NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 91. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1314.

AMUSEMENTS.

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jy20 3m Corner Canal and Delta streets.

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LOST—A BLACK ENAMELED GOLD BRACELET, studed with garnets and pearls, with medallion attached. Lost between Rampart street and Lopez, on Canal street. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for its delivery at this office. jy25 3t

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Near Rampart street.

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WESTERN PRODUCE,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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Also, ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamships, steamboats, cotton presses, foundries and families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch office 261 Magazine street near Poeyfarre. se3 1y

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

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Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

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Price of our Pelican No. 1.....$50 per ton

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Every scale warranted, in every respect; 250 varieties, adapted to every branch of business.

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Conducted by T. B. EDWARDS and SAM. H. LEWIS graduates of the Louisiana Military University;

Will prepare pupils to enter the Sophomore or Junior Class of the Louisiana State Military University, or any other college in the United States. An Elementary Department is attached. Discipline military, with daily drill, no3 3m

STEAMSHIP AND SUGAR INTERESTS.

Proposed Removal of Sugar Sheds.

A number of men connected with the city administration, steamship agents, sugar dealers, steamboat men, owners of sugarshed stock, and representatives of citizens generally, assembled yesterday morning under the shed at the foot of Toulouse street for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of making some arrangement whereby more room may be had on the levee for the accommodation of sugar dealers, and of that numerous and respectable body known as "The Gimlet Rangers."

On the day previous a number of the New York steamship agents had called on the Mayor and Administrators, with a request to be left in undisturbed possession of the present steamship landing, between Toulouse street and the Morgan wharf, at the foot of St. Ann street. Accordingly at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday, the gathering of the clans commenced.

Among the attendants were Administrators Remick, Bonzano, and also Mayor Flanders.

The citizens generally were represented by Mr. F. C. Zacharie, who drew a knot of listeners around him, and spoke earnestly in the interest of the community at large.

Mr. William Creevy and others represented the interests of the New York lines of steamships, and insisted that their vessels should still continue to load and discharge at their present place of landing.

Mr. Zacharie thought that their landing place should be removed to the Third District or elsewhere. He insisted that these steamships brought but little trade to this city. They made their purchases elsewhere, even buying their fresh beef, which they preserved on ice, in New York. He thought, for the benefit of the community at large, that the space these ships now occupy should be given up to the sugar interest. One of these ships, he said, now took up as much wharf room as would be necessary for ten steamboats that landed with their bows on.

Mr. Creevy took the position that the steamships brought a large amount of commerce to the city, larger than was conceded, and that the best wharfage facilities should be afforded them.

The prominent object of complaint seemed to be that there was not room enough on the levee to meet the views of the gimlet brigade. Since the erection of the sugar sheds, the dealers in the saccharine had been greatly restricted in their operations. A proposition was freely discussed to buy out and tear down the two large sheds extending from St. Louis street, but cold water was thrown on this project by a suggestion that sugar shed stock would take a rise.

Mr. Bonzano and Mr. Remick entertained for an hour their two knots of listeners, listening to their various suggestions. They talked very serenely and deported themselves very pleasantly and smilingly, but the Mayor failed to raise a riffle of excitement in his limited circle, and so far as this reporter is concerned, he came away from the scene of the consultation not a whit wiser than when he went there.

Mayor Flanders evidently has concocted some deep laid and wise scheme for the settlement of the difficulties, for he kept entirely shady, and failed to make a single suggestion in the presence of his colleagues, or to any one else, so far as heard by this reporter. At the expiration of an hour, all interest in the subject under discussion began to flag, and one by one the assembly melted away. The meeting dispersed without having formed any definite plan of action, and our representative left the scene with a decided consciousness that his stock of useful knowledge had not been much increased by the occurrences of the hour.

FROM EAST BATON ROUGE.

Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

We stated, a few days ago, on the authority of a private dispatch, that Messrs. Underwood, Hurst and Anderson had been elected delegates to the State convention by the Republicans of East Baton Rouge. We have now the official proceedings, as published in the Baton Rouge *State Journal*:

Parish Executive Committee.

COURTHOUSE, EAST BATON ROUGE, July 22, 1871.

The Parish Republican Executive Committee met pursuant to the call of the president, Mr. Antoine Lange, vice president, in the chair.

Members present: Antoine Lange, Esq., vice president; Hon. George P. Davis, treasurer; Hon. George W. Ragan, honorary member; first ward, T. W. Hurst; second ward, Colonel N. Underwood and S. W. Ringgold, Esq.; third ward, Rev. David Alexander; sixth ward, Mitchel Conner, Esq.; eighth ward, Madison Hughes; ninth ward, Valcour Anderson; twelfth ward, Hillery Patterson. Total, 11.

Absent: President John S. Chapman, secretary J. H. Burch; fourth ward, Messrs. Semmes and Spears; fifth ward, E. D. Triplett; sixth ward, Mr. Mortimer Price; seventh ward, Messrs. Hogan and Riddle; eighth ward, Mr. George Williams; ninth ward, Mr. Joshua P. Wilson. Total, 10.

Vacancies on the committee: first ward, one; third ward, one; fifth ward, one; tenth ward, two; eleventh ward, two; twelfth ward, one. Total, 8.

On motion of Colonel Underwood, in accordance with a resolution passed by the committee on the thirtieth day of August, 1870, the committee proceeded to fill vacancies existing in the committee, with the following result:

H. F. Conner, vice J. L'Official, killed in the riot; Third Ward, François Richmond; Eleventh Ward, Mortimer Nicholas and Joseph Wood; twelfth ward, James Stewart.

On motion of Hon. George P. Davis, the following named gentlemen were allowed to represent their respective wards in the absence of the regular members: W. B. Donaldson, sixth ward; Messrs. Washington Tims and John Brown, seventh ward.

On motion of Colonel Underwood, the committee proceeded to elect three delegates to represent the parish in the Republican State Convention to be held in the city of New Orleans, August 9, 1871.

Messrs. N. Underwood, T. W. Hurst and Valcour Anderson were put in nomination.

Mr. S. W. Ringgold moved that the above mentioned gentlemen be elected by acclamation, which was adopted unanimously.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

By Hon. G. W. Ragan:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the administration of Governor Warmoth and the State government, and will use all our energies to perpetuate the same.

By Hon. G. W. Ragan:

Resolved, That the people of the parish of East Baton Rouge assemble by their delegates in Republican convention at Murphy's Schoolhouse, in the city of Baton Rouge, on the thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1871, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of re-establishing a parish executive committee. The several wards are hereby requested to send their proper delegates.

Amended by Mr. T. W. Hurst, that the representation remain the same as last year.

By W. S. Ringgold, Esq.:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Parish Executive Committee here assembled, do hereby pledge our honor to stand by the action of this committee and the Republican party.

By T. W. Hurst, Esq.:

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this committee be furnished the *State Journal* and New Orleans REPUBLICAN for publication.

On motion of Colonel Underwood, a committee of nine was appointed on organization, consisting of the following named gentlemen. Colonel N. Underwood, S. W. Ringgold, Hon. G. W. Ragan, Valcour Anderson, T. W. Hurst, H. F. Connor, Hon. G. P. Davis, H. Patterson and M. Hughes.

On motion, the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the acting president, Mr. A. Lange.

A. LANGE,
Vice President and Acting President.
H. F. CONNOR, Secretary.

FROM LAFOURCHE PARISH.

Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

THIBODAUX, July 24, 1871.

On Saturday last our little town was the scene of a petite drama, which was so intensely interesting as to bring some of the actors to grief while paying their respective parts.

The occasion was as follows: It was known that a meeting of the Parish Executive Committee was to be held at noon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of electing delegates to the ninth of August Convention. The meeting had been regularly called by its President, Nelson Taylor, and when the meeting was called to order by him, at noon of the twenty-second, thirty-eight members answered to their names.

It had been previously reported that the Customhouse gentlemen and Lieutenant Governor Dunn (your correspondent is ashamed to find Governor Dunn in such company), had sent a man up here to manipulate affairs, and also written some letters for the same purpose. Nothing, however, was definitely known of this at first, but early in the meeting the disorganizers commenced their little games. First they introduced a blackboard; next, they wanted a committee on credentials, and finally some of them went so far as to suggest that no friend of Warmoth should be elected. Your readers can better appreciate the hubbub when this confession was made than I can describe it. But order having been obtained, the committee on credentials reported. Thirty-eight members passed. The name of Francis Sternberg being called up by a member, it was proved, first, that he represented a body of men of whom many were professed Democrats; second, that he had never held a meeting of the club that he pretended to represent, and third, that the body of men never had a club, or had professed Republicanism in any way; but that, on the contrary, Sternberg would rather, at present, work for the Democratic party than the Republican.

The committee, after carefully considering these facts and a strict ballot, dropped F. Sternberg's name from the list of the executive committee.

Upon this being made known, Mr. Grimes, of the State Central Committee, jumped on his feet, and hurled the most direful threats at the parish committee, and asserted that the State Central Committee would refuse to receive any one because a Democratic representative had been expelled. In short, Mr. Grimes, of the State Central Committee, told the whole committee that they should look and learn from him how to act, and that the State Central Committee expected him (Mr. Grimes) to do the work for Lafourche parish.

The Hon. Grimes, from the State Central Committee, having collapsed, the following names were announced as candidates:

R. B. Lane, D. H. Reese, Louis Comeaux, Brooks, Bibolet, Taylor, Murrell and Crozier.

Upon everything being declared ready for the ballot, Mr. Reese hopped up on a seat and demanded an opportunity to read a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

Many remarks were passed not at all complimentary to Mr. Dunn, which your correspondent was sorry to hear, but the committee finally allowed the thing purporting to be a letter from Governor Dunn to be read. As I could not get a copy of the letter, I may simply state that it contained a harmless tirade against the standard bearer of the Republican party, Governor Warmoth, and placed Governor Dunn in an unenviable position among the committee, for the disorganizers had already stated their desire to be classed with the Democrats rather than with Governor Warmoth, and, in short, threatened to go over bodily to the Ku-Klux Democracy rather than be in the Republican party with Governor Warmoth, and Reese harped on the one string: "We don't want any Warmoth men elected here."

Your correspondent forbears comment upon such a faction; feeling that through your columns you can better expose these demagogues when the time is ready.

After some preliminary skirmishing, three tellers having been appointed from outside by the committee, the voting was as follows:

First ballot—Crozier 17, Murrell 14, Taylor 12, Bibolet 12, Comeaux 6, Brooks 6, Reese 5, Lane 2; total 79. Result, no choice.

This was a heavy blow to the disorganizers, and Reese with his five votes. Lane and Comeaux withdrew. The second ballot stood—Crozier 19, Murrell 16, Bibolet 15, Taylor 18, Brooks 6.

Brooks then withdrew, leaving four candidates, and after a most exciting ballot the tellers announced: Crozier 22, Murrell 18, Bibolet 17, Taylor 17; or, in other words, Crozier and Murrell 40 votes, Taylor and Bibolet 34 votes.

Upon this announcement, Mr. Brooks moved the election be made unanimous and Crozier and Murrell declared elected unanimously. This was seconded and duly carried, when the committee adjourned *sine die*.

This virtually ends the family quarrel of the Republican party in Lafourche, and we say this of the powers that be, if they have a fuss among themselves they can fight it out. Lafourche goes Republican solid, and at present we believe Governor Warmoth can lead the party better than any man in Louisiana.

Yours, as ever. HOWARD.

The Oliverr at Home.

We learn that J. C. and Celestin Oliver were released yesterday evening, and are now at home.

Sheriff Kline expressed himself rejoiced at receiving the Governor's order of release, as there was great danger of a formidable rescue. The people generally in Ascension and in St. James, especially the colored people, believe the Oliver brothers innocent. Their arrest had caused a general sympathy throughout those parishes.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of two lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District, on Jackson, between White and Laurent streets. One of said lots forms the corner of White street.

For particulars see advertisement.

Some author says that one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out. That's true—especially at the knees and elbows.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Characteristic Opinions of the Great Soldier—His Ideas on the Presidency and Other Matters.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing from Saratoga, gives the following report of an interview with General Sherman:

This morning I met the General early, and strolled down to Congress Spring, and then around the Park. He was vivacious and sparkling as Hathorn water, and walked and talked like a boy. As George Alfred Townsend said of Miles O'Riley, "there's a splendid boyishness" always about Sherman. He is always ready with a pun, a sarcastic repartee, or a strong thought—a very David with the tongue and pen too.

"Do you remember how I managed those Charleston rebels when they wanted to pray for Jeff Davis in the churches?" asked the General, as we strolled along.

"No. How?"

"Why, said I, 'Yes! pray away—he needs it" and d—n it, if they didn't get mad and go away and pray for Lincoln."

"Been killing a good many Injuns out West, general?" I asked.

"No; the papers kill more Injuns than we do. Why, if we killed as many Injuns as the *Herald* does, we'd be 'short' of Injuns!"

"I see Parker has resigned?"

"Yes; we've had so many dishonest Indian commissioners that Congress resolved to stop the frauds, and they corked up the Indian Bureau so tight that poor Parker had nothing to do but now and then sign his name and frank envelopes for the department."

"They say he is rich?"

"Not a bit of it," said the general, indignantly, "Parker has never made one cent out of his office. His record is pure as snow."

"Your friends were a little disappointed when you refused to have your name used Presidentially," I remarked.

"No, not my friends. They want me to stay where I am. General of the army for life is better than President for four years. Grant regrets that he ever left the army now, and so do I, except that he has done a good work as President."

"Do you think it policy to elect Grant again?"

"Of course I do. Why not? He knows the ropes now; he has become acquainted with the duties; acquainted with thousands of public men, and ten thousand good-for-nothing White House bummers, who would do nothing but harrass a new President for the first year. He has just got where he can tell a good man at sight. Humbug men always get the best credentials; every Congressman signs their recommendation at sight, and many of them deceive a new President. These party frauds are now pretty much played out, and Grant is enabled to deal squarely with true men. Experience and acquaintance is the stock in trade of a good President."

"Who will win in '72?"

"There is no question in my mind," said the general, enthusiastically. "I'll bet on Grant against the field—two to one."

"Who will run against him?"

"There won't anybody run; but, not being a politician, I can't guess for a moment who will be nominated."

"Hancock?"

"Well, he may be tempted to run. Hancock, you know, dislikes Grant personally, and it would be an immense triumph for him to get where he could rank him. Grant never showed any dislike to Hancock. He went more than half-way to conciliate him a year ago; but there is a clique in Washington, a social clique, which manipulates Hancock and keeps up the feud. Women have more to do with it than men."

"What do you think of the Ku-Klux bill?"

"Good bill, sir! It has already stopped a good many outrages. The fact that the President has power to send troops into any State to quell disturbances, in itself, is enough to frighten the disturbers of the public peace."

"But John Quincy Adams says the bill is an absolute surrender of the principle of free government—placing in the President's hands the power, through that and the election bill, to raise himself to the empire."

"All stuff! How ridiculous to talk about a man 'raising himself to the empire' in this country! Such a man, after declaring for the empire, might hold a regiment of soldiers in the White House yard for just one day, and then the people would put him in the Potomac river. Why, they shut up Napoleon at Strasburg, and ducked him in the sea at Boulogne for just such nonsense."

"But in '52 he did ride to the top after all."

"Yes, but France was not composed of States—sovereign States, as far as each State controlling its own troops—and every Governor, Democratic and Republican, watching jealously his own State militia. We are not France. Let some crazy President declare himself emperor, and intrench himself in the White House yard with the whole regular army—about 16,000 fighting men—around him, and how long would it take Governors Hoffman, Jewett, Randolph, Geary, and Claflin, and the rest, to surround and capture the whole concern? No, sir," said the general, indignantly; "when a President declares imperialism, every governor will have to be in the mess too, and when that shall be the case, the country will be too rotten to be worth preserving."

"Adams calls the Ku-Klux bill Grant's negro policy," I remarked.

"All humbug again. It is simply a law making it possible to arrest and disperse unlawful gangs of rascals, black or white, in any of the Southern States—to imprison them, and try and punish them. Grant don't have any negro, nor German, nor Irish policy. His policy is to protect all citizens, remain at peace, economize and try to pay the debt. All this talk about imperialism in America is a libel on the good sense of the people, and Adams ought to have too much good sense to talk such foolishness."

We now brought up at Congress Hall, and the general went in to an early breakfast. He was surrounded by a charming family of children, and looked the picture of a good, quiet, honest, sensible citizen, as he is. Always radical, but pretty sure to be right, the general is a hater of humbugs—a hater of impossible theories—a hater of long, empty talkers. He puts more sense into one sentence than some men will get into ten. The general's galaxy of children around him were in a roar of laughter during breakfast—the general as funny as the littlest baby among them. Their names are Master G. E. Sherman, and Miss Lizzie, Miss Elly and Miss Rachael, the youngest a little toddler. He spent most of the forenoon talking with Mr. Larz Anderson, brother of Major Anderson, of Cincinnati.

The *Empire Parish Register* says of the cane prospects:

We have to again report the continued promising condition of the cane of Plaquemines parish. The weather has been warm and showery, and the labor of cultivation has kept step to the growth of the plant. It is certainly a beautiful sight to look upon one of these fields of cane, as the green and luxuriant blades ripple in the sun and rustle to the soft touch of the reveling winds.

The same paper says of the rice crop:

This crop is rapidly maturing, and will soon be ready for the sickle. The recent showers have been highly beneficial to the plant, and the prospect now is that there will be an excellent yield. The weather the past two weeks has been all that the sugar and rice planters could wish. The sun has shone with a royal summer warmth and the rains have been constant with their refreshing visits.

The *Claiborne Advocate* is melancholy:

The weather is still hot and dry. Vegetation in town is about played out. The crops within a few miles of town are a great deal better than they are reported. The worst looking crops seem to be around Homer, four and five miles from town. We think that Claiborne will make bread, and a tolerable cotton crop.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

CABINET OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON

RUSSIAN CONSUL AT NEW YORK

MORE KU-KLUX TESTIMONY

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD

PROPOSED SALE OF RAILROADS

FLEEING CONDUCTOR AND ENGINEER

SHAFT FIRED BY MINERS' LEAGUE

CENSURE OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

CHANGE IN MINISTRY DEMANDED

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Officers at Washington—Russian Consul at New York—General Gordon's Testimony Before Ku-Klux Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Postmaster General Creswell are here.

The President has recognized Waldemar Bodisco as Russian Consul at New York.

General John B. Gordon was examined by the Ku-Klux committee to-day. His testimony was generally corroborative of other conservative witnesses. He knew of no Ku-Klux as described in the papers; had been invited by the best people of the State to join an organization, the object of which was purely self-protection. There were no disguises.

Under the lead of bad whites, a rising of the negroes was apprehended, which, without some organization on the part of the whites, might be disastrous.

The organization alluded to was not political, and was never used for political purposes.

The negroes did not essentially sympathize with the Republican party; they had an equal interest with the whites in good government.

The alienation of a part of the people of the South against the government had been increased since the war by the radical measures, which they regarded as great wrongs, as well as by military arrests without warrant or charges, and the trial and imprisonment of innocent men. He did not feel that he or any of the Southern people had committed treason.

NEW YORK.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds—No Injunction Against Erie—Death of a Newspaper Man—Governments Heavy—State Bonds Dull—Arrivals—Druggists' Indignation Meeting Grain Shipments.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, have been placed on the regular list of stocks at the exchange.

Judge Blatchford refused to grant an injunction restraining the Erie road from issuing 30,000 additional shares of stock.

Curtis F. Gilbert, some years connected with the *Tribune* is dead.

Money is very abundant. Sterling 10 to 10½. Sales of good bills were reported at 9⅞. Gold 12⅛@12¼. Governments are heavy, and November issues are about ¼ better. State bonds are very dull. Tennessees 73½; new the same; Virginias 64; new 72½; Louisianas 65; new 62; levees 70; eights 84; Alabamas 99; fives 67; Georgias 84; sevens 93; North Carolinas 41½; new 26; South Carolinas 72; new 55½.

Arrived: Bremen, Caledonia. Arrived out: Italy.

Money very abundant. Sixes of 1881, 116½; five-twenty bonds of 1862, 114½; 1864, 113⅝; 1865, 113⅞; new, 112½; 1867, 112⅞; 1868, 112⅜; ten-forties, 113¼.

The druggists of this city have held an indignation meeting, and protest against the appointment of a board of examiners.

The shipments of grain to Europe in sailing vessels from January to July was 14,000,000 bushels.

James W. Fireboel, shot in the Orange riot on the twelfth, is dead, making the total deaths 52.

PARIS.

Changes Demanded in Ministry—Thiers' Colleagues—General Amnesty—Distribution of War Losses—Fresh Communist Arrests—Duel Growing Out of a Newspaper Article.

PARIS, July 27.—*Le Debats* censures the government for siding with the minority of the Assembly, and demands changes in the ministry.

It is reported President Thiers has induced his colleagues in the government to remain in office.

The rumored reported adjournment of courtsmartial for the trial of communists is open for the purpose of paving the way to a general amnesty.

The Assembly has postponed till the fourth of August the question of distributing among all the departments of France the loss of property and material occasioned by the German invasion.

General Vinoy invites subscriptions for rebuilding the palace of the Legion of Honor.

DeVienne presided yesterday at the session court of cessation.

The sitting of the court has been again adjourned.

Fresh arrests of the communists were made yesterday.

A duel was fought between Senor Delpect and Colonel Middleton (the latter an Englishman), who had written some article for the press insulting Garibaldi's army. Middleton was wounded.

LONDON.

Goodwood Cup Won by Shannon—The Commons Committee on the Slave Trade—Yacht Lowenna Docked—The Louvre Pictures—Mistake in the Commons.

LONDON, July 27.—Goodwood cup was won by Shannon, Favanins second, Mortimer third. The odds against Shannon were heavy.

The committee of the House of Commons upon the slave tradewill, on Monday examine the British consul at Havana, relative to the recent landing of cargoes of slaves in Cuba.

With glorious weather, the Goodwood races to-day were witnessed by a large crowd, including the Prince of Wales and many of the nobility. The attendance, however, was less select than formerly. The chief race of the day was for the Goodwood cup, the result of which was as follows: Shannon, three years old, 103 pounds, first; Favanius, three years old, 112 pounds, second; Mortimer, six years old, 133 pounds, third; Rippenden, three years old, 105 pounds, fourth; Dutch Skater, five years old, 126 pounds, fifth.

The betting before the race was seven to one on Favanius for winner of Derby, and Mortimer against the field, fifteen to one against Rippenden, and larger odds against Shannon and Dutch Skater. The race was very closely contested. Commodore Ashburger, of the new yacht Livennia, has been docked, and will receive the keel and bowsprit before sailing for New York.

It is said an investigation is going on at Brussels with the object of ascertaining whether the pictures found in the former residence of Victor Hugo in that city were not stolen from the Louvre.

In the House of Commons, Gladstone handed the speaker a royal message, urging that provision be made for Prince Arthur. Upon the speaker's apprising Gladstone that the message was addressed to the House of Lords, there was much derisive laughter from the opposition benches. The premier apologised somewhat tamely for his mistake. The question of a ballot was discussed with much animation until the adjournment.

MADRID.

King's Visit—Salaries Reduced.

MADRID, July 27.—The king is about to visit Lagranza.

The government has resolved to reduce the salaries of all functionaries twenty per cent.

ROME.

Submission to Infallibility Doctrine.

ROME, July 27.—The Maranite and Malachite archbishops of Aleppo, and thirteen Hungarian archbishops, have forwarded to Rome their submission to the dogma of infallibility.

KINGSTON.

New Guatemala Ministry—Grandes' Entry—Proposed New Railroad—Religious Liberty Question—New Railroad in Peru—Steamship Grant—Import Duties.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26.—Advices from Guatemala state that Batres and Ramias had been made minister of foreign affairs, and of the interior, respectively, their predecessors having fled.

Grandes entered the capital of Honduras amid the rejoicing of the people.

The government of San Salvador had made a contract with Mr. Buerm, an American, to construct a railroad from the capital to Libert