

# NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

WHOLE NUMBER 2544.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT**  
Under the auspices of  
Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59, F. and A. M.  
and  
Linn Wood Lodge No. 167, F. and A. M.  
**EXPOSITION HALL,**  
Wednesday Evening, July 14, 1875.

### PROGRAMME.

- Part First.**  
1. Overture—Trio for the piano, violin and alto.  
2. Quartet—Male voices.  
3. Solo—Cornet.  
**Part Second.**  
1. Trio—Instrumental—Piano, Violin and Alto.  
2. Grand Air—"Institution a la Va."—Violoncello.  
3. Quartet—Male voices.  
4. Solo—Cornet.  
**Part Third.**  
1. Solo—Violin—Charles Bernier.  
2. Recitation—"Gone With a Handkerchief."  
3. Tableau Vivant—Queen Elizabeth, Signing the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.  
4. Source D'opéra.

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

**THE GARDEN HOTEL,**  
MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS.  
Having been painted, refitted and put in complete order, is now  
**OPEN FOR THE SEASON**  
under the management of Colonel J. O. SIMON.  
Terms reasonable.

**GRAND ISLE HOTEL,**  
1875.  
The only first class bathing in the South. Fish, oysters and game supplied. Fine sailing and fishing. Terms—\$45 per month; \$12 per week; \$2 per day. Liberal terms to families. Charges moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited.  
1875. MRS. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress.

**BUNSELL HOUSE,**  
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.  
Will reopen on July 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.  
1875. PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**THE UNDERMIGNED BROTHERS HAVE** in consequence of the continued advances in the price of the stock, and in order to accommodate the subscribers, have decided to issue a new set of shares, which will be sold at the price of \$100.00 per share, and will be ready for delivery on July 15, 1875.  
EUGENE KRATZ,  
J. BLANK,  
G. MORRIS,  
H. BANSHEK,  
J. H. BICKELING,  
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,  
GEO. AUBREY & CO.,  
1875.

**NOTICE.**  
Public notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by any persons OR PERSONS WHOEVER, and no bill will be paid unless contracted by the undersigned in person.  
T. P. WALSH,  
1875.

**THE UNION FOREVER!**  
E. H. FLYNN & CO.,  
No. 515, French Vegetable Market,  
Will supply all Government Officers, either in person or by mail, with all the articles required. Will fill all bills for companies in the Army or Navy.  
FRODOCK AND WRIGHT DEALERS,  
No. 515 French Market,  
1875.

**JOYNE INFORMS HIS FRIENDS** that he has just received a new lot of goods, consisting of SATURDAY, July 11, at 14 CASAL STREET, opposite Christ Church. He hopes the same share of patronage which has been extended to his establishment, previously located corner of Canal and Rampart, will be granted to No. 14 Canal street.  
1875.

**PEOPLE'S LOAN OFFICE,**  
Corner Royal and Canal streets.  
Liberal loans made on  
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
and goods of every description.  
1875.

**SCALES.**  
**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**  
STANDARD SCALES.  
No. 53 Camp Street.

**FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS**  
MOSLER, BABMAN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES.  
The best made in the market.  
THORNBER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL.  
FAIRBANKS' POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.  
For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, ready-made clothes, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.  
All retail merchants should have our  
Postal Package Scale.  
SHRIVER'S LETTER COPYING PRESSES.  
MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.  
Center, Drugist, Pharmacy, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.  
FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES.  
FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT.  
33...Camp Street...33

## ST. TAMMANY.

**Unprecedented Crops—Compromise and Prosperity—Remarkable Progress of the Colored People—A Complaint About Schools—Kidd's Ferry Timber Contract—Involving the Homesteads.**

**MANDEVILLE, July 10, 1875.**  
I have for several weeks been riding over this parish with the census takers, and from personal observation as well as from the unanimous testimony of several hundred farmers, with whom I conversed, I can safely say that more corn will be produced in this parish this year than has been made for the past ten years, taken all together. All sorts of crops are bountiful in their promise, and the refreshing showers now falling put an unprecedented yield beyond the possibility of a doubt. Much more land is in cultivation than previous to the war, which is an exceptional and encouraging fact. The leading crop is corn. Next in importance is sweet potatoes. Next comes sugar cane, which is, of recent years, being tilled on every hand in small patches and converted into syrup by means of home-made wooden mills. Then come cow peas, pumpkins and oats. Fields of upland rice, cultivated in drills, are becoming frequent; but cotton is being abandoned. I only saw one acre of it in all my travels. Some small fields of tobacco were visible, but it exhausts the soil too rapidly to ever become a leading crop.

The progress of our colored people is most remarkable. From Mandeville to Pearl river, a distance of thirty-five miles, is the most populous portion of the parish. Yet throughout this whole section it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that fully one-half the wealth is in the hands of the colored people. They own schooners on the lake and brickyards, and large herds of cattle. Almost all of the dwellings they live in and of the farms they cultivate belong to them. They are thrifty, hospitable and contented.

This progress on their part has "adjusted" the relations of the races on a most satisfactory basis. The colored people till their own soil and raise their own stock. The white people do the same. They are interposed together, are upon the most neighborly and friendly terms, and act together for the mutual protection of their stock against the thieves of both races. On election day they go together to the polls and vote opposite tickets, but do not quarrel about it. All the colored people ask is that their Republican leaders make the government so fair and pure that their white neighbors can not find any ground for complaint against it. I found the best of feeling existing toward the State government as well as a general belief among all classes that the late compromise was a good thing. They regarded it as a final treaty of peace and seemed disposed to look upon their present bountiful crops as an evidence that it is approved in Heaven. Say what you will there is some connection between Heaven and angels, and olive branches and peace and "adjustment." The Democrats do not want another revolution, but they do want the tax collector to come around and get the money they have laid by for him, instead of requiring them to travel thirty and forty miles to his office. It is the first time I ever met Democrats in Louisiana anxious to see the tax gatherer.

But there is one thing about which there is much bitterness and anxiety, especially among the colored people. It is public schools. I was through that portion of the parish where the colored people principally live. Hundreds of them have been paying school taxes for years, and have never had any schools. "When, in the name of God, are they going to give us any schools?" is a standing question which met me at every door. The present management of schools in this parish is most unsatisfactory, but our people, who have never been consulted in the appointment of directors, find it impossible to effect a change. The white portion of the parish get the benefit of nearly all the money, while the colored neighborhoods, where schools are the most urgently needed, are persistently neglected. I desire, in this public way, to call the attention of Superintendent Brown to this matter.

In the vicinity of Bonhoure there is much excitement among the colored people who have taken up pine hill homesteads, on account of the appearance of Mr. Poitvent, the noted mill owner of Pearlport, Mississippi, with a contract for sixteen thousand pipes for Eads' South Pass bridge. This is all right, but they say that he bears in his hand a permit from the United States government to cut timber not only on public land subject to homestead entry, but also on the homesteads which the colored people have entered and are occupying. This timber is very valuable to them, and they are not allowed to cut it themselves, unless they have occupied it five years, unless they pay the government timber agent, whose name is Scully, for the privilege. These poor colored people do not understand how such things can be with all the offices filled by their "friends." Neither do I. But I can publish the facts.

**JOHN E. LEE.**  
**The Loss of the Almasetta.**  
In the Philadelphia Bulletin of July 10 we find a fuller and more intelligent account of the loss of the schooner Almasetta than that published in the REPUBLICAN of the eleventh instant, as telegraphed by the Associated Press agent at Washington. The Philadelphia Bulletin is one of a class of papers served by the American Press Association, which has a very able and accomplished Washington agent, and generally succeeds in giving news to the public earlier and better than the Associated Press, and without the political bias which generally taints all that comes through the hands of the latter monopoly.

The United States Consul at Nassau reports to the Department of State, under date of June 23, the total loss of the American schooner Almasetta, of Calais, Maine, Merrit, master, at South Bimini Shoals, Bahama, on the second ultimo, while on a voyage from New York to New Orleans, laden with a general cargo of merchandise. A part of the cargo was saved and was taken to Nassau by the wreckers. Among the cargo saved is a quantity of marble tombstones, 75 of which were being shipped to New Orleans, to be placed on the graves of federal soldiers who fell during the late war. These were taken to Nassau, in fair condition, and will probably be shipped back to New York. The crew, who arrived at Nassau on the eighth of June, were taken passage on the twenty-ninth of that month for New York, on the British steamship Alps.

The population of Niagara is made up of hucksters and Indians, who gongre travelers and sell bead work.

## Assistant Attorney General Steele and the Clinton Case.

Judge Steele, Assistant Attorney General, applied to the Governor Monday for a ten days' leave of absence. The Governor hesitated, believing that Attorney General Field might possibly require his services in the prosecution of Auditor Clinton in the Superior Criminal Court. Judge Steele proceeded to put any such supposition at rest by the following note, which appeared in all the evening papers yesterday:

**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEELE'S OFFICE.**  
New Orleans, July 13, 1875.  
SIR—I have received no legal notice that you desire me to assist you in the prosecution of the Auditor, to be commenced before the Superior Criminal Court tomorrow. I have made application for leave to be absent from the city for a short time, and would rather not participate in the prosecution, for the following reasons:

From my acquaintance with the affairs of the Auditor's office, I am forced to believe that Mr. Clinton's present troubles result more from his determined efforts to protect the State treasury than any corrupt designs on his part. It would not have been an easy matter for any man to have served the State faithfully as Auditor for the past three years, and at the same time retain his popularity with all classes; still it appears that he has been right in his course, and would not have been so if he had been less so. I am, therefore, very sympathetic for Mr. Clinton, and still believing him to be an honest man, I could not conscientiously ask a court to find him guilty of any crime.

Under these circumstances, I beg that you excuse me from taking any part in the prosecution.

**HIRAM R. STEELE,**  
Assistant Attorney General.  
Under the circumstances, the Governor very promptly and properly granted the request of Judge Steele.

**EDITOR REPLICAN:**  
Assistant Attorney General Steele voluntarily writes a letter, which I received about eleven o'clock to day, and which is published in the evening papers, declining to assist me in the prosecution of the cases in the Superior Criminal Court against Auditor Clinton for misdemeanors.

Why he should have addressed this letter to me at this particular time, the day before trial, and why it should appear in all the papers, and why it should be published in the evening papers, I do not know. It is a part and parcel of a plan of some high official to forestall public opinion in regard to the merits of the prosecution, of which an impartial public will be able to judge.

**Chinese Intimidation.**  
Much has been said and written about the imitative abilities of the natives of the Celestial Empire. Let one of them see a thing done once and he can immediately do the same thing himself. Englishmen at Hong Kong have left old pants with a Chinese tailor as patterns for new ones, and the Chinaman faithfully makes new pants mended and having patches on according to copy. When the Chinamen were learning to sew long ago, one of their instructors accidentally broke off a peg at a certain place in his work, and when John tried his hand he also broke a peg in the same position of a shoe, and so it went on as if it was a part of the regular business. A San Francisco lady employed a new Wang Foo for housework. He was to be posted by a careless female help about to be discharged. In bringing in a tray of dishes Biddy let it fall at the door, and when Mr. Wang came to bring in dishes he let them fall at the same door, and broke his dishes like a little man, all unconscious of the tears of the lady and threats to tell her husband.

In the same strain of imitation comes a story from San Antonio, related by the *Rebels*. A Chinaman established a laundry at San Antonio, with the intention of washing the dirty linen of all political parties. Perhaps he did not succeed well in business, or perhaps he learned that colored men voted the Republican ticket, and would eventually ruin the country. However that may be, Washie formed an antipathy against the sable citizens, and learned to treat them exactly as his white neighbors did. And he also learned to speak English as they did. He came out strong on his English on a particular occasion, when he saw a couple of negro boys peeping in at his windows. Washie rushed out from his wash tub and exclaimed, in true San Antonio style, "Get away, you d—n niggers!" It was enough. From that day Washie's fortune was made. He was considered a true son and friend of the South, and ever after that all dirty Democratic linen came to his shop by special party favor.

**The Fastest Time to New York.**  
From the New York papers of Saturday we learn that the steamship Hudson, Captain Gager—the new steamer of the Crown Line—arrived at her wharf in New York last Friday afternoon from this port, having made the passage from wharf to wharf in five days eight hours and from bar to bar in four days twenty-two hours and thirty minutes. This is the quickest time ever made by a steamer between the two ports, beating a famous passage of the steamship Ketchikan, which has stood unrivaled up to this time.

**The Temperature.**  
The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on July 13, stood at 60°; at 8 A. M., 59°; at 2 P. M., 59°; at 6 P. M., 59°. Lowest point during the night of July 13, 77°.

**Court Items.**  
In the Superior Criminal Court the trial of Auditor Clinton is fixed for to-day on two of the informations filed. 1. Issuing a warrant for \$10,750 to John W. Armstrong & Co.; 2. Issuing a warrant to George C. Behan for \$31,500.

"Lines on a Skeleton" is the cheerful title of a new poem. It is by no means what the printers call "fat."

Let a small village editor grow bilious and wear tight boots, and the public will immediately learn that all who do not lend him money are dishonest, and that the country is in a bad way.

## Exposition of the Fruit Growers' Association.

It was originally intended to have opened the grand fair of the Fruit Growers' Association this morning. But as there has been some delay in the receipt of certain articles intended for exhibition, and as the proper arrangement of the hall will in consequence require additional time, it has been decided to defer the opening of this great fruit and flower show until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. While the association may feel a little reluctance thus to postpone even for a day this unusually attractive festival, the public will fully understand that the additional time thus granted the association will make the fair more complete and more successful.

The several committees of ladies and gentlemen will, without further notice, meet this morning, at ten o'clock, in St. Patrick's Hall. All articles, except those of a perishable nature, will be received during the day. The reception committee will be in attendance at the hall daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. During the continuation of the fair this secretary will be found at his desk each day from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., prepared to transact all business connected with the exhibition.

**Engineer Work at the Pass.**  
We are indebted to Major Howell, of the engineer corps of the army, for the following memorandum:

During the month of June, 1875, the depth of channel at extreme low tide was recorded at various points along the coast. The depths ranged from 100 to 50 feet. High tides ranged above extreme low tide from 2 to 3 feet, making the channel at high tide 102 to 53 feet deep.

The following is a list of vessels drawing 18 feet and over that crossed the bar during the month:

June 2—Ship Western Empire, 19 feet 8 inches.  
June 3—Steamship New Orleans, 18 feet 8 inches.  
June 5—Ship Calcutta, 18 feet 6 inches.  
June 6—Ship Haden, 18 feet 3 inches.  
June 7—Ship Forest Eagle, 18 feet 3 inches.  
June 8—Ship Northampton, 18 feet 3 inches.  
June 9—Ship Northampton, 18 feet 3 inches.

The following is a statement regarding all vessels detained by grounding during the month, and the amount of time delayed:

June 1—Ship Forest Eagle, 18 feet, 18 days.  
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**Sound Advice to the Blacks.**  
If any man ought to possess the confidence and away the action of the colored people, it is Mr. Frederick Douglass. He is the most prominent and capable representative of the colored race in this country, and his words are the words of wisdom and truth. He has been true to his race, and he has been true to his country.

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
**The Cotton Congress.**  
RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.—The cotton congress convened to-day at eleven o'clock. President D. E. Baker, of Georgia, presided over the session. Mr. E. F. Fritcham, J. D. Whitford and Johnson Brogden welcomed the members of the Cotton States Congress to the capital of the State of North Carolina. He hoped much good results would follow from the labors of those who had on this occasion gathered together from distant States and from different sections of the great country. The United States had been peculiarly blessed in many respects, and only remaining for our people, and particularly our mechanical, manufacturing and farming interests, to work together more harmoniously, and to endeavor to make this country all that its most ardent friends could wish to see it. He hoped that the admiration and envy of the world, and in this effort the people of the South and of the great West had much to do, as upon their exertions depended the success of every enterprise in the great country. The South should, to depend to a much greater extent upon her own resources if she ever wished to become prosperous and independent. We needed more manufacturing of every character, and more harmonious working together of those interests which are the life of the State.

Philadelphia papers continue to talk about the price of hotel bread in 1875.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON.

**Capture of Illicit Distilleries.**  
WASHINGTON, July 13.—Collector Carpenter, of the third South Carolina district, reported to the internal revenue office the capture of five illicit distilleries, the seizure of four distilleries and the destruction of one still. He says that within the last forty days he has seized three distilleries, captured ten men and destroyed a large quantity of illicit whisky.

**Yellow Fever at Key West.**  
A telegram from Key West reports one death from yellow fever and four new cases yesterday.

**Naval.**  
The Osagee is at Key West, having just arrived from Aspinwall. All well.

**Personal.**  
Secretary Bristol has returned.

**Moving the Archives.**  
The archives of the State Department are being moved to the new State Department building.

**Treasury Department.**  
H. B. James has been assigned as assistant chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department.

**Cabinet Consultation.**  
There was a consultation of Cabinet officers at the State Department to-day, which was attended by the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Interior, Navy and Postmaster General.

The extraordinary consultation at the State Department referred to the relations with Venezuela. Should she not comply with our demands regarding the payment of the debt due the United States, our minister will be withdrawn.

**Delano's Successor.**  
On dit that ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, will succeed Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

### NEW YORK.

**Sale of the Park Theatre.**  
New York, July 13.—The Park Theatre building with twenty-one years lease from March, 1859, sold at public auction for \$2,000, subject to a claim of \$17,000 of back rent.

**Election of Erie Directors.**  
At the election of Erie railroad directors at noon to-day 236,000 shares were present, representing \$2,900,000 of stock. The only ticket in the field was that headed by Jewett.

**Conterdict Bonds.**  
A dangerous counterfeit of the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, five hundred and one thousand dollar water loan coupons bonds of 1874, dated in circulation.

**Sport.**  
**The Regatta at Cape May.**  
CAPE MAY, July 13.—The yacht came in from the regatta at Cape May. The regatta was a success. The first race was for two miles. The favorite was by two lengths. Inspiration second, three lengths in front of Lelaps, who was third, Cariboo fourth, and Verango last.

**The Saratoga Boat Race.**  
BROWN took the lead from the first half mile and kept it until the second mile, and a half, when Harvard took the lead, but was passed by Cornell before the race was over.

**Moanmouth Park Races.**  
LOSAN, BOSTON, July 13.—First race—Trial purse \$300 for all ages; dash of one mile. "Erie" was the favorite. He was favored by two to one. Another was favored by two lengths. Inspiration second, three lengths in front of Lelaps, who was third, Cariboo fourth, and Verango last.

**Second Race.**  
The day was the principal event of the day. Ocean Hotel stakes, value \$100, added to sweepstakes of \$50 each, by or for the benefit of the poor, one mile and three quarters. Four starts. McGrath's Aristides, Chamberlin's Tom McGrath, Purrier & Co.'s Leader and Harrier. In the last pool \$100, \$100, Tom McGrath \$100, \$100, Leader \$100, \$100, Harrier \$100, \$100. The race was won by McGrath's Aristides, second, Leader third, Harrier fourth, Tom McGrath fifth.

**Third Race.**  
Mile heat: best two in three, purse \$300, six started. The race was won by McGrath's Aristides, second, Scratch third, Mary Long fourth, Erastus Corning fifth, The Hooker sixth. The same order in both heats. Time—1:12 1/2.

The last contest of the day was a hurdle race for a purse of \$500; two miles, over eight hurdles. Duvalvo won by two lengths; McGrath second, Erastus Corning third, Rink fourth, Minnie Mc fifth. Time—2:30.

## A foreign government, and hoped the grand and glorious results following that declaration would be but the beginning of the good results which should follow this effort of the Southern farmer to declare his independence of that influence which has made him the slave of his laborers. He believed the deliberations of the congress would be productive of both profit and pleasure to all parties interested.

F. H. Brisbie, in behalf of the mayor, extended to the congress a hearty welcome to Raleigh and its hospitalities. North Carolina had become fully entitled to be called a cotton State, and Raleigh with pride claimed a right to have this Cotton States Congress in her midst, as her own prosperity was due to the growth of the cotton made in her midst. He expressed a hearty welcome to the representatives of the Great West present; and to those of the West in the granary and in the smoke house of the whole South, and the coming of the representatives of the two sections was secularly appropriate. He said the time will come, may have already come, when the children of Georgia will read with glowing admiration the matchless deeds of the gallant McPherson, and the youths of Illinois and Iowa will learn the true sense of patriotism and sacred devotion to duty at the grave of Jackson.

Dr. Wakewell, of Tennessee, responded to Mr. Brisbie in behalf of the congress. He returned in touching terms the thanks of the body for the hearty welcome which had been extended those whom he represented. One of the principal objects of the congress was to unite more thoroughly in the business of cotton, and to extend the welcome extended here to those of the great West as well as those of the South would tend to weld together more thoroughly the two sections.

Among the prominent gentlemen present are Hon. R. Stankland, of Iowa; Judge J. D. Jones, of Arkansas; Colonel D. E. Butler, of Georgia; R. M. Simms, of South Carolina.

Dr. W. Maxwell and many others are expected to-night and in the morning. The morning was occupied in organizing the business of the congress, and in holding the meetings passed resolutions condemning home rule. No disturbance anywhere.

**A Tax Resisters' War.**  
A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company, from Vienna, says the Southern Slav party has grown so exaggerated the Herzegovina disturbances, which are entirely of an agrarian character, and originate in resistance to tax collectors. Turkey is urged to increase her military reinforcements to the scene of trouble.

**Can Not Shoot at Wimbledon.**  
Henry Parsons, adjutant of the British team, says as follows from Wimbledon: "I regret to say that the Council will not allow the shooting to be held at Wimbledon. The Council will not allow the shooting to be held at Wimbledon. The Council will not allow the shooting to be held at Wimbledon."

**The Erie Protective Commission.**  
Sir Edward Watkins, chairman of the Erie protection commission, said in the United States Congress, in a speech on Erie protection, provided for a series of an Explanation Required.

A Prussian war ship has been secretly engaged taking soundings and mapping the coast of Anatolia. An explanation will be demanded from the Berlin government.

**A Wrecked Spanish Ship Held as Hostage.**  
SANTANDER, July 13.—The Spanish steamer Bayona has been wrecked near the village of Motrico, on the Biscayan coast. The crew, saved by Carlisle Baker, met it is said, will be held as hostages by the Carlisle's to shoot them if the Royalists bombard any more coast towns.

**The Proposed Spanish Constitution.**  
MADRID, July 13.—The draft of the proposed constitution of Spain, which is to be composed of three classes: First, hereditary title; second, elected by popular corporations; third, nominated by the crown. The lower chamber, the deputies are to be elected for five years, one representative every 500 inhabitants. The King has the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and the elective portion of the Senate, and to appoint and remove the members of the Senate, and has the right to bring before a tribunal any member of the government who either the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, but banishment of a Spaniard from his country is prohibited.

**Carlisle Prisoners.**  
It is reported that 1000 Carlisle prisoners have arrived at Valencia. The populace is excited by the news, and the Carlisle officers were placed on a man-of-war to prevent the massacre.

**In the French Assembly.**  
VERSAILLES, July 13.—The Assembly to-day declared the election of M. Burzurg, in the department of Nièvre, to be void, by a vote of 230 yeas to 240 nays. The ministers were questioned in regard to their conduct toward Bonaparte, and M. Rouher made his expected speech. The Assembly was prorogued to-day on the floor and in the galleries. After the vote had been declared by which the election of M. Burzurg was annulled, M. Duvall, a Bonapartist, addressed an interpellation to the government as to the line of conduct it intended to pursue toward the imperialists. M. Buisson, president of the session, replied that the government regarded itself as its duty to insure respect from all in obedience to the constitution. It would tolerate no factional intrigue from any quarter, nor would it take any initiative in the direction of a new election in Nièvre, notwithstanding the law forbidding supplementary elections for the present Assembly. In the course of his remarks he made an allusion to the committee for the trial of the Emperor, which he acknowledged he directed. This bold avowal of the existence of such a committee, which M. Rouher had previously denied, caused a lively sensation. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

**Burning a Saloon.**  
COLUMBUS, O., July 13.—The citizens of Westville burned Corbin's saloon. Corbin is sick but wears he will open another saloon when he recovers.

**Charges Against a Bishop.**  
BALTIMORE, July 13.—Bishop Smith has drawn the members of the preliminary court before which he is charged against Bishop Whittingham will be examined, if the charges are sustained, he will be tried before a court of seven bishops. Whittingham refused to act upon the petition of the standing committee, and charges two clergymen with reciting prayers for the dead, involving the doctrine of purgatory. Mobbing the Orangemen in Massachusetts.

**Sudden Rise in the Ohio.**  
At Huntington, West Virginia, the Ohio river has risen fifteen feet since last evening.

**A Clergyman Acquitted.**  
PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The council of Baptist churches, in investigating the charges against Rev. Mr. Balt, of the Twelfth Baptist Church, returned a verdict of not guilty.

**A Hebrew College.**  
BRITAIN, July 13.—The second annual session of the American Hebrew congregation convened in this city to-day to establish a Hebrew college here. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the United States. Joseph Cohen, of Pittsburgh, was elected president; Henry Brock, of Buffalo, vice president; Lippman Levy, of Cincinnati, secretary, and S. J. Lewinowitz, of New York, treasurer. The annual report of the president, secretary and treasurer were received and approved.

**St. Louis Slide for the National Democratic Convention.**  
ST. LOUIS, July 13.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That in our opinion the choice of St. Louis for the next national convention would be an act of justice to the Democracy of the West; that in the magnificent and growing city of St. Louis, we have a full and ample sufficient for the convenience of members and spectators; that we urge upon the national committee for this session the use of St. Louis, and we authorize, in behalf of the Democracy of our State, to give the assurance that we will do our best to secure the convention, and on behalf of our citizens that the members will be accommodated with as much comfort and as little expense as they would be anywhere else. We urge citizens would vie with each other in tendering generous hospitalities. Signed by all the members of the executive committee."

**Race Ball.**  
NEW YORK, July 13.—St. Louis Browns, 13; Nationals, 7. Played thirteen innings.

**Probabilities.**  
WASHINGTON, July 13, 6 P. M.  
During Wednesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, a strong easterly wind, rising or stationary barometer southwest to southeast winds, continued warm, clear or partly cloudy weather and fresh breeze.

**River and Marine News.**  
PASSAIC, N. J., July 13, 6 P. M.—Wind south-southwest, light. Weather clear. No arrivals. Sailed—Bark Joseline and brig Albatross.

**St. Louis News.**  
St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind, south-southwest. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamer T. W. Maddox.

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### FOREIGN.

**Forewell to Moody and Sankey.**  
LONDON, July 13.—At Moody and Sankey's farewell meeting last night 188 clergymen of the Church of England were present, far outnumbering the number of any other nomination. Canon Conway, of Westminster, occupied a seat on the platform. All present were deeply affected. Mr. Moody, who was speaking, was overcome by emotion that he had to stop, and was unable to conclude his address.

**The Orange Celebrations.**  
The usual Orange celebrations occurred yesterday at Dublin, and in London through-out Ulster and Liverpool. Most of the meetings passed resolutions condemning home rule. No disturbance anywhere.

**A Tax Resisters' War.**  
A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company, from Vienna, says the Southern Slav party has grown so exaggerated the Herzegovina disturbances, which are entirely of an agrarian character, and originate in resistance to tax collectors. Turkey is urged to increase her military reinforcements to the scene of trouble.

**Can Not Shoot at Wimbledon.**  
Henry Parsons, adjutant of the British team, says as follows from Wimbledon: "I regret to say that the Council will not allow the shooting to be held at Wimbledon. The Council will not allow the shooting to be held at Wimbledon. The Council will not allow the shooting to be held at Wimbledon."

**The Erie Protective Commission.**  
Sir Edward Watkins, chairman of the Erie protection commission, said in the United States Congress, in a speech on Erie protection, provided for a series of an Explanation Required.

A Prussian war ship has been secretly engaged taking soundings and mapping the coast of Anatolia. An explanation will be demanded from the Berlin government.

**A Wrecked Spanish Ship Held as Hostage.**  
SANTANDER, July 13.—The Spanish steamer Bayona has been wrecked near the village of Motrico, on the Biscayan coast. The crew, saved by Carlisle Baker, met it is said, will be held as hostages by the Carlisle's to shoot them if the Royalists bombard any more coast towns.

**The Proposed Spanish Constitution.**  
MADRID, July 13.—The draft of the proposed constitution of Spain, which is to be composed of three classes: First, hereditary title; second, elected by popular corporations; third, nominated by the crown. The lower chamber, the deputies are to be elected for five years, one representative every 500 inhabitants. The King has the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and the elective portion of the Senate, and to appoint and remove the members of the Senate, and has the right to bring before a tribunal any member of the government who either the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, but banishment of a Spaniard from his country is prohibited.

**Carlisle Prisoners.**  
It is reported that 1000 Carlisle prisoners have arrived at Valencia. The populace is excited by the news, and the Carlisle officers were placed on a man-of-war to prevent the massacre.

**In the French Assembly.**  
VERSAILLES, July 13.—The Assembly to-day declared the election of M. Burzurg, in the department of Nièvre, to be void, by a vote of 230 yeas to 240 nays. The ministers were questioned in regard to their conduct toward Bonaparte, and M. Rouher made his expected speech. The Assembly was prorogued to-day on the floor and in the galleries. After the vote had been declared by which the election of M. Burzurg was annulled, M. Duvall, a Bonapartist, addressed an interpellation to the government as to the line of conduct it intended to pursue toward the imperialists. M. Buisson, president of the session, replied that the government regarded itself as its duty to insure respect from all in obedience to the constitution. It would tolerate no factional intrigue from any quarter, nor would it take any initiative in the direction of a new election in Nièvre, notwithstanding the law forbidding supplementary elections for the present Assembly. In the course of his remarks he made an allusion to the committee for the trial of the Emperor, which he acknowledged he directed. This bold avowal of the existence of such a committee, which M. Rouher had previously denied, caused a lively sensation. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

### MARKETS.

**Domestic Markets.**  
NEW YORK, July 13.—The 4 1/2% financial article of the Bulletin continues to feature of the Stock Exchange markets. There is little change in securities. Gold opened at 115 1/2, ruled at 115 1/2, and closed at 115 1/2. On gold loan the rates have been flat and 1/2 cent for use. Foreign exchange is steady for bankers' sight day sterling at \$4 8 1/2 and strong for demand at \$4 8 1/2. Money continues abundant, with all interest rates low and prime mercantile paper 3 1/2 to 4 percent. Government bonds are 1 1/2 to 2 percent. The stock market is dull and steady. The changes in no stock have been more than 1/2 cent. The stock in which the larger volume was done was Union Pacific, which advanced 1/2 cent to \$39. The extreme sales have been Union Pacific 80 1/2 to 81, Lake Shore 38 1/2 to 39, Pacific Mail 40 1/2 to 41, Erie 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, Rock Island 10 1/2 to 11, St. Paul 31 1/2 to 32, Union Pacific 71 1/2 to 72, and Washab 2 1/2 to 3.

Stocks closed dull and steady. New York Central 10 1/2; Erie 1 1/2; Lake Shore 38 1/2; Illinois Central 10 1/2; Pittsburgh 11; Northern Western 10 1/2; preferred 2 1/2; Rock Island 10 1/2.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold \$9,000,000; currency \$22,500,000.

The sub-treasury paid out \$300,000 on account of interest, and \$38,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to date \$168,000.

Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 15 1/2 to 15 3/4; middling 15 1/2 to 15 3/4; net receipts 1772; exports to Great Britain 7633; to France 59; to the continent 187; net receipts 80; gross 50.

Currency closed barely steady; sales

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Burning a Saloon.**  
COLUMBUS, O., July 13.—The citizens of Westville burned Corbin's saloon. Corbin is sick but wears he will open another saloon when he recovers.

**Charges Against a Bishop.**  
BALTIMORE, July 13.—Bishop Smith has drawn the members of the preliminary court before which he is charged against Bishop Whittingham will be examined, if the charges are sustained, he will be tried before a court of seven bishops. Whittingham refused to act upon the petition of the standing committee, and charges two clergymen with reciting prayers for the dead, involving the doctrine of purgatory. Mobbing the Orangemen in Massachusetts.

### MISCELLANEOUS.