninety-four shares of the Capital Stock of the said Columbia Bridge Company. L. D. CHILDS, Trustee. May 23

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

H. & S. BEARD, Auctioneers. Eben Butler against Thomas A. Garner. BY virtue of power to me given by Thomas A. Garner, by his deed sealed and delivered, to sell the property hereinafter described, and for him and in his name to execute proper titles to the purchaser or purchasers of the said premises, I hereby give notice that on the FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, I will sell, at public auction, in the city of Columbia, before the Court House, to the highest bidder, for cash,

All that PIECE, PARCEL and TRACT OF LAND, with buildings thereon, situate in the city of Columbia, and bounded as follows, to wit: East by Lincoln street, fronting thereon fifteen feet, more or less; North by lot now or formerly of estate of Robert N. Lewis, running thereon 208 feet, more or less; West by lot of Richard Young, and South by Howard School. May 16 mth EBEN BUTLER.

Wanted.

A GOOD NURSE, white or colored. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 44 East Plain street. June 31

\$20 Reward.

LOST, a pair of Lady's Stone Cameo L CUFF BUTTONS, contained in a box marked "Wm. Glaze, Jeweler," etc. The above reward will be paid if buttons are left at Union-Herald office. June 31

Ham and Eggs for Breakfast.

JUST received, ten tierces Davis' Diamond HAMS and ten barrels fresh EGGS and twenty tubs new grass BUTTER. All for sale cheaper than any other house in town, at June 3 HARDY SOLOMON'S.

SEED PEAS!

700 BUSHELS select SEED PEAS, for sale by June 1 J. A. HENDRIX & BRO.

For Sale.

A PAIR OF GREY HORSES, small size. Work well in double or single harness and under saddle. Will be sold together or separately. Apply at this office. May 9

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CICARS For 25 Cents, at PERRY & SLAWSON'S

To Rent.

THE premises belonging to the South Carolina University, known as STEWARD'S HALL, consisting of about three acres, more or less, with buildings thereon, will be let to the highest bidder. Proposals received by L. C. NORTHROP, of the Board of Trustees, at his Law Offices, Rooms No. 10 and 12, Southern Insurance Building. May 28

CHEROKEE SPRINGS,

SPARTANBURG, S. C. WATER ALTERNATIVE and Tonic; Climate dry, bracing and healthful. Every attention paid to guests.

REFERENCES IN COLUMBIA.—Maj. D. B. Miller, A. Palmer, Col. Jos. Daniel Pope, Prof. L. Platts and S. J. Perry.

WILL OPEN JUNE 15.

PACKS meet visitors at Spartanburg C. H. JOHN B. BLACK, Resident Manager. June 1 mo

The Charleston Hotel.

WILL not be closed this Summer. All Guests patronizing us during the Summer and Fall months, and remaining a week or more, will be allowed a reasonable discount—except occupants of rooms on the first or parlor floor. The attention of the Country Merchants is respectfully called to this notice. May 28 6mos

Davis' Diamond Hams.

A FULL supply of these choice HAMS just received and for sale by April 16 JOHN AGNEW & SON.