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VOLUME VII—NO. 85. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 19_6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1872, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Missouri, by the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company, the aforesaid company hereby gives notice to all concerned that they will, on or before the tenth day of July next, submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design for a suspension bridge, consisting of two channel spans of six hundred feet each, and two end spans of three hundred feet each, with an elevation of one hundred feet above low water mark. They will also file a map giving the proposed location of the bridge, the topography of the banks of the river at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings, showing accurately the bed of the stream, and furnishing such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War.

By order of Board of Directors of the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company.

M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1873. jy12 30t

OUR NEW RETAIL FRUIT STORE,

CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS,

Branch of Wholesale House,

NO. 129 OLD LEVEE STREET.

J. MACHECA & CO.,

Commission Merchants, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Nuts,

Corner of Camp and Canal streets.

je6 1m

THE OLDEST AND ALWAYS THE MOST RELIABLE ROUTE.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have placed on sale, at the Jackson railroad office, under City Hotel, A. D. Sheldon agent; and also, at the Mobile and Texas railroad, office corner of Camp and Common streets, A. S. Graham, Agent, a full list of Excursion Tickets to all prominent points in the West and East. By this route the traveler avoids any risk of ferry crossing of cars, as the new and unsurpassed packet "Illinois" runs for all trains between Columbus and Cairo. Pay no attention to hand books, posters or bills, but apply to the authorized agents only for information.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Southern Agent.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent Illinois Central Railroad.

jy6 1m

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

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

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,

Dealer in

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

No. 28 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Liberal advancement made on consignments.

ja14 1y

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. my22 1y 112p

CHARLES HEINTZ,

AGENT FOR

PHŒNIX BREWERY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

No. 102 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Beer from this Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg. je1 3m

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.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865,

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.

je22 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,

GUNMAKER,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,

Ammunition of Every Description

AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,

No. 130 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering muzzle to breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. ja26 1y

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

CAUTION.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED not to negotiate for two certain Checks, viz: One for Five Hundred Dollars, dated July 15, 1873, and one for Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated July 14, 1873, both to the order of bearer, and drawn on the New Orleans National Banking Association by the undersigned, the same having been obtained by means of fraud and no consideration given therefor.

jy16 3t* W. H. BARNETT.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF DUBOIS & LAMANIere was dissolved on the ninth instant by virtue of a decree of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans; the undersigned was appointed liquidator and will continue the business of tailor under the name and style of E. Dubois, at his old stand, No. — Carondelet street.

jy16 2t 25* E. DUBOIS.

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,
CARTWRIGHT EUSTIS,
C. A. SLOCOMB,
A. D. SLOCOMB,
In Commendam.

New Orleans, July 1, 1873. jy1 1m

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The Fruit Growers' Association has for years been working steadily, without making any ostentatious show or even talking above an humble whisper; yet considerable progress has been made, progress that should interest all who delight in the fruits of earth. The semi-annual meetings have been held without ostentation, and the members have not intruded their likes or dislikes on the community, but contented themselves in studying how to improve in the cultivation of fruits and kindred products. Some of the leaders have expended much time and large sums of money in perfecting peaches, grapes, etc.

The association having assumed a position of undoubted excellence, it was deemed wise to make a public display of some of the results, thereby inducing the co-operation of producers who have as yet failed to take more than ordinary interest. An arrangement was made to give a public display in Exposition Hall, the managers asking no recompense, furnishing all who chose a free opportunity to carefully examine most of our leading fruits, such as have been produced or brought to perfection by the use of uncommon skill. They desire to show what splendid fruit can be produced in this part of the world, when art and science are brought to nature's assistance. The object was not a mercenary one, nor have artful dodges been resorted to in the exhibition to make it successful.

The exhibition opened yesterday, and for a commencement the managers may rejoice over the amount of their success. The attendance was not immense, but most of those who attended could appreciate all they saw.

The plan was to make three grand divisions—fruits, their products, and flowers.

Mr. D. Redmond, of Pass Christian, displayed two kinds of figs, Celeste and Genoa, and Scuppernong grapes, and his specimens were superior.

Mr. D. Langdon, of Mobile, has twenty-six varieties of grapes, most of them of extraordinary size and flavor. As he is one of the oldest horticulturists in this part of the world, that much was expected of him.

Mr. R. H. Day's card is on specimens of the Flemish beauty pear, and he may well be proud of his production.

Mr. H. W. Lewis, of Osyka, has some uncommonly large apples, four kinds of pears and seventeen varieties of grapes.

Mr. John Robinson, of Madison, Mississippi, sends the Jefferson pear, and a rare one it is.

Mr. James Colson, of Grand Bay, Alabama, has two kinds of excellent apples, five different peaches, and some Concord grapes. His peaches were often wished for by visitors.

Mr. H. Connor, of Fernland, Alabama, is not the poorest exhibitor of grapes and peaches.

Mr. H. P. Buckley, Biloxi, sends some pippins that look too fine to eat.

The Christian Brothers, Pass Christian, contributed plums, pears and figs of superior quality.

Mr. Ranlett's name is on a basket which might be a hen's nest, but it isn't. The specimens placed in a box of hen's eggs would not be discovered as a vegetable, so closely do they resemble eggs.

Mr. J. Ruskin, Jr., Independence, furnishes some extraordinary seedling peaches.

Mrs. B. S. Twichell, New Orleans, sends a lot of Brunswick figs that would drive a Shaker crazy.

Mr. H. J. Leovy, of Pass Christian, has produced some plums, which are entirely new to the reporter, and if the gentleman will succeed in propagating them extensively he will confer a benefit on mankind. This fruit is not only pleasant to eat, but is pleasant to the eye.

Mr. D. Manard sends some tea leaves, which he raised from imported plants, in the piney woods, on the Jackson railroad, sixty miles from this city. Go and see them.

Messrs. D. Manard & Son, Independence, make one of the finest displays of grapes ever shown in New Orleans. Their Concords are superb, and other specimens are worthy of any producer. Their success is entirely due to their own exertions. They have a pear that looks as luscious as it can and not melt on the plate.

Mr. J. N. Alsworth, Amite, shows some fine Concord grapes.

Mrs. Durbin, Tangipahoa, sent some seedling peaches of great growth and excellent flavor.

Mr. R. H. McVey offers eggs with handles. Like the entry noted above they closely resemble hen's eggs, with the exception that they are trifle a larger.

In the next department we find preserved fruit.

Miss E. L. H., Independence, furnishes preserved figs, haw jelly, canned peaches and grape jelly. Her productions are very creditable.

Mr. A. W. Rountree, New Orleans, sends fig and orange marmalade and preserved figs.

Mr. D. Redmond, Pass Christian, has pickled figs. Mrs. L. M. Hand, same place, sends preserved peaches and figs, all very fine. Mrs. A. A. Staples, same place, sends in Scuppernong wine.

Miss E. O. Manard, Independence, has canned pears, apple marmalade and native wines.

Of plants and flowers the supply is limited, but it is expected that to-morrow many rare varieties will be placed on exhibition, as several persons have promised to bring out abundance.

Mr. J. Irving Crabbe has a healthy specimen of coladium escutentium.

All are advised to attend the exhibition to day, and the gentlemen in charge will be pleased to give visitors all desired information.

The officers of the Fruit Growers' Association are: Mr. E. K. Manard, president; G. B. Lloyd and B. Twichell, superintendents; J. Irving Crabbe, secretary.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff of the contents of store No. 48 Chartres street, consisting of ladies' fancy articles, millinery goods, ribbons, etc., will be continued to-day at 10:30 A. M.

COAL, COAL.—The sale of Alabama coal advertised for Friday by Messrs. Montgomery has been postponed to Monday, July 21, 1873, at same time and place. See advertisement.

A Seance.

A number of gentlemen, nearly all members of the press, made a quiet call on Dr. Hurd, on Claiborne street, last evening. Their object was to witness a series of experiments by Mr. S. S. Baldwin, in consequence of a notice of some similar performances in the *Times*. Mr. Baldwin stated that he was not prepared to assign a cause for the phenomena he should exhibit, and, indeed, could not explain it. He only knew that certain conditions must be observed. The party were requested to view a darkened room in which there was an armoir filled with clothing, a small bed, two chairs, two small tables on which were three bells, a guitar, tamborine, etc. The doors were sealed, so that they could not be opened. This room was to be used instead of the ordinary cabinet.

A committee were appointed, who tied Mr. Baldwin and another young gentleman. The company then left them in darkness, and the doors were locked. The musical instruments were played on and the bells rung. Afterward the knots were found intact. They were left alone again, and presented themselves untied. Mr. Baldwin then put the young gentlemen into a trance, and they were locked up in darkness. When the doors let the spectators in again they were found securely tied, much better than the committee could tie them. On being put in darkness again the musical instruments were played on, one of the gentlemen placed in his chair on a table, and accurate tests showed that the other had not moved a hair's breadth.

The doors on examination showed positively that they had not been opened. The tying was intact. Other means than visible hands must have performed these things, and there was no trace of anything. The letter test was then tried. "Unification" was the answer to a question to R. E. Lee. Other questions were answered. One gentleman who has had Pelagie Brown on the brain for some time asked where she was. This question being unanswered he was highly elated, and declared that the circumstance was proper evidence before Judge Lynch to prove she was alive.

All this was done with the two gentlemen tied in the most secure manner, and Mr. Baldwin in the front room. Then the doors were closed for the last time, opened in sixty seconds and the ropes were on the floor. All present could only say they knew of no mortal explanation for the experiments, but thanked Mr. Baldwin for his exhibition, which he promised to repeat, bade good night to the courteous doctor and Mr. Hurd, and went home in a perfect daze of bewildered speculation.

A Heavy Draw.

Of the $10,000 allowed the Governor as a contingent fund by the Bayonet Legislature, Mr. Kellogg has drawn every dollar already in crisp greenbacks. Where has it gone to?

The foregoing is from the *Herald*, and is inaccurate, as usual. The allusion to "crisp greenbacks" induced us to examine the books of the Auditor's office, with the following result: The amount appropriated for contingent expenses of the executive for the year, for stationery, lights, cleaning, etc., is $10,000. Of this amount Governor Kellogg has drawn his orders on the Auditor for $3757 50, leaving a balance of $6257 50 uncalled for. Of these warrants one for $1000, drawn on the first of May, has not yet been cashed.

The Opera.

We are pleased to learn from the gentlemen who have in charge the making of arrangements for providing an opera for the next season, that the subscriptions are so far advanced that success can no longer be doubted and the re-establishment of a first class opera next season in our city may be considered a fixed fact. We have seen the list of subscribers, which, comprising as it does the names of our best citizens, satisfies us that the gentleman at the head of the management not only has the perfect confidence of all, but also proves that the love for the lyric drama is too deeply felt throughout our population ever to die out. This is most encouraging to the future prospects of our city, for our opera must play no unimportant part in the regeneration of the business interests of New Orleans, and that it will be more popular than ever this coming winter may safely be predicted, especially as by that time the railroads on Bourbon and Dauphine streets will be finished, giving convenient access to it from all parts of the city. Therefore, persons who desire to engage boxes or seats for the coming season, should no longer delay it, as nearly all the most eligible are already taken. A failure need not be feared as one well-known commercial house has advanced 100,000 francs to enable the agent to go immediately to France and engage the best talent.

Jackson Railroad Items.

Colonel E. D. Frost, general manager of the Jackson railroad, left on a special train yesterday morning on a tour of inspection of the road. Colonel Frost is one of the most active and restless men in the whole railroad business, and in him Colonel McComb has a most valuable adjunct.

One of the latest improvements on the route to the North by way of this road is a line direct from Jackson, Tennessee, to Milan—a saving of twelve miles of travel and sixty cents fare. By this change Humboldt is left off the route.

Another important arrangement has just been made by Colonel Frost. Yesterday sleeping cars were placed on the road to run direct to St. Louis without change. The famous Westinghouse brake has been put on all the trains.

Captain Tom Cranmer is the passenger agent at New Orleans, and from his desk, under the City Hotel, will furnish any information travelers to the North may desire.

Paying Interest.

We call attention to the card of Treasurer Dubuclet, in another column, wherein he informs the public that on and after the first of August, interest coupons on the bonds of the State, due in July, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the Louisiana National Bank, in this city, and at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., the fiscal agents of the State in New York. The amount due in July is $366,004. All amounts due previous to this are supposed to have been already paid, and with this amount out of the way the treasury will not be called upon for extensive payments of interest until November next.

New Orleans as a Summer Resort.

We can not forbear calling attention again to the advantages possessed by our city over most of those in the North and West, as a summer resort. The statistics show that, notwithstanding we have experienced some unpleasantly hot weather this summer, the thermometer has all the time indicated a less degree of heat than existed in New York and other Northern cities. Yesterday the weather here was delightfully pleasant for this season of the year. The thermometer did not at any time in the day rise higher than 88°, while at a quarter before four, when the altitude of that instrument is taken simultaneously by the signal service all over the country, the mercury stood at 86°. It stood 6° higher at Vicksburg, 7° higher at Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and Nashville, 8° higher at St. Louis, and 9° higher at Chicago.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Fourth Days' Proceedings.

The board met pursuant to ajournment. Members present—Hon. William G. Brown, president; Superintendents Williams, Stoddard, Loud, Keeting, Brewster and Boothby.

Minutes read and approved.

Superintendent Brewster, chairman of the committee of finance, claims and bonds, reported progress. Time extended.

Superintendent Loud, chairman of the text book and school furniture committee, reported progress and asked for an extension of time, which was granted.

Superintendent Boothby, chairman of the committee on model, grammar and high schools, made a verbal report, which provoked a spirited discussion, participated in by the several members of the board, and elicited valuable information relative to the high school interests of this State involved in the agricultural grants by Congress, donations of school lands to parishes and towns by the General Assembly of the State in years past; the sixteenth section school lands donated by the general government for educational purposes, and last but not least act No. 81 of 1872, alienating the free school fund of the State. The committee was granted further time to pursue their investigations.

Superintendent Loud presented for confirmation the following appointments:

Parish of Cameron—P. V. Miller, A. Connor, Ralph Rutherford, J. D. Forque, Isaac Simmons, A. J. Kearney, Stephen D. Read.

Appointments confirmed.

Superintendent Williams presented for confirmation the following named appointments of school directors:

Parish of Washington—Aaron Buckhalter, Samuel Magee, Nathaniel Graves, Alfred Richardson, S. W. Bickham, Hezekiah Magee.

Parish of Livingston—James Penn, S. D. Simms, N. F. Carter, J. H. Bailey, Thomas H. Allen, G. S. Westmoreland, George Watts, Henry Carter, W. A. Courtney.

Appointments confirmed.

Superintendent Loud presented the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The late William D. V. Downing, of the parish of Pointe Coupee, in his will, dated July 25, 1871, bequeathed one-fourth of a large claim, now pending against the government of the United States, to the public schools of the State of Louisiana, to be managed and disposed of by the Hon. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education in the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, Some doubt exists whether the individual or the official is herein contemplated and designated; be it

Resolved, That the president, with two superintendents, to be selected by him, be authorized to take all necessary measures to ascertain the conditions of the grant; whether the claim has been adjudicated and paid by the congressional Committee on Claims, who is entitled to the control and expenditure of the money bequeathed, and to adopt such measures as are essential to securing the benefits of this grant to the public schools of Louisiana.

Adopted.

Superintendents Loud and Boothby were selected.

On motion, the board adjourned to Friday, at twelve o'clock.

M. C. COLE, Secretary.

Troops Again Cross the Rio Grande.

A special dispatch, dated Eagle Pass, Texas, June 26, to the Austin *Journal*, communicates the following news:

On the twenty-second ultimo a scout, numbering forty men of the Fourth United States Cavalry, was ordered out from Camp Shafter, situated about thirty miles in a southeasterly direction from here, commanded by Lieutenant Thurston, and guided by our "border chief," Green Van, lieutenant of the Maverick County Minute Men. They struck a fresh cattle trail leading to the Rio Grande, and following it up in double quick time, arrived at the river about forty-five miles below here, and found that the trail led through the river. They captured one of the thieves—a Mexican—who was yet on this bank of the river. Threats were communicated to those across the river that the troops would cross and kill every man in charge of the herd if they did not surrender themselves and the cattle. Immediately after a detail was ordered to cross to assist them in bringing the cattle to this side and arrest the parties in charge of the herd. They found one man in charge, and recaptured eighty head of beeves stolen from the different ranches of our border settlements. Green Van and the detail guarding the prisoners arrived about four o'clock this afternoon at Fort Duncan. The commanding officer, Colonel W. R. Schafter, held an examination, and placed the prisoners in close confinement in the guardhouse at Fort Duncan, Texas, until further instructions are received. The Mexican authorities of Piedras Negras fully indorse this movement, and will aid our troops in future in bringing to justice the murderers and cattle thieves of this section.

A Visit to Russia.

The most remarkable visit of ceremony ever made between two nations, says the New York *Tribune*, was the mission to Russia in 1866 of the Hon. G. V. Fox, assistant Secretary of the Navy, who bore to the Czar the congratulations of Congress upon his escape from the pistol of Karakosoff. It was noteworthy in its occasion, in the fact that the envoy went over in an ironclad of a class that never before had crossed the ocean, and, more than all, in the singular unanimity of welcome which the embassy received from all the sovereigns of Europe and from the common people of Russia. England was noticeably courteous. The *Times* described the Miantonomah lying in the midst of the British fleet as a wolf in the midst of a defenceless fold. Napoleon III. made Captain Fox an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Prince Napoleon warned him affectionately against any friendliness with Russia. The lesser powers showered courtesies and decorations upon our commissioner, and when he arrived in the Holy Empire the popular enthusiasm which greeted him has no parallel in diplomatic history. The American fever for a while ran so high that out countrymen traveling in Russia were nowhere allowed to pay their hotel bills.

If Butler is elected Governor of Massachusetts it is quite probable that he will prove the best Governor that State has had since Governor Andrew's time. For however men may condemn Butler's opinions and course in various matters, it can not be denied by any fair man that, as a ruler, wherever he has been tried, he has proved himself vigorous, bold, faithful and exceedingly able and efficient.—*Detroit Post.*

The superintendent of the tree planting bureau of the St. Paul and Pacific road is running thirteen breaking plows, and will set out 500,000 trees next spring.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL HOWARD'S CASE

OBJECTS TO A COURT MARTIAL

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND

SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH

NEWS OF THE TURF

THE NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION

CARLIST SUCCESSES

CHOLERA IN VIENNA

Victoria on International Arbitration

TROUBLE IN BRIGHAM'S HOUSEHOLD

Republican Candidates in Minnesota

NINE FATAL SUNSTROKES IN ST. LOUIS

WASHINGTON.

The Case of General Howard—He Does Not Want to be Court Martialed—Fenn's Army Officers Will Not do Him Justice.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Delano leaves for Ohio to-morrow.

The *Star* says Tuesday General Howard visited the office of the Inspector General of the army, who has his headquarters in the War Department, and requested from an officer attached to that branch of the service information as to what charges he could be tried upon, should the department see fit to order a court martial in his case. He was informed that he could be tried for neglect of duty in allowing his subordinates to misapply the money belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau or under the thirty-ninth article of war for embezzlement. In a conversation had with the officer, upon the subject of his troubles, it was suggested to him that he had the privilege to demand a court of inquiry, and inasmuch as the charges had become a matter of public notoriety, it might be to his advantage to request an investigation by a military court. General Howard replied that with the feeling toward him entertained by many officers in the United States army, he did not think he could get justice, and he had thus far declined to ask for a trial by such a tribunal.

NEW YORK.

Mansard Roofs in Bad Grace—An Imprisoned Bank President Out on Bail.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The passengers by the steamer City of Merida, which vessel has been quarantined with yellow fever, were allowed to come to the city to-day.

The Board of Underwriters have resolved to levy an additional premium of one per cent on Mansard roofs after January, 1874.

Specie shipments to-day $800,000 in gold, and $78,000 in silver bars.

A movement is on foot to erect a statue of the late William H. Seward in Central Park.

William M. Graham, president of the Walker National Bank, who has been in Ludlow street jail since February, charged with misappropriating $500,000, was released to-day on $25,000 bail.

The customs receipts to-day was $503,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

Financial Condition of the Peabody Educational Fund—Condition of the Schools in the South.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—There was a full meeting of the Peabody trustees. The fund now amounts to $228,000.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Alluding to the financial condition of the Peabody educational fund yesterday, Mr. Winthrop stated that about $130,000 from the fund had been expended in co-operation with four times that amount contributed by the Southern people in the cause of education since the last meeting of the board, thus making but little less than $1,000,000 expended during the year for free common schools South.

The following are interesting details of Dr. Beard's report on the schools of the South:

VIRGINIA.

The number of public schools in the State for the year ending August 1, 1872, is 3695, and the school population consisted of 411,020 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one, of whom 247,002 are whites and 164,019 are colored. Of the assistance received from the fund $28,000 were appropriated to the Virginia schools during the past scholastic year. The bulk of this was given in aid of graded schools. The total amount appropriated to the schools of the State was $38,200.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The condition of the public schools and education generally in this State was far from satisfactory. There is an alarming indifference on the subject among common people, and want of union and hearty co-operation among the public. The amount appropriated for the schools of this State was $12,550.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Few schools reported throughout the year. Application was made for Charleston. The Legislature at the last session appropriated $300,000 for educational purposes. Not one dollar of this amount was received from the treasury, and the result has been that nearly all the public schools in this State have been closed. The amount paid this State from the fund is $1500.

GEORGIA.

Dr. Beard thus quotes from the report of of the State Superintendent: "It is not to be denied that the efforts thus far to establish the public school system for the State has resulted in a comparative failure." The fund contributed $10,200 to twelve schools.

FLORIDA.

A somewhat gloomy picture of the condition of education in this State is given from the report of the State superintendent, who, among other remarks, says: "It is saddening to reflect that three-fourths of the youth of this State have not been affected by the education system." But he adds: "It is encouraging to know that the ratio is rapidly changing." The Peabody fund contributed $8000 in aid of fourteen schools.

ALABAMA.

The State Superintendent of Alabama gives a despondent report. Out of a population of 1,000,000, there are 384,000 who can neither read nor write; of the voting population there are 91,000 blacks and 17,000 whites who can not read or write; enough if consolidated into one party to control every election in the State. The funds paid were $606,617 65 during the year, and the Peabody fund of $7000 to five schools.

MISSISSIPPI.

By the new school law in addition to the State tax of four mills on the dollar for the payment of teachers and supervisors, the counties are required to levy a county tax for the school houses and incidental expenses on the estimate of the county superintendent. There are 4650 public schools with are average attendance of 125,000 and 400 private schools with a 148,780 pupils enrolled. The expense of the common schools is $1,136,980, and the Peabody fund contributed $450 to aid six schools.

LOUISIANA.

On the recommendation of Hon. R. M. Lusher, agent of the Peabody fund, who acts gratuitously in this State, the sum of $7380 was contributed to the aid of the schools.

TEXAS.

In the unsettled state of school matters, the general agent was constrained to reply to the last letter of the State Superintendent, which was a new call for money, that in the present unsettled condition of the school system there, the trustees did not feel justined in making donations from the fund.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The New Constitution—Carlists Capture Estella—Prestimo in Carthagena—Threatened Outbreak in Valencia—Arms for the Carlists—Carlist Successes—The Cure Santa Cruz Outlawed by Carlos—Enthusiastic Reception of Carlos in Spain.

MADRID, July 17.—The new constitution will be presented to the Cortes for action to-day.

The report of the capture of the town of Estella by the Carlists is confirmed.

Contestra has levied a forced loan of $80,000 on the citizens of Carthagena.

The Carlists are marching on Lograno.

The International Society of Barcelona has been dissolved.

The authorities are still apprehensive of an outbreak at Valencia, and the commander of the garrison has been ordered to take every precaution to maintain order.

BAYONNE, July 17.—The Carlists declare that all arms and ammunition shipped for them have been safely landed on the coast of Biscay.

Colonel Aisehurna has taken command of the force which was formerly led by the Cure Santa Cruz, and which now numbers one thousand men.

Lizzaroga, with 4000 well disciplined men, including some cavalry and artillery, is operating in Guipuzcoa.

The Carlists, after capturing a company of carabinierros at Puerte la Reina, occupied that town. Their partisans report that they are crossing the Ebro river, and at all points are recruiting, foraging and levying requisitions in the province of Burgos.

They report that the Spanish government intends to form a recruiting camp near Leyden; also that the republican troops have received orders to shoot all priests taken with arms in their hands. The priests are endeavoring so bring about a fusion between the Alfonzoists and Carlists.

Don Carlos has issued an order that the cure of Santa Cruz be treated as a rebel.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A *Herald* special from Bayonne says: At ten o'clock Wednesday Don Carlos entered Spain amid indescribable enthusiasm. Starting from Pan to Bayonne, he reached Usteras at 5 A. M. on horseback, accompanied by two French legitimists, one Carlist officer and the *Herald* correspondent, and left immediately for the Spanish frontier.

The party were no arms or uniform, all being dressed in citizens' clothes, and carrying foreign passports, but not a single gendarme was encountered. Thus, preceded by two guides, the party rode for three hours over hills and through forests in the spurs of the Pyrenees. A halt was made at a small inn on the Spanish side of the line, near the last of the Penna plateau.

The Marquis of Valdes Pines and General Lizzarago were waiting, with staff and escort, here. Don Carlos donned a brilliant uniform and mounted a handsome English bay charger from this point. The party then proceeded to Zurragamirdy, where several thousand Carlist troops were encamped.

A Te Deum was chanted in the church. All the republican prisoners in the place were released, the cannon of the fort were fired and the day was given to universal hilarity. There are 4000 troops here, but the main force under Elio is on the coast of Biscay to cover the landing of cragoes of arms and ammunition from English ships.

FOREIGN.

Specie in Bank of France—Cholera in Vienna—The Queen's Address on International Arbitration—It is Received with Cheers.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports have reached here that several cases of cholera have occurred at Vienna. It is said that the authorities are endeavoring to suppress the particulars.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Right Honorable Lord Otto Fitzgerald, member from Kildare county, produced and had read the Queen's reply to the address of the Commons on the subject of international arbitration, as follows:

"I have received the address of my faithful Commons praying that I would be graciously pleased to instruct my principal secretary to enter into communication with foreign powers, with a view to further improve international and establish a general and permanent system of arbitration. I am sensible of the force of the philantrophy of the movement dictating that address, and I have at all times desired to extend the practice of closing international controversies by their submission to impartial friends and encourage the establishment of rules intended for the benefit of all. I shall continue to pursue a similar course with due regard to time and opportunity, whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage."

The House received the document with hearty cheers.

PARIS, July 17.—Specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the week. The Bourse closed steady.

FLORENCE, July 17.—The prefect of Perugia has forbidden pilgrimages to the cathedral of Assisi for sanitary reasons.

THE TURF.

The Erie Park Races—Races at Long Branch.

ERIE, Pa., July 17.—Second day Erie Park races. Purse of $1500 for horses which had never beaten 2:40. Fifteen started; five heats were trotted, Lady Hill winning. Time—2:41, 2:40½, 2:41. Nellie second, Bill Panour third, East End fourth.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:30 for a purse of $2700. Seven started. It was won by Lady Banker in 2:36½, 2:36¼, 2:41, Ohio Boy second, Kate Campbell third.

The purse of $500 for pacers was taken by Harry, in three straight heats. Time, 2:33—2:33¾—2:32. John McLary second.

LONG BRANCH, July 17.—Alice Mitchell won the one and three-quarter mile race. Time, 3:18.

Mary Constant won the mile race. The second heat was a dead one between Shylock and Utica. Time of last heat, 1:44¾.

Stockwood won the three-mile race. Time, 5:47¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of Brigham Young's Wives Absconded—Steamship Montana on Fire—Republican Candidates in Minnesota—Methodist Celebration—Scull Race at Springfield—Heat and Sunstrokes in St. Louis—Defalcation of a Railroad Contractor—Atlanta Pomological Society—Investigation of the Wreck—The Captain Suspended—The Weather in Cincinnati—War on the Gamblers at Omaha—Gamblers Leaving the Country—Foot Race for the Bennett Prize—Eight Deaths from Cholera in Ohio State Prison—Finding of Bodies from the Wrecked Steamer George S. Wright—Fire Insurance Matters—The Industrial Congress at Cleveland.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16.—A great sensation was created here to-day by an announcement in the *Journal* that Ann Eliza Webb Young, seventh wife of Brigham Young, had forever left him, carrying off her furniture and personal effects. Brigham will endeavor to replevin the goods. Mrs. Young is at the Walker House, and three leading lawyers are about to institute a suit for divorce and alimony in a large sum. Great revelations are expected concerning the inner domestic life of the prophet.

Mrs. Young is enjoying the sympathy of the Gentile ladies, and the polygamous Mormons are a good deal disturbed.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—C. R. Davis was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention. Resolutions were passed in favor of cheap transportation and repudiating increased salaries and back pay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Methodist centennial celebration terminated in a grand jubilee at the Academy of Music.

SPRINGFIELD, July 17.—In the single scull race, E. M. Swift won. Time, 14:12. Distance, two miles.

HORNERSVILLE, N. Y., July 17.—The Sherman House burned to-day. Loss $40,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Mercury 95 to 100°. Many cases of sunstroke, some of which proved fatal.

Nine fatal cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday afternoon and to-day, and more than double that number were prostrated by the heat.

The weather continues intensely warm. The mercury at 3 P. M. was 9° in the shade. A heavy thunder storm passed over the city to-night, which has materially lowered the temperature.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—A colored man beat a colored woman terribly. She will die. The man was arrested.

G. A. Chamberlain, a contractor on the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis railroad, is reported having absconded from Ladoga, Indiana, yesterday morning with $3500, which was handed him the night before.

ATLANTA, July 17.—The first exposition of the Atlanta Pomological Society is now going on, and proves a gratifying success. The next one will be held August 23, 1873, when a State society will be organized.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 17.—Arrived—Revenue steamer Colfax, from a cruise off Hatteras. She reports that she passed, in for Baltimore, brig Georgia, from Nassau, and supplied the brig Alpha with stores yesterday, seven miles south of Cape Henry, for New York.

HALIFAX, July 17.—The decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the disaster to the steamer City of Washington, has been rendered. Captain Phillips has been suspended for one year.

The court of investigation to inquire into the loss of the City of Washington met this morning pursuant to adjournment, when Captain Scott tendered the following decision: It having been reported that the steamship City of Washington, of the Inman line, had been wrecked on the reefs of Little Port Lebar, on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia, the Governor General in council directed an investigation made into the circumstances attending the disaster. Every effort has been made to ascertain the cause which led to the loss of the ship. It appears that at the time the City of Washington was laden with a general cargo, part of which consisted of about 300 tons of steel rails and 700 boxes of tin.

She was commanded by William Robert Phillips, who had Board of Trade certificates of services. There were four executive officers on board, but, with the exception of the third officer, who had sailed on her previously, the captain and all of the officers are strangers to the ship. The complement of men was ninety-six, inclusive of firemen, stewards, etc.

She had on board, at the time of the disaster, twenty-nine saloon and 442 steerage passengers. She left Liverpool on the twenty-fourth of June, and called at Queenstown the following day. On the passage to Queenstown, it is stated in evidence, there did not appear to be any derangement of the compasses.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—A special correspondent at West Chester, Pennsylvania, says that circumstantial evidence clearly indicates that the murdered man was W. S. Goss, upon whose life a heavy insurance was claimed, as having been burned in his shop. Goss' widow claims the insurance, and the insurance company asserts that the body was not that of Goss, as it was not recognizable.

Dr. J. B. Lewis, adjuster of Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, A. B. Carter, agent Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, Dr. D. Howard, of Baltimore, and Mr. Engle left here this afternoon for Chester, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of identifying the remains of the party murdered near Jennersville, Chester county. These parties left in compliance with the request of the State attorney.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—There was only one death from cholera reported to-day.

The weather here for the past two days has been oppressively hot. The temperature not quite so high as we sometimes have it, but the condition of the atmosphere has been such as to render it trying to both man and beast. A rain storm attended with vivid lightning visited the city between eight and nine o'clock to-night, since when the temperature has fallen to 76°.

OMAHA, July 16.—Considerable excitement has prevailed here since the stabbing of Atwood, the brakesman, by gamblers on Sunday for exposing their game on the train. A meeting of the railroad men was held yesterday at the Union Pacific shops to consider the case. It was attended by over 400 men. The committee appointed to draft resolutions drew up a programme to be followed, should necessity demand. They threaten to deal summarily with the gamblers and roughs who have infested this vicinity for months past. Twelve or fifteen of the fraternity have already left town. Atwood lies in a precarious condition.

The committee appointed at the meeting of railroad men on Tuesday