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VOLUME VII—NO. 126. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1967.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager and Proprietor.....DAVID BIDWELL
Treasurer.....J. KITTRIDGE

OPENING OF THE OLD FAMILY RESORT FOR THE SEASON 1873-4.

SUNDAY EVENING, September 7, 1873.

The manager announces to his friends and patrons that during the summer recess the Academy has been thoroughly redecorated, freshly painted, newly carpeted, with all of the new improvements added, in keeping with the age. The engagements for a succession of novelties, to be hereafter announced, are most complete, and the opening attraction SUNDAY, September 7, will present the great

LULU COMBINATION,

which will introduce the wonderful specialty act of LULU, the greatest sensation of the age. An entirely new and original musical extravaganza, written and arranged exclusively for this combination, entitled

LOVE'S SUSPICIONS.

A PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT OF SERIO-COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL SONGS,

Acrobatic and Gymnastic Exercises,

CORNET SOLOS.

Concluding with an original, comical, trick and transformation pantomime, entitled

GRIMALDI.

SATURDAY NOON, FIRST GRAND LULU MATINEE.

Doors open at half-past six o'clock; balcony serenade at half-past six; overture at quarter past seven; performance commences at half-past seven. se1

VARIETIES THEATRE.

On account of unavoidable circumstances, the Fifth Complimentary Entertainment of the Orleans Dramatic Association, announced to take place on Friday evening, September 5, has been postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, the eleventh instant.

se4 2t COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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. jel 3m

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

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 breech-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. ja28 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARK'S ACADEMY.

The first session of this School for Girls will open on the first of September, temporarily at the residence of the Principal, corner of General Taylor and Prytania street's.

As the number of scholars will be limited, early application is advisable.

For terms and circulars apply to Miss Marian H. Wingate or Rev. Herman C. Duncan, superintendent, corner St. Charles and Valence streets.

au30 1moed

FOR RENT.

FARM TO RENT FOR LESS THAN THE TAXES.—A small farm in the Sixth District, convenient to all the city markets, consisting of about eight squares of ground, under picket fence, fronting on Nashville avenue and State street, immediately adjoining the property of L. A. Peat, Esq., having a large orchard of plum, orange, fig trees, scuppernong vines, etc., of choice qualities, in full bearing, and which, with proper attention, could be made very productive; being only thirty minutes' distance from Canal street by the Carrollton cars. Possession immediate; terms easy. Apply to E. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE, No. 16 Union street, or to No. 143 St. Ann street, between 3 and 10 A. M. If desired, as much more ground can be added to the above. au27 1m

TO COTTON FACTORS, BROKERS, OR BUYERS.

For rent—That first-class and well located office, No. 4, at No. 100 Gravier street (up stairs), between Carondelet and Baronne streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOSEPH LENES, No. 206 Camp street, or to
JULES CASSARD, Germania National Bank.

au20 1m

FOR RENT.—THE NEATLY FINISHED AND comfortably located TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 238 Baronne street (shady side), between Triton walk and Julia streets. Possession given October 1.

Also—THE TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 240 Baronne street, adjoining the above. Possession given November 1.

The above residences have large yards, are well finished inside, in perfect order, centrally located, opening on two streets, and only five minutes' walk from Canal street. Cars pass both ways in front, and are convenient to business and all places of amusement. Apply to

JOSEPH LENES,
No. 206 Camp street;
Or to JULES CASSARD,
au20 1m Germania National Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELICAN EXCHANGE,

CORNER PERDIDO AND ST. CHARLES STREETS.

Choice WINES, LIQUORS and WESTERN LAGER always on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily.

JOHN KOUNTZMAN & MIKE LARDNER,
au31 3m Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE.

The undersigned has purchased the SALOON at the corner of Lafayette and Carondelet streets, and will hereafter serve his customers with the very best Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Oysters.

HOT LUNCH DAILY at the usual hours.

se2 6t JAMES COUGHLIN.

THE BRANCH,

(Formerly known as the SAZERAC BRANCH.)

This well known establishment, corner of Common and Carondelet streets, will offer from September 1 to the public every day a HOT LUNCH, comprising all the delicacies of the season. The bar is under the control of Mr. MANUEL NAVAS, well known and experienced in this business. The proprietor of this saloon is Mr. S. HAYEM who occupies stalls No. 7 and 9, French Market, who keeps the finest meat in the city. au23 3t

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.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL & CO.,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. mh13 1y

DESTROYING THE GUILLORYS.

The two Guillory boys—the last of a family which has been for years the terror of St. Landry parish, and who were shot on the morning of the nineteenth of August by Deputy Sheriff Dunson and his posse, while resisting arrest—are thus described in the last number of the Opelousas *Courier:*

These men first came into notice in the criminal court of this parish in the spring of 1867. It is still fresh in the minds of our readers that on Good Friday evening of that year, in broad daylight, Richard Dunbar, an unarmed, defenseless freedman, was met by a crowd on the public highway, near Washington, and literally shot to pieces. Among others, both the Guillorys were arrested for this murder, but as it could not be fastened upon them they were discharged. From that time they became noted for their reckless deviltry, and soon established in the region of country where they resided a reign of terror unequaled in the history of any civilized, Christian country.

In November, 1868, Joseph Bonjean, a freedman, residing on Louis Fontenot's place, in Grand Prairie, was called up out of his bed and riddled with buckshot, by a crowd of four men, one of whom was distinctly recognized as Cyriaque Guillory and another as Ben Guillory. On the same occasion, another freedman in the same house was badly wounded by a shot from one of the party, but escaped.

In December of the same year, Cyriaque Guillory proceeded to the residence of Angelas Prud'homme, his brother-in-law, in this parish, called a freedman named Paul Soileau from the field, where he was breaking corn, and riddled him with buckshot. Two days afterward, Carroll Blackman, assisted by one or two others, buried the body, and from that day began the animosity between himself and the Guillorys, which terminated in the terrible massacre of the eleventh instant, and of which an account was given in a late number of our paper.

On the morning of the twenty-seventh June, 1869, Cyriaque Guillory, Angelas Prud'homme and Louis Prud'homme ambushed themselves on the public road, in Prairie Plaisance, in this parish, and deliberately assassinated James McDaniel, a young Texan, as he was coming from a ball at Mrs. Joachim Pitre's.

All the guilty parties were immediately arrested, but so perfect was the reign of terror which they had created, that no evidence could be adduced; and on a preliminary examination they were discharged. The cold-blooded atrocity of the deed sent a thrill of horror to the heart of every thinking man in the community. There was no telling how soon a similar fate awaited every man who should render himself at all obnoxious to any of the gang.

It was evident to every one who witnessed the preliminary examination that the officers had the real murderers in custody, but it was at the same time painfully evident that the witnesses were so dumbfounded with terror that to hold the prisoners was an impossibility. In this emergency, our district attorney applied to the Governor to offer a reward of $1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers, which was immediately done; and at the same time one of the ablest detectives in New Orleans was dispatched to the scene of the homicide. He, however, effected nothing, and the case was apparently dropped. We say apparently, because our efficient district attorney was all the time secretly working up the case. Quietly and silently he was weaving about the three assassins a train of circumstantial evidence which, as we shall presently show, finally brought out a full confession from one, sent another to the Penitentiary for life, and brought the last one of the gang to his end on the nineteenth instant in Catahoula parish.

But while the district attorney was thus busy weaving around them a net from which there was no escape, the Guillorys were not idle. Always traversing the public roads in squads of three or four, armed to the teeth, they were constantly violating the law. On the seventeenth of October, 1869, in company with two or three others of the gang, they halted a young Irishman named Carroll on the public road, near Moundville, shot at him, beat him and maltreated him generally. For this they were arrested, but Carroll having left the country the grand jury ignored the bill presented by the district attorney, and they again went on their way to commit new crimes and offenses.

They next came before the court in company with two others of the gang, for having, on November 20, 1870, gone to the cabin of William Smith, a freedman, near Moundville, and beaten him unmercifully without the slightest provocation whatever. The case was tried in December; they were convicted, and fined $500 and costs. The writer well remembers the bullying swagger with which they came into court and paid the fine, and how they went out of town filled with whisky, and breathing threats. One night in the month of February following, taking one of their associates and a freedman with a wagon, they proceeded to the gin of Mr. Joseph Vidrine, one of their neighbors, and stole six bales of cotton and a cross-cut saw. Early next morning, the track of the wagon was followed, and the cotton found stored away in an out-house. The party following the wagon met it returning home, escorted by Ben Guillory, armed to the teeth. Though the case was perfectly clear, yet the parties to whom the cotton belonged, not only did not take it up, but failed to make any complaint.

The matter, however, began to be talked about so much, that the party at whose house the cotton had been stored, came to Opelousas and made a full statement to the district attorney. Warrants were immediately issued, and a posse, composed of Messrs. Aristede Ortego, Alexandre Vidrine and Carroll Blackman, under Deputy Sheriff John D. Cook, started in pursuit. Reaching the cabine, Blackman took charge of the posse, crossed into Texas, and arrested them near Liberty. Here the authorities interfered, and released them, as Blackman had neither commission nor requisition. No sooner had they left the country, and the terror inspired by their presence been forgotten, than proofs of their murders and assassinations began to pour in from all sides. In April, 1871, three indictments for murder and one for larceny were returned against them. Angelas Prud'homme, one of their associates, was at the same term indicted for attempting to intimidate a witness, and on a hint being slyly given him, that he would probably be arrested in a few days, he decamped from the country instanter.

In May, Louis Prud'homme, indicted jointly with his brother and Cyriaque Guillory, for assassinating McDaniel, surrendered himself to the sheriff, and after a long confinement in jail, and when he had every reason to suppose that his brother and Cyriaque Guillory were safe from the pursuit of the law in Mexico, made a full confession of the assassination of McDaniel. But though out of harm's way, neither the Guillorys nor Angelas Prud'homme could remain away. They returned home on a visit, and on the night of January 1, 1872, C. C. Duson, deputy sheriff, surprised and captured Prud'homme, concealed in his residence in this parish.

The Guillorys, however, escaped and entirely eluded the pursuit of the officers. Prud'homme remained in jail until May, when he was released on $11,000 bond. He was brought to trial last May, convicted and sentenced to hard labor for life, and is now serving his term in the Penitentiary. His case went up to the Supreme Court, on appeal, where the competency and admissibility of the testimony of his accomplice was passed upon affirmatively by the court, and will constitute one of the most interesting cases to be found in the coming number of the Twenty-Fifth Annual.

On one occasion, it is stated, Cyriaque Guillory came to Opelousas, and on his return stated that "a law had been passed forgiving all who had committed crimes; that now it did not matter how many persons he had killed, and he wished he had killed twenty."

On another occasion he complimented his brother as follows:

Ben Guillory is a smart fellow, for I have known him on one occasion to go out, kill a man, go all round, and be at home next morning, so that no one ever suspected him.

Many efforts had been made to arrest the fugitives but without success, until, on the fourteenth ultimo, a posse, under Deputy Sheriff Duson, started out from Opelousas in their pursuit. Further particulars we condense from the Opelousas *Journal* of the twenty-ninth:

The posse that the district attorney organized to send after them consisted of W. C. Lewis, J. B. Jackson, E. S. Andrus, Benjamin Fontenot, Cyprien Delafosse, Jr., Aristide Ortego, and C. C. Duson. Two of the posse were armed with Winchester rifles, and four of them with double-barrel guns, and all of them with sixshooters. They trailed the Guillorys across to Red river, by way of Evergreen and Marksville. They did the greater part of their traveling at night and "lay up" during the day.

They found a reliable acquaintance beyond the river, who told them the object of their search resided above there somewhere in Catahoula parish, and referred them to a reliable friend still further on, who could give them exact information. They got exact information where the Guillorys lived. A good many of the residents had been engaged in the Colfax fight, and the presence of this posse was likely to cause a stampede, as they were on the lookout for troops to come from Alexandria to arrest them any day; the news of the presence of such a posse, if they were suspected of such a purpose, would be communicated from house to house by couriers, and as Cyriaque Guillory was in the Colfax fight, he would be informed also. To avoid this they had it reported at the houses they passed in that section, that they were on the track of some horse or cattle thieves who passed through there toward Natchez.

This allayed suspicions on the Colfax question. They arrived on the other side of the Catahoula Lake swamp about sundown, and were then about six miles from the Guillorys. They went to the residence of a man named Spencer, whose land they lived on, and requested him to go with them to the house of the Guillorys, only two or three hundred yards distant, and endeavor to persuade them to submit to arrest without risk of bloodshed. He flatly refused to do so, and said it would do no good if he did, as they would submit under no considerations, but would fight till they were killed or till they drove the posse off. On learning that there were only seven men in the posse, he told them they had better go back home, as that number of men could never capture them in the kind of house they occupied.

In the field where the Guillorys house and yard was, were several cabins, very near by, occupied by several who had been in the Colfax fight, and they were notified at once of the nature and object of this posse, which kept them quiet. The house was surrounded about eleven o'clock on Monday night the eighteenth instant. A messenger, not of the posse, was sent through the neighborhood, to ask the citizens to come in, and try to persuade the Guillorys to give up without bloodshed. The citizens did not come till next day, after the fight was over and the Guillorys killed, and not then probably for the purpose for which they were sent for.

The Guillorys house was situated on Little river, in Catahoula parish, and about ten miles from the town of Trinity, and on this side of said river. It is situated probably about a hundred yards from the river.

The floor of the house was eight or ten feet from the ground, and the under part open. The water had washed away the ground around the house, leaving the ground immediately under it higher than immediately around it. Steps went up to the gallery from the front. There were no places of concealment in the yard, and none around it except in the weeds along the fence. Ortego was placed immediately in the rear of the house; Delafosse on the left end, as you face it from the front, and Lewis a little to his left toward the corner of the yard, so as to command both the end of the house next to him and Delafosse, and the rear of the house, in a diagonal direction; Fontenot was placed near the right corner of the yard in the rear of the house; Andrus was placed on the right side of the yard so as to command that end of the house and gallery which was open at that end.

Duson and Jackson were stationed to the right of the gate, in front of the house, leaving the left front part of the yard unguarded, as an open country lay in that direction and they could cross fire in it. Duson and Andrus had pistols and Winchester rifles, Jackson had only a pistol, the others had pistols and double-barreled guns. It was discovered afterward that the Guillorys had a Winchester rifle, two double-barreled guns each, and one or two six shooters. Early in the morning Cyriaque was seen to get up, put on his boots, come out on the gallery and drink a cup of coffee. He then went to the little room on the gallery and got some corn, with which he walked down the steps and turned, going in the direction of the other end of the gallery, and towards Andrus to a horse trough, where he fed his horse. He was now nearer Andrus than any one else.

After he had finished feeding his horse, he turned to go back, when Duson rose up from behind the fence, having moved a little nearer the gate, leveled his gun at him, and called to him: "Cyriaque Guillory, you are my prisoner; your house is surrounded by armed men, and we have warrants for your arrest; come straight to me or you will be shot." At this moment, Andrus, who was considerably nearer, rose up, leveled his gun at him, and said, "Cyriaque Guillory, go immediately to Mr. Duson, or I will shoot you." Guillory moved off toward Duson and away from Andrus, which made him go toward the left front corner of the yard, and brought him in front of the house; it was only a few steps, and he was now only a few feet from the gallery. Here he halted with his left hand on his hip and his right elevated to the shoulder, as if to reach back. Here he commenced backing to the gallery, and called to his brother Ben to bring him his rifle.

In the meantime Duson and Andrus continued to repeat the warning for him to go to Duson, or he would be shot. Benjamin Guillory appeared on the gallery with the Winchester rifle and fired twice at Duson, who never took the bead of his rifle off Cyriaque. The balls shot at Duson struck the pickets of the fence very near him. While this was going on Cyriaque Guillory's wife was lowering a double-barrel gun from the gallery, which he was backing to and holding his hand up to grasp. By a preconcerted signal Andrus was to fire if Duson got to parleying with them, and said, "If you move back another step you are a dead man."

After Benjamin Guillory had fired twice and Cyriaque was backing to his gun, Duson made this statement to him; and as he continued to move backward, they both fired at the same instant, the two balls striking him at right angles, Andrus' cutting the seam of his pantaloons on the left hip and coming out on the opposite side, and Duson's entering just below the navel and lodging in the spine opposite, so as to be visible through the skin on the back. He fell, and his wife ran in the house, leaving the gun on the gallery by the door. Benjamin Guillory called to his brother to know if he was dead, who replied that he was not dead, but was shot. He then ran in the house, and as he did so the report of a gun was heard, and smoke seen in the house. He ran to the opening on the back side of the house, and got over the railing to jump down, when Lewis halted him. He immediately threw his gun over, as a man in his position would do, to fire at Lewis, who, already having his gun on him, fired, put almost if not the entire load in his head. He dropped to the ground, twelve or fourteen feet, dead.

It was then discovered that Mrs. Cyriaque Guillory was wounded, by a rifle ball entering the abdomen near the point of the right hip, and coming out down at the left groin, and then grazing her left thigh. She had been *enceinte* for six or seven months, and it was not thought that she could recover. From the following facts the inference is she was accidentally shot by Benjamin Guillory, as he ran through the house. Duson was the only man who fired in the direction across the house, and his ball remained in Cyriaque's body; if it had passed through it would have gone under the house. Andrus' ball went parallel with the front of the house, and far below the level of the gallery floor, and some distance in front of it, and Mrs. Guillory was immediately in the rear and above and some distance from her husband when Andrus' ball struck him. Lewis' gun was loaded with shot, and the wound was from a large ball.

On examining Benjamin Guillory's rifle it was discovered that he attempted to shoot at Lewis with a blank cartridge in it; and it is supposed that as he ran through the house, it went off and shot Mrs. Guillory. Cyriaque Guillory lived about an hour and a half, and died cursing his slayers. A large number of citizens came in and took charge of the corpses and said they would have them buried. Mrs. Guillory received medical attention without delay.

In the matter of the State vs. Aristide Ortego, Dasilien Ortego, Emile Vidrine, Achille Vidrine, Alcin Vidrine, Dominique Vidrine and Keys Prewett, accused of murder, or complicity in murder, in the terrible affair in Old Grand Prairie, all the accused were released on Wednesday last, after a preliminary examination before the district judge which lasted three days.

A Double Homicide.

Last Saturday, the tenth instant, a negro prayer meeting was held at the house of Nelson Mayfield, a worthy colored man who owns a farm about a mile northeast of this place. At the close of the meeting one Westley Smith, colored, and one Tom Hunter, colored, the latter being somewhat under the influence of liquor, began to quarrel about the ownership of a piece of lightwood. From quarreling they soon fell to blows, and Tom, with the pine in dispute, knocked Westley down twice before he succeeded in planting a lick. But when he arose from the second fall, and did plant, it was a deadly thing for Tom; for rushing upon him, with knife in hand, Westley gave him a stab in the neck, which severed the main arteries and caused almost immediate death. Tom's friends were holding him when he received the stab, and so quickly and so surely was it delivered that nobody suspected the fatality of the wound until the man lay dead in their presence.

In attempting to free himself from the crowd, Westley inflicted a terrible gash upon the leg of Charley Hedgpeth and then escaped. He ran about a mile to the house of Jim Bedford, who was at his home with his children and Eliza, a woman living with him. Westley stated what had occured and asked Jim to go with him to the big house—meaning the house of Mrs. Huey, the proprietress of the plantation—because he feared that the friends of Tom Hunter would waylay and kill him. Jim consented, but while he was putting on his shoes Wood Mayfield, the brother-in-law of Tom Hunter, and Henry Wilson came in pursuit. Recognizing Westley, Wood fired upon him with a sixshooter. The bullet missed its aim, but most unfortunately took fatal effect upon the woman Eliza who was standing near, penetrating the left breast, lacerating the lung, and coming out at the back near the spine. She died after great suffering on Wednesday morning.

Both Wood and Westley were taken promptly into custody by Sheriff Ray, and after a patient hearing by Judge Greene, they were bound over to the district court in November to answer the charges preferred.

For a time there was much excitement among the blacks, and a very full attendance at the court, but no effort at violence, and we can but compliment upon the stubborn resolution they have shown that the law should have its course.—*Vienna Sentinel, fifteenth ultimo.*

Some idea of the extent of the Pullman Palace Car Company may be gathered from the fact that their vehicles are now running on 152 different lines of railroad; there are 700 of them in all, and that 120 new ones have just been completed. Twelve millions of dollars have been invested in the organization. Every car costs from $17,000 to $20,000, and one of them is running on the New York and Erie broad gauge which cost more than $50,000. About the first of September they will begin operations on one of the great English roads. A system is in progress under this extensive organization by which they will sell tickets in London, Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg, and contract to convey passengers to San Francisco or any other point in the United States, including everything, not only ocean travel and the care of baggage, but also the commissariat of the traveler, so that he can either find his effects at his destination or can stop off for several days and resume his journey.

Postponed.

The fifth complimentary entertainment of the Orleans Dramatic Association, invitation tickets for which had been issued to take place to-morrow evening, has been postponed to Thursday evening, September 11, when the same bill, "A Life's Revenge," drama in three acts, will be presented. We understand this postponement is made in consequence of the illness of Miss Hawthorne, who is suffering from the prevalent dengue fever.

Quesada.

Colonel Rafael Quesada, of the Cuban patriot army, has been in the city several days. He has met a great many of his Cuban friends and has found much encouragement. He pronounces the order which came in the dispatches of yesterday morning, purporting to be from President Cespedes, spurious. Colonel Quesada is here in the interests of Cuba and is officially authorized in all his acts. No such order could be promulgated without his knowledge.

Academy of Music.

Manager Bidwell announces to the public that his favorite place of amusement, the Academy of Music, will be opened Sunday evening, the seventh instant. The entertainment will consist of Lulu, in her sensation act, a musical extravaganza entitled "Love's Suspicions," a grand olio, and a new pantomime. The combination of artists surrounding Lulu it first class, and will give an exhibition just suited to this season of the year.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 79°; at 2 P. M., 87°; at 6 P. M., 84°. Lowest point during the night of September 2, 72°.

School Board.

The board of school directors met last evening, and, there being no quorum, on motion of Mr. McConnell, adjourned to Monday evening, at half-past seven.

A part of Howland's Hotel, at Long Branch, was built before the war of 181 and shows marks of cannon balls from a British frigate, which ran close in shore and gave the settlement a salute.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The President, Secretary Richardson and Collector Casey are expected Saturday, when a Cabinet meeting will probably be held. The commissioner of internal revenue has doubtless returned. Attorney General Williams has returned.

Secretaries Richardson and Belknap and Assistant Secretary Cowan are in attendance upon the President at Long Branch.

Another Counterfeit.

Another $500 counterfeit has been received at the sub treasury in New York, making three, all from the West.

No Trouble at Fort Sill.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from Fort Sill, dated August 31. The Indians thereabouts were peaceable.

NEW YORK.

Senator Pinchback Calls upon the President.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The President was visited to-day by Secretary Richardson and ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana. The latter held a long conference with the President relative to affairs in Louisiana, and says the President now fully understands the status of the political situation there.

From Jamaica.

John Grant, Governor of Jamaica, arrived here to-day.

Marine.

Arrived—Victoria, Atlas, Poland, Rising Star, Java and Frisia. Arrived out—Maine, Quindavia, California, Egypt, Oceanic and Hammonia.

POLITICAL.

Texas Democratic Convention—A Split Anticipated.

AUSTIN, Texas, September 3.—The Democratic State Convention met in Republican Hall and was called to order by Colonel C. W. Winkler, of Corsicana, at 10 A. M., M. D. K. Taylor, of Jefferson, temporary chairman, and W. B. Sayers, of Bastrop, temporary secretary. The entire day was occupied in the organization and appointing of committees. The convention then adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

The contest for gubernatorial honors will be lively. Judge John Ireland, of Seguin; Judge Richard Cooke, of Waco, and Colonel C. W. Winkler, of Corsicana are the most prominent candidates before the convention. Judge Ireland represents the anti-railroad subsidy party. The others are conservative in their views. Since the unqualified withdrawal of ex-Governor J. W. Throckmorton the interests have not brought forward any one to represent them. It is feared, however, they will report at the proper time and create confusion in the convention. Both parties are canvassing to-night.

Delegates who have arrived during the day from the frontier counties have increased Cooke's vote. His friends are confident of success. The opposition to railroad subsidies is very strong and bitter, and if a railroad man receives the nomination, there will certainly be a split.

Colonel Winkler, in calling the convention to order, expressed his gratification at seeing so large a representation in proof that the people of the State were taking increased interest in affairs. He regards Davis as the strongest of the Radical party, but had nothing to fear from him, as his record is well known to the Democracy.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention Nominates William Gaston for Governor.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 3.—The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. On an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor, William Gaston, of Boston, received 303 votes out of 451. Mr. Gaston was then nominated by acclamation.

The Democratic convention completed the State ticket to-day, as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, William L. Smith, of Springfield; for Secretary of State, Benjamin J. Miller, of Williamstown; for Treasurer, Nathan Clarke, of Lynn; for Auditor, Waldo Coburn, of Dedham; for Attorney General, General C. Osgood Morse, of Northampton.

Butler's Prospects.

BOSTON, September 3.—The count stands: Butler 152; Washburn 122. Two sets of delegates were elected from some districts, making nine delegates doubtful.

The New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The Democratic State committee met here to-day and effected a temporary organization. A recess was then taken until this evening. It is expected the committee will issue a call for a State convention to takeplace early in October.

The Call of the Convention.

The call for a Democratic State Convention at Utica is addressed to the Democratic and Republican electors of the State of New York, and to all others who favor the restoration of a pure and economical government, municipal, State, and federal, and who condemn monopoly and centralization.

The Election in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—The political excitement here is very high at the election to-day. The peoples' anti-railroad ticket appears to be very strong, and the general belief is that it will sweep the field, the fact that the railroad power obtained possession and control both of the regular Democratic and Republican conventions having effectually broken down the party lines and excluded political issue from the canvass.

The contest between P. Crowley (independent) and Theodore G. Cockrill (Democrat) for chief of police has taken a strong sectarian complexion, and is very bitter. The order of United Americans having publicly declared in favor of Cockrill, many Democrats are voting for Crowley.

The contest for school directors is characterized by much of the same spirit.

Ample preparations have been made for the preservation of order at the polls.

Minnesota Farmers' Convention.

ST. PAUL, September 3.—The Minnesota State farmers' convention have nominated a full State ticket. Resolutions were offered denouncing the present political parties as subservient to individual interest; in favor of goverment aid in improving the Mississippi and other rivers; in favor of the repeal of certain railroad charters, notwithstanding the plea of vested rights; tariff for revenue.

The Election in New Mexico—Strong Republican Gains.

SALT LAKE, September 3.—The returns, so far as received from Santa Fe, New Mexico, indicate the election of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, by probably about 2000 majority over Jose M. Gallagos, late Democratic delegate.

Santa Fe county, which went Democratic two years ago, has gone Republican by more than 500 majority.

The elections yesterday in Laramie county, Wyoming Territory, for members of the Legislature passed off quietly. The whole Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of the member from the lower house.

DISASTERS.

The Late Gale.

HALIFAX, September 3.—A letter from Guysboro says the late gale inflicted its full measure of damage upon that town and the surrounding localities. The loss to the inhabitants of Guysboro, mostly to traders, is about $20,000.

It is supposed that no less than one hundred barns have been blown down in the settlements around Guysboro, and the crops, which promised a bountiful harvest, are completely destroyed. The fishermen around the coast have lost their nets and seines, and are left without the means to prosecute the fall fishing.

A similar story comes from Fourche, C. B., where lumber, barns, fishing stages, trees, fences, etc., are piled up in immense drifts on the road for a distance of a mile or so.

From Fourche to Grand river there are only three barns standing, the remainder being in ruins. To give an idea of the fury of the hurricane, out of two acres of hard wood land at Fourche there were only ten trees left standing.

The fishing schooner Thesis, of La Have, is wrecked on the north side of Prince Edward's Island. All the crew, numbering twelve men, were lost.

At Cowhead, when the gale was at its fiercest, there were twenty sail of French fishermen, and it is supposed every vessel went down with all on board, for not the slightest vestige of any of them was to be seen when the sea moderated.

A brigantane with seventeen on board, was struck by a sea off the east point of Prince Edward's Island, and was overturned. When she righted her spars were gone clean out of her. The hull was driven on the rocks and every soul on board perished. The name of the vessel could not be ascertained.

At Magdalen Islands the tides rose eight feet higher than ever was known before, and the destruction of property on land has been almost as great, if not greater, than the loss at sea.

Another violent thunder and rain storm passed over this city last night, but no damage has been reported.

The schooner Ebro was totally wrecked at Cape Breton.

Six Gloucester vessels were stranded; six are totally lost. Gloucester's loss is $600,000 and thirty-five lives.

Fire in the Woods.

BANGOR, Me., September 3.—A fire is raging in the western part of East Surray, in a piece of woodland. A large force of men is fighting the flames, but if the high winds continue, a great number of dwelling houses will be burned, as the wells are dry and hardly any water is to be had.

Fire in the Oil Regions.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., September 3.—An extensive fire occurred at Antwerp, in the lower oil district, at 4 A. M. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

CRIME.

The Bond Forgeries.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The examination of Leonard W. Brown, charged with an attempt to negotiate forged railroad bonds, was continued to-day. Brown was committed without bail.

Application for the release of Leonard Brown, charged with passing forged bonds of the New York Central railroad, was refused to-day by Judge Dowling, who in committing him for trial without bail, advised Brown to give any information in his power relating to the perpetration of these forgeries.

The effect of the recent forgeries has been to lead to such a close scrutiny of the bonds of railroads as to almost stop the negotiations for such paper.

An officer of the Stock Exchange to day stated that the other two parties known to be engaged in the forgeries are expected to be arrested by to-morrow. He also stated that these bonds had been in circulation since July.

Rodman in Jail.

Rodman is still in jail in Brooklyn. He is surprised that certain of his friends have not yet bailed him out. His bondsmen and those of City Treasurer Sprague gave their individual notes to the controller of Brooklyn to-day, payable on the first of January, to secure the city against loss.

Sentenced.

John Evans, a negro highwayman, was to-day sentenced to ten years in the State prison. John Wild and Robert Reid, negroes, were sentenced to twenty years in the State prison, for murder, near Flat Bush, on the fourth of July.

Guilty of Criminal Negligence.

Contractors of buildings the walls of which fell recently, killing several people, were found guilty of criminal negligence, and held in bail, two in $5000 and one in $2000.

The Kessler Crime.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—Information from Lescygnes, Kansas, is to the effect that circumstances indicate that Kesler, who was recently lynched in that vicinity for murdering his wife and Mrs. Boyd and her children, and then burning them and his house, had assistance in the horrible affair. Detectives are now working up the case.

Broke Jail.

SALT LAKE, September 3.—The robbers who stole Lieutenant Hoxie's horses and mules have escaped from jail. The sheriff is in pursuit of them.

Habeas Corpus.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Deputy Coroner Sees, charged with illegally disposing of the body of Thomas Munces, was returned in court to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined. The court decided that the evidence did not sustain the charges preferred against Sees, and he was discharged.

SPAIN.

Women Conscripted to Make Uniforms for the Carlists.

LONDON, September 3.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, says the Carlists have carried off from Vera a number of women, who were chosen by ballot in the province of Biscay, to make uniforms for the royalist soldiers.

Hidalgo Resigned.

MADRID, September 3.—General Hidalgo has resigned the Captoin Generalship of Madrid, and General Regmers has been appointed his successor. By this change harmony is reported in the cabinet.

CENTRAL AMERICA

End of the Guatemala Rebellion—Movements of the General Sherman—From Lima—A Fight.

PANAMA, August 24.—Up to the eighth instant the news from Guatemala continued to be highly satisfactory. The revolution carried on so long by a chief called Mulgar, aided by Pallacios and others against the liberal government of Guatemala, has at last been brought to an end by the active measures of the present constitutional President. Mulgar, Bachito and other chiefs have all been captured and will doubtless be shot.

The filibustering party under Pallacios, which effected a landing on the coast of Honduras, and tried to revolutionize Central America in the interests of the clerical party, have had to re-embark on board of the American steamer General Sherman, but the steamer continues to hover off the coasts of Honduras and Guatemala. These countries are thus kept in a continued state of alarm, and the people naturally feel indignant that the United States government does not take some means to prevent these hostile intents upon its republican neighbors, with whom otherwise their relations are entirely of a friendly nature, more especially as none of the Central American States have any naval force, like Spain, to defend their coasts. The people say it is unworthy of a great nation like the United States and the leading power on the American continent.

The United States steamship Benicia, from the Central American coast, arrived here on the twelfth instant, and will remain until the flagship Pensacola arrives.

News from Lima, to the fourteenth instant, relates chiefly to the attempted disturbance caused by Commander Bedoria, in the department of Ayacaspo. He had induced a number af Indians to take part with him. The central government a Lima at once took active measures to suppress the new attempt at revolt and soon put it down. Bedoria and his followers fled into the mountains on hearing of the approach of the government troops. The officers sent in pursuit were given to understand they need not be over-anxious to take prisoners.

A fight took place on the Lima and Orange railroad, between Chilian and Peruvian laborers, in which many of the latter were killed. The authorities, instead of trying the case and administering justice, sent the Chilian miscreants to their own country, a proceeding which has excited widespread indignation.

On the twelfth instant a severe earthquake was felt all over the State of Nicaragua.

ENGLAND.

Rough Weather.

LONDON, September 3.—Steamships arriving yesterday and to-day at British ports from New York report having experienced a hurricane during the passage. They were tossed about so violently that much glass and crockery ware was broken.

The Captain of the Deerhound.

The wife of Captain Travers, the commander of the British steam yacht Deerhound, at the time of her capture by a Spanish frigate, has published a card appealing to the public to aid her in her efforts to secure the release of her husband as well as the other prisoners.

An Industrial Bureau.

Miss Emily Faithful contemplates establishing an industrial bureau here to provide employment for women, in connection with the institutions of a similar character in New York and Chicago.

Racing.

The Warwick September meeting took place yesterday and to-day.

The Warwick cup was run for to-day and won by Field Marshal, Hippia filly was second, and M. T. Lombard's c. h. Combat third. Only the three horses mentioned ran. Hippia filly was the favorite at the start.

CUBA.

Opinion of the Diario.

HAVANA, September 3.—The *Diario* to-day has an editorial justifying the recent breaking up of the Republican meeting by the police. It says: It is well known that a futile attempt was made at the end of the year to create political dissensions among the Spaniards here. During the present year the attempts have been renewed, with some success, though a great majority of the