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AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

The Following Stakes Are Now Open and Will Close August 15, 1873.

FOR FALL MEETING, 1873:

THE SLOCOMB STAKE, for colts and fillies two years old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and third $100; one mile; to carry three-year-old weights.

THE ORLEANS STAKE, for colts and fillies three years old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and third, $100; two miles.

THE HOWARD STAKE, for colts and fillies two years old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and third, $100; winner of the Slocomb Stake seven pounds extra; one mile; to carry three-year-old weights.

All communications must be addressed to JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Lock Box No. 552, New Orleans.

G. A. BREAUX, President.

Je28 1w

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS,

To be given by the New American Freeman's Lodge, at the lodge room, on Third street, between Baronne and Dryades streets.

Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5, 1873.

Tickets twenty five cents.

Je22 29 jy4 5* MOSES KATZ, Chairman.

GRAND FAIR,

IN AID OF THE EVENING STAR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION,

On Cadiz street, between Camp and Chestnut, Sixth District.

Commencing July 3, and continuing for several days. A fine band of music will be in attendance. Come one, come all. je29 1w*

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

No. 13 St. Charles Street,

jy3 1m* Room No. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM CLARKE,

COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR

And General Agent for the Collection of Rents and Soldiers' Bounties.

Now due at Washington, District of Columbia, **No. 54 Exchange Alley,** Between Customhouse and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

Office hours—From ten to three and from six to seven o'clock. je21 1m

AT WALSHE'S SHIRT STORE.

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH,

FOR

Men, Boys and Children.

An unusually large and complete stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Embracing

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, of his own make; UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at low prices; COLLARS, CUFFS AND STYLISH NECKWEAR; Besides the usual large stock of

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERGARMENTS;

All at very low prices, for cash.

CALL AND SEE

B. T. WALSHE,

je13 1m 1t 2p No. 110 Canal street.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Typographical Ink Works.

COLLINS & JOURDAN, Proprietors and Manufacturers.

We offer to the trade of the Mississippi Valley PRINTING INKS of every variety and guaranteed quality, at Northern prices.

Manufacturing works, Tangipahoa, Louisiana. Business office, No. 145 Gravier street, New Orleans. my23 1y 1t2p

THE TRIUMPH REFRIGERATOR

Has taken all the FIRST PREMIUMS at every Fair where it has been exhibited.

It requires less ice, and preserves every description of MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT better than any other.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the last State Fair in this city and at St. Louis last October.

For sale by CHARLES HEINTZ, Agent. je1 3m No. 102 Tchoupitoulas street.

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER LANDING

AND

ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.

The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.

ap27 6m B. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

HIDES.....SKINS .....FURS

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR., Dealer in

Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,

No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Liberal advancement made on consignments. je14 1y

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE LATE FIRM OF SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO., having expired by limitation on the thirtieth ultimo, the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the Hardware business in the same buildings, under the firm name of A. Baldwin & Co.

ALBERT BALDWIN, CARTWIGHT EUSTIS, C. A. SLOCOMB, A. D. SLOCOMB, Jr. In Commendam.

New Orleans, July 1, 1873. jy1 1m

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business under the firm name and style of DEEVES, HUBBS & CO., and as successors of the late firm of J. H. Oglesby & Co. will continue the WESTERN PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand.

W. H. DEEVES, HORACE HUBBS, JOSEPH H. LAFAYE.

New Orleans July 1, 1873.

In retiring from the commission business, I return thanks to my friends for their long continued patronage, and solicit for my successors a continuance of their favors.

jy1 3t J. H. OGLESBY.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF FERGUSON & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles S. Clark assumes all liabilities of the firm, collects all assets and is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

J. M. FERGUSON, CHARLES S. CLARK.

New Orleans, June 3, 1873. jy1 5 10

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF KERN & Fellman was dissolved by mutual consent on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1873, B. Fellman and L. Fellman withdrawing, the remaining partner assuming all liabilities of said firm, and is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation only.

H. KERN, B. FELLMAN, L. FELLMAN.

Referring to the above the business will be continued at Nos. 104 to 108 Baronne street and Nos. 139 and 141 Rampart street, for my own account.

je12 1m H. KERN.

LETTER FROM BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, LA., June 30, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The district court is in session at Baton Rouge, presided over by the Hon. J. L. Cole. The judge seems to give general satisfaction to all but the sinning community.

I saw at the clerk's office two late reports of grand juries of this parish on the condition of the jail at this place. The one, filed a short time before the Republican party came into office, reads as follows: "We find the jail in a very bad condition, the cells dirty and filthy, and the prisoners complain of bad treatment. The air within the cells is so foul and bad that we do not conceive how it is possible for a human being to live there for any length of time."

Under the new order of things, the grand jury report the same building clean, orderly and healthy conditioned, the prisoners being well fed and humanely treated. So much for Republican progress.

The parish officers seem polite and affable. They are composed entirely of Republicans, and fill their positions in a manner creditable to themselves and the party they represent.

The "unification" movement has no sympathisers in this district. The Republicans, while they believe many of these gentlemen are sincere in their efforts to harmonize the two races, know full well that their plans will become abortive for want of adherents.

The Democrats, Liberals and what-nots are bitter, and denounce Beauregard, Hays, Gibson and others as milksops, devoid of political brain. They say these gentlemen have out-Heroded Herod; that in their spasmodic and idiotic efforts to place themselves forward as leaders of a new party, they have granted, without the ability to execute, much more than the colored people desire. Were they truly sincere they should honestly and in good faith accept the situation, and, like Longstreet, Williamson, Powers, Majors and other prominent ex-Confederates, become part and parcel of the Republican party. This, in substance, is the opinion of all classes.

The late continuous rains have materially injured the planting interest in this parish. The hill lands, however, and East and West Feliciana, in the absence of the caterpillar, will yield more than average crop.

RAMBLER.

Court Items.

The death of so eminent a member of the bar as Judge Cooley, caused nearly all the courts of this parish to adjourn for the day. In the Superior District Court Joseph P. Hornor, Esq., made the usual motion. Judge Cotton followed him in a few brief but feeling remarks. Hon. C. M. Emerson, paid a fitting tribute to his former colleague, and Hon. J. Q. A. Fellows added an eloquent quota to what had been said.

In the First District Court no motion was made, the case of Giroux being on trial, and as the jury could not be dismissed it was understood that the court would be averse to entertaining any motion.

In the Second District Court Judge Tissot, after disposing of a few unimportant rules, adjourned of his own motion.

Mr. J. C. Coleman made the motion in the Third and Fifth District Courts.

In the Fourth District Court, Judge Cotton made the motion, seconding that of the counsel of the plaintiffs in the rule of the *Picayune* case. Mr. Ogden did not have his witness, Walker, present. To-day the counsel are to be allowed one hour only to introduce all the testimony they may have to show they are entitled to a new trial.

In the Sixth District Court Mr. E. Phillips made a few remarks on the unexpected calamity the bar had suffered, and on his motion the court adjourned.

Several of the police magistrates and justices of the peace testified to the appreciation in which Judge Cooley was held in the community by adjourning.

Ocean Springs Hotel.

This hotel nature and art have combined to make one of the pleasantest summer resorts on the gulf coast. It has been opened this season under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, and is now being rapidly filled up with guests. In addition to the merits of sea breeze and salt water which attach to this famous resort, its contiguity to the famous Ocean Springs makes it an especially desirable resort for invalids, particularly those suffering from cutaneous diseases. An interesting treatise on the history and efficacy of these springs has been published by Mr. Ainslie, and may be obtained gratis of Messrs. Schmidt & Zeigler, in this city. We commend its perusal to all persons suffering from debility, at the same time we recommend Mr. Ainslie's hotel to the attention and patronage of the public.

Sad Death of a Lady.

Coroner Folwell was yesterday called on to perform an uncommonly sad duty in viewing the body of Mrs. Ellen Purcell, found dead at the corner of Clay street and Carrollton avenue. She left her home in Carrollton, Tuesday morning, apparently well, but it is not clear how the unfortunate lady strayed into such an out-of-the-way place. It is possible that in exposing herself to the sun the excessive heat affected her brain. She was the widow of the late Samuel Purcell, once mayor of Carrollton, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1864. The wife was so greatly devoted to her husband that even up to the day of her death, she failed to find consolation in his absence; she mourned for him even as a mother may mourn for her first born. True and kind-hearted in life, she will now find rest from her great sorrow, meeting her earthly consort in the other world.

The funeral will take place this morning from her late residence on Canal avenue, Carrollton.

George B. Loud, Esq., division superintendent of education, has just completed an inspection of the schools of that portion of his section lying in the Attakapas country, and is now in this city on important business connected with their future management, financial and otherwise. Mr. Loud is a faithful and energetic officer, and enters into the business of his department with zeal.

The friends of Colonel S. A. Stockdale, collector of internal revenue, will be pleased to learn that he is in improved health and spirits. He is enjoying the healthy breezes from the mountains of Colorada. His postoffice address is at Denver.

Funeral of Hon. W. H. Cooley.

The funeral of the late Judge Cooley took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his father, Judge T. J. Cooley, corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets. A large number of persons were present, among them many ladies, to sympathize with the relatives of the deceased and assist in performing the sad ceremonies of the occasion. The assemblage was composed of a fair representation of our leading men in all the useful avocations of life—divines, lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants and mechanics were there to honor the remains of their deceased friend and follow them to the tomb.

Under the direction of T. W. Bothick the body of Judge Cooley had been placed in a handsome rosewood coffin, and sealed up before the time announced for the funeral to take place had arrived. The coffin was covered with flowers and surrounded by mourning relatives and friends when the time arrived for the performance of the funeral service to commence. This duty devolved upon the Rev. Dr. Bewford, of the Episcopal Church, corner of Conrey and Prytania streets. He read in a most impressive and eloquent manner the service of his church upon such occasions, after which the coffin was placed in the hearse and followed to the grave by the large concourse of friends present. The remains were taken to the Washington graveyard for interment, and as that is but a short distance from the residence of Judge T. J. Cooley, a very large number of the ladies and gentlemen present, in honor of the dead, walked to the graveyard. Here the solemn and imposing ceremonies were closed by the Rev. Dr. Bewford, who read the concluding portion of the burial service and the body of Judge Cooley was consigned to the grave; but before it was closed many a fair hand tendered its offering of appropriate flowers for the occasion. The grave was literally strewed with flowers, and the scene was well calculated to touch hearts that are not accustomed to find solace in tears.

The death of Judge Cooley but too sensibly verifies that "in the midst of life we are in death," and should teach the necessity of being prepared for death.

Meeting of the School Board.

Last night was the regular meeting of the School Board. Present, A. Z. Broadhead, H. C. Dibble, Charles H. Thompson, H. L. Rey, J. B. Cooper, James Longstreet, J. S. Clark, E. C. Billings, J. H. Ingraham, Thomas Carey, C. W. Boothby and J. B. Gaudet.

Hon. H. C. Dibble in the chair.

The minutes of the previous special meeting were read, including the proceedings of the executive session.

On the motion to adopt them the question was raised whether the action dismissing Miss Shaw was legal or not.

General Longstreet and Mr. Billings desired to reopen the proceedings, that there might be no doubt on the subject.

Messrs. Thompson, Gaudet and Clay believed the action had been correct.

Judge Dibble was of the opinion that the legality of the removal was unquestionable.

Mr. Billings only contended for the precedent. It was absolutely necessary that there should be no suspicion of condemnation unheard. His sympathy was with the teachers, though not with Miss Shaw. He proposed to sustain the action of the board, but he wanted her brought before it.

Judge Dibble showed that the teachers only held office during the pleasure of the board. The law had been made expressly to prevent any such considerations as Mr. Billings advanced. No term of employment was fixed; the teacher did not hold by virtue of good behavior, but solely at the pleasure of the appointing power. The teacher takes the appointment under these conditions. The board alone are responsible for her conduct, and have the power of removal under the rules.

General Longstreet considered the law had not been obeyed. He desired to obey it.

On the question whether the minutes should be adopted, there were eight votes in favor and three against.

The action of the board on the main question of dismissal was considered by Mr. Billings to be entirely proper. The manner was all he objected to.

Reports were submitted and referred.

The Department of Finance reported the school tax of 1871 collected from June 3 to July 2, $10,109 06; balance June 3, $4118 86; total, $14,227 92; public school warrants paid July 1, $898 69; balance July 2, $13,329 23.

Mr. Ingraham referred to various expenses for repairs of school buildings which the board were under, which ought to be paid by the city.

It was stated that these expenses were under a contract which would soon expire. During the vacation an examination would be had, and a different arrangement made.

Mr. Ingraham offered a resolution instructing the committee on schoolhouses to require the owners of schoolhouses rented by the board to repair them before September 1, 1873. Various schools are in a bad state of repair and need immediate attention. The resolution was adopted.

General Longstreet, for the purpose of securing the salaries of the teachers to them, offered a resolution appropriating $240,000, which was not to be used for any other purpose, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Boothby the day for opening the schools was fixed for September 15.

The board then adjourned.

Brigadier General Leonard Sewell.

Governor Kellogg last week issued a commission as Brigadier General in the Louisiana State militia to Hon. Leonard Sewell, of the Sixth District, and at the same time authorized him to proceed at once to organize a brigade of troops for the State National Guard. Governor Kellogg has in this case made a most excellent selection. General Sewell is a man whose courage, energy and decision has been tested under many circumstances of extreme embarrassment, and they have demonstrated in an eminent degree his fitness for such a responsibility as the Governor has imposed upon him. General Sewell has already commenced enrolling his command, and expects in the course of the next three months to place at the disposal of the commander-in-chief the finest body of men—excepting the police force—the State of Louisiana affords.

The Beauregard Party in Louisiana.

[From the Cleveland Leader, June 27.]

Louisiana politics are just now in a state of transition. The discord and anarchy of the past six years have wrought some strange changes there, and have moulded the political elements of the State into condition for new combinations which even a year ago would have seemed impossible. General Grant's firm and decided recognition of the Kellogg government at the final moment put a timely though perhaps temporary stop to the anarchy that had prevailed throughout the winter, and gave both contending parties an opportunity to view the situation calmly, and appreciate the desperate pass to which the condition of the State had come. Whatever of justice or injustice there was in the Durell decision, the action of the administration last spring enforced a temporary peace. Since then, the condition of the State has begun to gradually improve. The Colfax massacre has produced a reaction, and the last-ditch men find themselves in a minority. The latest and most important outgrowth of this transition state of politics has been what, for want of a more definite title, has been called thus far the Beauregard party. The history of this movement may be simply stated, and some knowledge of it will be essential to a correct understanding of the situation. General Beauregard is the leader of the old, wealthy, Creole element of New Orleans. By birth and education a gentleman, by record a loyal Southerner and a brave soldier, he is besides all this a man of unblemished integrity. He is a leading railway manager, and has an influential voice in all local affairs. The Creole element follow him as the people of France followed the Little Corporal during the early days of this century. Representing, as he does, so much of the wealth and intelligence of New Orleans, General Beauregard, as is natural, wields a political influence which so far as it extends is almost absolute. Just as the atrocities of the whites in the Colfax massacre had reacted with their full force upon the popular mind of Louisiana, it chanced that General Rosecrans, returning from Mexico, passed through New Orleans. The situation was in its darkest hour. Men of all parties were disgusted and discouraged. The hero of Stone river and General Beauregard sat down together and talked over the condition of the State. Rosecrans argued that Louisiana could only be saved by her own people, by a popular movement which should bury the antagonisms of the past, and unite men upon the broad ground of equal rights.

A few weeks later the congressional excursion party stopped in the midst of its tour at New Orleans. Its presence was a sign to the people of the city that they had not been forgotten. The Congressmen talked encouragingly, and the moral effect of the visit was to stimulate the new movement which is now blossoming into full vigor. The Beauregard party surpasses in liberality even the Republicans of the North. It advocates their free admission to hotels, churches, theatres and all places of public amusement. More than this it advocates co-education, no separate schools for black and white. It admits negroes to boards of trade, directorships in banks and other corporations, in short, sweeps away at a blow the whole list of petty discriminations which have kept the blacks degraded in business circles and politics. Such a party with a man like Beauregard at its head, is an anomaly in the South. How far its influence will extend beyond the bounds of Louisiana it is, of course, too soon to predict. It is, however, the new topic of discussion throughout the South, and is creating new political lines in Alabama, Mississippi and other Gulf States. The sensible part of the Southern men see that the party which controls the colored vote will rule the South. Since they can not win the negroes from Republicanism by threats or strategy, they have set out to capture them by granting every right and privilege that the colored men demand. If the movement succeeds in Louisiana it will doubtless spread to other States. If it fails, if Marks and the other lieutenants of Beauregard desert him, he will have nothing left but to go over with his Creole and other followers to Republicanism, and make that party stronger and more honest that it has ever been in Louisiana before. In any event the situation is a vast improvement upon that of two months ago. Louisiana has touched bottom. Her own people are becoming willing to stop quarreling and work together to redeem the State. Unless something is done to attract Northern enterprise and capital the restoration of Louisiana will be slow. The people are impoverished. Lands which in other years were valuable are to-day almost valueless. The richest sugar farms within a hundred miles of New Orleans can be purchased for $10 an acre. Whenever the reaction fully sets in and Northern capitalists see a chance for investments there will be a movement southward, those neglected plantations will be picked up and the day for which the patient people have so so long waited will come. Governor Kellogg is gradually winning his way to public confidence. He proposes a reduction of taxes, and he is regularly paying interest on the legitimate public debt. He has cut down expenditures, and promises strict honesty in his administration. With this advantage the Beauregard party begins its career under altogether favorable auspices. Its future will be watched as the most interesting of all recent political problems in the South.

The First Brigade.

The troops composing the First Brigade of Louisiana State National Guard, General Morris Chester commanding, will assemble at the armory, corner of Rampart and Common streets, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth of July, where they will be inspected by the commander-in chief and Major General Longstreet. It was intended to parade the first brigade with the other troops of the first division, but it was found that the uniforms, which have long been in use, were not in such a condition as to enable the men to make a creditable display on such an occasion. This difficulty, however, will be avoided in the future. General Chester having succeeded in obtaining an order for the re-uniforming of his men. The new uniform, a portion of which will be here in a few weeks, will be of the best material, neat and durable. Meantime General Chester is meeting with great success in reorganizing his regiments and recruiting them to the maximum strength. Brigade headquarters have been established at the Mechanics' Institute, in the parlors formerly occupied by the Governor.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red, Alleghany and Monongahela rivers have changed but little. As compared with the reports of June 20, the Missouri has risen at all points, a rise of nearly twelve feet being reported from Leavenworth. The Mississippi has generally fallen, the greatest changes being a decline of three feet at Cairo and of two feet at Vicksburg; it has, however, fallen slightly at New Orleans. The Cumberland has fallen nearly four feet at Nashville. The Ohio has fallen at all points, the water being now three feet lower at Evansville and Paducah, and twenty-seven inches lower at Cincinnati than it was a week ago. The Arkansas has fallen sixty-five inches at Little Rock. The indications are that the lower Missouri and the Mississippi at and below St. Louis will rise.

The customhouse and office of collector of internal revenue will be closed to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR KELLOGG

PAYMENT OF INTEREST COUPONS

CHARGE OF JUDGE DAVIS

WALWORTH CONVICTED

SALE OF BONDS TO GERMANY

THE PROBABLE EFFECT

A SUBJECT OF FELICITATION

RESIGNATION OF CESPEDES

THE IRRECONCILABLES IN SPAIN

Their Intrigues Against the Government

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY

NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION

EMPEROR WILLIAM GOING TO VIENNA

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS DENIED

THE RACES IN CHICAGO

A GEORGIA RAILROAD SEIZED

TORNADO IN KANSAS

THE KIOWAS AND CHEYENNES

WASHINGTON.

Dispatch of Governor Kellogg to Attorney General Williams—Back Pay—Paying Interest on Bonds—Bonded Goods in Transit—The Spanish Vice Consul at Charleston—Harper's Ferry Property in Litigation.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Attorney General Williams this morning received the following dispatch:

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams:

We have this day given notice that all past due coupons of the State for March, April, May and June will be paid on and after the tenth instant, here and in New York.

The amount of the payment exceeds $325,000. I have ascertained that a large amount of coupons due before the first of January were not paid, and I have paid them. This makes over $300,000 interest due by the late administration, which we have paid.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

R. W. Taylor, first controller, has addressed a letter to an Eastern Senator, saying the back pay will be at the disposal of Senators and Representatives for two years from date.

Mr. Wilson, member of Congress from Oregon, is dead.

The District is paying the interest on the $5,000,000 bonds at the First National bank, New York, to-day.

The report of the commission on locks for bonded goods in transit has been referred to Assistant Secretary of Treasury Sawyer, who will decide when he returns from a two weeks' visit to Massachusetts.

The President has recognized Juan De Alminani Martin, vice consul of Spain, at Charleston.

The United States have filed a bill in chancery in the United States Circuit Court for West Virginia, to enforce the vendor's lien on the Harper's Ferry property, sold in 1869. As soon as the case is decided the United States will bring an ejection suit against the Baltimore and Ohio road, which corporation has been running its trains over government property, it is claimed, without authority. When the two suits are determined the property and franchises will again be put up at public sale.

The President has recognized Julius Rung as consul of Sweden and Norway at Galveston.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Italians—Gillen Sentenced—Belleville Burned—Charge of Judge Davis—Walworth Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree—The Sale of Bonds to the German Government Confirmed—Its Probable Effect—Rumored Resignation of Cespedes.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The meeting of the Italians last evening, to protest against the traffic in Italian children, was a success as to the resolutions, but a failure as to the attendance. Ex-Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, was the principal speaker.

Frank Gillen, who stabbed his wife to death, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

The village of Belleville, New York, burned this morning. Loss $30,000.

The charge of Judge Davis in the Walworth trial was: If the jury were satisfied from the evidence that young Walworth came to New York with the intent to murder his father, then the crime was murder in the first degree; but if the crime was committed in a sudden manner and in an instant, then it would be murder in the second degree.

The judge also charged that the jury should not regard the fears which the prisoner entertained for the life of his mother, as they could not be regarded as any justification of his crime; that they should only regard those fears which were personal. The law, he said, did not make it justifiable when the killing was done through fear that that the life of another was in danger. They could, however, consider whether the fear that his mother's life was in danger did not give point to the fear which he entertained for his own life on the meeting of the third of June.

At the conclusion of the judge's charge the jury retired, and after and absence of three hours, returned at 8:10 P. M. with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Sentence was postponed until Saturday.

A *Post's* financial article says: "The Associated Press dispatch from London that the Berlin government has bought from the syndicate having in charge the negotiation of the new United States fives, $10,000,000 of United States bonds, is confirmed by members of the syndicate here. This operation is likely to have an important bearing not only on the future price of American securities in London, but in the course of that money market, as the transfer of the money necessary to pay for these bonds from the account of the Berlin government at the London Joint Stock Bank to the syndicate bankers in London will, it is thought, prevent, for the present at least, any further shipments of gold from London to Germany.

The Berlin government was probably better enabled to make this purchase from the fact that the bullion necessary to carry on its coinage operations during the next few months will be supplied by the Bank of France in the three indemnity payments falling due on the fifth of July, August and September. We do not now recall an event in the financial world which should be more satisfactory to those interested in the advance of American credit than is this, for it shows the German government considers our promises to pay are equivalent, in its estimation, to cash in a bank in London, an acknowledgement which we do not remember to have been made by one government to another where no political considerations were involved, and where the governments were not bound by a common interest, such as being allies in time of war.

Sharkey, who killed Dunn, was denied a new trial. He hangs to-morrow.

Arrived—Richmond and France. Arrived out—Batavia.

The sub-treasurer paid out to-day $720,000 gold on account of the July interest, and $42,000 called bonds.

There are reports from Cuba that Cespedes has resigned the Presidency of the Cuban republic, and has been succeeded by Salvador Cisneros, president of the Chamber of Representatives. The resignation is said to be principally due to the public disapprobation of his acts favoring his brother-in-law.

Three deaths from the effects of heat were reported to-day.

FOREIGN.

Intrigues of the Irreconcilables in Spain—Troops Concentrated—Cuban Insurgents Dispersed at Santa Clara—Proceedings of the French Assembly—Dutch Movements in Sumatra—The New Constitution of Spain—Emperor William on route to Vienna.

LONDON, July 2.—A special to the *Times*, from Madrid, says there is great alarm in that city in consequence of the attitude of the irreconcilables, who are known to be intriguing for the overthrow of the present government. The troops are concentrated at stragetical points, and every precaution has been taken to promptly suppress any outbreaks that may occur.

Several persons were killed by the falling walls of a burning building.

The Bank of England, at the regular weekly meeting of the governors this morning, made no change in the minimum discount rate, which remains at six per cent, and at a firmer tone.

The Bank of England forgery case came up to-day for a final hearing. The examination was concluded, and the defendants were fully committed for trial.

The steamship Wisconsin takes out 750 Mormon emigrants for America.

HAVANA, July 2.—A telegram from the Spanish authorities at Santa Clara announces the dispersing of a band of insurgents near that place by the Spanish troops.

VERSAILLES, July 2.—In the Assembly this evening M. Dufaure's motion to proceed to the consideration expressed in ex-President's Thiers' constitutional bills, was rejected.

M. Jules Leurent, of the right centre, then moved that the appointment of a special committee on constitutional bills be postponed one month after the next recess.

After an animated discussion, in which M. Gambetta took part, the motion was adopted. M. Gambetta protested against any attempt of the Assembly to manufacture a constitution, without first declaring for whom and for what kind of a government it was intended.

The *Messenger de Paris* is informed that the negotiations for a postal convention will soon be resumed with the United States.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—In the States General, to-day, the Colonial Minister announced that all supplies requisite for the equipment of a second expedition against Acheen had been furnished. He added no negotiations with the Sultan of Acheen were pending, as had been reported in the public prints, but it was not improbable that they might be opened through the intermediary offices of a friendly Rajah. The government of Holland was willing to conclude a considerate peace, but the reported conditions of the settlement were wholly inadmissible.

MADRID, July 2.—The constitutional committee of the Assembly has completed its draft of a federal constitution. It provides that the President of the republic shall hold office for four years, and will not be eligible for a second term; the deputies can not officiate as ministers; the public powers are divided into the judiciary, legislative and executive departments; the Cortes is to hold two sessions, and the members are to receive salaries. European Spain is divided into eleven States, and Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillipine islands are constituted territories.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Emperor William will start for Ems to morrow, thence to Gastien, and it is expected that he will visit Vienna about the end of August.

Prince Bismarck soon leaves for his estates at Varzieu, where he intends to remain until late in the autumn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meeting of Creditors of Bowles Brothers—Mass Meeting of Anti-Republicans—Alumni of Williams College—Railroad Hands Dying of Cholera near Cairo—Prevalence of Cholera in St. Louis Denied—Fire at Unionville—Cholera in Cincinnati, Memphis, Nashville and Little Rock—The Chicago Races—Crops in Indiana and Ohio Damaged by Rain—The Governor of Georgia Seizes a Railroad—Mayoralty of Baltimore—The Kiowas and Cheyennes Peaceably Disposed—Killed by Lightning—Tornado in Kansas.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., July 2.—The alumni meeting of Williams College, after a long discussion, decided against the admission of females.

CAIRO, July 2.—Four railroad hands, four miles below here, died of cholera. Several others are sick.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Several of the most prominent physicians deny that the cholera prevails here. They call the disease malignant cholera morbus.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, says the Kiowas and Cheyenne Indians, who recently left their reservations, are returning. They had been out to have their annual medicine dance.

The 100 squaws captured by Colonel Mackenzie from the Comanches while off their reservation, and who were imprisoned at Fort Concho, Texas, were returned to their tribe three weeks ago.

A driver of a beer wagon, name unknown, was struck by lightning in the southern suburbs of this city during the storm of this morning and instantly killed. His abdomen was torn open, his face and hands blackened, and black spots appeared all over his body. The storm of this morning did much damage to roofs, chimneys, fences, trees, gardens, etc., in the city and suburbs. Much anxiety is felt as to the effect of the recent heavy rains on the wheat crop, it being generally thought it will sustain a good deal of damage, especially in the section west of here.

SPRINGFIELD, July 2.—At a council of Bowles, Brothers & Co., held at Ingleside on Saturday, it was decided not to await the settlement of the estate in bankruptcy, but to press the acceptance of Mr. Appleton's cash offer and the firm's bonds for the balance of the debts; said bonds to be received for all dues to the firm and for all future services of the house in its re-establishment as a trade exchange and international express and banking company, but in payment of money disbursed, and to be redeemable in five or before ten years.

BOSTON, July 2.—The Ray felting mill at Unionville, Franklin county, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $60,000; insurance $20,000. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

At the July meeting at Basin park the race for 2:29 horses was won by Ben Starr in three straight heats. Time—2:32¼, 2:31¼, 2:34. The attendance was good.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—A young man named Deleur, clerk to the paymaster of the navy yard in this city, left here on Monday, and has not been heard from, although search has been made. This afternoon the paymaster's safe was forced open, the keys being in Deleur's possession, and it was discovered that at least $2000 were missing. The affair is in the hands of the detectives.

NASHVILLE, July 2.—There were six cholera deaths to-day, and seven deaths from other diseases. No new cholera cases have been reported. The weather is favorable for a decrease of the disease.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—A mass meeting of the opponents of the Republican party is called at Columbus on the thirtieth of July, to confer and perhaps combine upon the new departure.

There were ten deaths from cholera reported to the board of health.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold no session after to-morrow until Monday.

A very heavy storm passed over parts of Preble county, Ohio, this morning about eight o'clock, damaging the wheat crop.

At Camden, in that county, it assumed the proportions of a tornado, and houses, stables and trees were demolished.

The Methodist parsonage is a total wreck; other buildings were unroofed and sustained other injuries. No one was seriously hurt.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—There were six interments from cholera to-day.

PARSONS, Kansas, July 2.—The Parsons *Sun* in an extra contains the following particulars of another fearful tornado in Neosho county. It struck Galesburg, a station on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, eleven miles from here at about half-past nine o'clock last evening.

The storm was a fearful one; the heavens were one sheet of flame, accompanied by a terrible burst of wind and rain. The tornado came from southwest, and it first struck the stone house of Mr. Giddings, half a mile south of Galesburg, blowing it down, and burrying three children and Mrs. Giddings in the ruins.

The children were aged respectively fourteen, twelve and ten years, and were instantly killed. Mrs. Giddings is seriously injured. The gale next struck Mr. Roder's house, which was blown down. He was badly injured and his wife fatally. Two other houses were blown from their foundations.

The tornado moved in a narrow belt, and swept everything in its track, houses, fences, trees and crops, clean as a mower's scythe.

At Parsons three houses were struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done. The rain came down in torrents, and much damage was done to the wheat and corn crops.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The rain, which necessitated a postponement of the morning races at Dexter Park to-day, ceased before noon, and, the track having dried off so as to be in a very fair condition, it was decided to proceed with the afternoon programme.

The attendance was fully equal to that of yesterday, there being not less than 3000 persons present.

The first race was trotting, for a premium of $2000, for horses that had never beaten three minutes, $1000 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to third and $200 to the fourth. There were seven entries; four started.

SUMMARY.

Nellie	1	2	3	1	1
Albert	4	1	1	2	4
Quicksilver	3	3	2	3	2
Fox	2	4	4	4	3

Winner's time was 2:33½, 2:36½, 2:39¾.

Second Race.—Trotting race, for a purse of $3000; $1500 to the first, $750 to the second, $450 to the third, and $300 to the fourth horse. There were sixteen entries, of which twelve started. Udell was the favorite in the pools. The first heat was a dead one between Udell and Kate, with no official time.

The following is the summary of the second race:

Red Wing	0	1	1	0	1
Kate Hazard	0	2	3	1	2
Little Mose	5	4	2	2	3
Capitola	3	3	4	0	4
Joe Udell	0	6			dis.
Annie Watson	4	5			dis.

Wisconsin Star, Barney Kelly, Sutton, Ben Smith and Jackson were distanced in the first heat. Time—2:31½; 3:01; 3:02½; 3:01¼.

Redwing is owned by Gilbert Dutcher, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and considering the fact that he is comparatively green, his performance to-day is very creditable.

The last race was a running race; premium $1500, two mile heats, for all ages; $900 to the first, $450 to the second and $150 to the third. There were six entries; three started. Euchre won in two straight heats, Nickboker second. The third horse was distanced. Time—3:51½, 3:52¼.

LITTLE ROCK, July 2.—There was one fatal case of sporadic cholera reported here to-day. This is the first case.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—The rain storm which commenced last night continued at intervals during the day. The wheat crop in the surrounding country is considerably damaged. Several buildings in this city were struck by lightning and two young ladies severely injured.

ATLANTA, July 2.—Governor Smith to-day issued a proclamation seizing the Macon and Brunswick railroad for its failure to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds of the road indorsed by the State. The said seizure has been provided by a legislative act granting the indorsement. George H. Hazlehurst has been appointed agent of the State to receive and control the road and its property.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The Democrats have nominated Van Sant for mayor.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, July 2, 1873, 435 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States rising barometer, southerly winds and generally clear weather.

In the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic States southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

In New England and New York southeast and southwest winds, warmer weather and local rain.

In the lower lake region partly cloudy weather and lighter winds, backing to southeast during the afternoon.

In the upper lake region easterly winds, higher temperature and numerous local rains.

In the Northwest southeast to southwest winds higher temperature and possibly light rains.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 2, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.98