TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Lord Derby's Protest Against the Irish Church Bill.

Rejection of the Amendment to the Church Bill by the House of Commons.

Orangemen Riots in the North of Ireland.

ANOTHER GREAT FLOOD IN TEXAS

ENGLAND.

Earl Derby's Protest Against the Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, July 16, 1869.

The protest against the Irish Church bill by Earl Derby is signed by forty-seven of the Peers. It was entered against this bill on the ground that it looked to the severance of Church and State, a project unrecognised by any country in Europe. The adoption of the bill would encourage the designs of those who want such severance extended throughout the United Kingdom, together with the resumption of grants and the confiscation of "property." The protest further states that the passage of the bill was a violent stretch of the power of Parliament, which shakes confidence in all property, and especially that resting on Parliamentary title. The protest sets forth the impossibility of putting the disestablished and disendowed Church on the footing and organization of the Catholics, and that this grievance caused the Irish Protestants' alienation from the loyal supporters of the throne and a stimulation in the demands of the Catholics.

The Irish Church Bill Amendments.

LONDON, July 16, 1869.

In the House of Commons last evening the Irish Church bill, as amended by the Peers, was taken up. The amendment giving glebe houses free of building charge, after a short debate, was rejected by a vote of 326 to 287, and the amendment granting glebes to Catholics and Presbyterians was negatived without a division.

The Irish Church Bill and Its Amendments Before the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 16—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night the consideration of the Irish Church bill was continued.

Mr. Gladstone approved of the amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments made prior to 1816, but moved to disagree to the provision continuing the Ulster grants.

Mr. Disraeli thought that a clear understanding ought to be arrived at. If the policy of the government had for its object religious equality it could not be obtained by humiliating the Irish Church and leaving it to compete with the most ancient hierarchy in Christendom. He thought the proposal of the Lords was reasonable.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought Mr. Gladstone's proposal would convert the Established Church into a voluntary missionary church, contributions for the support of which could only be obtained by stirring up bad feelings against Catholic neighbors. It would be to the advantage of the Protestants to enjoy free and proper endowment, and he asked, as an act of justice and expediency, that glebes should be left to them.

Sir Roundell Palmer supported the Lords' amendment.

The amendment granting £500,000 for private endowments was agreed to.

The amendment continuing the Ulster grants was rejected by a vote of 345 to 240. The announcement of the result was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches.

Mr. Disraeli intimated that it was not necessary for the House to divide on any of the other amendments except that to clause sixty-eight, postponing the disposition of the surplus funds.

Mr. Gladstone moved to disagree to, and Mr. Disraeli supported the Lords' amendment. He thought the government plans were not matured and ought to be left for future consideration.

Mr. Bright said the distribution of the surplus was a difficult matter. The government had made a minute inquiry as to the suitable destination of the income arising from the surplus. He had no interest other than any other member of the House, or contrary to the wishes of the Irish people. Every one acknowledged that the money was the property of the Irish, and ought to be applied to the benefit of Ireland. This plan was open to the least objection. To leave the question open would only pave the way for future embarrassment. He appealed to the House not to put an obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill. The country had confided with the fullest sincerity in the government desire to make Ireland an integral part of the kingdom and her connection with England closer.

The amendment of the House of Lords was then rejected by a vote of 290 against 218. Great cheers greeted the result.

The Times on the Irish Church Question—Public Meetings in Support of the Commons.

LONDON, July 16, 1869.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the action taken by the Commons last evening. It says:—The bill will go back to the House of Lords in its almost original shape. The Commons have decided that the amendments adopted by the Lords are inconsistent with the bill, and there is no reason to believe the Commons will surrender. If the Lords persist, a collision must ensue, which will result in a popular agitation and a renewal of the measure with a fiercer determination to carry it through. The *Times* trusts that the conservative peers will be content with the presentation of Earl Derby's protest, which usage allows them, and not continue their opposition to the bill.

Meetings of the people in support of the Commons on the Irish Church bill continue to be held in various parts of the kingdom.

John Bright has been unanimously elected a member of the Athenæum Club.

The Reform League contemplate an indignation demonstration against the House of Lords.

IRELAND.

Serious Disturbances in the Country—Seventeen Houses Destroyed.

LONDON, July 16, 1869.

At Lurgan, in Ireland, on the 12th inst. an Orange mob was pelted with stones. They retaliated by utterly destroying seventeen houses occupied by the Catholics. The woodwork of the buildings and the furniture were then carried into the street and burned. Order had been restored at the latest advices.

At Newry, Orange Hall was attacked by a Catholic party. The occupants fired on their assailants, who were soon driven off, leaving three of their number on the field badly wounded.

FRANCE.

Reported Appointments to the New Cabinet—The Press on the Demands of the Left.

PARIS, July 16, 1869.

It is stated to-day that Billault and St. Laurens will be members of the new Cabinet. Portfolios have been offered to three of the prominent men of the opposition party. M. Rouher is likely to accept the Presidency of the Senate for a time. It is thought, however, he will be asked to return to the Ministry again.

The *Temps* says that the party of the Left demands the dissolution and reorganization of the prefects as express conditions of the acceptance of office.

AUSTRIA.

The Bishop of Linz Refuses the Imperial Amnesty.

VIENNA, July 16, 1869.

The Bishop of Linz refuses the Emperor's amnesty, and has decided to submit to the sentence imposed.

CUBA.

Don Eschavarria Sent to Spain—Arrival of a Steamer from St. Nazaire.

HAVANA, July 16, 1869.

Jose Antonio Eschavarria, the railroad president who was arrested yesterday, has been sent to Spain.

The steamship Darien, from St. Nazaire, arrived at this port last night.

Exchange on London, 14 per cent premium; exchange on Paris, 1 a 1½ per cent premium; exchange on the United States, in gold, 60 days, 2½ a 3 per cent premium; long sight, in currency, 26½ a 25½ discount. Sugar—Business small, but prices firm.

Houses Burned by the Insurgents—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, July 16, 1869.

News has been received here to the effect that the rebels have burned eighteen houses at Arroyo Blanco.

The steamship Liberty arrived here from Baltimore this morning.

Exchange on the United States, short sight, in currency, 24 a 23 discount.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The New Governor of Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 16, 1869.

Colonel Hill, the new Governor of Newfoundland, arrived from England last night.

Governor Musgrave left to-day for New York, *en route* to British Columbia.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Chicago Excursionists in Sacramento—Fight With Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1869.

The Chicago commercial party, numbering about 100 of the principal merchants of Chicago, and including Senator Lyman Trumbull and ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, arrived at Sacramento yesterday, and were entertained by a number of the leading citizens of that place. Speeches were made by Governor Oglesby, Senator Trumbull and Messrs. Judd and Arnold, of Illinois, and briefly responded to by several prominent Californians. The party met on Pullman's Palace train to-day, in order to celebrate the union of Chicago and Sacramento in Longworth's champagne, prepared and labelled expressly for the occasion. Governor Haight, of California; ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois; General Redington, of Sacramento, and others responded to the toasts drank during the reception of the Chicago visitors, and, pleased with Sacramento and what they have seen of California, they will arrive in this city by to-night's boat from Sacramento, and our merchant princes promise to extend to them a generous welcome.

Arizona advices state that a portion of the Eighth cavalry attacked a band of Indians near Wickenberg. Nine savages were killed and one soldier severely wounded.

Flour has advanced to $4 75 a $5 62½; Oregon extra, $4 75 a $5 25. The wheat demand exceeds the supply. Choice new is firm at $1 65 a $1 75. Legal tenders, 74½.

GEORGIA.

Examination of Turner, the Macon Postmaster, for Passing Counterfeit Money.

MACON, July 16, 1869.

The examination of Turner, who is charged with attempting to pass counterfeit currency, began today before United States Commissioner W. C. Morrill. The government concluded its testimony today. It was proved that Turner, in the early part of this year, attempted to pass to a bank in this city a $100 bill, which was rejected as counterfeit; also that he confessed to J. Clark Swayne, the editor of the *American Union*, the principal witness, on the Fourth of July, that he had, for fear he would be killed and the notes found on his person, given $1,800 in counterfeit notes to Marion Harris, to be returned to him when they got home. It was proved that nine $100 counterfeits on the First National Bank of Jersey were found on the person of this woman in Atlanta, which were introduced, as also a letter from Turner to the woman, found at the same time.

The court adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.

The Presidential Excursion Party at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16, 1869.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa, from Washington, with President Grant and family, Postmaster General Creswell, ex-Secretary Borie and a party of ladies and gentlemen arrived here to-day. They were met on the wharf by General Barry and staff and escorted to the fort in carriages. The usual salute was fired, the troops of the garrison reviewed and the officers presented to the President. The party then repaired to headquarters and partook of some refreshments, after which they embarked and sailed at one o'clock in the afternoon for Long Branch.

State Educational Convention—New York German Singing Societies in Richmond—Governor Walker's Majority.

RICHMOND, July 16, 1869.

A telegram from Lexington to-day says that the State Educational Convention, after an exciting debate on the mode of educating the colored race in view of the present condition of affairs, tabled the subject until the next annual session. An educational journal was authorized, General Lee taking fifty shares of the stock.

General Custis Lee is quite ill.

The German singing societies of New York, who arrived here this morning, were publicly welcomed at the theatre to-night by the Mayor. Their concert was crowded. Several of the New York Germans were prostrated from sunstroke after their march through the streets. None of the cases proved fatal, however.

George Froth, a citizen, died of sunstroke, being the first fatal case since the heated term. The thermometer indicates 106 degrees in the shade.

The official count of the State vote at headquarters shows Walker's majority to be 17,500.

MISSOURI.

Frightful Tornado in Lexington—Great Destruction of Property.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1869.

A despatch from Lexington of to-day says a terrible tornado has just swept over Lexington. Trees and fences were blown down in every direction and the streets blocked with the wrecks. Many houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Some roofs were carried a distance of 100 yards. The *Caucasian* newspaper office is a perfect wreck. Several houses were injured by flying timber, &c. No lives were lost so far as heard from. The damage in the city and county cannot be estimated at present. The growing crops were prostrated and the fruit trees destroyed.

ILLINOIS.

Splendid Condition of the Wheat Crop—An Immense Yield Anticipated—Corn Crop Damaged.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1869.

The reports from the middle portions of this State say that last year's corn in cribs is rotting and spoiling. In regard to the present condition of the crops the following summary, as gathered from various sources, may be regarded as a fair one:—There is an enormous breadth of small grain planted, and had there been no drawback would have produced an unparalleled crop, so much so, that should it be damaged to the extent of over one half we shall still secure a good average crop. The wheat crop in Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota is in excellent condition, and in extent beyond precedent. The winter wheat in Southern Illinois has been mainly cut, and is of an excellent quality, and although the rain has retarded the stacking there is no cause for alarm. Central Illinois, especially along the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railways, has suffered the most, the rain having fallen in those sections in torrents and deluged the country to such an extent that the use of reaping machines is entirely out of the question. The farmers in that section have a tough time of it, wading to their knees in mud trying to save what they can with the grain cradles. The cry that comes from that section should not lead any one to infer that such a state of things is general. In Northern Illinois the grain looks very well and promises a good yield. In regard to corn, under the most favorable circumstances, it can scarcely be expected to yield more than two-thirds the average crop. But there will be an immense yield of oats.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1869.

Enforcement of the Neutrality Laws—Cuban Officials Satisfied with the President's Instructions.

The instructions issued yesterday by the President to the United States authorities at New York concerning a strict enforcement of the neutrality laws was not unexpected. The Cuban Envoy here, Mr. Lemus, and those of the Cuban Junta who are with him, had intimations of it several days ago. It is thought that the pressure brought to bear by the Spanish Minister, and his frequent complaints of the fitting out and escape of expeditions hostile to the Spanish interest in Cuba, was the immediate cause of the issue of the new orders. No great importance is attached to the action of the President, however, beyond the fact that it puts the military and naval power of the government at the command of the civil authorities as a *posse comitatus* to enforce the neutrality laws. The United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal at New York were expected to look after any infringement of the neutrality laws before their attention was directed to the matter by the President. If they found themselves unable to enforce the law it was their business to call upon the government for aid, which would of course have been granted. There is nothing really new or alarming, therefore, in the turn affairs have taken. The New York officials are simply cautioned to be more careful and to keep a stricter watch. The Cubans are neither discouraged nor demoralized by this order. By a little shrewd management they can get nearly all they want from the United States without fitting out expeditions of a warlike character. They are not so much in need of men as they are of arms, ammunition, war vessels and military and naval stores. These can be purchased and shipped from the United States without any breach of the neutrality laws. According to the rulings of the Navy and War Departments any person can purchase arms or ships from the United States and no questions asked. This gives a chance to Cuba as well as to Spain. Mr. Lemus says the Cubans can get along without men being shipped from the United States if they can only get arms and ammunition. It will be seen, therefore, that there is nothing calculated to do great injury to the Cuban cause by the President's order—at least the Cubans themselves so think, and it is fair to suppose they know best.

Cuban Estates Confiscated.

Information has been received here that the estates of D. Dominique Aldama and his son, Miguel Aldama, of Cuba, have been seized by the Spanish authorities. The elder Aldama is a native of Spain, who has espoused the Cuban cause. He is said to be a man of great wealth.

Further Decrease of the Public Debt.

From the present indications at the Treasury Department it is believed that the next public statement will show another large reduction of the indebtedness, though not near so large as was exhibited on the 1st of the present month. The receipts from customs and internal revenue are considered good for the dull season. Estimating the receipts and expenses of government for the remainder of July on the basis of what they have been to the present date, the debt statement on the 1st of August will show a reduction of upward of $5,000,000.

Disposal of Bonds Purchased by the Government.

Under the law as it now stands the Secretary of the Treasury is not allowed to place over $26,000,000 per annum in the sinking fund. This calls for a purchase of about two and one-third million bonds each month. Since Mr. Boutwell's advent in the Treasury he has fully complied with this requirement of the law. The bonds which he is now purchasing are therefore laid aside to await the action of Congress. It is probable that the Secretary in his report will recommend that the surplus bonds be added to the sinking fund also, to cover the years since the sinking fund was created when no bonds were purchased. This dates back seven years, and would require $182,000,000, which is more than the Secretary will be able to purchase between this and December.

The Yerger Case—Application for Habeas Corpus Suspended.

Owing to the importance of the questions involved in the Yerger case the Attorney General has entered into a written stipulation with Messrs. Phillips and Carlisle for the purpose of initiating proceedings by which these questions will be brought before the Supreme Court in October next for consideration and adjudication. In the meantime the application to the Chief Justice is suspended without prejudice to the petitioners. The District Attorney in Mississippi is directed to facilitate any proceeding necessary for the presentation of the case to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General is authorized by the President to say that no sentence of the military commission will be carried into effect, save that which may be necessary to the safe custody of the prisoners. This agreement meets with the approbation of Chief Justice Chase.

Mail Robberies in New Mexico by the Indians.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General has received advices from Mr. M. B. Duffield, Special Mail Agent of the Post Office Department, dated La Mesilla, New Mexico, July 2, in which he states when he arrived there he found the citizens much excited in regard to the depredations committed by Apache Indians, who have just captured the two last mails between that place and Tucson, Arizona, it being the third mail captured by them within eight days. They killed two drivers and wounded the third. They have killed many men on this route within the last year and have taken many mails. From La Mesilla to Tucson, a distance of 300 miles, there is not one mile that is safe to travel on account of the Apaches, nor has it been since the organization of Arizona Territory. This section of the country, it is stated, is the worst for Indian outrages, and the fewest number of Indians commit the most depredations. A subsequent despatch gives the names of the drivers killed as Estivan and Reyes, and states that the mails are badly torn up and scattered around, and the mail bags are gone.

The Philadelphia Mint.

The mechanical operations in the chief coiner's department of the United States Mint in Philadelphia will be suspended for three or four weeks, commencing with to-morrow, for the purpose of having an entire new set of boilers placed in the institution. During the temporary suspension of operations in the mechanical department of the Mint the receiving and paying departments will continue open for the public convenience.

Indian Commission Escorts.

General Sherman directs the commanding generals of the military departments on the frontier to furnish such military protection and escort as may be necessary to the members of the Commission upon Indian Affairs in their tour of inspection of the Indian tribes upon the reservations about to be made by the sub-committees of the said commission.

Consul to Santiago de Cuba.

Richard P. Dehart, of Indiana, has been appointed United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

German Concert in the White House.

The Executive Mansion is nearly deserted; only one clerk is now employed in the President's offices. The ante-room is vacated by the official gentlemen usually in attendance, and in the President's absence their functions are necessarily suspended. There were numerous visitors to-day, however, to see the premises, among them a German society just returned from the Saengerfest, who gave in the East Room to the few listeners a brief concert in chorus, including several of the loudest and most enthusiastic songs of Fatherland.

Another Raid on Pennsylvania Distillers.

The revenue officers of Philadelphia, with the aid of the marines, have been making another raid on illicit distilleries in the Richmond district, this time completely cleaning them out. No particulars are given.

Capture of Illicit Whiskey in Tennessee.

Information has been received at the Revenue Bureau from Tennessee of the capture of an ox wagon in the mountains of Rock county loaded with whiskey from some illicit distillery in Georgia. The owner of the team was selling whiskey from the wagon to all who wanted to buy. When the revenue officers overhauled this perambulating whiskey mill the proprietor abandoned his team and took to the woods. His name is Allen. The team consisted of two pair of oxen. It was taken possession of, but was subsequently recaptured from the officers and the oxen scattered through the woods. The whiskey in the wagon was poured out on the ground and the wagon abandoned.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States—Secretary Fish to the French and English Ministers—The Official Enclosures—The Senate Bill and Legislative Caution.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1869.

The French and British Legations have respectively forwarded to the parties directly interested the letter of the Secretary of State relative to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries, and particularly in relation to the landing of the French cable. A copy of the same letter will in a few days be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts, as a terminus of it is proposed to be secured in that State. Copies of the bill which passed the Senate, but failed to be acted upon in the House for want of time, are enclosed to the several parties above mentioned, as the basis of action on the part of the government of the United States, and as showing the opinion of Congress on that subject. This bill, as reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, provides that whenever communication shall hereafter be established between the United States and any foreign country by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables laid in any part thereof, in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands with the jurisdiction of the United States, the same shall be subject to the following conditions, stipulations and reservations, to wit:—

First.—The government of the United States shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of any such line or cable and the lines or cables connected therewith that may by law, agreement or otherwise be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign government whatever.

Second.—The United States government shall at all times be entitled to the use of any such line or cable and the lines or cables connected therewith by a telegraphic operator of its own selection to transmit any messages to and from its military, naval, diplomatic and consular agents; and such messages shall be entitled to take precedence of all other messages.

Third.—The rates to be paid for the transmission of any such message or messages, when not otherwise fixed by agreement, shall be established by the Postmaster General of the United States.

Fourth.—The lines of any such lines or cables shall be kept open to the public for the transmission for daily publication of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages, despatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, except as hereinbefore provided.

Fifth.—It shall at all times be within the power of Congress to determine the rates to be charged for the transmission of messages and communications over any such line or cable, and to fix and establish such rules and regulations in relation thereto as it may judge necessary.

Sixth.—Before extending or establishing any such line or cable in or over any waters, reefs, islands, shore and land within the jurisdiction of the United States, a written acceptance of the terms and conditions imposed by this act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the company, corporation or party proposing to establish telegraphic communication.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, subject to the foregoing conditions, stipulations and reservations, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables between the United States and foreign countries in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores, and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, subject, however, to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction over the same; provided that the privilege conferred by this act shall not be enjoyed by any company or persons whose line or cable, by its connections or otherwise, terminates or extends to any foreign country in and by which similar privileges are not conferred upon companies incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State in this Union.

MAINE.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in Portland.

PORTLAND, July 16, 1869.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday was engaged in discussing various topics. Resolutions were offered and referred relating to decorating soldiers' graves on Sunday, defining the qualification of the delegates to the next convention and with reference to the temperance question. A special committee of three was raised to whom all resolutions are referred without reading. Morning and evening meetings are being held in the churches, and also out of doors. General Howard is present and taking an active part.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Annual Meeting of the Editors and Printers' Association—The Fraternity Enjoying Themselves.

PLYMOUTH, July 16, 1869.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Publishers, Editors and Printers' Association, held at the Pemigewasset House last night, was fully attended, representatives being present from all parts of the State. The usual business was transacted and officers elected for the ensuing year. John M. Hill was re-elected President. At the close of the business the members, with their ladies and invited guests from other States, met in the parlor, and in a brief speech the President introduced the orator of the evening, Rev. T. M. Miller, of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, who delivered an address on "Printers and Printing in New Hampshire." This was followed by a poem by George Minden, of the Lowell *Courier*, the subject of which was the "Trials, Troubles and Joys of Editorial Life." At the conclusion of the literary exercises music was provided by Messrs. Morse and French, and a social hop was indulged in. This morning the party will proceed to the lake for an excursion on the steamer Lady of the Lake and dinner at Centre Harbor.

Arrival of the Editorial Excursionists at Centre Harbor.

CENTRE HARBOR July 16, 1869.

The New Hampshire Printers' Association arrived at Centre Harbor at eleven o'clock, with their guests from Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, numbering 125 persons, and accompanied by Thompson's cornet band, from Ashland. The party dined at the Senter House, by invitation of Colonel Huntress, and will leave for their homes at one o'clock on the steamer Lady of the Lake.

The Association will meet at Portsmouth, at the Rockaway Ocean House, and at the Isle of Shoals next year.

NEW YORK.

The Trouble at Pleasant Valley—Laborers Arming to Resist the Authorities—Military Prepared to March to the Scene of Disturbance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 16, 1869.

Intelligence from Pleasant Valley has been received up to eleven o'clock this evening. The laborers are armed with clubs and pick handles, and are lying around on stoops and along the road and in the fields. Squire McCord addressed them to-night, urging them to keep the peace, but his remarks were received with groans and yells.

One company of thirty men is now under arms at the Valley, and another company will leave here at six o'clock to-morrow morning. A barn in which is located the property wanted by the Sheriff contains two kegs of powder placed there by the laborers, who have laid trains of powder from it. The people of the village are terrified, and fear bloody scenes to-morrow. As yet the laborers have molested no one. They are well organized.

Arrest of a Child Murderess—Organization of a Vigilance Committee in Waterford—Recovery of Stolen Property.

ALBANY, July 16, 1869.

Mrs. Eli Haverly was to-day arrested under a verdict of a coroner's jury, charging her with the murder of her daughter's illegitimate infant.

Owing to the frequent burglaries and the firing of buildings in Waterford, the citizens there are making movements toward the organization of a vigilance committee, and a meeting for that purpose was held last evening.

The chime altar bells and other property stolen from the Catholic church at Cohoes a week ago were found yesterday at the bottom of the Mohawk river.

The residence of William Haynes, a farmer in Brunswick, Rensselaer county, was robbed Wednesday night by burglars of $800 in government bonds and $200 in greenbacks.

Arrival of the Governor of Virginia at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, July 16, 1869.

Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, arrived in Binghamton last evening, and was serenaded by the Forty-fourth regiment band and a large body of citizens. The Mayor, Common Council and firemen participated. Judge Ransom Balcom made the speech of welcome, and Governor Walker, in his response, spoke of the greeting he had received from his old friends as more flattering to him than any success he had achieved. He claimed that his election in Virginia was a triumph of the policy of General Grant and of the reconstruction measures of Congress over carpet-baggers, who had no interest in the State. The demonstration was in no sense political. It is probable the Governor will remain here for several days.

THE HEATED TERM.

A Sweltering Day—The Weather Record—Cases of Sunstroke.

It was warm in the city and hereabouts yesterday. That is a cool way to say it. Warm! Whew! It was as hot as—well, the famous exclamation attributed to Beecher would convey but a faint idea of the heat of yesterday. The heat poured down from above, and, after thoroughly warming the flagging and pavement, beat up again. Pongee umbrellas were of little use. They kept the head shaded from the rays of the sun, but they could not save the body from the reflected heat. There was, to be sure, a slight breeze, but it served only to waft the heat reflected from the pavements and brick and mortar piles into the faces of the unfortunate pedestrians. It guided the warmth in under unbuttoned waistcoats and shirt fronts, and laid it as close to the body as if it were a healing bandage. Those who were obliged to walk sought the shady sides of the thoroughfares. People in cars and stages tipped the vehicles by crowding to the side on which the sun did not shine; hats, fans, kerchiefs, papers, books, anything and everything that could be used were kept in almost perpetual motion to agitate the atmosphere and create a counter current. All in vain. The heat was "boss" yesterday, and ruled supreme. Some of the Americus Club folks had an idea of staking off a portion of the pavement near the Comptroller's office and prepare a clam bake. The paving stones were declared to be almost well enough heated. A German baker on the east side, preparing some of the peculiar commodity known as "zweibak," baked it only once, and then set the slices out on a stand in the sunshine, saying, "Dat's goot, dat is. Now, den, I mek my fyer owit, und den dat zoon he mek hote nuff dot he bek my zweibak. Wot is de matter of dot, umph?" In the City Hall Park the slim shade of the trees was sought by many for breathing spells. But there was one cool place in the city, and that was the new Court House. It should be cool, as through it there are so many heavy drafts, and the men who are seen thereabouts are the "coolest" specimens of humanity.

At three o'clock in the morning the thermometer stood at eighty and from that time up to four o'clock it gradually rose until it reached ninety-five in the shade. How weary mortals sighed for relief. Horses dragged slowly along, panting and bobbing as if ready to drop. Furnishing stores were besieged by persons desiring to purchase handkerchiefs to wipe the perspiration from the faces. Linen collars wilted, paper ones melted. Butter could be sold by the quart. Barkeepers were called on for cobblers, juleps, smashes or any other concoctions that could be imagined to refrigerate or refresh never so little. The barkeepers lazily and languidly mixed the viands, and the customers by summoning their strength succeeded in lifting the cooling beverages to their lips, but many, too much oppressed to do that much, would steady themselves by the counter, face the tempting fluid filled with chilling crystals, and then fall forward so dexterously as to catch in their mouths the tubes of straw which the accommodating barkeepers had placed for them.

Shortly before six o'clock the clouds hastily gathered, and wilted humanity looked upon the coming storm as a relief, no matter how fierce the storm might be. They had reckoned without their host; for suddenly there came a fierce, snapping clap of thunder, and immediately the rain came down in a perfect sheet. Storekeepers and tenders, clerks and many mechanics were on their way home from business at the time, and when the flood came down such a helter-skelter rush for shelter was made as to those indoors was amusing in the extreme. Those who were fortunate enough to possess umbrellas were surrounded by dripping mortals, and were held by the arms or around the body by individuals who managed to get their heads under cover and then imagined that they were entirely sheltered. Crowds huddled under the awnings and in doorways, blessing the rain for cooling the atmosphere, if even for a short time, and in almost the same breath lamenting their luck in being obliged to have "too much of a good thing" all at once. The storm abated somewhat, as is but natural, and the crowds went on their way, each one on meeting with a friend asking, "Is this warm enough for you?"

THERMOMETRICAL RECORD.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building. It will be seen that the average temperature on the 16th of July last year was about three degrees above that of yesterday:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	84	80	3 P. M.	92	95
6 A. M.	86	78	6 P. M.	87	84
9 A. M.	88	83	9 P. M.	82	80
12 M.	92	90	12 P. M.	81	80

Average temperature yesterday 83¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 86½

CASES OF SUNSTROKE.

John Williamson, living in Williamsburg; Mrs. William H. Clyde, of New Orleans, and Daniel McCarthy, of 120th street, between Second and Third avenues, were prostrated yesterday with sunstroke. The latter was taken home, Williamson and Mrs. Clyde to Bellevue Hospital. John Reagan was prostrated by sunstroke while at walk in the new Central avenue, Yonkers.

The Damage by the Storm in Brooklyn.

A severe storm of wind and rain occurred in Brooklyn last night at about six o'clock, which resulted in considerable destruction of property. A small frame house in Greene avenue, near Stuyvesant, occupied by Mr. Gantereau, his wife and three children, was raised from its foundations and dashed to pieces. Mrs. Gantereau feeling the house tremble went to the bed where her youngest child was asleep, and, hastily taking it up, ran out, calling her other two children to follow, which they did. No sooner had they reached the street than the house was overturned. A two story French roof house in Stuyvesant avenue, near Putnam, which had just been finished, but was unoccupied, was lifted six feet from its foundations and blown over. It was completely destroyed. Loss about $6,000. The chimney of a house in Greene avenue, near Stuyvesant, occupied by Mr. B. P. Middleton, was blown over, and in falling it crushed in the roof of the extension and broke through the gable end. Damage $300. Four houses on Stuyvesant avenue, near Gates, the property of Sergeant Hall, of the Forty-ninth precinct, were unroofed. On one of these houses was a tin roof, which was blown over a stable and landed at a distance of 200 feet. Loss $400. Fortunately no lives were lost and no one received any bodily harm.

Brig Abby Larabee Capsized in Long Island Sound—Two Men Lost.

PORTCHESTER, July 16.—About four o'clock this afternoon, during the gale, the brig Abby Larabee, Captain Hiram Carlisle, capsized off Captain's Island light, Long Island Sound, and the captain's wife and child and two seamen were drowned. The brig was bound from Bangor, N. Y., via Norwalk, Conn., where she had discharged her cargo this morning. The name of the cook drowned was Brown, of Isleboro, L. I. The name of the other man was unknown. Two seamen and the captain were saved by members of the American Club of Rocky Neck, in the steamer Nelly White and the tug Game Cock. The Larabee is 168 tons, new tonnage; was valued at $16,000, and owned in Bangor, Me. She was insured in the Meschauts Company at Bangor for $2,500. The captain lost $500 in money and $500 in personal property. The vessel lies bottom up, two miles southeast of Captain's Light, in a dangerous position to vessels tacking. The gale was one of the severest ever experienced here. One house in East Port Chester was blown to pieces, many trees were uprooted, and much damage was done to the fruit and grain crops.

The Weather Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To-day the weather has been the warmest of the season, the thermometer in the shade ranging from 88 at nine in the morning to 96 at two in the afternoon and 101 at four in the afternoon. Several case of sunstroke of man and horse are reported, but none fatal.

CATSKILL, July 16.—The thermometer indicated 77 degrees at three o'clock in the afternoon.

NORWICH, Conn., July 16.—The thermometer indicated 97 in the shade to day, and there were three cases of sunstroke.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds closed quiet at 82⅞. Stocks—Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 93.

PARIS BOURSE—PARIS, July 16—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 70f. 80c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, July 16—Evening.—United States five-twenties firmer and higher; 87⅜ a 87⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 16—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 13¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, July 16—Evening.—Cotton closed a shade easier, but not quotably lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Wheat, 9s. 2d. a 9s. 8d. per central for No. 2 red Western.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Provisions closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Tallow, 45s. 3d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 16—4:30 P. M.—Naval stores are quiet. Sperm oil, £91 per ton; sugar, 39s. 7d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot; 28s. 3d. for do., afloat; petroleum, 1s. 6¼d. per gallon; Calcutta linseed, 61s. 9d. a 62s.; spirits of turpentine, 27s. per cwt.

TROTTING AT THE BUFFALO DRIVING PARK.

BUFFALO, July 16, 1869.

The two mile dash at the Driving Park to-day for $1,000 in gold, between the Canadian horses Rattlesnake and Lady Blanche, was won by Rattlesnake in 5:30.

On Tuesday next Volunteer, Bloomer, German Girl and Belle will trot for a $1,000 purse.

TEXAS.

Great Flood in the Guadaloupe Valley—Mills, Factories and Bridges Carried Away.

GALVESTON, July 16, 1869.

Advices from San Antonio report that the Guadaloupe river is higher than ever known before. The entire valley is overflowed. Nine-tenths of the crop of Gonzales county is destroyed. The Comal rived rose to the third story of a cotton factory at New Braunfels and destroyed all the material and machinery. Every flouring mill, woollen factory and bridge on the Comal river is swept away. No lives were lost at Bastrop or Webberville. The Colorado is going down. The Brazos is still rising slowly.

OHIO.

Fire in Cleveland—Oil Train Burned.

CLEVELAND, July 16, 1869.

A fire last night at the depot of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in this city destroyed twenty or thirty cars loaded with crude oil and coal oil, said to belong to Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, Clark, Payne & Co., Critchley, Fawcett & Co., for Eastern parties. The total loss is between $50,000 and $60,000; little insurance, if any. The railroad loss is heavy. The cause of the fire was probably from a lamp in the hands of the train inspector.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Mexico and other Points. It also contains the Current News of the Week, the Fashions, Amusements, Facetiæ, Foreign, Scientific, Artistic, Sporting, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Washington News, Obituary Notices, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget, Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died.

CAREY.—In this city, on Friday, July 16, JOHN M. M., infant son of Michael Carey (lately deceased) and Annie Carey, aged 5 months.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Dr. William Walsh, 41 Greenwich avenue, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

[*For other Deaths see Third Page.*]

Another Victory Ahead.—The Harvard Crew departed for Europe. They go to achieve another victory over the British. The great and memorable triumph over England, we may suggest, was also a pacific one. It was effected—and we may well say that it was effected not only over England, but over the whole world—by KNOX, the Hatter. His Summer Styles, now to be had at No. 212 Broadway, are of course calculated to maintain his long acknowledged supremacy over hatters of all nationalities.

A Fine Complexion.—A Beautiful and Velvet-like skin, free from all blemishes, can be produced by BURNETT'S KALLISTON, which, unlike other cosmetics, produces a healthy action of the capillaries. For chafing of infants, musquito bites, sunburn or roughness of the skin it has no equal. For sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, and by all druggists.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Cocoaine, the most perfect and the best preparation in the world for harsh and dry hair, irritation of the scalp, ba