

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$7.50 per year, \$2.50 for three months, \$1.00 for one month, and 50 cents for one week. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$3.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$7.50; two days, \$12.00; one week, \$45.00; four days, \$24.00; five days, \$36.00; one month, \$120.00; two months, \$210.00; three months, \$285.00; six months, \$510.00; twelve months, \$900.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per line for each insertion. Every other day, through the week, \$1.50 per line. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is made will be continued for 15 days, at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for, but which have been inserted, will be charged for as if they had been inserted.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertisement without the consent of the regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and if accepted in any other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Correspondents must write on only one side of the paper.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILLMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1877.

EVENING EDITION.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Dr. Von Holst, in his able "Constitutional and Political History of the United States," holds an opinion as to the vitality of the doctrine of States Rights that is altogether opposed to the opinion that prevails in Republican circles and among Republican writers in the North. It is not dead, but sleepeth. Dr. Von Holst states that the work he has undertaken will require his life-time to complete. He has been long at work upon it, and the first volume is the fruit thus far of his long and patient toil. The British Quarterly says this volume is worthy of a great writer, and gives promise of thoroughness and excellence. He is a Professor in a German University, and has that devotion, industry, learning and fairness which distinguish so many eminent German writers.

Well, what does Dr. Von Holst say—what is his opinion as to State sovereignty? The result of his careful investigations is, that it is a great error to suppose that the civil war gave the death-blow really to the doctrine. To regard State sovereignty as of historical rather than present interest is to misapprehend the whole question. He finds it a living question—a vital principle in our government. The British Quarterly, commenting upon the first volume, remarks:

"It is customary with many to speak of the unity of the American people as a *novum*, as if that had been distinctive of their history from the first. So far, however, is this from being the case, that from the first seeds of all the subsequent difficulties and complications were thickly sown in the constitutions and relations of the various States. The chief value of the work before us is that it makes this plain after a very laborious and convincing fashion."

And then the able Review says, and it follows the proof established by the learned German historian:

"The claims to State Sovereignty, which were to cause so much embarrasment, arose directly out of the original circumstances and conditions of the Union. The assertion of the right of secession did not in any portion for any long period during its absence of the earlier history of the United States."

This is unquestionably true. If necessary we could show that New England, which was so remorseless in its attacks upon the South and cried havoc with so much joy, was engaged from about 1808 to 1815 in frequent schemes to break up the Union, and to assert the right of secession. The material is abundant and overwhelmingly convincing. The Review says:

"Dr. Von Holst traces all the occasions that gave rise to it, and shows clearly how this claim, so fatal to the national integrity, was the natural and almost necessary outgrowth from the circumstances."

The truth is, it was never designed to make the Confederation of States a nation, and the use of the term originated in the North and like other noxious things has propagated itself and become wide-spread.

By reference to Sullivan's "Men of the Revolution" to Dr. Bledsoe's

Southern Review in the first two years of its existence, and to his admirable little work in which he shows most clearly that secession was a constitutional right prior to the war, the reader will learn much concerning the formation of our government, and the efforts of England to break up the Union. Hon. A. H. Stephens' "History of the War of the States" contains much valuable matter in the same direction. The first work mentioned was written by Hon. William Sullivan, of Massachusetts, a pure and scholarly gentleman. Henry W. Miller said, more than thirty years ago, that it was a work of great value and should be read by every one. The able reviewer from whom we have quoted finds the causes of the war in the very formation of our government. He says:

"Thus the roots of the civil war were struck deep in the original Constitution, and the evil results were constantly forcing themselves to the surface long before the nullification policy of Calhoun was heard of."

If the reserved rights of States had not been properly regarded when the Constitution was formed, there would never have been a Union of the thirteen colonies. Our own State would never put her hand to the great instrument unless the living principle of State Sovereignty—of local self-government—had been incorporated. When Great Britain acknowledged the independence of this country it was done by acknowledging the independence of each State separately, as a Sovereign Commonwealth.

We have had common evidence to show that States Rights is a living principle, not a dead issue. First: When the Republicans in Congress last winter were bent on counting Florida and Louisiana for Hayes, they became the very earnest and impetuous advocates of States Rights. They beat the Democrats at their own game—they fairly out-heroded Herod. Of course they were very insincere and hypocritical in the advocacy of a principle against which they had made a ceaseless war, but they were none the less ardent.

Second: Mr. Hayes has shown in his course that there had been a wide departure from the Constitution, and a great invasion of the Rights of the States. The action of the President is a clear concession to Democratic principles in essence.

To support Mr. Hayes in his Southern policy is to approve of Democratic usage, and Democratic principles. He has shown that he regarded the Southern States as entitled under the Constitution to certain rights and privileges that had been assailed or ignored by Grant. So, to sustain him in what he has done in South Carolina and Louisiana is to sustain the old Democratic doctrine of local self-government and reserved rights of the States, and to condemn Grant—to brand him with usurpation and unfaithfulness.

The thieves in the vicinity of Sumter, S. C., are certainly no drones. Not satisfied with the routine work of their vocation, they have now turned their attention to stealing bee-hives, and with considerable success, too. If we did not think they were past all hope we would administer a stinging rebuke to these rascals who rub their gums with the sweets of industry. A cell is the proper place for them.

The Norfolk Virginian comes to us enlarged and greatly improved in make-up. The Virginian is a courteous, able and reliable journal, and we chronicle the success of brother Glennan with sincere pleasure.

The New York Herald says: "The government should shake off the quinine duty." That's very v-gue.

The Philadelphia Star says: "Thiers' only ailment is a nervous twitch of the eyelids." *Hinc illic lacrymæ!*

He couldn't hold it. [New York Tribune.]

A man was walking quietly along Second avenue yesterday, swinging a bottle of mineral water in his hand. Suddenly there was a loud explosion, which brought a crowd to the spot. The man was found sprawling on his back, with the siphon-shaped cork of the bottle in his plinched fist, and watching the heavens, in order not to be surprised by another lightning bolt. No trace of the bottle could be found; it had evidently been distributed into space. When he had pulled off himself together, and taken in the situation, the man remarked that as an invigorant the mineral water was more than a success.

The Rev. Henry J. Vandye, D.D., of Brooklyn, has been elected to the chair vacated by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., in the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany, Pa.

Twenty girls living in Utica have been arrested for blowing horns before the door of a newly-married couple. The Judge spoke of it as the shockingest kind of depraved depravity.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We do not intend that the negro race shall be deprived of the right of suffrage in the South so long as the race by its presence here with that right entitles us to many members of Congress more than we would otherwise have. Our Northern brethren have put the stick into our hands, and we take infinite pleasure in breaking their heads with it.—Memphis Appeal.

We have heard much of salary grabbers in the last few years, and much has been said of the single grab they made at the people's money, but all that was nothing to what is going on now for Congressmen are not the only salary grabbers in the country. Indeed, for regular chronic, steady growing grabbers at the people's money in the people's treasury commend us to the Sherman family. In fact, the Shermans seem to think they have a vested right in the Federal Treasury—a right that doubtless they intend the people shall duly respect.—Raleigh Observer.

The fact should steadily be borne in mind that a number of our domestic markets have probably been lost forever by the establishment of numerous iron, cotton, woolen, and other manufactories at points in the West and Southwest that formerly obtained large supplies from this State. Efforts to secure advantageous foreign markets are therefore necessary to lay broad and deep the foundations of future prosperity, as well as to remove some of the most active causes of present depression, and the success which has attended a number of efforts already made in various directions indicates that by continued exertions of the proper kind results of incalculable importance will finally be realized.—Phila. Press.

Nothing seems to have any deterring effect upon the tramps except the threat that they will be compelled to work, and the Legislature of Rhode Island, recognizing this fact, has placed around the State a circle of sign-posts threatening the course of labor upon every tramp who enters it. The result has been all that could be desired. True, the discomfited crowd of lazy wanderers have made impotent threats to get a barrow and wheel the State away, but as this would involve an amount of muscular exercise on their part, they have so far refrained from carrying it into execution, and the people are left to pursue their avocations in peace and eat their clans under their own vine and fig trees, none daring to make them afraid.—Baltimore American.

According to the Herald's special dispatches from Washington, the Indian Ring is threatened anew with exposure and prosecution. Secretary Schurz is said to be resolved to dive deep into what has undoubtedly been a very dirty pool, and to find out, if possible, the iniquity that lies at the bottom. The committee of investigation, which has been set to work by the Secretary, is exhibiting much determination, and the Indian Bureau is said to be in a ferment of excitement and terror. The custom of drawing supplies on a census furnished by the Indian agents is one peculiarly open to fraud, and the rumor is that the numbers of Indians entitled to clothing, rations and other allowances have been enormously overstated.—N. Y. Herald.

It is said that Fletcher, who paid the penalty of his crime yesterday by an ignominious death, sent a message to young men to "beware of rum," as rum had brought him to his sorrowful doom. It is a fearful warning, uttered in the presence of death under terrible conditions. How many will heed it among those who are running the lawless course he pursued? Similar warnings had confronted him, although he was but a young man when he died. Like most of his type, he regarded such admonitions with contempt. They did not mean anything for him; he could follow the track that inevitably leads to the penitentiary or the gallows, and yet escape both. Possibly he did not think that way—for wretches as demoralized as he made himself but seldom think until it is too late—but that is the way he acted.—Philadelphia Ledger.

General Roger A. Pryor, in his speech delivered in New York on "Decoration Day," made quite a hit, according to the papers, by charging that the late war between the North and South was due entirely to the machinations of the "politicians" of the country, and by stamping their conduct in doing with opprobrium. To say the least, this kind of address comes with very bad grace from General Pryor, for there was not a man in Virginia of his age who, for years before the war, had been more mixed up in politics, or who was more ultra in his views in favor of the secession of the South than himself. He, of all men, therefore, it would seem, should have steered clear of the position he saw fit to take, even though he was a Southern man, addressing a Northern audience, and, perhaps, anxious to present the Southern people, as a people, in as favorable a light as possible.—Savannah News.

ENCOURAGING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY. The President in conversation recently said the great desire of himself and his Cabinet was to shape the policy of the administration so as to encourage and restore commercial activity and confidence.

Opening the Mail-Route Bids. WASHINGTON, June 11. The second assistant postmaster general and heads of division in the contract office are to-day busily engaged in the work of opening, examining and classifying the proposals which were received under the advertisement of April 10 until 2 P. M. Saturday, for carrying mails on about 600 "miscellaneous routes" scattered throughout all the States and Territories of the Union, except Delaware. The larger number of bids received indicates that there has been very satisfactory competition. The awards will be made on or before the 20th instant.

PERSONAL.

Horace White, formerly editor of the Chicago Tribune, now lives in New York city.

Ex-Gov. Tilden and Roscoe Conkling are going to Europe soon. We do not hear that they pull in the same boat.

Victor Emanuel now receives a salary of \$3,850,000. The Parliament had to raise it in order to pay off his debts.

Secretary Key's friends tell him that he is being used as a tool to break up the Democratic party and that he cannot succeed.

Miss Kate Claxton is represented as having assured a World correspondent that after her agent had engaged the Indianapolis Opera House, the owner of the building had the insurance on it doubled.

Alexander S. Goldsmith, a Troy, N. Y. jeweler, committed suicide Monday morning in consequence of illness and financial embarrassment. W. H. Hollister, a lawyer, who had interfered to prevent the act, was hardly out.

A noticeable incident in the career of the late John Lothrop Motley was the dedication to him of Victorien Sardou's melodrama of "Patrie," in which the playwright declared that his entire knowledge of the history of the period chosen was due to Mr. Motley.

Capl. Boyton had a narrow escape while descending the Rhone. At Tarascon the peasants, taking him to be a seal or some sort of marine monster, got out their fowling-pieces and opened a lively fusillade upon him, compelling him to hoist his colors.

TWINKLINGS.

Tennessee has leased her convicts for six years at \$75,500.

A fire-proof curtain of corrugated iron is being fitted to the new theatre at Dresden, Saxony.

Seventy thousand quarts of strawberries were sold in New York on Saturday. This is said to be unprecedented.

The enormous increase in the exportation of English salt to Boston is due to the low rate of freight. It comes in lieu of ballast.

At the recent meeting of shareholders of the Bank of France it was said that the profits were nearly \$900,000 less than in 1875.

Mrs. Hanford says she can judge of a Christian by the shape of his head. One of the gloomiest periods of her life was the afternoon she passed in the jail of many of the House of Representatives, surveying the heads of the national legislators.—N. Y. Weekly.

It is estimated that in Massachusetts there are now twenty-five thousand vagrants, a great proportion of them able-bodied. The hard times is the excuse for many of the vagrant proclivities, who perhaps were once willing and able to support themselves by honest and hard labor.

A young man in Saugerties chipped in with his girl the other day—she having five cents and he one—so that she might refresh herself with a six-cent plate of cream, and he sat on the door-step of the saloon and waited for her while she entered and partook of it. He says if he hadn't thought it looked a little mean he would have gone in and helped her eat it up.—Rondout Freeman.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

The official or opening quotations below are posted at the Produce Exchange daily at 1 P. M., and refer to prices at that hour.

STAR OFFICE, June 14—1 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 29 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 45 for Strained and \$1 50 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 250 bbls Strained to Good Strained at \$1 45 to \$1 50 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 80 in water and \$1 90 in order; small sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 35 for Hard, \$3 10 for Yellow Dip and \$2 30 for Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article is firm at an advance on yesterday's figures. No sales reported up to the close of our report. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 9 1/2 cents per lb. Good Ordinary 10 " " Middle 10 1/2 " " Low Middle 11 " " Good Middle 11 " "

Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange.

RECEIPTS.

DAILY RECEIPTS. Cotton 4 bales. Spirits turpentine 255 casks. Rosin 911 bbls. Tar 18 " Crude turpentine 364 "

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 14—Noon. Financial. Stocks strong. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Gold opened at 105 and closed at 105 1/2. Sterling exchange—long 48 1/2 short 49 1/2. Governments firm. State bonds steady.

COMMERCIAL.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy. Pork quiet; mess \$13 80 to \$13 90. Lard firm—steam \$8 7/8. Spirits turpentine firm at 32 3/4 to 33c. Roasin firm at \$1 90 to \$1 95 for strained. Freight heavy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—Noon. Cotton harvesting—middling uplands 6 3/4; middling Orleans 6 1/4; sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; receipts 11,400 bales, of which 8,500 were American. Futures buyers offering 1-1/4; middling uplands, l. m. c. June and July delivery, 6 5/8; July and August delivery, 6 7/8; August and September delivery, 6 9/8; September and October delivery, 6 11/8; new crop shipped November and December, per sal, 6 1/2.

PERSONAL.

Horace White, formerly editor of the Chicago Tribune, now lives in New York city.

Ex-Gov. Tilden and Roscoe Conkling are going to Europe soon. We do not hear that they pull in the same boat.

Victor Emanuel now receives a salary of \$3,850,000. The Parliament had to raise it in order to pay off his debts.

Secretary Key's friends tell him that he is being used as a tool to break up the Democratic party and that he cannot succeed.

Miss Kate Claxton is represented as having assured a World correspondent that after her agent had engaged the Indianapolis Opera House, the owner of the building had the insurance on it doubled.

Alexander S. Goldsmith, a Troy, N. Y. jeweler, committed suicide Monday morning in consequence of illness and financial embarrassment. W. H. Hollister, a lawyer, who had interfered to prevent the act, was hardly out.

A noticeable incident in the career of the late John Lothrop Motley was the dedication to him of Victorien Sardou's melodrama of "Patrie," in which the playwright declared that his entire knowledge of the history of the period chosen was due to Mr. Motley.

Capl. Boyton had a narrow escape while descending the Rhone. At Tarascon the peasants, taking him to be a seal or some sort of marine monster, got out their fowling-pieces and opened a lively fusillade upon him, compelling him to hoist his colors.

TWINKLINGS.

Tennessee has leased her convicts for six years at \$75,500.

A fire-proof curtain of corrugated iron is being fitted to the new theatre at Dresden, Saxony.

Seventy thousand quarts of strawberries were sold in New York on Saturday. This is said to be unprecedented.

The enormous increase in the exportation of English salt to Boston is due to the low rate of freight. It comes in lieu of ballast.

At the recent meeting of shareholders of the Bank of France it was said that the profits were nearly \$900,000 less than in 1875.

Mrs. Hanford says she can judge of a Christian by the shape of his head. One of the gloomiest periods of her life was the afternoon she passed in the jail of many of the House of Representatives, surveying the heads of the national legislators.—N. Y. Weekly.

It is estimated that in Massachusetts there are now twenty-five thousand vagrants, a great proportion of them able-bodied. The hard times is the excuse for many of the vagrant proclivities, who perhaps were once willing and able to support themselves by honest and hard labor.

A young man in Saugerties chipped in with his girl the other day—she having five cents and he one—so that she might refresh herself with a six-cent plate of cream, and he sat on the door-step of the saloon and waited for her while she entered and partook of it. He says if he hadn't thought it looked a little mean he would have gone in and helped her eat it up.—Rondout Freeman.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

The official or opening quotations below are posted at the Produce Exchange daily at 1 P. M., and refer to prices at that hour.

STAR OFFICE, June 14—1 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 29 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 45 for Strained and \$1 50 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 250 bbls Strained to Good Strained at \$1 45 to \$1 50 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 80 in water and \$1 90 in order; small sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 35 for Hard, \$3 10 for Yellow Dip and \$2 30 for Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article is firm at an advance on yesterday's figures. No sales reported up to the close of our report. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 9 1/2 cents per lb. Good Ordinary 10 " " Middle 10 1/2 " " Low Middle 11 " " Good Middle 11 " "

Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange.

RECEIPTS.

DAILY RECEIPTS. Cotton 4 bales. Spirits turpentine 255 casks. Rosin 911 bbls. Tar 18 " Crude turpentine 364 "

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 14—Noon. Financial. Stocks strong. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Gold opened at 105 and closed at 105 1/2. Sterling exchange—long 48 1/2 short 49 1/2. Governments firm. State bonds steady.

COMMERCIAL.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy. Pork quiet; mess \$13 80 to \$13 90. Lard firm—steam \$8 7/8. Spirits turpentine firm at 32 3/4 to 33c. Roasin firm at \$1 90 to \$1 95 for strained. Freight heavy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—Noon. Cotton harvesting—middling uplands 6 3/4; middling Orleans 6 1/4; sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; receipts 11,400 bales, of which 8,500 were American. Futures buyers offering 1-1/4; middling uplands, l. m. c. June and July delivery, 6 5/8; July and August delivery, 6 7/8; August and September delivery, 6 9/8; September and October delivery, 6 11/8; new crop shipped November and December, per sal, 6 1/2.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Afternoon Reports

WASHINGTON.

Opinion as to How Bonds are Payable—Amount of Fractional Currency Lost or Destroyed—Silver to be Issued in its Place.—The Virginia Nitrate Distillers—State Officers ask for Assistance in Bringing Them to Justice.

WASHINGTON, June 14. Mr. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has given an opinion to Secretary Sherman, to the effect that all United States bonds issued since the date when silver was demonetized, are payable in gold, and not in silver. This opinion has the approval of Secretary Sherman.

Commissioners estimate the amount of fractional currency out of circulation from loss or destruction at eight million dollars. It is believed Secretary Sherman will issue silver change to this amount.

Commissioner Raum has received a letter signed by about fifty prominent citizens of Southwest Virginia, among whom are two county judges, two District Attorneys, and other officials, asking that a sufficient force be sent to cooperate with them in bringing illicit distillers to justice.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Holy See interrogated as to how he would look upon a Bonapartist Movement in France—A Great Battle Fixed for Crossing the Danube—Turks force Entrance of a Peace Mission into Bulgaria—The Montenegrins in Full Retreat—Rapid Extension in Russian Finances, &c.

LONDON, June 14. The Times' Rome special reports that a personage, high in position, directly inquired of the Holy See how it would look upon a Bonapartist movement in France. On its reply a more energetic system of agitation would depend, but the Vatican has made no sign.

Reuter's Telegram Company have received the following dispatch: Constantinople, Wednesday evening.—The Sultan is staying at the Ministry of War awaiting news from Kars, where a great battle is progressing.

The Daily News Vienna dispatch has the following: "Certain reports point to Thursday or Friday next as the date for crossing the Danube. Just before that operation takes place it is expected the Czar will issue a manifesto."

An official rumor that Sofat Pasha has requested the Sultan to entrust him with a peace mission to Ploesti.

A special to the Daily Telegraph, from Vienna, Wednesday, says Suleiman Pasha started yesterday to revictualize Nicies for a year.

The Telegraph's Batoum dispatch states that the Russians are pushing their siege works. Reinforcements are greatly needed, and without relief the troops there will be compelled to retreat. The Turkish officers are despondent.

The Times, in its financial article says the Russian loan of 75,000,000 roubles, the imperial ukase authorizing which was published at St. Petersburg yesterday, is said to have been originally offered to houses here and refused. It is now to be issued at Paris and Berlin. It is stated that the issue price is 70 per cent, and that a syndicate of bankers has taken the loan at a net price so far below the figures as to leave an ample margin. In face of the fact that an internal forced loan of 300,000,000 roubles has also been decreed, this borrowing does indeed indicate rapid exhaustion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14. An official telegram, dated June 13, says Suleiman Pasha has forced the entrance of Duga Pass, after a sanguinary battle, and is advancing on Nicies. The Montenegrins are in full retreat, and Suleiman's junction with two other Turkish corps is expected immediately.

LIVERPOOL, June 14. The American Chamber of Commerce has decided to give a banquet to the delegates to the International Cotton Convention.

BERLIN, June 14. The Ecclesiastical Court has sentenced the Bishop of Limburg to removal from office.

LONDON, June 14. The race over the Ascot course, to-day, for the new Biennial stakes, dash of one mile, was won by Springfield. The race for the new stakes, dash of 5 furlongs and 130 yards, was won by Solent.

ST. LOUIS.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company makes an interesting statement in relation among Stockholders—Senator Bogy and Son Heavy Sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, June 14. There is considerable sensation among the stockholders of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, which made an assignment on Tuesday. Joseph Bogy, son of United States Senator Bogy, was President of the Company and its active manager. Senator Bogy was the heaviest stockholder.

He states he is a loser to the extent of \$100,000 cash and that the disaster will ruin him financially if his creditors are not indulgent. Joe Bogy loses \$60,000, including a full mortgage on his residence and all his property. Joseph Bogy was also