

## Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, August 25.—The first returns of preliminary elections for members of the Cortes indicate the following results: The Ministerialists have been victorious in twenty-seven of the chief towns and 151 districts, and the Republicans in ten chief towns and fourteen districts. Nine districts and six towns are equally divided between the two parties. The Conservatives have carried Logrono. The Federal Republicans issued a manifesto on the morning of the election, urging voters of their party to rally at the polls and fight the battle against the Monarchy in each election district, and put forth all their strength to rout its supporters in Europe. It declares it will await results which will strengthen the cause of Democracy throughout the continent.

BOIMAX, Tuesday morning, August 27, via London, Monday, August 26.—The cholera has appeared in the valley of Cashmere, and is reported to be raging with great violence.

LONDON, August 26.—The reinforcements for Belfast have been recalled, as the trouble is over.

GENEVA, August 26.—The Alabama claims arbitration court reassembled at half-past 12, this afternoon, and after a session of three hours duration, adjourned to meet again on Thursday, at noon. The session was, as usual, held with closed doors. Only the five arbitrators were present. The absence of counsel and agents of England and America, indicates a conclusion to consider the general questions, and that the final work of the board has been reached.

MADRID, August 26.—Additional returns from the provinces of election for members of the Cortes have been received. They show that two-thirds of the successful candidates are members of the Government party. The Radicals support the Government.

## American Matters.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission thus far is 16,000, ranging from \$12 to \$350,000, and averaging \$25,000 each. The commission have finally reported on 580 cases, in which \$1,600,000 were claimed. About 250 of them were rejected, principally for absence of proofs of loyalty, and for the remaining 330 cases, Congress, on the recommendation of the Commission, appropriated \$350,000, the money having since been paid, with the exception of \$15,000, which was stopped through the reports of special agents, who were employed after the general report of the Commissioners had been made to Congress, and who discovered reasons for withholding this amount in three or four cases from Virginia. The Commissioners, three in number, are now absent from Washington, and have under examination 500 claims apiece, upon which they will report at their next meeting, in October next, when, in addition, 500 other cases will also be decided. The Commission will, according to the terms of the law creating it, expire on the 3d of March next, and six years will be consumed in transacting the business now on hand. Under the bureau system, such as prevails in the departments, fifty years would be required for this purpose. The rapidity of transacting the business of the Commission is unprecedented, there being one chief clerk and only four assistants. The expedition is principally due to the fact that but few formalities are observed, and voluminous books dispensed with. The expenses to claimants are small. There are no office fees, except for taking testimony, and the lowest charge is made for claims under \$1,000.

Information has been received that agents in the South are collecting claims of persons whose property was destroyed to facilitate military operations, but who cannot prove loyalty, owing to their giving aid and comfort to the Confederates. These agents are acting upon the supposition that Congress will ultimately dispense with the loyalty clause. The aggregate of such claims is already large.

CHAMPAIGN, Mich., August 25.—The steam flouring mills and elevator of McFinch and agricultural implement factory, with those of James McAllister, and six two-story frame dwellings, and two coal yards, were destroyed by fire tonight; loss \$100,000.

NASHVILLE, August 25.—There was a torch-light procession and a large meeting in honor of Andrew Johnson. Resolutions were adopted declaring Johnson the favorite for Congressmen at large. In answer to calls, Mr. Johnson appeared and spoke at considerable length, announcing himself a candidate, and stating that he would stump the State, and invite opposition to all the Convention nominees.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The weather is cool and very pleasant.

LATER.—The fire, this morning, was in the United States bonded warehouse of Charles Zest, No. 8 Washington street. The loss, which will fall principally on the importers of liquor, will amount to fully \$250,000. The origin of the fire was accidental.

A Kentucky despatch from Louisville states that Blanton Duncan says he never had a claim of \$32,000 against the Government, nor a claim for a dollar, and if he had, it could not be collected, as he was not pardoned as a rebel until October, 1866.

Rev. Hugh S. Brown, a noted Baptist preacher of Liverpool, arrived here in the steamer Spain, this morning, and preached to an immense audience in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, this evening.

WHEELING, August 26.—Thirty-three Counties give Jacobs a majority of 6,000. The result upon the Constitution is doubtful.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The bonded warehouse, No. 8 Washington street, is burning.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Alderman McMullen, who holds the stakes, will

not give them up until Mace and O'Baldwin fight.

FORT PLAIN, August 26.—A thunderbolt knocked a buggy and horse from the low-path into the canal. The two occupants of the buggy were drowned.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The *Herald* says, editorially, it is reported on good authority that Mr. Charles O'Connor has addressed a letter to the Louisville Convention of straight-outs, prohibiting the use of his name by them for the Presidential or any other office. Mr. O'Connor would not induce him to accept the nomination. The *Sun* says that Charles O'Connor, in an interview with James McKenna, who asked him if he would become the candidate of the Democrats and Liberals for Governor of the State, said he did not seek the nomination, but if nominated, would accept.

Probabilities.—Clear weather will probably continue on Tuesday over the Southern States, East of the Mississippi. Areas of cloud and rain for the Middle States, especially over the Northern portion during to-night, followed by winds veering to West and North-westerly, and clearing weather on Tuesday. South-easterly to South-westerly winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain for New England—the winds veering West, with clearing weather. Probably, during Tuesday, rising barometer and winds veering to West and North, and Northerly, North-west of the Ohio Valley, on Tuesday.

BANGOR, August 26.—Mary Deales, Mother Superior of St. Xavier Convent, is dead.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Seven small fires occurred to-day. Four firemen were prostrated by the heat. The thermometer ranged from 90 to 98.

CHARLESTON, August 26.—Arrived—Steamship South Carolina, New York.

NEW HAVEN, August 26.—Lawyer Ralph Ingersoll is dead; aged eighty-four. He was Minister to Russia under President Polk.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—There were eight deaths, yesterday, from the heat, which is unabated.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—There were four fatal sun-strokes yesterday.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF NEGROES IN SAVANNAH.—We are again called upon to chronicle acts of violence on the part of a portion of our colored population, which calls loudly for the interposition of the strong arm of the law. Should these outrages be continued upon harmless and inoffensive citizens standing peaceably on their stoops or passing quietly along the street, serious consequences may be the result.

Last evening the Lincoln Guards, a colored organization, numbering several hundred, formed at their rendezvous, in the Eastern part of the city, and, preceded by a drum and file, passed down Bay street, creating no little excitement by yelling and by other noisy demonstrations. On reaching a point between Habersham and Price, on Bay street, Mr. P. M. Dunn, who, with several other persons, was standing on his stoop, was struck on the head with a large stone, causing an ugly wound. Immediately after the missile was thrown, the crowd began to cheer, and continued in this boisterous spirit along Bay street. They proceeded along Bay and through West Broad street, to the corner of Minis, where a halt was made, and most disgraceful and unlawful acts were committed.

Shortly after their halt, while Rev. J. G. Darcy and Mr. J. W. Brinkerhoff, accompanied by several ladies, returning from attendance on a series of meetings at the West Baptist Church, corner of Gaston and West Broad streets, were passing by on their way home, the crowd began to curse and make such threatening demonstrations, that the reverend gentlemen thought it best to go into a store near by. They had no sooner entered than a shower of stones was thrown against the building, breaking every glass in the establishment. One of the missiles struck Mr. Darcy on the left leg, knocking him down. Immediately after throwing the stones, the crowd began to cheer and hurrah.

The shop-keeper got a revolver and was about to defend his premises, but was prevented by the ladies, and luckily, for there is no doubt but that every occupant in the store would have been killed, as the crowd had transformed itself into an ungovernable mob. While the store was being brick-batted, the dwellings on the opposite side of the street were sharing the same fate. Our city authorities are no doubt sufficiently informed as to the motives of these unlawful and disgraceful acts, and we trust will at once adopt such measures as will prevent a repetition. There is no doubt that the outrages perpetrated last night were matured some days since, for we learn that it was currently reported among the colored people who take part in such proceedings, that a row had been set down for a previous occasion, but the Guards could not muster a sufficient number of their side-walk followers who were willing to do active service.

[Savannah Republican, 24th.]

The national debt of England amounts to \$3,874,305,335, the annual interest on which, three per cent., would be \$116,629,160. The highest point this debt has ever reached was at the conclusion of the wars growing out of the French revolution and the fall of Napoleon. At that time, it reached \$4,000,000,000. The creditors of the English Government are for the most part residents of the country, and consequently the taxation required to pay the interest on her debt goes back again on her people without any exhaustion of national wealth.

A comical sentence occurs in the programme of a concert lately given by M. Gounard in London, the eighth number being thus described: "Song—'She Wandered Down the Mountain Side,' accompanied by the composer."

A new dish is grape leaves fried in an egg batter. It is called a French dish and is imported from Lake Mahopac. We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves unless it is a circus poster on toast.

## Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Gold heavy, at 123½. Money quiet, at 3. Exchange—long 9; short 9½. Governments very weak. State bonds dull. Cotton quiet; sales 1,269 bales—uplands 22; Orleans 22½. Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn quiet and firm. Pork steady—mess 14.25@14.30. Lard quiet—steam 8½@9½. Freight steady.

7 P. M.—Money 4@6. Sterling higher—9. Gold 12½—the decline assisted by the failure of Henry Redmond. Governments closed dull. New South Carolina ½c. lower; other States dull but steady. Cotton quiet and firm; sales 1,800 bales—uplands 22; Orleans 22½. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whiskey firmer, at 92½. Wheat firm and more doing for export and home—winter red Western 1.48@1.63; new winter red Western 1.50@1.63; new red Southern 1.65. Corn in good speculative and trade demand, at a slight advance. Pork heavy, at 14.15@14.25. Freight moderately active. Sales of cotton for future delivery 2,900 bales, as follows: September 20½; October 19 3/16, 19½; November 18½; December 18½; January 18½; February 18½.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Flour unchanged and business small. Corn dull—No. 2, mixed, 34½@35. Whiskey declining—89@90. Pork quiet and steady, at 14.50. Bacon irregular—clear rib sides and clear sides 11; order lots shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 11; clear sides 11½. Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Cotton firm and tending up—middling 22½.

BOSTON, August 26.—Cotton quiet and firm—middling 22½@22½; receipts 305 bales; exports 35; sales 250; stock 8,500.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—Cotton in good demand—middling 20@20½; receipts 573 bales; exports 203; stock 6,669; sales 140.

SAVANNAH, August 26.—Cotton quiet—middling 19½; receipts 101 bales; exports 221; sales 65; stock 479.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Cotton firm for good grades; others nominal—middling 21½@21¾; receipts 38 bales; exports 205; stock 2,244.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 60 hogheads. Flour quiet and steady. Corn firm, at 56@58, shelled sacked from store. Pork steady, at 14, cash; 14.50 on orders. Bacon active and firm—shoulders 8; clear rib sides 10½@11; clear sides 11½@11¾. Packed lard in fair demand and firm—tierce 9½@9¾; kegs 10¼@10½; order lots 1½c. higher. Whiskey firm—asking 90.

AUGUSTA, August 26.—Cotton dull—middling 19; receipts 27 bales; sales 47.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Cotton firm—middling 22; receipts 18 bales; sales 42, of which 30 were sold Saturday evening; stock 548. Flour quiet. Wheat steady. Corn—white 68; yellow 62@64. Oats—Southern 39@41. Rye firmer, at 75. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whiskey nominal, at 93@93½.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Flour and corn steady. Pork 13.75. Lard unchanged—winter nominal; kettle 8½; steam 8½. Bacon in good demand—shoulders 7½; clear rib sides 10½; clear sides 11. Whiskey steady, at 84.

GALVESTON, August 26.—Cotton nominal—good ordinary 17@17½; receipts 939; exports 672; stock 3,106.

MOBILE, August 26.—Cotton nominal; receipts 43 bales; exports 13; stock 810.

CHARLESTON, August 26.—Cotton quiet—middling 19½@20; receipts 105; exports 1,460; stock 3,080.

WILMINGTON, August 26.—Cotton quiet—middling 20½; sales 7; stock 217.

NORFOLK, August 26.—Cotton quiet—low middling 20; receipts 152; exports 53; stock 338.

LONDON, August 26.—Noon.—Weather wet and unfavorable. Consols 92½. Bonds 92½.

PARIS, August 26.—Rentes 55f. 35s.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—3 P. M.—Cotton opened and continues quiet and steady—uplands 9½@10; Orleans 10½.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged.

A REVOLTING CRIME EXPIATED.—At Mayville, N. Y., last Friday, Charles Marlow was hanged in the jail, for the murder of Wm. Bachman, at Jamestown, August 16, 1871. The crime was one of the most revolting ever committed in Western New York. Bachman, a stranger, of whose antecedents nothing is known, made his appearance in Jamestown, and professed to have large amounts of money in his possession. Two days later, Marlow enticed him into his brewery, shot him, and then burned the body of his victim in the brewery furnace. Marlow persistently denied his guilt until the night before his death, when he made a confession to the effect that he administered strychnine to Bachman in beer, and when it commenced operating on him, struck him on the head with a hammer in the cellar. He then burned the body in the brewery furnace.

A RASCAL ON THE RAMPADE IN TENNESSEE.—A man known as Simonton, in Knoxville, four years ago, but who now rejoices in the name of Price, and claiming to have been a member of the South Carolina Legislature for the past eighteen months, and on his way to visit his mother in Memphis, is victimizing the landlords and others of Tennessee towns. He has operated in Bristol, Jonesboro and Knoxville. He is armed with letters purporting to be from the Bishops and other distinguished persons of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, and claims to have been run from his home by the Ku Klux persecutions. He is described as a large man, with rather fleshy looking face, and rather dark complexioned.

A new dish is grape leaves fried in an egg batter. It is called a French dish and is imported from Lake Mahopac. We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves unless it is a circus poster on toast.

## A Philosopher, Blatant and Rampant.

We regret to observe that Mr. Algeron Charles Swinburne, poet, of London, has just been letting some very savage nouns and adjectives loose against Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, sometimes known as the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and late of Hartford, Conn., but now, we believe, winning horticultural distinction by the profitable culture of oranges in the State of Florida. Incensed by the freedom of Mrs. Stowe's too adventurous attack on the memory of Lord Byron, the classical poet of "the fleshly school" in England does not scruple to launch at her head the most cacophonous maledictions, and leaves us to infer that even worse allegations might be fetched against her, if Tooke's Pantheon were diligently consulted. As it is, in apparent ignorance of her present geographical habitat and of her mild addition to the pacific worship of Pomona, Mr. Swinburne actually calls her "a blatant Bassard of Boston," and as if this contemptuous and popularly appreciated epithet would not suffice, the insatiable archer spends another of his poisoned arrows and entitles her "a rampant Monard of Massachusetts."

It must be confessed that Mr. Swinburne throws his classical similitudes at the head of Mrs. Stowe with great point and directness, while the felicity of his allusions in thus comparing a Puritan blue-stocking to a priestess of Bacchus, must be apparent to the most ordinary minds. But as a master of the profound and solid style of obfuscation, Mr. Swinburne is nothing compared with a "learned Theban" whom we happen to have among us in the city of New York. We refer to Dr. Lieber, who, we believe, was once an instructor in what the euphuistic Mr. Swinburne would call "the art of oration," but who, having now abandoned his swimming-school, professes to deliver lectures on constitutional history and public law in Columbia College. We do not know the purport of the Professor's exertions when he speaks from his stool to the ingenuous youth who sit at the feet of their political Gamaliel; but if his academic prelections are anything like as muddy and incoherent as his published political letters, the trustees of that excellent institution cannot too speedily take efficient measures for the protection of their pupils from the weak and washy flood of such a political vituperator, the tempests of whose teapots imitate the vivacity of a small mud volcano.

It seems that the nomination of Mr. Greeley has proved too much for the Doctor's equanimity, notwithstanding the serene atmosphere of constitutional history and public law in which he is presumed to dwell. Accordingly he has rushed into print with a very irate letter against Mr. Greeley, and as the result of that gentleman's election, he predicts a whole Iliad of woes and an Odyssey of "renewed civil bloodshed staring us in the face!" It will be seen that, as the metaphors of Mr. Swinburne are nothing if not classical, so those of Dr. Lieber are nothing if not decidedly mixed. We fully realize how imprudent it is on our part to affront our readers with the "gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire" which the Professor knows so well how to evoke from the vasty deep of "constitutional history and public law;" nor are we without some misgivings as to the effect which such dreadful out-givings may have on the now promising political prospects of Mr. Greeley. But as faithful journalists, holding the mirror up to nature, so as to show "scorn her own image" as well as "virtue her own feature," we could not withhold from our readers this unique specimen of political discussion, which, alike by its style and its contents, presents the character of the writer in a most alluring light as a political philosopher, who, as might be expected, has learned from his protracted vigils to speak with a becoming serenity of judgment and moderation of phrase on all that pertains to politics—the subject of his academic chair and the theme of his published writings. In order to do justice to the philosopher, we cite the most distinctive part of his letter, as follows:

"Even the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and especially the peculiar method of the nomination at Cincinnati, seems to me a deplorable fact in the annals of our country; and the Baltimore ratification is like concubinage between Republicanism and Democracy, taking these words, of course, in their party meanings. Mark this. The Democrats do not surrender to the Republicans; on the contrary, Mr. Greeley and his followers surrender to the Democracy. Elections, like battles, can rarely be spoken of with certainty before they are fought; but this I know: Should Mr. Greeley be elected President of the United States, we shall have in him a far, far worse President than we had in Mr. Buchanan. Is it not openly avowed by secessionists, who declare themselves Greeley men, that 'the lost cause' will then stand once more a fair chance? That pitiful State rights doctrine—none can know it better to its inmost fibre than myself—will visit us again. It destroyed the noble Commonwealth of the Netherlands, it brought our republic to the brink of ruin, and it would unavoidably bring upon us, under that President, disloyal disorder, and probably sanguinary confusion. As to financial ruin, that could not be avoided. Nothing will be too extravagant to apprehend from a combination such as must take place under so weak and yet so reckless a man. Repudiation, pensioning the rebel soldiers, perhaps assuming the Southern debt. Why not? The glorification of the Kentucky resolutions—though, if I recollect right, Mr. Greeley calls them in one of his works rank treason—and renewed civil bloodshed stare us in the face. Nowhere are amiable notions more out of place than in statesmanship and a friend of mine, whose name is widely known in both hemispheres, would be obliged, should this country really be visited with that election, not indeed to shake those hands which foully brought him to the verge

of death, for they are bones in the grave, but to shake hands with those who warmly applauded, and doubtless still applaud, the cowardly and savage act."

We think our readers will concur with us in the opinion that this elegant extract illustrates the very *sauer kraut* of political composition, and is as much remarkable for the judicious *melange* of its ingredients as for the exquisite aroma of its literary flavor. It is difficult to account for such a violent eruption of political flatulence from the month of a "professor of constitutional history and of public law," except on the suspicion that he has swallowed the wind-bags of *Æolus* along with a whole cyclopaedia of political jargon. For let our readers observe this curious specimen of literary conglomerate, and let them nicely analyze the logical coherence of its constituent parts: Nominating Mr. Greeley; its peculiar method; the Baltimore ratification; Democratic and Republican concubinage; no surrender of Democrats to Republicans; no telling about elections till they are over; what Lieber "knows about" one election before it is over; President Greeley worse, far, far worse than President Buchanan; secessionists declaring for Greeley and "the lost cause"; pitiful State rights doctrine; Netherlands; unavoidable "disloyal disorder and probable sanguinary confusion" under Greeley; financial ruin unavoidable, too; nothing too extravagant to apprehend under Greeley, (common sense and decorum in professors of constitutional history and public law excepted;) repudiation; pensioning the rebel soldiers; assuming Southern debt, perhaps—why not?—Kentucky resolutions glorified, though Greeley counts them "rank treason"; civil "bloodshed staring us in the face" (monstrous); amicable features out of place in statesmanship; cloudy compellation of Mr. Sumner as Lieber's friends, "widely known in both hemispheres;" misfortune of being obliged to shake hands with one's ancient foes; happy thought that the hands of one's foe are "bones in the grave."

This political philosopher, amid all his ravings, invokes maledictions only on his political opponents. So fell is his political hatred that he shrinks aghast from the thought of clasping hands across the bloody chasm; and he complacently recalls the fact, that hard as it must be for Mr. Sumner to forgive any at the South who ever wronged him in word and thought, that Senator is at least spared the trial of taking the hands that were raised in violence against him in the Senate Chamber! Those hands, says the political ghoul, are "bones in the grave."

It is easy to believe that the man who thus erects the standard of party on the grave of a fallen political adversary, and who expects others to share in his morbid resentments, would not deem it less than a loyal duty and a pious privilege to spit on the ashes of that dead son of his, who, as we have been told, gave to the Southern rebellion something which, we fear, it was never in the heart of his father to give to any cause—the homage of an unselfish and a manly devotion. Happy for that son that his hands, too, are now "bones in the grave;" for if they were still warmed by the pulses of a living heart, they might grope in vain to find the answering pressure of a father's cordial grasp. Dr. Lieber makes it evident, by his style of political discussion, that he has as little respect for the instincts of affection and the sacred charities of domestic life as for the deencies and amenities of candid debate. Professing to be a political philosopher, he falls into a recklessness of statement and a looseness of partisan libel which would disgrace the veriest Roderick Random of the political hustings; while it certainly does not add to his repute, either as a man or as a political adviser, that in a day of national reconciliation, he prefers to sit apart from his fellow-citizens, as if he could find a congenial atmosphere only in that Third Circle of Dante's "Inferno."

—where pours  
One heavy, cursed, cold, relentless rain.  
[New York World.]

THE GERMAN FLEET.—The *Borsenzeitung*, of Berlin, considers that the German fleet is now being developed with such rapidity and success, that it will soon be capable of providing for all possible requirements without making too large demands on the public treasury. The iron-clad fleet of the Baltic, which, according to the memorandum laid before the German Parliament by the Admiralty, is to consist of eight frigates and one or two corvettes, will not command that sea, but it will suffice, when supported by the fortifications which are now in progress at Wilhelmshaven and on the German coast, to make it very dangerous for a hostile fleet to attempt a blockade. The most important feature, however, of the new scheme is, thinks the *Borsenzeitung*, the proposed construction of light orvettes of the Alabama class, four of which are already being built, and seven more of which are to be begun shortly. It is clear, says the writer, that if a single Alabama could give so much trouble to the whole of the American fleet, and paralyze the American trade, ten or twelve such vessels, each armed with ten cast steel guns, directed to all points of the compass, and at the rate of six knots an hour, must do immense damage to an enemy.

There is a limit beyond which Sabbath-keeping apparently ceases to be a virtue, and this limit has been found in Florida, in the case of the apothecaries, who, from religious or other motives, have taken to closing their shops on Sunday; wherefore the good people who have hitherto been urging legislation to shut up all other sorts of places of business on the first day of the week, now propose a special Act of the Legislature forcing druggists to disregard the Sabbath and work on all the seven days alike.

Frederick Douglass is the tub thrown at last, after much importunity, to the African whale. Fred. has been placed at the very head of the Grant electoral ticket in New York. It seems to us strange that Fred., who really has more brains than half their white leaders, should not have been honored with better places at the political feasts of the great party of equal rights to which he has been invited before this late day. To all the feasts, social, etc., he has not been invited. So Mr. Sumner says.

The French navy for 1873 will consist of 94 armed vessels, of which 8 are iron-plated. Of the entire number, 62 will be held in reserve, and will not be placed in commission. The total of marines and sailors will be 25,431. This is a large reduction, as the French fleet now consists of 101 armed vessels, of which 7 are iron-clads. In the time of the empire, immediately preceding the German war, the French navy numbered 167 vessels, and the effective force of the crews amounted to 38,000 men.

The Parisian journals are not slow to express opinions very decidedly adverse to the claims of Mr. Stanley. The whole history they regard as a colossal hoax. The letters purporting to have come from the veteran explorer's own pen, they denounce as rank forgeries. Livingstone himself they believe to be dead, and on that condition only do they think it probable that Mr. Stanley would have braved detection and ventured to do what he has done.

And now the condition of riot and bloodshed in Belfast has reached to such a height that many families are deserting the city. Every one is expressing the greatest indignation at the rioters. Incendiaries are still at work, and the losses of property owners are enormous. The magistrates, acknowledging their impotence, have unanimously petitioned the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to place the city under the operation of the peace preservation act.

From South Africa we learn that the yield of diamonds at the Cape of Good Hope mines continues exceedingly remunerative, the precious stones being found in large numbers. Dishonesty was increasing also; robberies of the gems being frequent. An American was convicted of plundering the mails, and received a severe sentence.

GEN. E. P. ALEXANDER.—The Columbus *Sun* states that Col. Salisbury, it has been pretty well settled, will be succeeded as President of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad by Gen. E. P. Alexander. Col. Salisbury is to be the President of the Mechanics' and Planters' Bank, soon to be opened in Columbus.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A child of Mr. H. Baumgarten, about eighteen months old, while playing in a tub of water, yesterday morning, unnoticed by its nurse, lost its balance, fell head foremost into the water and was drowned.

[Charlotte Observer.]

An historical French lady, so old as to forget she had ever belonged to history, has just died, in the 102d year of her age, Madame Ulrich de Beauge et de Malgou, "dame d'honneur" to Marie Antoinette.

A difficulty occurred at Rikersville, near Charleston, on Saturday last, between two colored men, named John Johnson and Simon Gale, when the former received two mortal wounds from a pistol in the hands of the latter.

Dan. Rice was recently arrested and fined at Lansing, Mich., for assaulting a boy whom he had engaged to ride his trick mule, but who rode it too successfully to please him.

The longest bridge in Germany is shortly to be built across the Rhine at Wesel. It will be 6,390 feet long. The width of the river at that point is 1,280 feet.

A young lady at Long Branch receives a new dress daily from New York, and yet does not half cover herself when in full dress.

Judah Benjamin has received a "patent of precedence," at the London bar, and now takes rank next after Mr. Herschell, Q. C.

Rufus D. Connelly, of Terre Haute, married his eleventh wife recently. Rufus is of a domestic turn of mind.

Mrs. Alice Carter, of Nashville, aged fifteen years, has petitioned for a divorce from Samuel Carter.

Mr. Dutchworth, of Iowa, has been delivered of an active lizard, swallowed in the South during the war.

Of the eleven German newspapers in Pennsylvania, only one supports Hartmann, and only two support Grant.

Sixty-four Republican papers which supported Grant in 1868 now advocate the election of Greeley.

Germany lost just 183,078 officers and men in the late war with France.

## Auction Sales.

Hams, Shoulders, D. S. Meat, &c.  
BY D. C. PEIXOTTO & SON.

THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, 27th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock, at our auction rooms, we will sell,  
3,000 lbs. SMOKED SHOULDERS,  
1,000 lbs. Smoked Beef,  
3 tierces "J. S. Taylor's" celebrated Hams,  
50 boxes Family Flour,  
5 tierces "Orange County, N. Y." Butter,  
15 boxes Dairy Cutting Cheese,  
800 gallons White Wine Vinegar,  
Whole, half and quarter barrels new Mackerel.  
Cartons Fancy Crackers, Brooms, &c., &c.  
Conditions cash.  
Aug 27

LeRoy F. Youmans, Attorney at Law,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

OFFICE Law Range, Bankett's building, up stairs.

Youmans & Sheppard,  
Attorneys at Law, Edgefield, S. C.

LEW. F. YOUMANS. JNO C. SHEPPARD.  
Aug 27

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS.—First take the Blood and Liver Pills, to work off the bile and purify the blood; three or four will be sufficient. Then take a tablespoonful of HEINTZ'S CHILL CURE. It has been tried; and we know it.