

AMUSEMENTS.

Idlewild. Mr. Cowen of the Shakespeare Club, having recovered from his late indisposition, will re-appear in the amusing farce of BLANKET AND CRABBER, at Idlewild, on FRIDAY EVENING at eight o'clock.

Opera House Lyric and Dramatic Company. The subscription price will be as follows during the season: Dress circle and parquette, \$10.00; Dress circle and parquette, \$7.50; Dress circle and parquette, \$5.00.

Summer Amusements. The Hernandez Troupe. Pantomimes, Gymnastics, Acrobatics, Ventri-locution, Magician's Tricks, &c. &c. Will shortly arrive in New Orleans, for the purpose of performing their full arrangements for a season of amusement.

Cigars. 1,500,000 CIGARS. ALWAYS ON HAND. REAL HAVANA TOBACCO. Of Every Variety of Brand, Manufactured and for sale by GEORGE ALLEN'S PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

For Rent. FURNISHED ROOM—A GENTLEMAN OF limited circumstances can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room, in a small family house, by addressing G. W. NORT, No. 112 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square.

FURNISHED ROOM—FOR SINGLE OR TWO gentlemen, at No. 112 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square.

FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE ADEPTLY furnished for gentlemen, commencing at \$10.00 per week, at No. 112 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. 112 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square.

EDUCATIONAL. MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL. 111 BACCHUS STREET, near Coliseum Place. T. B. EDWARDS and SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Principals.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 90 Baronne Street. Twice and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Wetlich, accessible from five car lines.

MISCELLANEOUS. SCHILLINGER PATENT COMPANY. Office No. 27 Carondelet street. GEORGE F. BROWN, Managing Agent.

AT RETAIL. AT RETAIL. Star-cured Hams at 10 cents, best at 12 1/2 cents. 10,000 pounds Best Sugar-cured Hams at 14 1/2 cents per pound.

STOLEN. STOLEN—FROM NO. 11 UNION STREET, NEW Orleans, between the sixteenth and twentieth streets, this morning, the following described money notes, per act before A. J. H. J. dated May 3, 1871, and made by the undersigned:

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 104 Canal Street.

Eighteenth Annual Statement. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year: On marine risks, \$719,222.57; On fire risks, \$10,415.17; On river risks, \$6,412.00.

Total premiums, \$736,049.74. Less unearned premiums, \$20,250.74. Net earned premiums, \$715,799.00.

The company have the following assets: Real estate, \$121,025.11; Bonds and stocks, \$250,000.00; Cash and other assets, \$344,773.89.

Directors: P. MASPERO, DAVID McCOY, S. Z. BELF, L. P. GRUBBS, J. S. STROUD, J. J. FERNANDEZ, D. A. CHAPMAN, J. M. ALLEN, J. W. CHARLES LAFFITE.

INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT. New Orleans, May 15, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company for the year ending April, 1872.

Premiums for the year, \$124,609.44. Marine premiums for the year, \$1,200.00. River premiums for the year, \$123,409.44.

Total, \$249,018.88. Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, \$206,153.83. Net profits, \$42,865.05.

Trustees: SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, JOHN PHILIPS, C. T. BUDDECKE, P. H. FOLEY, A. G. OBER, A. THOMSON, R. H. SUMMERS, R. THOMSON, P. S. STROUD, VICTOR M. BIER, JOSEPH BOWLING, J. J. GARRARD, S. B. NEWMAN.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 27, 1872. CLASS 133.

THE ABOVE DRAWINGS are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Commissioners.

REWARD OF ROGUE LOTTERIES. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated August 11, 1852.

CHARLES T. HOWARD, PRESIDENT. SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. SLEWED SCHEM—ONLY \$500.00 NUMBERS. CAPITAL PRIZE—\$50,000.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, June 29, 1872. HOWARD, HEMMONS & CO., Organizers.

30,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$20. Price of \$20.00 is \$20.00. Price of \$10.00 is \$10.00. Price of \$5.00 is \$5.00.

Particular attention is called to the following class of paying for which the drawing is held: FLOUR TICKETS, various values, fine claret, wine, brandy, golden wafers, confectionery, etc.

AT RETAIL. Star-cured Hams at 10 cents, best at 12 1/2 cents. 10,000 pounds Best Sugar-cured Hams at 14 1/2 cents per pound.

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\$300.00, \$200.00, \$100.00, \$50.00, \$25.00, \$10.00, \$5.00, \$2.50, \$1.00, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05, \$0.02, \$0.01.

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POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

The Customhouse adherents were knocked off in a heap by the decided stand taken by Colonel Carter, Joseph H. Wilson and others of their prominent leaders, in opposition to the Baton Rouge ticket.

The Customhouse Central Committee met yesterday to discuss the matter into which they have worked themselves, and out of this meeting rumors of various kinds and qualities grew. One is that Kellogg is to resign in favor of Billings, and a bet on this point was made by two State officials, but we regard it as untrue.

Another report is that Blandin and Keating are to be removed from the ticket, and the positions of Secretary of State and Superintendent of Education given to I. N. Marks and some other Reformer. This would be very rough on the colored man, who are expected to do the voting.

That some such a tempt will be made to strengthen this exceptionally weak Customhouse ticket, is in the highest degree probable, for no one seems bold enough to predict success for it as now made up. A resolution was crowded through by newly made proxies on the last day of the convention at Baton Rouge, authorizing the State Central Committee to fill any vacancies which might occur on the ticket.

As the men to be sacrificed might prove obstinate and "stuck," this has been amended since the adjournment to authorize the committee to make such changes as may be deemed necessary. At least this is the report, and the past arbitrary acts of Packard give sufficient ground for believing he would perpetrate this or any other outrage which his whim or interests suggest.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay a CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next.

Hon. L. A. Sheldon was renominated by the second congressional district delegates. Hon. M. Hahn receiving, unopposed, a large complimentary vote. It is asserted that Mr. Hahn could easily have obtained the nomination had he condescended to resort to the usual Customhouse trick of buying votes.

Besides the Colfax Guards Club of the Third, the Mother Republican Club and Metairie Ridge Sub-Club of the Sixth Ward, have passed resolutions denouncing and repudiating the Kellogg ticket. They make interesting reading for the candidates, and may be found in our "political" column.

Billings and Carter are reported to be negotiating with Pinchback, Campbell and the leaders of the regular Republican State organization, with a view to uniting their forces in support of a State ticket to be nominated at the ninth of August convention, provided the Liberal ticket shall not answer their expectations.

The Republican State Committee, in its new call published in this paper, orders elections for additional delegates. This will make the number of members in the August convention 230.

The attention of secretaries of newly organized Greeley and Brown clubs is directed to the notice from the Provisional Parish Committee in our political column.

FROM ST. MARY PARISH. Response to the Call for a Liberal Convention. The following extract from a letter from St. Mary shows the manner in which the address and call of the Executive Committee of the Liberal party are received in that parish:

The "Address to the People of Louisiana" has received the signatures of a large number of our most respectable and distinguished citizens, and all will sign it, with the exception, however, of a few old weak-minded fellows. We don't care for them.

It is our intention to call a parish convention on the twentieth of next month, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign, and for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention to be held in your city on the first Monday of August.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF. Particular attention is called to the sales at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the St. Louis Auction Exchange, St. Louis street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise—

1. A portion of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, fronting on Bayou road, between Tonti and Rochelave streets.

2. Another portion of ground in the same district, fronting on Columbus street. The plan is now on exhibition at the Exchange.

3. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Marais street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements. To-morrow there will be the grand drawing of single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, at 11 A. M., over the rooms of the company. The public are invited to witness the drawing, for everything is conducted with the utmost fairness, and a little observation will satisfy the most suspicious person of that fact.

The capital prize will be \$50,000, and whoever wins it will be a fortunate man. No one can tell who will win, but certain it is that somebody who happens to buy a twenty dollar ticket will secure the prize if it is drawn at all. Whoever wants a cash capital of \$50,000 and can obtain it by the investment of only twenty dollars, may be considered a lucky man, and the whole public will congratulate him most heartily.

Hebrew Education Society Instituted. The annual exercises of this school were yesterday resumed and concluded, so far as the examinations are concerned.

The different classes were reviewed in the Hebrew, German and French languages, and, as on previous days in other examinations, gave their teachers great satisfaction.

On Saturday evening the annual exhibition of the school will take place at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Customhouse street and Exchange alley, for which an interesting programme is prepared.

BRONSON HOLBROOK AGAINST JENNIE BRONSON—BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

The courtroom was crowded, the spectators awaiting with great anxiety the opening of the case of Holbrook against Jennie Bronson, his divorced wife, in the meantime listening to the details of a partnership case, undergoing the pangs of argument, which related to the appointment of a receiver to some unsettled commercial affair.

The case opened in the motion of J. B. Howard, of counsel for Jennie Bronson, to fix the amount of bond required. Here another pause took place, and the argument in another case commenced.

A buzz of eager interest spread round as Pearl Rivers entered the courtroom and took a seat near her relatives. The act of donation as well as the revocation of that act, with all the inscriptions were introduced in evidence.

The supplemental petition of Jennie Bronson, reiterated her former prayer and went on to say in answer to the motion to set aside the order granted by Judge Leamont, that at the time the order was applied for she was in confinement in the Parish Prison, and totally unable to give a bond, had there been one required; that her incarceration in prison was the act of A. M. Holbrook, who is directly responsible for whatever irregularity may be claimed in the issuance of the order aforesaid; that she had not been compelled by law, she has since her release from prison, given a bond with good and solvent security, and asks leave to file this supplemental petition as part of the record together, that the process and orders relative thereto be null and void without prejudice on the petitioners giving bond.

The petition was admitted and the bond fixed. The points only are given of the argument in the summary below: The argument of Mr. Mott, of Semmes & Mott, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, was first devoted to a consideration of the question, "Does the law authorize a divorce without the previous separation of one year?"

The late law amending the former law touching divorce was read. Counsel held that the late amendment abrogated the year separation law; that it was an effectually wiped out from the statute book and abolished as if it had never existed. When the old law was repealed it was lost. Until this recent amendment the law of divorce was unknown; it was a separation from bed and board, and such a thing as divorce a vinculo matrimonii and its declaration was not known in the sense of the common law.

The divorce of A. M. Holbrook was decreed under that law, and after the expiration of the proper delay the court rendered the judgment of divorce; and at that time the court was convinced and satisfied of the matrimonial excesses of the divorced party and the conduct of one of them toward the other so as to render their living together insupportable. Notice of judgment was served—the Sheriff's return attests it—and the divorced wife received the notice in proof by the letter written in acknowledgment of that fact. The minute Jennie Bronson left the State without consent of court she had no right to alimony. The service was good by letter. (Barber's Supreme Court Reports, 57, 306.) The judgment was acquiesced in by the defendant; for when the notice was received by Mrs. Bronson in New York she sat down and wrote a letter, in which she said: "I am glad I am free from you forever. I now tell you I have abandoned the name I have borne, and have taken another." This was as perfect an acquiescence in the judgment as if she had used the words and complied with the forms. Appeals are allowed within thirty days. More than thirty days have lapsed, and, after acquiescence, it is rather late to ask a devolutive appeal. If the judgment of the court was rendered, it is powerless to alter it, annul it, or set it aside; it devolves only on the Supreme Court, and where the time for appeal has lapsed, however, there can the judgment be altered, and it is only on the ground of fraud that application can be made to annul the judgment. The mere allegation of fraud is not sufficient. There is nothing but a vague allegation that her former husband procured her to leave the city that he might take an advantage of her and procure a divorce; it is disproved by the facts, which attest that she was cited to appear, and that after judgment she had been informed of it.

The branch of the argument relating to the donation of the house No. 208 Constance street was taken up by Mr. Mott. The act of donation was read; the revocation in which the property, No. 208 Constance street, was taken back. But by the law of Louisiana, all donations of the husband to the wife become revoked by the simple act of separation from bed and board.

The order should not have been granted at all. A petition is presented without affidavit, bond, or other guarantee, and Mr. Holbrook was condemned to pay alimony. It is null, because the opposite party has a right to be heard and to be notified, and has a right to show the facts. This was not done. The order was *ex parte*.

It is already known that Jennie Bronson, on the seventeenth, made a murderous attack on the occupant of the same house which she asks shall be assigned her as a domicile, and which, it is implied in her own pleadings, that she, finding her own house possessed by an opposing party, had a right to commit violence. Are the misunderstandings about property and its ownership to be settled in this way?

The counsel then went on to show the authority for Mr. Holbrook to revoke the donation. Mr. J. B. Howard held that the order for alimony was based on good and substantial grounds—the divorce proceedings were sufficient to authorize such an order. In relation to the donation, it is admitted that the same was made in 1866, subsequent to the marriage. It is necessary to consider on the question whether the husband had power to revoke the donation, and whether he has done it. (Sec. 17, 49, C. C.) In a case decided by the Supreme Court, it is held, as to a certain class of donations, that they were irrevocable. The donation set down that the property was given in consideration of the love he bore the donee, forever. It may be revoked for causes, among which was ingratitude. Such is the law up to 1871. It is nowhere claimed that the husband can revoke a donation, except following judicial determination of what constitutes the causes sufficient for revocation. There are many suits for revocation in the books. The defendant having filed a revocation the manner in which it was done would be sufficient to convince a jury of its error even if the donor had the law on his side. The act of donation was recorded in the office of the Register of Conveyances—it does not require record in the mortgage office. (This was the donation revoked.) The revocation did not take place for cause alleged. Another donation was given of the same property on the fourth January, 1872, to Eliza Jane Poltevent. No real estate can be transferred by the husband during marriage. The judgment of divorce was final on the twelfth December; there is no question that the time of thirty days lapsed between the divorce and the donation.

Mr. Mott called the attention of the court to the point that it was not community property, that it was Mr. Holbrook's own. No devolutive appeal was possible. All divorce cases should be appealed under the late law, because during the space of one year the party has a right to annulment of the judgment. This case comes on the equity side of the court. It is in proof that this woman was sent away (denied by Mr. Mott); in proof that passed were furnished by Mr. Holbrook. Read the testimony of Condon, stating that Mr. Holbrook said that as long as Jennie Bronson was alive she should not want. The question of donation was submitted.

No one can proceed to execution of judgment until ten days after the judgment. The court will take notice that the letter is not in her writing, nor is it her name; but taking it for granted, it is not a sufficient acknowledgment of the service of judgment. An attorney should have been appointed to represent the absent defendant. No one was appointed.

Even if the letter that was of Mrs. Holbrook, its terms do not show she has received notice of judgment. She herself is seeking a divorce, but there are incidental questions connected with it requiring determination. Counsel said he could show that a woman had served Jennie Bronson with tickets North, procured by Holbrook, and that she was sent to Galveston to keep out of the way of this suit.

The laws passed in the year 1870 have precedence over the Revised Statutes, and hence the law requiring a year to elapse before divorce has precedence of the recent law requiring no time to elapse. There isn't a particle of evidence to show that a demand was made upon her costs, nor any evidence to show she had received any notice of judgment. Counsel asked for a suspensive appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment of divorce; for a refusal of the injunction of Mrs. Poltevent for a rule to fix alimony for Jennie Bronson. The argument will be concluded this morning.

City Hall. The Administrator of Police is besieged by applicants who ask the return of money they have paid for appearance bonds. The new Metropolitan Police warrants do not state for what purpose they are issued (if for salaries or supplies), and also fail to mention the parish for which they are issued. The former warrants stated both points.

For the week ending the twenty-fourth of June the following payments were required: Bureau of Streets, labor, \$12,300.11; Bureau of Water, labor, 2,250.24; Bureau of Water, carts, 418.25; Bureau of Drainage, labor, 427.41; Bureau of Drainage, carts, 412.60. Total, \$13,829.61. About \$700 less than the previous week.

Government Dredgeboat. The new dredgeboat General McCallister, for improving the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi, made an excursion yesterday morning as far down as English Turn. A select party of merchants and federal officers were on board, including General Emory. The affair was under the direction of Captain C. W. Howell, of the United States engineer corps. After the return of the dredgeboat a passage was made down the river to give a practical illustration of how "the new thing works."

The Temperature. The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 85°; at 2 P. M., 89°; at 6 P. M., 86°. Lowest point during the night of June 25, 75°.

For New York. The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, of the Cromwell line, will leave for New York to-morrow morning. The Western Metropolitan, Captain Quick, will leave this port for New York Sunday morning.

Both of these steamships have excellent passenger accommodations. A Trip on the Jackson Railroad. A Sunday excursion trip on the Jackson railroad, to leave here at 7:35 A. M., and go as far as Magnolia, or a less distance, is magnificent during this hot weather. Try it Sunday, and be back here by ten o'clock at night.

We have received the first number of the *Bizarre*, an illustrated journal, dated August 1872. It is published by Douglas E. Jerrild, at No. 61 Camp street. The best page in it is the illustrated history of the United States government from March, 1868, to May, 1872, which ends in smoke.

Michigan—A Leading Republican Declares Against Grand Rapids. Detroit, June 25.—The Grand Rapids Daily Times, a Liberal Republican paper, publishes the following article in its Sunday morning issue: "We have important intelligence from the old war Governor of Michigan, Hon. Austin Blair. It is that he will not, in any event, support Grant, and that if Greeley is endorsed at Baltimore he will take the stump for Greeley. The Governor does not conceal his sentiments. He is in favor of the Republican party, and says the stamped on Grant to Greeley will not be by one or two, but by platoons. He thinks Michigan will go for Greeley if a cordial union is effected between the opponents of Grant. We also have direct and reliable information from Senator Sumner, and important facts respecting his position. He is now preparing a speech upon the finances of the country, and the financial administration of President Grant. It will astonish the American people when delivered. Should Greeley be nominated at Baltimore, Senator Sumner is prepared to speak in his country in favor of the election of Greeley to the Presidency."

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR BATON ROUGE DISPATCHES.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

LARGE AUDIENCE ASSEMBLED.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

CONGRATULATIONS POUR UPON HIM.

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

BATON ROUGE, June 27, 1872. A large meeting was held here to-night in the open air in the courthouse square, and Governor Warmoth was invited to speak. He addressed the assembly for about three quarters of an hour amid cheers and continued applause.

The audience was about three-quarters white. One gentleman remarked that it was the largest audience of the citizens of Baton Rouge parish that had met for many months to listen to a political discussion.

The meeting was presided over by Captain John Lamon, who introduced the Governor with appropriate remarks. At the conclusion of Governor Warmoth's speech, Colonel Edward Robinson advanced to the front of the platform and said:

Fellow-citizens—I have come forward to propose that we tender to Governor Warmoth a vote of hearty thanks for the most able and judicious speech which he has given us to-night, and propose three hearty cheers for Governor Warmoth, the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

The meeting responded with a will and then dispersed. Congratulations poured upon the Governor at his conclusion, and the most unanimous of sentiment prevailed.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

FRONTIER DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION.

GENEVA TRIBUNAL PROGRESSING.

RELEASE OF DOCTOR HOWARD.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES COMMENCED.

MRS. FISK HISSED BY MISTAKE.

SURRENDER OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

An Obnoxious Play at Bordeaux.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS YESTERDAY.

VIRGINIA, OHIO AND ILLINOIS.

General Outburst for Greeley.

PENITENTIARY INSURRECTION SUBDUED.

ARCHBISHOP PURELL ON STRIKERS.

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Meeting of the Trustees Yesterday.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

WASHINGTON.

Nolle Prosequi Entered—Depredations on the Frontier—Departure of Board of Investigation—The Geneva Tribunal Progressing—Release of Dr. Howard.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Supreme Court has entered nolle prosequi in the case of Charles W. Butt.

Colonel T. P. Robb, president of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate depredations on the frontier of Texas and Mexico, leaves here to-night for New Orleans, via Savannah, to join his colleagues. The board will proceed immediately to the border.

Official information has been received here from Geneva that the British government having accepted the declaration of the arbitrators that the claims for indirect damages, not involving a money consideration, are not a subject for consideration by them, Lord Tenterden to-day formally withdrew his motion for an adjournment of the tribunal, and then filed the British argument. Accordingly, now that the British argument has been disposed of to the satisfaction of both governments, the other business before the tribunal will be considered.

All doubts about the release of Dr. Howard are now at rest. A telegram received to-day at the Spanish legation, from Madrid, states that the matter has been satisfactorily arranged between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Sikes.

NEW YORK.

Arrivals—The Stokes Case—Crowded Courtroom—Mrs. Fisk Present—Hissed and Hissed Through Mistake—Mr. Greeley's Family Gone to Chappaqua—The Strikers.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Arrived—Steamers Terry, City of Houston and Trinera. Arrived out—Onida, Canada and Lordon.

The examination of witnesses in the Stokes case commenced this morning. The courtroom was crowded. Among the ladies present was Mrs. James Fisk.

Mrs. Fisk, on riding to the courthouse last night to attend to business, was mistaken for Josephine Mansfield, and hissed and hissed, and otherwise insulted.

Horace Greeley and family last night moved from the St. Cloud Hotel to Chappaqua. Mrs. Greeley was so ill that she was carried to the depot, and her youngest daughter is just recovering from typhoid fever.

While the confectioners, silver-workers, harness makers, and sheet iron workers are preparing to strike.

Contracts for building thirty-six locomotives at Paterson, New Jersey, were cancelled, owing to the strikers.

Money easy at 3 1/2 per cent on call loans, Sterling 9 1/2, Gold 113 1/4 @ 113 3/4. Government bonds closed strong at 4 1/2 advance on opening prices; new five 112 1/4; sizes of 1851, 113 1/4; five-twelves of 1862, 114 1/4; 1864, 114 1/4; 1865, 114 1/4; new issues 114 1/4; 1867, 117 1/4; 1868, 117 1/4; ten-forties 111 1/4. Tennessee old 7 1/4; new 7 1/4; Virginia, old 42, new 48; Louisiana, old 55, new 56; levee sixes 55, eights 74; Alabama eights 83, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 80; North Carolina, old 35 1/2, new 32; South Carolina, old 59, new 30.

Trotting—Prospect Park Fair Grounds, purse \$5000, mile heats, best three in five, divided as follows: \$2500 to the first, \$1250 to the second, \$1000 to the third and \$500 to the fourth. Entries—Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Henry and American Girl. American Girl was withdrawn, being lame. First Heat—After five or six false starts the horses got off on even terms; at the

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