

Foreign Affairs

LONDON, February 2.—The discussion of the Alabama claims becomes more vehement as the assembling of Parliament approaches. All organs of public opinion seem with hostile comment. The Advertiser says Chief Justice Cockburn will withdraw from the board, and that the Government will repudiate the treaty is assumed. The repudiation of the treaty of Ghent, by the United States, is cited as a precedent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—A barbarous attack has been made on the Jews in Iewalla, on the Suez Canal. Several were killed and many wounded. All who could (men, women and children) fled from the place to save their lives. The fugitives had been kindly received by the officers of the Porta.

American Intelligence

LEXINGTON, Ky., February 2.—James Slough and wife, old and respected citizens of Richmond, Ky., quarreled, when the husband stabbed his wife fifteen or twenty times. He was drunk and jealous. His wife lived only long enough to tell the terrible story.

NEW YORK, February 2.—A Herald special from London says Thiers, in conversation with Gen. Billot, is reported to have said: "I am sincerely in favor of a moderate republic, and long thought it possible; but I now see I was mistaken, and the republic cannot exist, even with my aid. I am compelled to seek happiness of country elsewhere."

HENRY COULTER, of Pittsburg, accepts the challenge of the Biglin brothers, of this city, for a \$1,000 boat race, to take place in May, on Schuylkill River.

The Philadelphia Yacht Club re-elected James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Commodore, and W. P. Douglass, vice Commodore Frank Osgood, Rear Commodore.

SALT LAKE, February 2.—The Mormons hope for admission as a State this session.

Three thousand tons of ore and bullion are waiting transportation Eastward.

PROVIDENCE, February 2.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association decides that Goldsmith's Maid trotted fairly, and performed full miles, three heats, as follows: 2:20 1/2, 2:17, 2:20 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—The Senate passed the bill over the Governor's veto, by 21 to 10, paying the bonds in greenbacks.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—A religious convention for a constitutional amendment acknowledging God, elected Supreme Court Judge Strong as President, and a number of vice-presidents for the following year, and adjourned.

MATAMORAS, February 2.—Communication with Camarga is re-established, where Cortinas was nearly surrounded. It is reported the revolutionists were defeated near San Louis and at Vidal. Trevina is at Monterey, collecting force and material to retrieve these reverses. Private telegrams are intercepted. Advice are considered doubtful.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Packard was before the committee nearly four hours. He preferred serious charges against Warmonth, swearing he believed them true, embracing allegations that the Governor is guilty of bribery and corruption in office, etc., and charging him with having used the registration and election laws in his own interest, to return such men elected as he wished, and with corrupting members of the Legislature by bribery. A list of witnesses is attached to each of the thirteen allegations.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Evening.—Wm. M. Tweed has been re-elected President of the American Club.

Robbers threw Henry Pitcher from the platform of a car on the Erie Road, near Patterson, but he was not seriously hurt.

A careless car-driver, on Third avenue, knocked down a gentleman and cut a child, which he had in his arms, to pieces.

Nearly every buoy in the channel and harbor has been moved by the ice. That belonging at South-west Spit was carried to sea, with others.

A robber in a car near Prospect Park, with a pistol and Bowie knife, demanded a young lady's purse. The lady jumped off, when the car drove rapidly ahead. The driver and conductor were evidently in league with the robber.

Charles and Mrs. Markson are held for smuggling jewelry by the Cambria.

No laborers can be had at Aspinwall or Panama. The strike is universal.

Mechanics are putting the Virginia in a seaworthy condition. Two more Spanish gun-boats are watching the Virginia. One American vessel has been ordered to protect her.

The American photographer Richardson is still imprisoned in Lima, for caricaturing officials.

Several American sailors of the gunboat Assipec were badly sabred by the police at Callao.

The Crescent City, hence for Havana yesterday, returned with her machinery disabled. She departs to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Evening.—A full Cabinet to-day except Robeson. The Hornet matter was considered as to whether she shall leave Baltimore before the investigation. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General.

The President goes to Baltimore to-morrow.

The education bill was resumed. Hoar met with a general assault; the original record showing strongly against Massachusetts; which Hoar attributed to foreigners.

In the House, the iron workers of Pennsylvania petition against a reduction of tariff. St. Louis merchants petition against the Chicago relief bill. It would unsettle values, open a door to fraud, and impose upon a few burthen which should be borne by all. The Indian appropriation bill was passed. The hostile Indians got nothing, and deductions are ordered for depredations. Critcher then took the floor, and he,

Financial and Commercial

LONDON, February 2.—Noon.—Consols 92 1/2. Bonds 92 1/2.

PARIS, February 2.—Rentes 57 1/2. 20c. Bullion increased 2,250,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet—uplands 11 1/2@11 3/4; Orleans 11 1/2@11 3/4; sales to-day 15,000 bales; of the week 158,000; export 15,000; speculation 54,000; stock 469,000; whereof American is 147,000; receipts of the week 79,000; whereof American is 34,000; actual export 14,000.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet—uplands 11 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2; afloat 435,000 bales; whereof American is 231,000. Manchester market firm and quiet.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Noon.—Stocks firm and steady. Governments firm but dull. Money 6. Gold 9 1/2. Exchange—long 9; short 9 1/2. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn unchanged. Pork quiet—new mess 14 50. Lard dull, at 9 1/2@9 3/4. Cotton quiet and weak—uplands 22 1/2; Orleans 23; sales 1,225 bales. Freights dull.

7 P. M.—Cotton steady; sales 2,269 bales—uplands 22 1/2; Orleans 23. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whiskey steady. Wheat quiet and steady; limited export demand—winter red Western 1.60@1.66. Corn less active, without material change. Rice dull, at 7 1/2@8 1/2. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard a shade firmer, at 9 1/2@9 3/4. Freights unchanged. Money 5@6. Governments 9 1/2. Sterling firm, at 9. States very dull. Tennessee 65 1/2; new 65 1/2. Virginia 55; new 56. Louisiana 55; new 55; levees 62; 8a 70. Alabama 50; 5a 60. Georgia 70; 7a 85. North Carolina 32; new 16. South Carolina 50; new 23 1/2.

Sales of futures last evening 5,250 bales, as follows: February 22 7-16, 22 1/2, 22 1-16, 22 3-16, 22 1/2; March 22 1/2, 22 15-16, 22 1/2; April 23 5-16; May 23 1/2; June 23 1/2. Sales of futures to-day 5,900 bales, as follows: February 22 1/2, 22 3-16; March 22 1/2, 22 13-16, 22 11-16, 22 1/2; April 23 1/2, 22 3-16, 22 3-16; May 23 1/2; June 23 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Flour firm—superfine 6.75; double 7.12; treble 8.00. Corn scarce. Pork in fair demand—mess 15.75@15.87. Bacon scarce, at 7 1/2@10 1/2; new sugar-cured hams 12 1/2@13. Lard firm—tierce 9 1/2@10; keg 10 1/2. Sugar firm—inferior 6 1/2@7 1/4; common 7 1/2@8; fair 8 1/2@8 3/4; good fair to fully fair 8 1/2@9 1/2; prime to strictly prime 9 1/2@10. Molasses active and firmer—inferior 30; common 35; centrifugal 35@48; fair 45; prime 49@55. Coffee firm—ordinary 20; fair 20 1/2@21; good 21 1/2@21 3/4; prime 21 3/4@22 1/2. Whiskey 95@1.00. Cotton quiet and weak—middling 22 1/2@22 3/4; receipts 7,664 bales; sales 8,500; stock 241,908; receipts of the week 39,746; sales 47,500.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Flour and corn steady. Pork dull and nominal, at 13.25. Lard dull—kettle 9 1/2. Bacon dull—shoulders 6 1/2; sides 7 1/2@7 3/4. Whiskey weak, at 85.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Bagging unchanged. Flour active and firm. Corn quiet. Pork steady, at 13.75. Lard quiet and firm. Whiskey steady, at 88.

SAVANNAH, February 2.—Cotton quiet and holders firm—middling 21 1/2@21 3/4; receipts 2,263 bales; sales 1,000; stock 7,670; receipts of the week 12,827; sales 112,000.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Cotton quiet—middling 22 1/2; receipts of the week 4,752 bales.

AUGUSTA, February 2.—Cotton quiet—middling 21; receipts 1,310 bales; sales 450; stock 16,955; receipts of the week 4,290; sales 4,665.

MOBILE, February 2.—Cotton quiet and weak—middling 21 1/2; receipts 2,629 bales; sales 500; stock 67,973; receipts of the week 12,415; sales 15,000.

GALVESTON, February 2.—Cotton quiet—good ordinary 20; receipts 720 bales; sales 300; stock 50,217; receipts of the week 4,519; sales 1,500.

NORFOLK, February 2.—Cotton quiet—low middling 21; receipts 1,060 bales; sales 100; stock 2,868; receipts of the week 8,132; sales 1,400.

WILMINGTON, February 2.—Cotton firm—middling 21 1/2; receipts 179 bales; sales 82; stock 3,887; receipts of the week 825; sales 582.

BOSTON, February 2.—Cotton quiet—middling 22 1/2; receipts 1,514 bales; sales 750; receipts of the week 13,384; sales 4,000; stock 8,000.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Cotton less active, but prices maintained—middling 22 1/2@22 3/4; receipts 364 bales; sales 550; stock 2,791; receipts of the week 3,007; sales 2,850.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—Cotton quiet—middling 21 1/2; receipts 1,249 bales; sales 200; stock 27,201; receipts of the week 9,844; sales 5,500.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Apples, Baggins, Bales, Butter, Bacon, Beans, Candles, Corn, Coffee, Flour, Grain, Hops, Lard, Oil, Potatoes, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and various oils and spirits.

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The Dispersion of the Jews

The Allgemeine Zeitung gives some interesting particulars as to the dispersion of the Jews over the world. In Palestine, they have long been reduced to a very small proportion of their former numbers. They are now most numerous in the Northern part of Africa, between Morocco and Egypt, (where, especially in the Barbary States, they form the chief element of the population,) and in that strip of Europe which extends from the lower Danube to the Baltic. In the latter region, there are about 4,000,000 Jews, most of whom are of the middle class among the Slavonic nationalities, while in the whole of Western Europe there are not 100,000 of them.

In consequence of European migrations, descendants of these Jews have settled in America and Australia, where they are already multiplying in the large commercial towns in the same manner as in Europe, and much more rapidly than the Christian population. The Jewish settlers in Northern Africa are also increasing so much that they constantly spread farther to the South. Timbuoto has, since 1858, been inhabited by a Jewish colony of traders. The other Jews in Africa are the Falaschas, or Abyssinian black Jews, and a few European Jews at the Cape of Good Hope. There are numerous Jewish colonies in Yemen and Nedschran, in Western Arabia.

It has long been known that there are Jews in Persia and countries on the Euphrates; in the Turcoman countries, they inhabit the four fortresses of Scherisels, Kitab, Schamatan and Urta Kurgans, and thirty small villages, residing in a separate quarter, but treated on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, though they have to pay higher taxes. There are also Jews in China, and in Cochin China there are both white and black Jews. The white Jews have a tradition, according to which, in the year 70, A. D., their ancestors were 10,000 Jews who settled at Cranganore, on the coast of Malabar, after the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem. The Jews remained at Cranganore until 1555, when they were driven into the interior by the Portuguese. The black settlers are supposed to be native proselytes, and have a special synagogue of their own.

ICE BOATS.—Probably the swiftest locomotion possible to man without too much risk in life is that achieved by what are termed "ice boats." On the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, the other day, one of these boats, the river being frozen over to the depth of several inches, sailed for a distance of eight miles. This distance was made in the extraordinary time of eight minutes. The wind was blowing a gale, and the boat carried full sail. To say that it went with the swiftness of the wind would fail to express its rate of speed. The men on board—five in number—could hardly see, owing to their rapid motion; their eyes were greatly affected, and water flowed freely from them. Like the traditional Dutchman with a cork leg, no sooner did the "Whiz"—the appropriate name of the boat—make her appearance at a given point than, like a flash, the astonished observers on shore, in a few seconds' time, saw her speeding a half a mile away. What is curious, too, about these boats is, that they tack and "stand" off and on as readily as a vessel sailing upon the water. Were such a thing possible as the freezing over of the Atlantic ocean, one might reach Europe in one of these vessels, the winds favoring, in some things more than a day and night. A curious subject for reflection in a consideration of human possibilities!

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CITY.—The Buenos Ayres Standard, of November 30, gives further intelligence than that reported by telegraph of the late disastrous earthquake at Salta. On the 22d of October, at 11 o'clock P. M., when most of the inhabitants of the doomed town of Oran had retired to their houses, the first shock was felt. The greatest terror at once prevailed, and the people rushed madly into the streets; few had gone to bed, as, for hours before, a dull, rumbling noise had been heard in the distance, and all feared that it portended some unusual catastrophe. The shocks continued at intervals for nearly nine hours, during which time forty distinct movements of the earth were felt. The pavement of the streets was split open—now here, now there—and the houses fell in confused heaps of ruins. There is only one death to record, that of Sr. Reyes, and some contusions to other persons. Most of the inhabitants rushed out to the camp after the first shock, and so saved their lives, but the town of Oran may be considered as totally destroyed.

Gen. Ewell was sick fifteen days with typhoid pneumonia. When told that he could not survive, he remarked with the calmness characteristic of him: "I don't want any monument raised over me—only a plain head and foot-stone, like those over the graves of my father and mother, in Virginia. My rank while in the Confederate service might be inscribed on one of the stones; but I wish nothing in the inscription which will cast any reflection upon the Government of the United States." Gen. Ewell had been in the habit of wearing a pair of blue infantry pants, which he had purchased subsequent to the war. Upon one occasion, not long before his death, and when he could speak only with the greatest difficulty, he said of them: "After all my fighting against the United States so long, it is strange that an old pair of infantry pants should kill me at last." He attributed his death to having put them on during the cold weather, after having worn a much thicker pair.

"Those who buy tomb-stones of us look with pride and satisfaction on the graves of their friends," is the advertisement of a Western stone-cutter.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, Regular Session, 1871 and 1872.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE GRANTING OF DIVORCES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, When the validity of a marriage has been denied or doubted by either of the parties, the other may institute a suit for affirming the marriage; and upon due proof of the validity thereof, it shall be decreed to be valid; and such decree shall be conclusive upon all persons concerned.

SECTION 2. That a divorce from the bond of matrimony may be decreed for the following causes: 1st. Adultery.

2d. Where either party willfully abandons or deserts the other for the period of two years; provided, that when the suit is instituted by the party deserting, it appears that the desertion was caused by the extreme cruelty of the other party, or that the desertion by the wife was caused by the gross or wanton and cruel neglect of the husband to provide suitable maintenance for her, he being of sufficient ability so to do.

SECTION 3. That the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas shall have original jurisdiction of suits for annulling or affirming marriages, or for divorces. No such suit shall be maintained, unless the parties, or one of them, is a citizen of this State, or shall have resided therein at least one whole year previous to instituting the same. The suit shall be brought in the County in which the parties last cohabited, or (at the option of the plaintiff) in the County in which the defendant resides, if a resident of this State; but if not, then in the County in which the plaintiff resides.

SECTION 4. That suits for divorce shall be commenced by summons and complaint, in the same manner as other actions; and, whether the defendant answer or not, the cause shall be heard, independently of the admissions of either party in the pleading, or otherwise. Costs may be awarded to either party, as justice and equity may require.

SECTION 5. That the court, in term, or the judge, in vacation, may, at any time pending the suit, make any order that may be proper to compel the man to pay any sums necessary for the maintenance of the woman, and to enable her to carry out the suit, or to prevent him from imposing any restraint on her personal liberty, or to provide for the custody and maintenance of the minor children of the parties during the pendency of the suit, or to preserve the estate of the minor, so that it be forthcoming to meet any decree which may be made in the suit, or to compel him to give necessary security to abide such decree.

SECTION 6. When the suit is for divorce for adultery, the divorce shall not be granted if it appear that the parties voluntarily cohabited after the knowledge of the fact of adultery, or that it occurred more than five years before the institution of the suit, or that it was committed by the procurement or connivance of the plaintiff.

SECTION 7. Upon decreeing the dissolution of a marriage, and also upon decreeing a divorce, the court may make such further decree as it shall deem expedient concerning the estates and maintenance of the parties, or either of them, and the care, custody and maintenance of the children, and make a new decree concerning the same, as the circumstances of the children may require.

SECTION 8. When a divorce is granted for the cause of adultery, or willful desertion, committed by the husband, the wife shall be entitled to her dower in his lands in the same manner as if he were dead; but she shall not be entitled to dower in any other case of divorce from the bond of matrimony.

SECTION 9. Upon the dissolution of a marriage, by a decree of nullity or divorce, for any cause, except that of adultery committed by the wife, the wife shall be entitled to the immediate possession of her real estate, in like manner as if her husband were dead; and the court may make a decree, restoring to the wife the whole, or any part, of the personal estate that may have come to the husband by reason of the marriage, or awarding to her the value thereof in money, to be paid by the husband.

SECTION 10. When the court deems it proper to award the wife any personal estate, or money in lieu thereof, it may require the husband to disclose, on oath, what personal estate has come to him by reason of the marriage, and how it has been disposed of, and what portion thereof remains in his hands.

SECTION 11. When a divorce is decreed for any of the causes mentioned in Section 2 of this Act, the court granting it may decree alimony to the wife, or any share of her estate in the nature of alimony to the husband.

SECTION 12. When alimony or other annual allowance is decreed for the wife or children, the court may require sufficient security to be given for its payment, according to the terms of the decree.

SECTION 13. Upon action of divorce for the cause mentioned in Section 2 of this Act, in order to secure a suitable support and maintenance to the wife and such children as may be committed to her care and custody, an attachment of the husband's real and personal estate may be made by the officer serving the summons. The amount for which the attachment may be made shall be expressed in the warrant of attachment, which must be obtained from a Judge or Clerk of the Court in which, or before whom, the action is brought.

SECTION 14. That all laws relating to attachment of real or personal estate shall apply to attachment herein provided for, so far as the same are not inconsistent with this Act.

SECTION 15. When an inhabitant of this State, whose marriage has been consummated therein, shall go into another State or country solely to obtain a divorce, for any cause occurring here, and

whilst the parties resided here, or for any cause which would not authorize a divorce by the laws of this State, a divorce so obtained shall be of no force or effect in this State.

Approved January 31, A. D. 1872.

AN ACT TO EMPOWER THE JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES TO ISSUE EXECUTIONS.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether the Judges of the Probate Court in this State are authorized to issue executions to carry into effect any order, sentence or decree of such Court; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act the Judges of the Probate Court, in the several Counties in this State, may, and they are hereby, fully authorized and empowered to issue executions, when that is the necessary and proper process to carry into effect any order, sentence or decree of such Court.

SECTION 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved January 31, 1872.

Some rowdies interrupted a Methodist meeting in New Jersey. The New York Sun says: "Brother Cooper singled out his man, and jerked him to the door, when the two fell out across the stoop into the door-yard in a close embrace, with Methodism on top. Without waiting to see the result of this exit, Brother Fisher followed with another son of Belial, who also went under. Then came Brother Hinchman with his man, and the other brethren with their men, and soon the door-yard was filled full of sin and iniquity topped off with belligerent Wesleyism in full vigor. Darkness reigned in that door-yard, and hats rained also, the darkness and the light for the once being both the same to the good disciples of fighting Christianity who knew what they had hold of. But the darkness was soon dispelled by the glare of kerosene lamps held by the sisters on the door-steps, when the one-sidedness of the contest was seen, and the brethren let up. Strange to say, not one of the good men was scratched, though their clothes were sadly torn and sopped with mud. But those wicked young men presented a sad sight. Their countenances were torn and bleeding, and among them all scarcely a complete suit of clothes remained."

MORE OF THE PENSION FRAUD.—Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, has pointed out one consequence of the hasty legislation of the House of Representatives in adopting the amendment to the pension appropriation bill, which makes pensions commence from the date of the discharge or death of a soldier. He has procured an estimate from the Commissioner of Pensions that the effect of the above amendment will involve an expenditure of \$32,500,000, "one-fourth of which, he says, will find its way into the pockets of thieves and vagabonds in the shape of claim agents."

It is painful to learn from a Hindoo astronomer that during the present year a bright meteor will pass by the earth, and in the short space of twenty-four minutes destroy all vegetation and kill millions of people.

Auction Sales

Horses, Mules and Cows.

BY D. C. PEIKOTTO & SON.

MONDAY MORNING next,