[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Belmont's Fiddlestick and Bertram, $250, $250, $420; Merciless, $185, $250, $375; Free booter, $90, $110, $100; sister to Kildare, $100, $100, $135; brother to Bassett, $75, $105, $120; the field, $100, $105, $100. Fiddlestick won by a length; brother to Harry Bassett second; Merciless third. The result was never in doubt after the first half mile. Time, 1:46½.

Sweepstakes, one and a quarter miles. Lizzie R. won by a neck; Picolo and Papermaker dead for second place.

In the mile and a half race, Oreknob won, Rappahannock second, Madge third. Time—2:44½.

In the mile and quarter, Spendthrift won; Letops second, Durango third. Time—2:16¼.

POLITICAL.

Anti-Tammany.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The anti-Tammany organization voted to send a committee to St. Louis. Ira Schaeffer and Emanuel Harpbead are the committee.

The Florida Republicans.

A Madison, Florida, special says Conover, Purman and Walls, heading a bolt from the convention, organized and nominated Conover for Governor.

Spencer Repudiated.

MONTGOMERY, June 3.—Marengo county, one of the largest negro counties in the State, to-day repudiated the Spencer, or May 24 convention, and indorsed the anti-Spencer ticket. F. H. Threatt, a prominent colored Republican and alternate elector for the State at large on the Spencer ticket, led the movement.

FOREIGN.

Matters in the East.

LONDON, June 3—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: It seems now beyond a doubt that Russia, in accord with the other powers, has agreed to postpone the presentation of the Berlin memorandum to the Porte.

A *Times'* Berlin dispatch declares that the action of Roumania and Servia in relation to their contemplated declaration of independence, will doubtless be governed by Russia, who seems willing to recognize Murad upon condition that he abandon the idea of waging war against Servia and Montenegro. As, however, Murad's party is bent upon such a war, it is expected that the new Sultan will give no binding promise.

It is reported that three British men-of-war are cruising off the Dalmatian coast to prevent the landing of arms for the insurgents; in the meantime warlike preparations continue. Servia has just announced her adhesion to the Geneva convention relative to the treatment of the wounded.

The *Official Gazette* of Montenegro declares a fresh armistice is impossible, and says the insurrection will now continue in good earnest.

Action on the Berlin Memorandum Suspended.

The *Times*, in its second edition, publishes a special dispatch, dated Berlin, June 2, saying it appears that the powers have suspended action on the Berlin memorandum for a few days in order to allow the new Turkish government to give unmistakable indications of their policy and their power of maintaining themselves.

The Turf.

Objection against Dalham, winner of the Epsom cup to-day, has been overruled.

Objection was lodged to-day at Epsom against Kisbeer, the winner of the Derby, on the ground of informal nomination. It was overruled as frivolous.

Abdul Aziz.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna says the ministers have advised Murad not to exile Abdul Aziz to Asia unless he should attempt to incite civil war.

Dead.

A Berlin dispatch announces the death of Grand Duchess Caroline of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.

III.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris reports George Sands is seriously ill.

British Trade.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—A leading grain circular says there has been fine, hot weather this week, but the country needs moisture.

Although a number of British markets report a fresh advance of a shilling on wheat, the improvement is much less pronounced than it was previously.

English wheat has lately risen above the comparative value of foreign, and the consumption of the latter may be expected to increase considerably. The market was thinly attended to-day. Millers are purchasing wheat moderately at Tuesday's rates. Rather more money is asked for flour, and in some cases is obtained; corn is in fair request and has advanced 3d.

Legislation for the Basque Provinces.

MADRID, May 2.—Premier Canovas del Castillo held a long conference with the committee on the fueros bill. A complete understanding was established. It is stated that modifications will be introduced in the bill providing that all Liberals of the Basque Provinces, who supported Alphonso, shall be exempt from conscription. The remainder of the population will be liable to military duty the same as other Spaniards.

Reinforcements for Cuba.

The reinforcements for Cuba, which sailed from Spain Wednesday, number 700, not 7000.

Election Confirmed.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day confirmed the election of M. Guvani, Bonapartist.

Specie.

BERLIN, June 3.—Specie increased 5,375,000 marks in the Bank of Prussia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Delta Phi.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—A reunion of the fraternity of the Delta Phi Society took place to-night at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of Delta Chapter, University of Louisiana.

Death of Hon. E. W. Dewees.

PASS CHRISTIAN, June 3—E. W. Dewees, a member of the Louisiana Legislature from Red River parish, died at his residence in this city at ten o'clock this morning, from dropsy of the heart.

Base Ball.

NEW HAVEN, June 3.—Cincinnatis 3, New Havens 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—St. Louis 16 Athletics 11.

BOSTON, June 3.—Chicagos 8, Bostons 4.

HARTFORD, June 3.—Hartfords 7, Cincinnatis 2.

BROOKLYN, June 3.—Mutuals 1, Louisvilles 8.

Barges Aground.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—The towboat Joe Williams, which stranded her tow yesterday on the bar at the foot of Devil's Elbow cut-off, came down to-day after a tug and some barges, to try and lighten the barges off. The tow consisted of twenty-one boats and barges, with 250,000 bushels. Two of the barges were sunk and will prove a total loss. Others are hard aground with only four and a half or five feet of water and the river falling steadily. The Williams was drawing six and a half feet and unable to get to them, but it is thought the tug will, with the barges, be able to get them afloat. The tow is owned by the Grand Lake Company, of Pittsburg, and is valued at $60,000. Uninsured.

A Sensation Spoiled.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Dispatches received at General Sheridan's headquarters indicate the report of the massacre of the Cincinnati party by the Indians is a canard.

Captain Egan says the party on May 21 was twenty-eight miles from Custer City; they numbered twenty-nine.

The Larose Homestead Horror.

EASTON, Pa., May 3.—Another person has died from drinking poisoned coffee. There was enough arsenic in the coffee to poison a hundred people.

Jacob Young was murdered and robbed in the same vicinity a few weeks ago. Great uneasiness exists in the neighborhood of Larose Homestead.

This evening the coroner's jury returned a verdict that Martin J. Larus, Mary Ann Larus and Morris Schug died from the poison administered by Allen C. Larus. The person so accused is a school teacher and a son of Martin and Mary Ann Larus, both of whom are among the victims. Since his arrest he has confessed that he gave the poison to his father and mother and Mr. Schug, and that his sole object was to obtain possession of their money.

Mysterious Crime.

ST. LOUIS, June 3—A man, woman and child were found in the woods near Belleville, Illinois. From the position of the bodies it is supposed the man shot the woman and child and then shot himself.

Death of an Army Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel Treadwell Moore, deputy quartermaster general, died at Fort Gibson.

Pardoned.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Henry Huling, of North Carolina, who was sent to the penitentiary here last winter, for robbing the mails, has been pardoned by President Grant.

A Government Officer Slandered.

ATLANTA, June 3—From investigation to-day the report of J. A. Holtzclaw, late internal revenue collector, being a defaulter, is untrue.

Rapid Travel.

OGDEN, June 3.—The fast train made an average speed over the Union Pacific railroad of forty-four miles per hour. On one division between Big Springs and Julesburg the run was made at a rate of from seventy to seventy-two miles per hour.

Dartmouth will not Row.

HANOVER, Mass., June 3.—Dartmouth will not send a crew to Saratoga. No funds to pay expenses.

Probabilities.

War Department, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, June 3, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, slightly higher pressure and lower temperature, northerly winds, except on immediate coast, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 3, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Weather clear, calm and warm. Arrived—Steamship Algiers, at 2:50 P. M., Hawthorne, master, from New York, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—Ship Preston and bark S. S.

SHREVEPORT, June 3.—A heavy thunder storm passed over this place last night. Weather cloudy, close and threatening to day. The planters complain of too much rain. The river has risen six inches. Departed—Bonnie Lee, for New Orleans; Homer, for Minden, and Clifford, for above the Rift.

VICKSBURG, June 3. The river has fallen one inch in the last twenty-four hours; it is now forty-three feet eleven inches. Passed up—City of Vicksburg, at 11 A. M. Arrived—Mary Ann.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—River falling steadily; eighteen feet ten inches on the gauge. Weather cloudy. Mercury 84°. Heavy wind and thunder storm last night. Departed—Ruth, for White river; Robert Mitchell, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—River thirteen feet ten inches and falling. Weather clear and mild. Arrived—Thompson Dean, from New Orleans. Departed—Charles Morgan, for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Weather clear. The U. P. Schenck, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, passed up. River stationary, with eight feet six inches in the canal.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—River three feet two inches and stationary. Weather cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, June 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling.

CAIRO, June 3.—Arrived—Maude from St. Louis, Atlantic from New Orleans. Departed—Maude for Vicksburg at 1 A. M., Atlantic for St. Louis at 1 P. M. River twenty-six feet six inches and rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 3, Evening.—Money easy at 2½@3. Sterling quiet. Government bonds dull and strong; new 6ves 117¾. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Cotton closed strong; middling uplands 12 1 16c; Orleans 12¾c; sales 3108 bales; net receipts 8; gross 493; consolidated net receipts 15,956; exports to Great Britain 7591.

Futures closed steady; sales 22,000 bales, as follows: June 11 31 32@12c; July 12 1 32@12 1-16c; August 12 5-32@12 3 16c; September 11 29 32@11 15 16c; November 11 27 32c; December 11 27-32@11¾c; January 11 31 32@12c; February 12 32-16@12¾c; March 12 7 32@12¾c; April 12¾@12 13 32c.

Flour—Limited demand; common to fair extra Southern $6 20@9. Wheat—Good export inquiry; $1 20@1 54. Corn dull; 59@66c. Oats steady. Pork dull; new mess $18 50@19. Lard firmer; steam 11@12¼c. Coffee, sugar, rice and molasses quiet. Turpentine heavy; 30c. Rosin unchanged. Freights firmer; cotton 5 16d.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1 05@1 25. Corn 43@44c. Oats weak; 32@38c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer; $18 25. Lard firmer; steam 10¾c; kettle 12@12¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib and clear sides 10¼@10¾c. Hogs scarce; prices nominally unchanged. Whisky steady; $1 07. Butter easier, but not quotably lower.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Flour dull; very little doing. Wheat dull; No 2 red fall $1 39 bid; No. 3 $1 17. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 42@42½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32½c. Rye dull; 63c bid. Barley—Nothing doing. Whisky $1 10. Pork steady, $19 50. Dry salt meats—Shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¾c bid. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10¼@10¾c; clear sides 10¾@10¾c. Lard dull; current make 10¾c; refined 11¼c. Hogs—None on the market. Cattle—None here; they would bring full prices.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; $1 06¾@1 06¾ for No. 2 spring. Corn easier; No. 2 43½c @ 43½c. Oats firmer; 28½c. Rye steady; 68½c. Barley moderately active; 58c. Pork unsettled; $17 80@18. Lard easier; 10¼c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib and clear sides 9¾@9¾c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Monday and Tuesday next are holidays.

LONDON, June 3.—In Mincing Lane markets there has been no new feature this week, excepting a rather improved demand for sugar, which was chiefly restricted to West India. Refiners have taken increased supplies from the recent arrivals at current rates, and further floating cargoes have been sold for the United Kingdom. At the coffee sale, plantation Ceylon and East Indian sold steadily, the latter occasionally at rates lower than prices to-day. There has been a steady inquiry, but most of the ordinary qualities remain dull. Rice has been firmer with transactions of fair extent. Tea continues flat, the sales of Congou at auction favoring buyers.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week was interfered with by the fortnightly settlement and the Epsom races, but some securities have shown considerable fluctuation, arising from various causes. The dethronement of the Sultan Abdul Aziz was followed by an important advance in Turkish issues, but they did not close at their best point on the week, though showing a rise of from 2¾ to 5. Brazilians and Buenos Ayres have gained 1 to 2½. Egyptians have been flat at a decline of 4. Argentines are 4@4½ lower. English governments show increased dullness, and English railway shares are quiet. American securities are firmer; business to-day was very restricted.

Meteorological and Weather Report.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service officer stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	75	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	82	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	63	N. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	62	W.	Cloudy.
Fort Sully	60	N.	Clear.
Galveston	90	S. E.	Clear.
Indianola	84	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	68	N. W.	Clear.
Lacrosse	59	S. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	64	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	78	W.	Fair.
Memphis	79	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	84	W.	Fair.
New Orleans	87	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	58	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	80	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	81	E.	Threatening.
St. Louis	70	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	56	S. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	87	N.	Fair.
Yankton	55	N. W.	Cloudy.
Augusta	81	S.	Cloudy.
Moulie	88	N. E.	Fair.
Montgomery	83	S.	Fair.
Key West	83	S. E.	Cloudy.
Savannah	84	S. W.	Cloudy.
Corsicana	77	N.	Threatening.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	6	..	26	6
Cincinnati	..	12	14	0
Davenport	..	2	12	9
Dubuque	..	3	15	3
Evansville	..	4	14	2
Helena	..	10	31	9
Keokuk	1	..	13	0
Lacrosse	..	3	6	9
Leavenworth	10	..	12	7
Louisville	..	..	7	10
Memphis	3	..	18	10
Nashville	4	..	9	4
New Orleans	..	1	*3	4
Omaha	10	..	10	6
Pittsburg	..	2	3	2
Shreveport	11	..	16	3
St. Louis	5	..	20	6
St. Paul	..	2	7	10
Vicksburg	..	1	43	11
Yankton	12	..	11	2

*Below high water mark of 1874.

On the Flying Trapeze.

During the performance at Robinson Hall last evening, Leona Le Claire, who was performing with her husband on a trapeze, fell from the flies to the stage, and was seriously, if not fatally injured. She was instantly carried into the manager's room, physicians were summoned, and she remained there attended by them up to an early hour this morning. The accident was not reported to the police, and on visiting the hall it was difficult and almost impossible to get any information from any one connected with the place. They said that she was doing well and that no bones had been broken, but nothing could be learned to verify these statements.—*New York Times.*

[illegible]

The great misfortune of the Democratic party as at present constituted is the necessity which compels it to wear disguises. Next to that, its inability to keep on a disguise for a sufficient length of time to accomplish the object sought. It is bad for the party, and infinitely worse for the country, that it was compelled to simulate a desire for reform in the civil service in order to get back power! It was a worse thing for the party, though a good thing for the country, that the disguise of reform, under which a little Congressional patronage was secured, became at once irksome and disagreeable and was thrown off without ceremony. It disclosed the real spirit of the party that had been protesting so loudly and promising so generously that politics should be purified and the methods and practices of government reformed. The record of the party was so bad, and in the face of it, the protestations and promises seemed so absurd that for a long time little heed was paid to them, the people preferring to judge a party by what it had done in the past rather than what it promised to do in the future. It was only when Republican administration got to be so reckless and corrupt that people decided that any change must be an improvement, that the Democrats in their reform disguise were admitted to a taste of power. The taste was enough to utterly demoralize them. No party ever so suddenly threw down the weapons with which it had won a skirmish and broke into the wild disorder of spoils distributing and camp plundering. They could not wait for the more abundant plunder beyond, for which they must retain their weapons and keep their disguises. They had won an outpost and were lost. For the petty spoils of the small success they flung away all that was beyond it. We gave them the House of Representatives to try their hand on. It was not a large opportunity for plunder, but it was a fine field on which to exhibit the spirit and purpose of reform, and illustrate at once the sincerity of their professions and their capacity for meeting the responsibilities of power. We all know what they have given us—a wild rush for offices; a sweeping system of removals, regardless of fitness, capacity or integrity; a succession of discreditable appointments, and as worthless a rabble of pothouse politicians put in place as ever flocked to the Capitol upon a change of administration.

The average of the civil service under Democratic administration is Fitzhugh. Take Fitzhugh and Hambleton and the journal clerk caught violating law, and the rest of the political "bummers" who have been lifted up on this Democratic wave into official positions, and you have a fair picture of what these people mean by civil service reform, and what the civil service would be under their distribution of patronage. The exposure is complete. No man can look at the character of the newly appointed officials of a Democratic Congress and any longer doubt what would be the tone of official life in the country under such a rule. Look at the Congressional lot, and then give a guess at your own village postmaster, or your collector or assessor, under an administration such as these fellows seek to elect. We have seen what they do in the green leaf; we can perhaps imagine what it might be in the dry. So far they have only had an opportunity to "purify politics" to a limited extent, but they have given us a stench that before we had not dreamed of. With larger opportunities they would no doubt give us pestilence. The party seems fairly saturated with dishonesty and hypocrisy; the only encouragement to be had from it is in the fact that its hypocrisy is so thin and shortlived that it must be comparatively harmless. Out of all its reform professions the party has given us but one conspicuous practical reformer, and that is Governor Tilden. The party leaders never desired his nomination for Governor, but were forced to it by the fact that the pretense of reform on which it was playing two years ago had no other logic than the nomination of the best known practical reformer in the State. The politicians did not want him then, and do not now. They are very sick of him. He is not of their kind. He has prosecuted thieves, and thieves do not like him. And so the same Democratic leaders who profess to be so profoundly in earnest for reform are saying that Tilden must not be nominated at St. Louis because he is not popular with his party—will lose votes. Whose? Why the old Tammany and the present canal ring, of course. The boast is made already that Tilden has been killed off; that he has no chance for the St. Louis nomination. It may be true. If it is, it is only another open and shameless abandonment of the principle for which this Democratic party has pretended great devotion. They are pretending to favor administrative reform, and they deliberately sacrifice Tilden for no other reason than because he has shown himself such a practical reformer that the thieves hate him and will not vote for him. They can not make a nomination, except they nominate him, that will represent anything more than the universal Democratic aspiration for power and place and patronage.

A strange fatality has attended the Democratic party for the past sixteen years. It has two or three times been trusted with enough power to permit it scope to show its own unfitness, and it has invariably shown it. It loses its head upon the slightest provocation. It has rarely shown anywhere, except in New York, under the administration of Governor Tilden, anything like honesty of purpose or ability or capacity. It is feeble and corrupt, and hasn't the discretion to disguise it for an appreciable period. The congressional exhibition, and the general disposition among the party leaders to put the knife into Tilden, because he really *is* what they pretend to be, show up the party better than its platforms. It's bad all through.—*New York Tribune.*

The "Shotgun" Policy.

The South lacks money, capital and prosperity. It was lacking these things when immigrants, since the close of the war, were pouring by the ten thousand into all parts of the West; when the hand of development was performing wonders on our prairies; when Chicago—a marvel of reparation—was springing into new existence from the ashes of her scarcely paralleled conflagration. It will lack these things so long as the "shotgun" policy shall continue to murder peace, repose and security throughout a whole tier of States.

Industry, the foundation of all accumulations and of all material progress, never did and never can thrive where the life of the laborer and the rewards of exertion are unsafe. Law and order are essential to the production of wealth. Without these guardians of society the utmost profusion of natural resources will lie neglected and remain unappropriated treasures. It is so with the South. Taking Chattanooga as a centre, and embracing the area within a radius of 150 miles, we shall find a modern Ophir of diversified mineral opulence. Iron, copper, lead, gold, sulphate of baryta, marble, coal, limestone, granite, slate, timber—these are only a partial list of the natural treasures possessed by that region in the most abundant quantities. Transfer to almost any part of the North reached by railroad facilities these vast resources of the soil, and it would not be many years before they would be so developed that they would yield to the State, in taxes alone, an amount equal to their entire valuation where they now now exist. Capital would pour in to find in them profitable investment; an immense population would cover them in every part; furnaces, forges, mills, factories, machine shops would soon rise in their neighborhood and fill the air with the whir, rattle, clangor and prosperity of industry, and cities, towns, villages, churches, schools, newspapers, libraries and all other attendants and accessories of a highly advanced civilization would rapidly be added to the animated scene.

How long will it be before such a transformation shall make an exhibition of marvels within that richly endowed area within the South? Not until law and order shall reign. These are words of enchantment. When they can be spoken in all earnestness and truthfulness an incubus will vanish from a shotgun-blasted country. It is the reign of shotguns that keeps the South poor. Capital and industry always fly from their murderous aim. Wealth has no sympathy for a state of insecurity to life. Unless there is an end of the negro killing that goes on from day to day, and from week to week; unless there is a stop put to the policy of boldness and proscription which rules with inexorable but foolish severity; unless law and order shall be firmly established, coupled with a sincere respect for the common rights of society, and an observance of good will, the unrestrained passions and revengeful methods of the people will inevitably complete the devastation wrought by the war, by tumbling into ruins what remains of prosperity in the sanguinary districts. Every advancing step of the present scheme of destructive folly must render the task of recuperation more difficult. When will the blind receive their sight, that they may see, and the deaf be healed, that they may hear?—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Theosophical Society.

Under the auspices of what is known as the Theosophical Society, at Masonic Temple, this afternoon, the obsequies of the Baron De Palm will take place according to the ancient Egyptian rites. These rites will then, for the first time, be performed in this country, and the ceremony will bring into notice a society about which there has been much speculation and not a little misapprehension.

The Theosophical Society is not composed, as many have supposed, of people commonly termed pagans, nor are the rites to be performed identical with the funeral observances of a Masonic lodge. The chief object of the association, as set forth in its bylaws is "to obtain knowledge of the nature and attributes of the Supreme Power and of the higher spirits by the aid of physical process." This somewhat mysterious language, according to the officers of the society, is intended to convey the idea that its members, by a thorough and deep study of modern science, and by a searching inquiry into the literature and philosophy of the ancients, hope to secure a better and more satisfactory knowledge of "the unseen world," and of its relation to our own earth. The officers of the society, several of whom are gentlemen of standing and influence, claim further that the association has been organized in the interest of science, good morals and true religion. What they mean by true religion, however, they do not state. The dead Baron, who is to be buried by the society, and in accordance with the peculiar rites practiced by the ancient Egyptians, was born in Austria in 1809, and was a scion of one of the oldest baronial families in Europe. His father was General Baron Johan de Palm, a prince of the Roman empire, and himself rejoiced in the high sounding title of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron de Palm, Grand Cross Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepuchre at Jerusalem, Knight of St. John of Malta, Prince of the Roman Empire, and late Chamberlain to his Majesty, the King of Bavaria.

The Theosophical Society of New York was formed about a year ago, and Baron De Palm, who came to this country in 1862, was one of its original members. He was for many years a firm believer in Spiritualism and the occult sciences, and took the most lively interest in all the mysteries of Freemasonry and of other kindred societies. Shortly before his death he requested that no Christian clergyman be allowed to attend his funeral, and that he be buried strictly in accordance with the Egyptian rites of the Theosophical Society. These requests will be obeyed to the letter, and to-day, for the first time, what may be called a Theosophical funeral will be held in New York. From the officers of the society it is understood that the rites to be performed are very simple but exceedingly impressive. The funeral oration will be pronounced by Colonel Olcott, the president, and other members and officers will aid in the exercises. At the grave there will be no ceremony. The body will be interred without any display or ostentation. The Masonic fraternity has no connection with the Theosophical Society. The temple has been given up to its uses by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who hires it for Sunday service.—*New York Times, May 28.*

Not That Kind of a Man.

Rev. Dr. Potts the other day found a pack of playing cards in the possession of his oldest boy, and after giving the lad a thrashing for owning such engines of Satan, the doctor placed the cards in his own pocket, intending to destroy them at the first opportunity. But he forgot about them, and subsequently, while in the cars on the way to the city, he pulled out his handkerchief, and the cards came out with it and fell upon the floor. The doctor gathered them up, with a very red face, and while he was arranging them in his hand he saw a rough looking man in his seat opposite to him wink at him. He turned his head away, but upon looking around a moment later the man winked at him again. Then he winked several times, and finally he came over, and sitting down by the side of the doctor, he said:

"I say, pardner, what's your little game?"

"I don't understand you, sir," replied the doctor.

"Oh, you needn't mind me," said the man. "I'm doing a little of that thing myself. Now, how do you work it?"

"What do you mean? How do I work what?"

"Oh, you know well enough. What do you skin 'em on?"

"Skin them! Skin who! Really, sir, your remarks are incomprehensible to me."

"Now, see here, I understand the whole thing. You're hunting up somebody to play seven-up with, and you intend to beat 'em out of their money. Now, don't you?"

"You don't know who you are talking to."

"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. There's no man on this earth that kin turn jack's faster 'n I kin; and less you an' me start up a game on some of these fellers, an' I'll run three or four jacks up my sleeve, with a couple of aces maybe, and when we get to town we'll divide the profits and go down and get roaring drunk at the tavern. Is it a bargain?"

"You are a scoundrel, sir!" exclaimed the doctor. "Let me change my seat, if you please."

"Won't do it! Won't club in with me an' try a few games?"

"Certainly not, sir."

"Won't lend me them jacks to put in my sleeve?"

"You seem to forget that I am a clergyman, sir."

"A cler— Oh, no. You don't mean to say that—that—you're a preacher; now, honest, are you?"

"Yes, sir, I am. I am the Rev. Dr. Potts."

"Too bad! too bad! Believe, me, if I didn't think you were one of those fellows who play cards on the cars to gouge greenhorns out of their money. You look like one, anyway; now don't you? And what are you doing with that pack, old man, hey? Would you mind if I showed you how to run 'em over so's when you play they can't fool you? I'll do it for nothing."

Then Dr. Potts went into the hind car and got off at the next station. When he got home he gave that boy of his a couple of extra floggings in order to ease his feelings.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Finances of Egypt.

The Khedive has cut the knot of finance by "unifying" all his debts—the public debt, the floating debt and the daira or private debt—into one consolidated stock, at seven per cent, issued at different rates, in accordance with the interest paid. The total amounts to the extraordinary sum of £91,000,000, or at least £5,000,000 more than the highest previous estimate, and places on Egypt a burden of £6,370,000 a year. Whether the floating debt has recently been increased, as it will be remembered Sir Stafford Northcote hinted might be the case, or the daira debt was larger than was suspected, is not known. Certain sources of revenue are to be made over to commissioners for collection, and they, if unsatisfied, are to have right of action against the Khedive before the consular courts. In spite of these provisions, however, the creditors are not hopeful, since even if the private estate pays a promised £600,000 a year—which, according to Mr. Cave, it does not yield—the revenue not hypothecated will, on the most favorable estimate, barely provides for the administration. The Khedive, as we have argued elsewhere, has, in fact, promised too much for his own purpose, even if the revenue of Egypt is £10,000,000 a year, which, while cotton is at a normal price, is almost incredible. Egypt is not fertile, that it should pay, head for head, ten times the taxation of Bengal.—*Spectator.*

Street dust is blowing in the McAdam eyes of St. Louis.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice June 4, 1876.

Office hours on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised," and give date.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson M Miss
Allen R E Miss
Ames A J Mrs
Barlier Annie Mrs
Brady Margaret Miss
Bawanin Clementin Miss
Beauregard Emilie Miss
Bebee Berther Mrs
Benoit V Mrs
Bynan M Mrs
Brooks Amanda Mrs
Bolley Lizzie Mrs
Boyd Martha Miss
Bothick L Mrs
Booth Helena Mrs
Brown A G Mrs
Brown Lizzie Mrs
Buckley M Mrs
Burnett Jesse Miss
Brington M Mrs
Chapman Annie
Clanson H Miss
Clauad A M Miss
Cramimey Mary Mrs
Cavoux Mary Mrs
Cassonat S C Mrs
Camez Louisa Miss
Chickerney E E Mrs
Cornuel Eugenie
Considine M A Mrs
Conroy Katie Miss
Coyby Jane Mrs
Conen A W Mrs
Conans Annie Miss
Colton Mrs
Collin Eliza Mrs
Coustean A S Mrs
Cuyle A M Miss
Cunnings Sarah Mrs
Davis Katie Miss
Davis P E Miss
Damon D Miss
Dancer Charlotte Mrs
Dalamera C Mrs
Dante Mrs
Davol E O Mrs
Dychr S H Mrs
Estrad J Mrs
Evans P M Mrs
Eugine Clima Mrs
Fips Evert Mrs
Fiand L Mrs
Fitzpatrick M Mrs
Fluman S Mrs
Flood Catherine
Flood Nettie Miss
Fowler Victorin Miss
Florsch C Mrs
Foxsheea A S Miss
Gainery E Miss
Granour Millie Miss
Gallow Nancy
Green C Mrs
Green B Miss
Green Silvy Miss
Gehringer M M Mrs
Gresham Georgia Mrs
Glinn C C Miss
Gipsin Alvinia Miss
Griffin Agnes Miss
Ghanson A Mrs
Grodson Mary Mrs
Harris E Miss
Harding Minnie Miss
Hampleton J M Mrs
Harrington A M Miss
Henry T L Mrs
Holmes J Miss
Horton Mary Miss
Hornback H P Miss
Hurgety M Miss
Hughes Louisa Mrs
Hutchinson P E Miss
Hurd Miss
Jonesces Marche Mrs
Johnson S C Miss
Johnson H Miss
Johnson C C Mrs
Joyce M L Miss
Keener Marie Mrs
Keen A S Mrs
Kennedy A M Miss
King Miss
Knoblochy O Miss
Lang Amie Mrs
Lee O E Mrs
Moncil Auguste Mrs
May Clara Miss
Martin Joseph Mrs
Masspoll E M Mrs
Manechaud N Mrs
Merrill Mary Mrs
Meadel Sudie Miss
Michel Annie Mrs
Mitchell M Mrs
Miller C W Mrs
Moran Lotta Mrs
Moss K E Mrs
Murphy M V Mrs
McShane J M Mrs
McBride E B Miss
Palos Lottie Mrs
Pain Louise Mrs
Plaisance E Mrs
Perseley E Miss
Penny Miss
Perey A Mrs
Prewett J S Mrs
Persillar Lizzie Mrs
Perter Miss
Pike H F Mrs
Pickles Mrs
Proctor O M Mrs
Mahon R H
Ryan Mary Mrs
Ross Gertie Miss
Rogal Piceille Miss
Robinson W J Mrs
Rochester V J Mrs
Robertson M Mrs
Strauss Widow
Stanley Joseph
Seiyer J M Mrs
Sebver Avelit a Miss
Sheppand E Mrs
Seelye F Mrs
Simmons Catherine Mrs
Simm n Thomas Mrs
Smith A E Miss
Shinvell M Mrs
Shoott A L Mrs
Sweetnne C Mrs
Taylor Celile Miss
Thompson M Miss
Turpin L S Mrs
Turnbull B C Miss
Warnsled M Miss
Wattes B Miss
Wails V Mrs
Walker A Mrs
Washington E Mrs
Weintemberger Mrs
Weaver M E Mrs
Wright P Mrs
Williams S Miss
Williams G Mrs
Williams St Clair J Miss
White A J Mrs
Weight Blanche Mrs
Wilson B L Mrs
Wilson B L Miss
Wolff W R Mrs
Woodroof C J Mrs
Wilan J E
White Moscoso
Wiliipsen E
Wood P A
Woods Luther P
Woodson Henry
Woodlief W
Woods Robert H
Wolfe Louis
Williams Patrice
Williams Jerry
Williams Thomas D
Yelding Agar
Yea mac H C
Zebold G W
Hayes J

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hope Moss Factory
Proprietors of Crescent City Museum.
Superintendent St Mary Hospital
Drum Major and other officers Crescent City Band
Southern Spanish Moss Company

JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, 1876.

We are indebted to Mr. I. M. Maynard, manager of the New Orleans Clearing House, for the following report of the condition of the associated banks at the close of business Friday, June 2, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Specie	$331,676 3
Currency	4,249,306 54
Clearing House exchanges	997,260 67
Checks on other local banks and bankers	40,450 75
Domestic and foreign exchange	4,436,248 22
Due from distant banks and bankers	499,876 57
Loans and discounts	9,261,900 71
Other cash assets	3,973,309 68
Total	$23,740,029 77

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$879,628 50
Deposits	13,930,641 65
Due distant banks and bankers	998,582 18
Other cash liabilities	587,434 23
Total	$16,396,286 56

The following is compared with last week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Specie	.....	$10,000
Currency	.....	225,000
Loans	$30 000	.....
Deposits	.....	405,000

The above statement shows a slight decrease in specie, but more marked in currency and deposits for the season of the year, while loans exhibited a light increase. It is remarkable that the above statement shows the volume of discounts to be less than the cash assets, including specie, currency, and foreign and domestic exchange. This indicates that the offerings are comparatively small. The irregularity of the demand we noticed yesterday also shows that the least improvement looks frequently like a fair increase, when the discount market is really dull.

Under the decline in gold at New York, gold was inactive and weaker, but was not quotably lower. Foreign exchange, responding to the decline in gold in New York, fell off ¼c. or about 1-10 ⅌ cent, and ½ ⅌ cent for francs. New York sight was quiet and unchanged. Stocks were moderately active, but only a few sales were reported. State securities were more in request, but were quoted about the same as yesterday. City premium bonds were less active and a shade lower.

We continue to quote exceptional paper at 8@— ⅌ cent ⅌ annum discount; Al do at 10@12, and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages still rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, while second grade are entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
June 3	$927,260 67	$164,668 55
Same time last week	756,991 40	192,996 37
Total last week	5,703,466 56	894,825 11
Total week before	5,451,626 40	850,488 46

Gold opened at 112¾@113, against 112⅝ at New York, and, after a limited business, closed at the opening rates, against 112⅛ in that market. The sales summed up $23,000, embracing $1000 at 112⅝; $3000 at 112¾; $1000, $5000 and $5000 at 112⅞, and $3000 and $5000 at 113.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars were quoted nominal at 100¼@101, currency, and Mexican dollars continue to rule at 101@101½.

Under the decline in gold at New York sterling was ¼c. or 1-10 ⅌ cent lower, and francs ⅛ ⅌ cent. The movement was quite limited. The sales of sterling were confined to £6700, embracing £1200 bill of lading at ⅌5 46⅛; £2000 Al clear at ⅌5 47; £1500 bills at ⅌5 50½ and £2000 at ⅌5 51.

No sales of francs were reported.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at ⅌5 46@5 47 for bill of l