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The Intelligencer.

Mr. O. G. SCHOFIELD, of the Parkersburg, N. J., has been appointed gauger of this revenue district. As his principal business will be the gauging of whisky, the appointment seems to be a peculiarly happy one.

Some Personal Opinions of the Cincinnati Nominations.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS OF THEM. The Cincinnati nominations continue to be the absorbing topic of conversation everywhere, and every indication of public sentiment from any country is eagerly sought for. A gentleman who conversed with me in good spirits, of Mr. Greeley's nomination he said that the Democrats could not endorse him, and if they attempted it they could not hold their party, and it would make his election safe. He thought that they would look a comical sight if they nominated a man who would be despised by the men who got up the Convention, and would not be able to affect the result in any State. He said he read the New York World daily, and thought it was the best index of Democratic opinion.

OTHER OPINIONS.

On the other hand, Frank Blair arrived to-day, and says he has assurances from Messrs. Pendleton and Hendricks that they will support Greeley, and carry his nomination through the Democratic Convention. Mr. Blair thinks there is no doubt of such an endorsement and election; that Greeley is now a necessity to break the chains that have been riveted upon them. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, says between Greeley and DeWitt, he is for Greeley. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, thinks Greeley could carry that State by a very large majority. Senator Fenton has sent Greeley his congratulations, and predicts his election. Mr. Sumner thinks it is a very powerful combination, but he is not yet ready to say who he shall do. He says the Philadelphia Convention now has it in its power to save the party and nominate a man who will be elected, and he does not think it would be so suicidal an act as to nominate a man who is certain to be defeated. Senator Sherman thinks that he will be elected unless the Democracy accept Greeley.

MR. GREELEY'S LATEST.

An intimate friend of Mr. Greeley, who left New York last night, says Mr. Greeley will not withdraw under any circumstances, unless the Democracy should nominate an offensive man or put up a platform; that he felt sure of New York and several other States if there were three candidates. He will not sever his connection with the Tribune but will sustain the platform on which he was nominated.

Washington Special to Cincinnati Chronicle.

Your correspondent had an interview with Senator Trumbull this afternoon, when the latter said that, while he would have preferred to see a different result at Cincinnati, he would stand by and support the ticket nominated. He believed that Mr. Greeley would be a popular candidate, and that the necessary majority was too late to talk about not supporting Greeley. From conversations with leading Democrats, he believed that the Democratic Convention would endorse the Cincinnati ticket, or would split the party. The Southern Democrats are united in favor of Greeley, and they will insist upon the nomination endorsing the nomination, or will break the party.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—W. J. A. Bell, a farmer living six miles from Bartlett, Tenn., way riding and murdered Monday night while riding home. No clue to the murderer. Bell's body was found near his house partly eaten by hogs.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 7:30 P. M.



BY TELEGRAPH. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer. (By the Western Union Line. Office North-west cor. of Main and Monroe sts.)

42d CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, May 7. HOUSE.

Mr. DAVES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill limiting to one per cent. the expense of the issue and renewal of the loans of legal tender notes of fractional currency. Passed.

Mr. NEALE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend the privilege of receiving goods in bond from the port of importation to the ports of Nashville, Tennessee, and San Diego, California. Passed.

Mr. McCRARY, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Texas contested election case of Giddings against Clark that the sitting member is not entitled to a seat and that Giddings, the contestant, is.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill for the rebate of tax on whisky destroyed by fire or other causes, while in bonded warehouses, with amendments, except in cases where the tax has been actually paid. Passed.

Mr. NEALE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the erection of a bridge across the river at Booneville, Missouri. Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. The amendment in reference to claims for cotton seized by the government after the close of the war, requiring proof of the loyalty of claimants, came up and gave rise to a long discussion. The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence, and reported a substitute for it.

Mr. GARRFIELD added that the Committee on Appropriations had adopted the very language of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee on the same subject. The argument against the Senate amendment was that cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865 and to which alone it applied, was seized in violation of the law and in defiance of the orders of the War Department forbidding the seizure of cotton after that date. Finally the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations for the Senate amendment, was adopted by the yeas and nays as follows: That the Secretary of the Treasury, be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay to lawful owners of the said cotton the amount of all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865 by agents of the government, the net proceeds without interest, of all sales of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury of the United States, provided that the receipt thereof be taken and received in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for or account of seizure of said cotton, and a sufficient sum for such payment is hereby appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the ascertainment of all necessary facts for the execution thereof. This ended the amendments of deficiency.

The House then took up and disposed of the question with reference to the Indian appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. COX, the President was called upon to furnish any correspondence during the last and present administrations on the subject of an extradition treaty with Belgium.

Mr. HAZLETON, of New Jersey, made a report in the Senate on the case of the Union Pacific Company, with reference to the case of Mr. WALLACE, the sitting member, was entitled to the seat. The House then went into Committee on the tariff and tax bill.

Mr. DAVES moved to strike out the lines taking tea and coffee. The amendment was taken up, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. The CHAIRMAN ruled that Mr. KELLEY's motion preceded that of the other and must be voted on without debate; that if the enacting clause were struck out the committee would thereupon rise and report that fact to the House.

The question was taken by tellers on Mr. KELLEY's motion and it was agreed by yeas 95 to 75. The committee thereupon, through the CHAIRMAN, reported its action in striking out the enacting clause. Mr. KELLEY moved that the House concur in the action of the Committee of the Whole, and that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report it back forthwith, amended by reducing the duties sixty per cent of the existing rates. The vote on recommitment was—yeas, 117; nays, 76.

Mr. KELLEY was proceeding to say that after the vote on the Adams amendment that he thought some of the members had voted under misapprehension and he was interrupted by calls to order, and Mr. GARRFIELD called out that there was no misapprehension but that the back of the coalition was broken.

SPEECH OF GRATZ BROWN. He Responds to a Serenade at Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 7.—The following is Gov. Brown's speech delivered to-night in response to a serenade:

Fellow-Citizens, Friends and Neighbors: Many thanks to you for this kind greeting and congratulation, which I know to be sincere and not merely formal, because of the multiplied evidences of good will in the past. The result of the Cincinnati Convention has not been exactly such as your partiality would have dictated. I am well aware, and yet we must frankly admit that our Missouri is concerned, the compliment to our State in the selection of Senator Carl Schurz to preside over the largest and ablest political Convention that ever assembled in America, and second in order of nomination by so flattering unanimity for the second office in the government to one of your citizens, in my own humble person, leaves me no excuse for quarrelling or discontent on that score. The first and most imperative object to be obtained in success, in order to rescue the administration of the national affairs from utter wreck—an object which many minor considerations must necessarily yield, and in that light my deliberate judgment is that the action made for the head of your ticket is the wisest that could have been taken. You will not expect from me any extended speech this evening, for that I should enter at large upon that argument which will be set forth during the campaign to convince the people that such is the fact, not only in the interest of success, but equally in that of honesty and honor. This, I understand, is designated as a personal endorsement, such being the case, I refer very briefly to some personal matters. Before going into action it is usual to clear away all underbrush, so as to leave no cover for concealed enemies. It is not very hard to work, and yet it may be none the less a quarter of a century, I have been a citizen of the State constantly, and acrimoniously involved in all those political contests which by some strange destiny have ever given shape and character to the advent of national politics controlling the government. During the fierce heats of partisan bitterness I should be assailed in all ways, and by all means, in purpose, in method, in reputation, was not to be wondered at. With the frankness of our western life, when the contests were ended, calumnies were also buried. Thus it has fallen out that with so many tokens of unchanged confidence and regard, I have been in this hour, that I have a preference and honor which have not been sustained by any blot, and a place in the affection of this people that could not have come to me had any of those vile slanders been true. And now as it will devolve upon me again to go forth into bitter conflict with a more envenomed tongue than I have ever known, I can only say that my friends and neighbors who know so well the conduct of my daily life, and can testify whether it consists of purity, virtue and self-respect to the people of Missouri, who have with ever increasing confidence honored me so highly and so often I shall leave the most of my good name against any man that may be named. It is not to another point I see already the press of opposition are seizing upon some of the incidents of the late Convention distorting their significance and seeking to sow the seeds of jealousy and mistrust between those who have been co-workers thus far in the course of liberalism.

The attempt has been made to place the name of our own Senator, Carl Schurz, in an attitude of humiliation and defiance, and to imply that as between him and myself there has been some bad faith. I know this is delicate ground to travel over, yet I feel it due to him that justice should be done, and by no one can that be done so fully as by myself. I have, therefore, to state to you, that we are our mutual friends, that such reports are utterly without foundation. As to the policies and platforms there has been perfect accord, and holding the conspicuous position which his genius and energy assigned him—earnest, first of all, in the success of the Convention, he did not feel at liberty to make any private arrangement of any candidate, and least of all, one from his own State. I appreciated and concurred in the elevation of the sentiment which dictated this course, and have to say that in all his bearing so far as I know it was mainly unimpaired. What he contributed to the inauguration of the present administration, of the independence, thought of the Republican party of the world, and in the hour of such achievement there can be no fall. To those who know so well that when he enters upon his bugle horn is worth a thousand words, I would like to see the effect of his eloquent pleading, I am glad to be able to give his assurance that from now till November he will be found in front of the fight upholding the nation and the choice of the Convention. Although, not intending to enter upon any general discussion, yet there is one matter of sufficient interest to us at home to demand my personal reflection. It was thought by many that the question of revenue reform would be shaped into some practical form as a part of the platform, and surprise has been felt at its omission. But I am sure that it is doubtless that the action of the Convention in referring this industrial topic to the people in the Congressional districts, pledging the Executive to respect that will, was the necessary and logical consequence of an opposition to the centralizing tendency of the general government. It is, therefore, far matters that should be decided by the people, and it is thus, I think, that the people can best indicate the reforms they desire and as entitled to have carried out. National parties are in large measure types of federal authority to the territories. Thus, in the expression of the tariff or any of those inter-domestic policies, it is sure to be at the expense of all true industrial interests. A determination would be thus imposed in advance upon the people, would be adapted to party exigencies, and would not come freely forth as the well-canvassed sentiment of the nation. It was deemed wisest, therefore, to get rid of such centralization in matters and make a reference of these matters to the people, and to give them the localities for such expression, and with such a course those surely of all others who believed most heartily in the necessities of revenue reform, and its ability to commend itself to the confidence of our citizens, will have the least reason to find fault. It is local choice we demand as to all matters of local concern, and national expression as to all matters of national concern, unfinanced and uncontroverted either by federal authority or its partisan advocates. Friends and fellow citizens, I cannot conclude without urging you again, as I have often done in the past, to go up and doing if you value your liberties. They are threatened more seriously than many of you realize, by a military ascendancy laying its lines for the control of popular elections; by corrupt practices which have been practiced by the person of the distinguished candidate for the Presidency named at Cincinnati, a guarantee of reconciliation and a reformed administration. No man has ever done that which Horace Greeley was not an honest man. He may not be what some would have him be, but he is a gentleman of elegant manners and finished personal, and he may be added to what are considered by them as low and common pursuits, such as farming, stock raising, looking after the indigent, gathering supplies for the starving abroad, and illustrating in all times philanthropy at home; but I tell you my friends, that old white hair of his, covered in merit by the softest heart in America, let me add moreover, and be pardoned for saying that, the matter of executive ability, I believe that the man also has served out a long life in the conduct of a great leading journal requiring administrative talent of the highest order, and giving body and form to public opinion upon the most intricate questions that have been considered by any man in our country, the position to which he is so soon to be elevated, and by any other man who may be selected from the camp of the Congress. Renewing my thanks to you, my friends, and pledging myself again not to be unfaithful to this new mark of confidence which has been conferred upon me, I must close this hurried response.

Cleveland Army Reunion.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—The fourth annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, began in this city to-day. The weather was fine and the attendance large, including several prominent Generals. Flags were displayed in honor of the occasion, and half past three this morning the members of the Society formed in column, with Gen. Hooker, Barnside, Meade and others in carriages, headed by a band of music, and marched to Case Hall, Gen. Hooker, President of the Society, occupied the chair. After prayer by Chaplain Wm. Barnshaw, the veterans of the late war, and a banquet on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland, Gen. Hooker, President of the Society, then delivered the regular annual oration. It was bold and eloquent and elicited frequent and enthusiastic applause.

General Phil Sheridan arrived during the progress of the address, and his entrance into the hall, came in to pass in a general outburst of applause. At the conclusion of the oration General Hooker introduced Edmund O. Steadman, who recited a poem written for the occasion, entitled "Gettysburg," which was well received.

After the poem General Burnside made a speech. Messrs. Custer, Fairchild, Robinson, Sharp, Devine and Keifer were called upon and responded in brief remarks. General Hooker read a letter from President Grant, in which he regrets being unable to attend the reunion, owing to official business. The reading of the letter was received with great applause. The National Committee asked for further time to prepare their report, which was granted.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: A. Burnside, President; Gen. G. H. Sharp, Recording Secretary; Gen. William C. Sherman, Corresponding Secretary; Gen. Henry E. Davis, Jr., Secretary; and Gen. John C. Caldwell, Treasurer. Resolutions were adopted by the society urging Congress to take speedy and favorable action on the amendment to the act relative to national cemeteries, so that volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war may have the privilege of being buried by the side of their comrades in arms.

The next meeting of the society will be held at New Haven, Connecticut, in May, 1873. To-night Amos Stine, Jr., will entertain the guests of the city at his residence on Euclid avenue. To-morrow a meeting of the Society of the Sixth and Ninth Cavalry will be held at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held. The occasion will close with a grand banquet at the Central Hotel, in the evening.

The Murder of the Havana Students.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A Havana letter of April 24th says: Don Alvarez Dela Campa, father of one of the young students brutally massacred by the volunteers last November, has written an address to the King of Spain, which he sent to Madrid by Gen. Pattana, in which he demanded justice for the murder of his child. Of this address he had caused several thousand copies to be printed for circulation, both in Spain and Cuba. The leader of the butchery is denouncing the result of the address. It is determined if possible to suppress it. They know that General Pattana has taken, with the address to the King, a number of documents clearly proving the facts stated by Don Dela Campa. Among these documents is a letter addressed by the Governor of Havana, Lopez Roberts, to Dela Campa after the arrest of the latter's son, in which it is said the convincing proof of the venal purpose which instigated the Governor to make the arrests. The leaders of the volunteers were determined to force Dela Campa, either by entreaties or threats, to telegraph General Pattana instructions not to present the address. General Pattana had only left for Spain on the last steamer, and counter orders from Dela Campa, would reach him on his arrival at Cadiz. Threats of instant death, failed to frighten Dela Campa into signing the telegram already written, and the latter sought the protection of the government, and hastened to the acting Captain General, and to the Governor of Havana. The latter advised him to leave the island, because he assured him he could not for want of means, guarantee him either his life or property. Upon this advice Dela Campa acted, taking the steamer Germania for Europe.

Pennsylvania Labor Convention.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 7.—The State Labor Convention organized to-day. Richard Williams was elected temporary chairman. Fifty delegates were present. After the Committee on Permanent Organization and Reform were appointed, the Convention took a recess. A great pressure is being made for candidates who can be endorsed by the coming Democratic State Convention.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Eliza Colwell, the woman who said she lived in Colwell's yard in the Twentieth precinct yesterday apparently drugged and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

For the past three days the whole force of the United States Deputy Marshals have been sent to New York, a rich merchant, who, it is alleged, is guilty of extensive frauds on the government in the earlier part of 1869. A warrant for his arrest was granted by Commissioner Osborne on complaint made by one of the supervisors, I. Deitcher, an assessor for the city. It was thought he would secretly pass Europe on Saturday. His family took passage in the steamer Batavia. His name appears on the passenger list, but he could not be found on board when the vessel sailed. It is believed he took alarm, and to evade arrest has escaped from the country some other way.

Seism has divided the Mormon Church in Williamsburg, New York, of two hundred members, seventeen have declared against polygamy and have started a church in the Missionary Temple. They have chosen their elders and priests, and are determined to wage a crusade against the others who maintain the doctrine of polygamy and advocate immigration to Utah.

Wm. Franklin, a prominent dentist, and for the past eight or ten years a member of the Seventh regiment, changed his military early yesterday morning at his residence, No. 345 Sixth avenue. The cause is business troubles. In the suit of Mrs. Juliet Remwick against her husband for divorce on the ground of adultery, the latter pleaded insanity at the time of the commission of the act. The referee reports in favor of granting the application. It was rumored yesterday that Attorney Gen. Barlow was exceedingly active in endeavoring to bring Mayor Hall to trial on a former indictment, the trial upon which was interrupted by the death of a juror, so as well as others which he expects to be found by the new grand jury sworn in yesterday.

Persuant to notification given last week the Brooklyn carpenters struck yesterday for the eight-hour system. A number of bosses conceded to the demand at once. It is believed that all will be compelled to accede to the demands of the workmen. Richard Andrews, a Swedish sailor, yesterday fell from the yard arm of the bark Sarah E. Kingsbury, while off quarantine, and was instantly killed. Russell Sturgis, a prominent merchant of this city, died to-day.

A game of dice ball took place to-day between the Haymakers and Eckfords. The score stood: Haymakers, 17; Eckfords, 11. Most of the principal actors and actresses of this city have volunteered to act in the benefits to be given to the sufferers by the Nihil's fire. Patrick Kelly, who recently gave \$10,000 to answer the charge of having counterfeited money, came to the city to-day, and was again arrested to-day on a similar charge and committed, in default of the same amount of bail that was given in the first case.

In the litigation between Gordon and Jay Gould, in which each party is claiming the right to the bonds of the late Jay Gould, and each defendant in two suits having been brought, came before Judge Brady this morning. Gordon's counsel said that there were three motions, one in the suit by Gordon, for an injunction and receiver of certain stocks and bonds which he claims from Gould; one in a suit by Gould against Gordon, made by Gordon to vacate arrest, and a third, a motion of Gould in another suit, to extract the name of the State Executive Committee having signed a resolution in preparing a complaint. After a long discussion it was agreed that all motions should be heard together on behalf of Jay Gould. Mr. Root read the first of Gould's affidavits, already published, denying positively the accuracy of the statements of Gordon's affidavit as to the transaction between them. The latter had within an hour after the "pays and calls." A number of very voluminous affidavits were read, and after some discussion the court gave Gordon a week to put in his responsive affidavits, when he and Gould are to be present to submit to an examination.

The National Democratic Association met to-night and passed a resolution endorsing Greeley and Brown. During the meeting Mr. Wood stated that Greeley had informed him that he would remain in the field no matter who was nominated at Philadelphia, but his withdrawal is possible should the Democratic National Convention make an independent nomination.

American Temperance Commission.

NEW YORK, May 7.—There was a fair attendance to-day at the anniversary meeting of the Temperance Commission held at Steinway Hall. Aaron M. Powell presided, and made the principal address. In alluding to the Cincinnati Convention he said it was remarkable that there was not a temperance plank in the platform, although the chief man placed upon it was a temperance man, yet in the absence of such a plank was not remarkable perhaps after all when according to report the second man upon the ticket was a wine bibbler.

An address to the country was adopted, in which the State Legislatures are urged to take action in favor of total abstinence and recommending the appointment of a man to office who is not a temperance man. Resolutions were adopted advising clergymen to substitute water for wine in communion service, and to extend the right hand of fellowship only to total abstinence men and women.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, May 7.—The revolutionists broke camp yesterday, near Reynosa, and are returning to Camargo. It is said that large numbers of them have deserted, and the force is in a complete state of demoralization. General Ceballos will disband the national guard to-morrow, as their services are no longer required. Arrivals to-day from the interior report nothing of interest. General Rocha holds Zacacoas. The Corcello forces hold the city and State of San Luis, Potosi. The government is gradually recovering the whole of the country lately under the insurgent control. Nevino's and Quiroga's forces are the only ones of any importance in Northern Mexico. Gen. Cortino has been ordered to report at the City of Mexico to answer for his complicity in cattle stealing. So his border is likely to be rid of this robber thief and bandit.

Greeley and Brown.

STRACON, May 7.—The Syracuse Courier (Democratic) will tomorrow place at the head of its column the names of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, subject to the approval of the Democratic National Convention.

A large sheet containing all the COURIER NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Pursuit of Don Carlos. LONDON, May 7.—A Times special dispatch from Madrid, says Don Carlos has fled towards the French frontier. Marshal Serrano, with his troops, is in pursuit, and expects to overtake him. MADRID, May 7.—Marshal Serrano, has made official reports of his engagements with the forces under Don Carlos in Navarre. The Marshal says, after a series of resistance by the insurgents, his troops succeeded in piercing their line, and finally annihilating the entire force. He now concentrates his troops in Biscaya, was carried against the volunteers of that province, leaving the route toward Addenda. Carbineers, who are acquainted with the country, will pursue the rebel bands who may yet remain in Navarre. Insurgents continue to come in and surrender. Seven hundred and fifty prisoners have been carried against the volunteers. The government forces operating against the insurgents, are continually being reinforced.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 7.—The session of the House of Commons last night was devoted mainly to debate on the Scotch educational bill. A resolution introduced by Mr. Gordon, member for Glasgow and Aberdeen, providing that the scriptures shall form a part of the instruction in the schools, was carried against the government by a vote of 216 to 109. Advice received here by telegraph from Australia state that heavy frosts, which caused a terrible loss of life, had occurred. In Melbourne 400 persons were drowned, and the growing crops have been greatly damaged.

Indiana Municipal Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—The election for Councilmen in this city to-day resulted in the election of 7 Republicans and 2 Democrats—Republican gain of 1. Aggregate Republican majority 1,650; Republican gain over last city election 900. In Crawford county the Republicans elected their Mayor by 136 majority—Republican gain of 56. Council, 5 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

Three Hatters, May 7.—The Republicans carry every Ward in the city. A gain of three Councilmen.

Lafayette, May 7.—The Republicans gain one Councilman.

Muncie, May 7.—The Republicans elect a full ticket by an increased majority.

Franklin, May 7.—The Republicans elected two Councilmen, clerk, treasurer, marshal and assessor. A gain of one Councilman. The Democrats have the mayor and one Councilman.

Covington, May 7.—The Republicans elected the city clerk by 100 majority and all the Councilmen.

Rockville, Ind., May 7.—The entire Republican ticket was elected by a large majority. The Salem Republicans elected four, and the Democrats one Councilman.

Souris Bend, May 7.—Republican majority for Mayor, 534; gain, 133.

Shelbyville, May 7.—Four Republican Councilmen were elected, making the entire municipal government Republican, for the first time.

St. Louis.

Another Bridge Contracted for. St. Louis, May 7.—The St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company have contracted with a Connecticut firm for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Louis, to be completed in two years, at a cost of about a million dollars. The bridge will be double track for railroad and carriage way. The Republican State Executive Committee have signed a resolution to have conventions throughout the State for the organization of county committees and for the organization of Congressional district committees, with a view to the thorough organization of the party for the coming campaign.

ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis House and a large lively stable at Sedalia, Mo., were burned yesterday. Loss \$30,000; insurance light.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., May 7.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet in this city on Thursday next, to elect a Chairman of the State Executive Committee in place of Hon. R. D. Harrison, deceased. Gen. C. C. Walcott will probably be selected for the vacancy. The Supreme Court to-day refused to issue a mandamus against the directors of the sub-school district of Norwich township, in Franklin county, for the admission of colored children into a school for white children. There is a separate school in said township for the colored youth. The Court sustained the constitutionality of section 31, of the common schools of this State, and held that the organization of separate schools for colored children is not in conflict with the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

African M. E. Church Conference.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 7.—The Fifteenth General Conference of the African Methodist Church of the United States, is in session in Nashville. Delegates are in attendance from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, California, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Bishops Quinn, of Indiana, Payne and Shorter, of Ohio, Wayne, of Baltimore, Campbell, of Philadelphia, Ward, of California, and Brown, of the District of Columbia, are present.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The Banner's special from Dyerburg Tenn., says: The Dyer County Democratic Convention offered a resolution to instruct the delegates to the State Convention to oppose the National Democratic Convention, believing the Cincinnati ticket deserves the hearty support of the Democratic people of Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—This afternoon a boy named Henry Falkenberg, aged ten years, was wading in the river at the foot of Fourth street, when he got over his depth and was drowned.