New York Dry Goods.

The *Independent* reviews the New York dry goods market for the week as follows :

The last week of June and the succeeding fortnight in July are usually the dullest period of the whole year in dry goods ; but the past week has been even duller than usual, and the near approach of our national holiday renders the prospect of any change for the better exceedingly improbable. The extaordinary heat of the weather is one cause, no doubt, of the small amount of transactions and the utter absence of anything like a speculative disposition among the heavy jobbers. The weather is, in fact, absolutely wilting, and until a change occurs there is small likelihood of a revival of business. The one fact that will encourage an early buying movement is the undeniably small stock of staple goods in first hands and the impossibility, with the usual fall business, of there being any considerable accumulation of stock in the hands of manufacturers agents. No apprehensions appear to be felt of a decline in values among the agents and commission houses.

The sale of unbleached sheetings and shirtings from first hands are to a very limited extent, merely to meet the current demands of trade, and purchasers show no disposition to make speculative operations in any description of standard makes. The stock of both heavy and light weights in first hands is small for the season, and prices are steady at nominal quotations. Indian Head and Appleton A improved standards are held at 14½c. In bleached sheetings and shirtings there is an entire lack of animation, and sales are on a limited scale. A partial revision of prices has taken place, not of much importance, and at the change quotations are steady. New York Mills are now held at 21c., and 4-4 Wamsuttas at 19c.

In gray printing cloths a rather more active market is reported. Sales of 64 standards, extra quality, have been made at 8½c., while ⅛c. higher is asked on time contracts. Prints are not yet in active demand ; but the stock in first hands of desirable styles for the fall trade, is known to be so small that there are no signs of an advance of rate, which is likely to be established before the commencement of the early fall business. Ginghams remain unchanged in price, and the demand is now very tame, with extremely small sales.—Cotton yarn has been advanced in price for all grades, and the quotations are now 34 cents per pound for Nos. 6 to 12, and 37 cents for No. 14. Corset jeans are slow of sale, but they are steady at the quotations. Cambrics are selling with tolerable steadiness, but the sales are only to meet the immediate demands of the trade. Rolled jaconets are selling rather more freely ; but there is no speculative demand for these goods. Prices are firmly maintained. Silesias are in moderate demand and prices are unchanged. The sales are mostly made to the clothiers, who purchase only to the extent of their immediate wants. There is but little doing in any description of woolen goods, though there is a more active inquiry for a few popular makes of cloths principally from the clothing houses.—Overcoatings are in but small demand, but prices are steadily maintained.—Fancy cassimeres are in rather better demand for heavy weights, but the sales are mostly in small lots. Satinets are slow of sale, and the demand is dull ; but prices are firm. In foreign goods there is hardly anything doing. The importations are light ; but the importers are generally anticipating an early and active fall trade, and are accordingly making preparations for it.

A Reformed Physician.

A young Kentucky physician, who had been regularly educated for his profession, was called to the bedside of a patient that he had been attending with his best care for some time, but who obstinately grew worse and worse, until now his end seemed very near.—"Doctor," said the sick man, "I am dying—I am certain I am dying, and I believe you have killed me." The doctor seemed to think very earnestly for a moment or two, and then quite gravely and seriously replied : "Yes, I see that you are dying ; and, on reflection, I believe that you are right—I believe that I have killed you ; but, I here take my oath that, if God will forgive me for having unintentionally murdered you, I will never give another dose of physic, professionally, so long as I live." And he kept his oath ; he at once quit medicine entirely ; turned his attention to the study of law, obtained a license, in due course, and, after a few years successful practice, became one of the most eminent circuit judges of that day in Kentucky—now nearly forty years ago.

A Half-Million Acre Farmer.

Miller & Lux own forty miles of land on the western side of the San Joaquin, and other persons own almost equally great tracts. It is said that Mr. Miller is the possessor of half a million of acres in this State ; he has nearly 100,000 cattle, and, being a shrewd business man, he is fencing in his estate, to reserve it for his own cattle. He is repacious for more land, and is said to have determined that he will not rest until he can drive his cattle over his own land from Los Angelos to Sacramento. Two men in Sacramento saw him sitting somewhere, lost in thought, and one asked, "I wonder what Miller is planning now ?" The other replied, "He is making a little plan to buy the rest of the State." Miller & Lux have now 125 miles of fence built, and will build 500 miles more this year. Fencing costs them from $500 to $650 per mile. Of course these are not the men who oppose a "no fence" law.—From California Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

☞ The San Francisco *Bulletin* says ; A manufacturer of bird cages and other ware in the city, a short time since thought to enlarge his revenue by substituting Chinese cheap labor for the white workingmen he had in his employ. The Monguls did well enough, at $1 a day, for a short time, until they mastered the business, when the whole party resigned and set up for themselves, and are now "bearing" the bird cage market at a fearful rate. The author of this enlargement of their sphere of enterprise is prone to believe "we are ruined by Chinese cheap labor."

—Recently, at Cayuga lake, a single seine drawing resulted in a "catch" of 97 bushels of bullheads.

Richfield Springs Mercury.

Richfield Springs, July 4, 1872.

Foreign News.

Friday, June 28.

Hon. Horace Rublee, United States minister at Berne, Switzerland, entertained General Sherman at dinner on Thursday. Clara Louisa Kellogg sang in Buckingham Palace on Thursday.—The United States fishing schooner, J. H. Nickerson, condemned for a violation of the Canadian fishing laws, was sold at Guysboro on Tuesday, the Canadian government was the purchaser. Earl Granville made an explanation in the House of Lords on Thursday of the action of the Tribunal of Arbitration, in regard to indirect claims. The announcement that the tribunal had decided the question of indirect claims adversely to the United States was received with cheers. The band of the Garde Republique has been granted permission to visit Chicago. The German troops are soon to commence evacuating French territory. The session of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration held on Thursday was secret. Earl Granville in the House of Peers, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, explained on Thursday that the British argument had been filed and the application for adjournment withdrawn, and the business before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration would be proceeded with until ended.

Saturday, June 29.

The misunderstanding between the U. S. consul and local authorities at Aspinwall, in regard to the Edgar Stewart, is becoming serious. An insurrection was attempted in Lima, Peru, but almost immediately put down. The Americans in Paris are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July At a meeting of the Geneva Tribunal on Friday, the decision rejecting the indirect claims of the United States was put on record, also the denial of the demand of Great Britain for an adjournment. The next meeting of the tribunal will take place July 15. Senor Zambla, new Governor of Havana, is ill. One hundred and two Cuban insurgents have surrendered in Las Tunas.

Monday, July 1.

Peremptory orders have been issued by the Spanish government for the release of Dr. Houard. The resignation of Valmaseda as Governor-general of Cuba has been accepted. The treaty providing for the evacuation of France by German troops has been signed.—The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved and a new election ordered. General Sickles will give a reception in Madrid on July 4.

Tuesday, July 2.

King Amadeus will soon visit the northern provinces of Spain. The republicans have resolved to oppose every form of monarchy in Spain. The members of the conservative party have resolved to abstain from politics. The treaty for the evacuation of France by German troops was submitted to the Assembly on Monday. Great disappointment was felt at the provision which allows the army of occupation to be maintained at full force until the indemnity is paid.

Wednesday, July 3.

Many changes have been made in the Dominion cabinet. Advices of the burning of the Cuban ship Fannie and the capture of her cargo, have been received in Havana. The expedition landed in safety, but the Fannie grounded and was set on fire by the filibusters. The cargo was buried, but the prisoners discovered the place to the Spaniards.

Thursday, July 4.

It is now certainly known that the Fannie did not make any landing on the Cuban coast previous to landing her cargo at Herradura. The Cuban insurrectionists have met with a slight success, attacking and routing a Spanish convoy of two hundred men. The *Epoca*, published in Madrid, is very indignant at the London *Times* for advising Spain to sell Cuba to the United States. The arch bishop of Naples urges his parishoners to take part in the approaching election. The members of the Right in the French Assembly are determined to vote against the tax on raw material, and hope to secure a majority. As President Thiers has said that, if the measure was rejected, he should resign, a triumvirate, to be composed of Marshal McMahon, General L'Admirault, and the Duke de Broglie is talked of. M. Thiers has intimated to the Left that he will not resign.

Mode of Proceeding at Geneva.

New York, July 1.—A Geneva special says the mode of proceeding on the direct claims has not as yet been ascertained, but the Court will probably consider, *seriatim*, the character of the Confederate cruisers, and, accordingly as they determine that character, adjudge England responsible or not for the depredations of one or all of these ships. The character of the ship being thus determined, the arbitrators will next consider the award of damages on this point, and will probably confer freely with the counsel of either side. Should the views of these not too widely differ as to the amount of indemnity, the Court may name a gross amount between the two estimates. If there should be no hope of reconciling the conflicting estimates the Court will refer the award of damages to the assessors provided for by the treaty, and so conclude their labors. Now that arbitration goes on at Geneva, it will likewise continue on the San Juan question at Berlin. Prince Bismarck will appoint distinguished international lawyers to decide the question.

Postal Matters.—Published statistics show that nearly three million letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office last year. Sixty-eight thousand of these letters could not be fowarded, owing to the carelessness of the writers in omiting to give the county or State ; four hundred thousand failed to be sent because the writers forgot to put on stamps, and over three thousand letters were but in the post office without any address whatever. In the letters above named was found over $92,000 in cash, drafts, checks, &c., to the value of $2,000,000 and 39,000 photgraphs.—Nearly all the valuables were returned to the owners, but the people would find that it would pay better to be more careful.

Bankrupts Law Amended.

The bankruptcy act has been amended materially by a bill that passed Congress during the late session. The *Financier* reports the substantial changes which are, first, the time during which bankrupts may be discharged upon payment of fifty per cent. of their indebtedness is extended until July 1, 1863; life insurence policies to the amount of $5,000 are exempted from assets available for creditors, and all judgements obtained against parties of property before petitions are filed are to be first and fully satisfied. It also allows all exemptions allowed by any State law on the 1st of January, 1871. This will save to bankrupts in Virginia two thousand dollars' worth of property. It also exempts a widow's dower, or other estate in lieu thereof, if the State law so provides.

Dr. Livingstone.

London, July 2.—Letters from Stanley, in search of Livingstone, have been forwarded, of which the following is a summary: Stanley reached Unyanyembe on the 23d of September, 1871, having lost on the way, by illness, one white man, two of the armed escort, eight packages, two horses and 27 asses. From thence he intended advancing on Ujoiji, but found terrible difficulties in the way. Mirambo, King of Ujoiji, declared that no caravan should pass Ujoiji, except over his dead body; the Arabs declared war and anticipated victory, and I gave them assistance.—The first day, in concert with the Arabs, I attacted two villages, captured, killed and drove away the inhabitants. On the second day I caught the fever; on the third day the Arabs were ambushed and routed with terrific slaughter; on the fourth day there was a general desertion of the Arabs, and my own men,—all but six abandoned us. Mirambo threatened Ujoiji; I fortified the houses, collected 150 fugitives with five days' provisions and hoisted the American flag. Mirambo retreated without attacking. I then started for Ujiji on another road. The Arabs endeavored to dissuade me and said that death was certain, and frightened my followers. Shaw deserted, but I nevertheless pushed forward over an untrodden desert for four hundred miles, and reached the suburbs of Ujiji, which I entered, firing guns and carrying the American flag at the head of the procession.—The astonished natives flocked in crowds with deafening shouts. I noticed in the centre of a group of Arabs, strongly contrasting with their sun-burnt faces, with a hale-looking gray beard, a white man, wearing a naval cap with a faded gold band, a red woolen shirt, preserving a demeanor of calmness before the Arabs. I inquired—"Dr. Livingstone I presume?" He smilingly answered, "Yes."

He informed me that he started in March, 1866, with twelve Sepoys, nine Jannissaries and seven liberated slaves. He traveled up the bank of the Rovuma. His men got frightened, deserted and reported Livingstone dead as an excuse for desertion. He crossed the Chambezi and found it not the Portugusee Sembezi, but wholly a separate river. He traced it and found that it was called, further on, Lualaba. He explored it seven hundred miles, and found that the Chambezi is doubtless the source of the Nile, and that the length of the Nile is 2,600 miles. It is not supplied by the Tanganyiks.—He reached within 180 miles of the explored ground, when he was obliged to return to Ujiji destitute. We both left on the 16th of October and arrived at Unyanyembe at the end of November. We spent twenty-eight days exploring the district together; we spent Christmas in Ujiji. I arrived on the coast March 14th, leaving Livingstone at Unyanyembe to explore the north of Tanganyika Lake and the remaining 180 miles of the Lualaba river. This will occupy the next two years.

* * *

THE POSTAL CARDS.—Assistant Postmaster general Terrell is in daily receipt of communications from business men in all parts of the country urging expedition in the issue of the postal cards authorized by act of Congress, passed during the last session. The leading engravers of New York, Washington and elsewhere have been invited to furnish designs for these cards and many have already complied with this request. It is expected that within two weeks a design and style will have been selected, and that the department will be able to advertise for proposals for furnishing the same. After thirty days' notice a contract will be made with the lowest bidder, and the cards will be ready for issue within three months.—It is estimated that not less than fifty millions will be required for the first year, and that the demand will thereafter increase. The Boston public library gives notice that 50,000 will be required by that institution next year, and notices in like proportion have been received from business men and firms of all kinds,

* * *

BUSINESS.—The June circular of Clews & Co. says: According to the statement of the bureau of agriculture, the avreage placed under cotton is equal to that of 1870, when we had a crop of 4,360,000 bales! and private reports appear to confirm this official estimate, almost without exception.—Except, therefore, in the event of the weather proving unfavorable during the remaining months of the crop season, it would seem probable that the yield will reach 4,000,000 bales. This fact is most important in its bearing upon the future course of our foreign exchanges, inasmuch as it gives promise of ample means for providing for our large mercantile indebtedness to foreign countries, a portion of which has been postponed in varions ways, durlate weeks, rather than settled; while it has a still further importance in its contributing very materially to enable the United States to regain and retain its old-time control over the cotton trade of the world.

* * *

—The Albany *Knickerbocker* says; Every citizen of Albany naturally has a pride in the extensive work now in progress on our new capitol, and everybody regrets that the construction of the same does not go forward with that rapidity so much desired by the peoply of the State. There is no lack of enterprise on the part of the commissioners or superintendent thus far this year, but a great misstep has been made in one of the contracts for granite, and which impedes the great work in the most serious manner.

Late News Items

—The total of national bank notes outstanding June 29 was $336180,612.

—The Cattaraugus Indians have a base ball club.

—In Rochester they call a loafer a "curb merchant."

—The small-pox is prev[illegible] in an epedimic form in Baltim[illegible]

—The stock of cotton [illegible] is 1,011,000 bales.

—Bonner's horse *Joe Elliot* trotted a mile in 2:15½ at Boston Saturday.

—The wheat harvest has commenced in Ohio. The crop is thin on the ground, but well filled.

—The recepts of custom for the week ending June 22 were [illegible]68,096,53.

—The last caravan of 4,0[illegible] pilgrims to Mecca, were decimated [illegible] cholera in a fortnight.

—Apropos of mad dogs, the Denver *News* says: "An ounce of dead dog is worth a pound of madman any time."

—An order has been issued discontinuing the freedmen's bureau after June 30.

—Reports from the [illegible] Territory are that the Kiowas are [illegible] the war-path.

—Extensive frauds [illegible] discovered in the management of [illegible] Kings county insane asylum.

—On account of the intense heat the price of ice has advanced [illegible] New York city ten cents per hundred.

—The Cubans profess to have heard of the successful arrival of an expedition on the Cuban coast.

—Report received by the Secretary of the Interior from the frontier, indicate that Indian hostilities are imminent in Texas and Dakota.

—The receipt of internal revenue for June were $13,089,091,64, and for the fiscal year ending June 29, $1[illegible]1,307,214,15.

—Miss Amanda Barber, who married Squatting Bear, a Sioux chief, has tired of the menial position of a chief's wife and returned to civilized life.

—Reports received at the Indian bureau state that the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes have interfered to prevent the contemplated raid of the Kiowas into Texas.

—Miss Nilsson, the celebrated opera singer, will be married in London the last week in July to Mr. Augusta Rouzaud a French gentleman of moderate means.

—A Fort Warren farmer who disappeared from his home 27 years ago, returned a week ago, having in the mean time wandered nearly over the habitable globe as a tramp printer.

—The government of Canada has announced its intention of at once enlarging the St. Lawrence canals to the size of ship canals, and of contructing the Bay Verte canal, connecting the gulf of St. Lawrence with the bay of Fundy.

—A number of ladies in Greenville, Alabama, have signed the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, do promise hereby that we will faithfully abstain from the use of tobacco in any shape, form or manner while in Church."

—The Weedsport *Sentinel* tells of a boy near that village who attempted to drive a hog, when the animal turned on him, threw him to the ground, biting off one of his ears, and seriously wounding him otherwise. There were found 14 different wounds on his person.

—Some buyers in Schenectady, who contracted for potatoes in the spring for $2 and $2,50 a barrel, have not taken them from the sellers yet, and now tell said parties that they can do what they please with them, as they are not worth the freight charges to New York.

—The *World* says Greeley's nomination at Baltimore is a foregone conclusion, and there are no indications of a formidable revolt. It adds: There will be but two canidates; for our part, we shall advise nobody to vote for Grant, and as between the remaining alterrative of voting for Greeley and staying at home, we shall have no counsel to offer. Our duty may more clearly appear after the canvass has made more progress.

* * *

☞ A breach of promise suit was recently decided in an English court which attracted considerable attention for two reasons; First, because the plaintiff who sued for damages on account of blighted affections was a man and an officer in the British army; and second, because a curious question of law was involved in the defence. The plaintiff, who name was Cherry, met the defendant at Homburg, where they became engaged. Both were British subjects.—The plaintiff returned to England, where, after a time, he received a letter from the object of his love intimating her belief that the engagement had better be broken off. Upon this the gallant ornament of Her Majesty's service brought an action against the fickle fair one, which was opposed on the ground that the cause of action had risen in an foreign country. In answer to this it was argued that the contract of marriage was broken by the delivery of the letter, which took place in England, and therefore that the suit was properly brought in an English court. The Court of Queen's Bench decided otherwise, however, and gave judgement in favor of the lady.

The Cost of a Strike.

It is stated that about sixty thousand men were engaged in the New York strike, representing thirty different trades. The loss during the cessation of labor has been carefully estimated, and found to be not far from two million dollars to the employers, and one million six hundred thousand dollars to the workingmen. The New York *Commercial* says that careful inquiry concerning the effect of the strike reveals unpleasant facts. The increased cost of production has driven business away from New York and Brooklyn; the erection of new buildings has been deferred; steamboat contracts have been broken; and the prices of clothing, and of many of the articles in daily use, have been advanced, and all these things have happened since the middle of May. A year of such work would ruin the trades.

Changes in the Postal Law.

By a recent act of Congress, the changes in the postal laws of the country are quite important. A postal card system is inaugurated. It provides for an open note, without flap or cover, on a single card, which card shall be forwarded to any part of the United States, where a post office exists or shall hereafter be established. The post office department is to be responsible for the size and appearance of the card, and, naturally enough, desire its production at the government printing office, so as two avoid depletion of the post office appropriation, and has therefore requested the public printer to furnish designs and text for new card. The chief of the bureu of printing and engraving of the treasury department has asked permission and been allowed to furnish shapes, designs and texts of cards which will form a basis of contract, in case the printing office specimens shall not be adopted. Should the department decide in favor of engravings as against printing, it is probable that competion between the various bank note companies will result.

Three hundred additional money-order post offices have been establised.

Married women may be appointed post mistresses.

Smithsonion institute packages are added to the free list.

The money-order fee of ten cents for sums of twenty dollars or less is changed to ten cents for twenty to ten dollars, and five cents for ten dollars or less.

A provision is inserted for the benefit of large cities, which reads as follows: "That all domestic letters deposited in any post office for mailing, on which the postage is wholly unpaid, or paid less than one full rate as required by law, letters lawfully free, and duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors and mariners in the service of the United States, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead letter office in Washington; Provided that in large cities and adjacent districts of dense population, having two or more post office, within a distance of thee miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices, and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another such office, which shall have been inadverdently prepaid at the drop or local rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected upon delivery." It was proposed through all stages up to the conference committee that the postage to be collected should double the regular amount, but the conference committee refused to agree to it, and the law stands as above quoted. This does not affect the present law, which allows a letter with a three cent postage stamp, no matter what may be due upon it, to be forwarded to its destination. In such cases the amount is to be collected on delivery.

Mailable matter is delivered into three classes. First—Letters, embracing all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book-manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers.

Mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all matters exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

Mailable matter of the third class embrace all phamplets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscripts, proof sheets, maps, prints, and engraving, blank, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes and wrappers. cards, plain and ornamented paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matters which may be declared mailable by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquors, poisons, glass, and explosive materials, and obscene books, shall be excluded from the mails. Samples of metals, ores, and mineralogical specimens shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided.

No package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published and circulated by order of Congress.

Newspapers issued less frequently than once a week are to be carried at the rate of one cent each for four ounces.

Packages of clothing for persons in the army or navy may be sent at one cent an ounce. The present rates is two cents an ounce.

This law will not take effect until the regulations are prepared and issued, which will probably be July 10th.

Commission to Revise the Constitution.

Pursuant to chapter 884, laws of 1872, Gov. Hoffman nominated to the Senate on the 20th the following persons to constitute a commission to propose amendments to the Constitution. The commission is composed of thirty-two persons, four from each judicial district, and is non-partisan. The Republicans named in the list were suggested by the senators representing the respective judicial districts.

First Judicial District—John D. Van Buren, Augustus Schell, George Opdyke, John I. Townsend.

Second Judicial District--Erastus Brooks, John J. Armstrong, Odle Close, Benjamin D. Silliman.

Third Judicial District—William Cassidy, George C. Burdett, Robert H. Pruyn, Cornelius L. Tracey.

Fourth Judicial District.—Artemas B. Waldo, Samuel W. Jackson, James M. Dudley, Edward W, Foster.

Fifth Judicial District—Daniel Pratt, Francis Kernan, Ralph McIntosh, Frank Hiscock.

Sixth Judicial District—Lucius Robinson, John F. Hubard, Jr., Orlow W. Chapman, Jonas M. Preston.

Seventh Judicial District—George B. Bradley, Van Rensselaer Richmond, Horace B. Howland, David Rumsey.

Eighth Judicial District—Sherman S. Rogers, David H. Bolles, Cyrus E. Davis, Lorenzo Morris.

—A protest by the Indians against the encroachments of settlers and by railroads on their reservations, has been filed in Washington.

Clandestine Marriage of the Daughter of a Well-Known San Francisco Clergyman.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 18.

The Rev. Horatio Stebbing realizes by this time the truth of the Shakspearean sentiment, "Love laughs at locksmiths." If he doesn't, it is not the fault of his charming daughter, Miss Mary Louise. About two years ago this young lady met her fate in the person of a young man named Schroder. He was a very young man,—not over 20,—and earned his living by selling tickets at the Pavilion Skating Rink.

He looked out of the little ticket-window, and his eyes fell upon Miss Mary. She looked in at the little ticket-window, and her eyes fell upon him. Tableau—blushes, mutual starts, and finally love. An acquaintance was soon formed, and the children fairly reveled in their new-born attachment. For a short time young Schroder called on the young lady at her father's house, but finally the good Doctor's mental nostrils were assailed by the odor of a long-tailed mice, and he mildly suggested that he thought the Stebbing visiting circle was already large enough without the addition of Mr. Schroder. In short, he told the young lady she must no longer receive his attentions. He said she was entirely too young to think of marriage, and besides, Mr. Schroder would not be his choice for a son-in-law.

Miss Mary then met her lover clandestinely, She would go to the Skating Rink daily, and wait for Schroder to get through his duties, when they would skate together for hours. They were constantly together when away from the parental eye, and had no thought outside of their own happiness. Finally Mr. Stebbins despaired of breaking up the intimacy except by sending the young lady away for a time. He made arrangements to place her in school in Germany, in the hope that absence would conquer the love he had so long endeavored to dispel.

She was to start for New York on the 6th of June. On the 5th she asked permission to go and see some friends and bid them good-by. She went out, met Schroder, and the two quietly went over to San Leandro, got a license, and were married. Schroder brought his bride back to the city, and she returned to her father's house. Next morning she started in company with her aunt—Miss Fisher—for New York, en route for Europe. A few days after this, some busy-body happened to see the entry of the marriage in the San Leandro records, and hastened as fast as his legs could carry him, to inform Dr. Sebbins. To say that the outraged parent was surprised and shocked, hardly expresses it. He was frantic.

He went to Schroder's place of business, the London and San Francisco Bank, to interview that gentleman without a moment's delay, and there learned the truth. "Well," said the good Doctor, "if that is the case, I must telegraph Miss Fisher to return."

"And what about Mary?" asked the self-imposed son-in-law. "Well, sir," said the Doctor, "since she is your wife, my advice to you is to look after her. You will find her in New York," and with that he turned on his heel and left the bank.

He then telegraphed Miss Fisher at New York not to sail for Europe until she heard from him, and a letter is now on the way. It is said that the letter contains a brief note to the young lady, denouncing her for he unfilial conduct and informing her that henceforth she must look to her husband for protection. In short. it is said, the Doctor disowns his daughter forever.

This young bride is very beautiful, has, or had, a host of friends and will probably make young Schroder supremely happy. He, like her, is very young, but has good habits and has a fair start in life. Let us hope that the good Doctor's wrath will soon subside, and all yet be happiness and peace between him and his children.

Throwing away a Fortune.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago (says the Pittsburg *Commercial*) when land in the (now) outer wards of the city was regarded as of little value, and when those who farmed it imagined if they ever gave the subject a thought at all—that Pittsburg would never grow beyond the boundaries of the old nine wards, a beautiful tract of fifty acres, overlooking the Monongahela, opposite the City Farm, was owned by a man whose chief characteristic was the unyielding determination never to submit to what he might deem a wrong or an imposition. He had on one occasion to employ a physician, as most men have; and the doctor, like most other doctors, expected pay for his services. He sent in his bill to the farmer, and the farmer refused to pay. He had made up his mind not to pay the bill and that was enough. The doctor brought suit. The case was finally submitted to arbitrators, who cut down the bill, fixing the amount justly due at $5. The farmer still refused to pay—declared he never would yield. The doctor got stubborn too, and vowed he would have his money. The magistrate gave judgement against the farmer; but, nevertheless, he adhered to his purpose not to pay.

An execution was issued, the property was seized by the sheriff and advertised for sale. The farmer's mind was made up, and was not to be changed either by sheriff's writs or the advice and entreaties of friends. The property was actually sold on the execution, based on the five dollar judgement, and of course was "knocked down" at a mere song. The farmer was thus divested of his title, and was eventually compelled to surrender possession, After the sale he was offered the property back if he would pay the judgement and costs, but he refused to do so. In a few years after the farm sold for $3,400 to a gentleman who kept it eight or nine years. Then consolidation came, and it changed hands again at an enormous advance. These purchasers held the property until last year, when they sold it to the Homestead Bank for the handsome sum of $60,000.—This company, within the last few days, under their admirable system of selling lots for homes, disposed of over $100,000 worth of this same land, and still have over one-third of their purchase unsold! Had the farmer been as determined on holding fast to his property as he was on throwing it away, he would have made himself rich or left a handsome fortune for his heirs.

—It is estimated that the East river bridge will cost $9,500,000.

Death in an Oyster Shell.

James O'Neill, ex-member of Assembly from the Ninth Ward and chief clerk of the Excise Board, came to his death in a manner as singular as it was painful. At ten o'clock on Friday evening he sauntered out from his residence, 810 Greenwich street, and after making a light lunch of a few raw oysters, returned home and retired to rest. About midnight he was awakened from his sleep by severe pains in the stomach. Physicians were summoned, and they, having learned that the patient had eaten cucumbers at dinner, treated him for cholera morbus, although the symptoms of his case were in some respects very peculiar, and baffled their skill to assign them to the proper cause. At 1 o'clock the pains left him, and he began to sink rapikly into a condition of coma. Two hours later, despite the best efforts of the medical men to save him, Mr. O'Neill passed away.

Satisfied that the cause of his death was one that no medicines could have removed, the physicians at once determined upon holding a post mortem examination of the body. They found every organ in the healthiest condition, but discovered, while making a close examination of the stomach, that the intestines had been cut by a small bit of oyster shell and their contents allowed to escape through the opening. The shell had evidently been in the stomach but a short time, and had, no doubt, been unconsciously swallowed by Mr. O'Neill while taking his evening lunch.

Instance of death from this cause are extremely rare. The last to which attention had been called was that of Sergent Babcock, of the police force, whose intestines had in a similar way been perforated by a cherry pit which he had accidentally swallowed.

Off With a Beauty's Arm.

On Thursday evening there was a smashup on the New Jersey Railroad, near Metuchen. Six or seven passenger coaches were piled one above the other, making a wreck. On the train were a Danish nobleman and his newly-made bride.

The nobleman's name is Pattassien, his bride's name is Alma. They were married in Denmark but a month ago, and were visiting America on their bridal tour. Their destination was San Francisco, where the nobleman's brother is Danish Consul. They were chatting quietly as the train sped along.

Suddenly came the crash, and in an instant all was ruin. The lights were extinguished, and the nobleman, finding himself uninjured, began searching for his bride. After a tortuous delay, she was found, unconscious, beneath some rubbish. One of her arms was as cleanly severed from the trunk, as though it had been amputated. The flesh was not mangled, and even the sleeve of her silk robe was cut as with a sharp instrument. She was borne into an adjoining building, formerly used as a depot, where, recovering consciousness, she suffered intensely during the remainder of the night.

Meanwhile the husband bethought that on the third finger of the missing member was their diamond wedding-ring, valued at hundreds of dollars. Uncautiously the fact was openly proclaimed and search instituted. After a time one of the train hands was seen attempting to secrete something under his coat. When this man was approached the arm was thrown to the ground, and the nobleman raising it, removed the precious jewel. The lady was conveyed to Newark, where she will remain until she is sufficiently recovered to resume the journey. It is said that the company offer $5,000 to settle the matter. The servants of the nobleman say he occupies a very elevated social position in Denmark.

Utica Market.

UTICA, July 3, 1872.

FLOUR—Very firm and steady. Common State $6 75@7 75 per bbl; No. 1 spring $8 00@8 25; red winter $9 25@9 50; white winter $9 50@10 25; pastry $10 25@10 50.

WHEAT—No. 1 spring $2 15 per bush; amber winter $2 15; white winter $2 25.

CORN—Western 68@70c; old State $0 85 per bush.

CORN MEAL—Fine, $30; corn and oats, $30 per ton.

RYE FLOUR—$6 00@6 50 per bbl.
OAT MEAL—$8 00 per barrel.
OATS—50@60c per bushel.
SHORTS—$22 per ton.
SHIPSTUFFS—$25 per ton.
MIDDLINGS—$30 per ton.
BEANS—$3 00@3 50 per bushel.
BUTTER—22@24c per pound,
CHEESE—10@12c per pound.
DRIED APPLES—12c per pound for quarters 14@15 for sliced.
POTATOES—25@30 cents par bushel.
EGGS—18c per dozen.
HAY—$18@22 per ton.
LARD—9½@10c per pound.
PORK—Mess $14 50 per bbl; clear at $15 50.
SMOKED MEATS—Hams 11½c; shoulders 8½c.
SALT—$1 75 per barrel.

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Having just returned from New York with an assortment of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, including a full line of Millinery, Chignons of every discription, Frizzes for the hair, Braids and Switches, Ladies Underclothing, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Bustles, Collars, Laces, Hoes, &c., Dress-caps and Patterns in all the latest styles. Dressmaking in all its branches. Dresses made from $4 to $9. Orders promptly attended to and dresses made at short notice. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Store on Lake Street, 3d door south of Episcopal Church.

(Special Notices.)

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simpl remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

[oct7y1] Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
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New Advertisemsent.

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MRS. JOHN WILTSE.
Richfield Springs, June 6, 1872.

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