

just as it is in heaven, or as it is written there concerning the Saints on earth. With regard to tithing we give you the truth just as it is written in heaven, and just as you will find it by and by. What object have I in saying to the Latter-day Saints, do this, that or the other? It is for my own benefit, it is for your benefit; it is for my own wealth and happiness, and for your wealth and happiness that we pay tithing and render obedience to any requirement of Heaven. We can not add anything to the Lord by doing these things. Tell about making sacrifices for the Kingdom of Heaven. There is no man who ever made a sacrifice on this earth for the Kingdom of Heaven, that I know anything about, except the Savior. He drank the bitter cup to the dregs, and tasted for every man and for every woman, and redeemed the earth and all things upon it. But he was God in the flesh, or he could not have endured it. "But we suffer, we sacrifice, we give something, we have preached so long." What for? "Why for the Lord." I would not give the ashes of a rye straw for the man who feels that he is making sacrifices for God. We are doing this for our own happiness, welfare, and exaltation, and for nobody else's. This is the fact, and what we do we do for the salvation of the inhabitants of the earth, not for the salvation of the heavens, the angels or the Gods.

These are a few of my thoughts, and a few items for the people to receive and hearken to. We have come here to talk to and instruct you, and to put our faith and our work with yours. Our united purpose is to labor to build up the Kingdom of Heaven on the earth, and to overcome every sin, all wickedness and the power of Satan, until the earth is renovated, purified, sanctified and glorified. Amen.

**BY TELEGRAPH.
AMERICAN.**

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—The *Times* has a special from Montgomery station, Miss., via the Bay of St. Louis, July 1, which says in the Rhett-Cooley duel Judge Cooley was killed at the second fire. The parties arrived at this place on the same train at 10 o'clock this morning. Rhett was accompanied by Charles Roman and Dr. Burns. Judge Cooley was attended by Col. Geo. W. Carter and Major McRae Selph. The weapons were double barreled shot-guns, one barrel loaded with sling ball, distance forty yards. The ground was promptly selected, the distance measured, and the parties placed in position. At the first fire Rhett's shot ranged high, Cooley's to the right. Cooley delivered his fire first. At the second fire both fired simultaneously and Cooley fell mortally wounded by a shot entering his left side, passing apparently through his heart. He expired in six minutes, without apparent suffering, only speaking the words to Dr. Holliday, "I am shot through the breast." The difficulty grew out of an article published in the *Picayune*, headed "Hawkins vs. Picayune," and the reply from Judge Cooley published in the *Times* of June 27th. Col. Rhett was not touched. The gentlemen engaged in the affair arranged the usual civilities after the second fire and separated with expressions of mutual respect and consideration.

BOSTON.—By the breaking of the coupling, five passenger coaches of the through train from Washington to New York last evening were thrown from the track in this city, badly wrecking the coaches and track and seriously injuring a number of passengers.

The *Commercial* this evening publishes a statement showing the amount voted to the Mayor's office by the board of apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller Green, the president of the tax commission, the Mayor's appointee, and the president of the board of aldermen, is sixty thousand dollars, or forty thousand in excess of the sum authorized by the charter. It asserts that Green has the same number of expensive favorites under him that the late extravagant Comptroller Connolly had, that there has been little or no reduction in their salaries, and that a statement is being prepared to show the funds that the Comptroller has palmed off on unsophisticated citizens of New York.

TOLEDO, O., 1.—A fire this morning partially destroyed the stores at Summit street, occupied by McNutt & Armstrong, trunk factory, and Cheney & Carson, crockery and glassware. Loss, \$80,000; fully insured.

WASHINGTON.—President Grant has issued a proclamation announcing that he has received official notification that the British and Dominion parliaments have adopted the necessary legislative preliminaries to those portions of the treaty of Washington pertaining to the fisheries and to the relations between the United States and the Dominion going into effect, and that consequently they are now in full practice.

CINCINNATI.—There was a very large attendance at the funeral of Jesse R. Grant, at the Union Methodist Episcopal church, at Covington, Ky., to-day, and a large number accompanied the mourners to the grave, in Spring Grove Cemetery. Rev. J. S. Chadwick preached the funeral sermon. President Grant, Oroville Grant and Mrs. Kramer, children of the deceased, were present.

There were seven deaths from cholera to-day.

WASHINGTON.—The law abolishing the franking privilege having gone into effect to-day, several of the departments have detailed men especially to attach stamps to official documents, all of which had previously to be weighed in the balances for the purpose. Five clerks are now required to affix stamps to the dead letter mail each day. The clerks of the city post office complain of the additional labor imposed by the weighing of public documents before mailing, to ascertain whether the stamps are sufficient to cover the postage.

HARTFORD, Ct.—The house to-day passed a resolution declaring the present immense pay of congressmen unnecessary, and requesting senators and representatives to labor for the repeal of the law. The retroactive salary provision was especially condemned, and the senators and representatives from this State were commended for opposing the measure.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The debt statement shows the total debt to be, \$2,234,482,993; total interest, \$42,356,652; cash in treasury, coin, \$87,507,402; currency, \$9,733,529; special deposits held for redemption of certificates deposits, as provided by law, \$31,830,000; total in treasury, \$129,020,932; debt, less cash in the treasury, \$2,147,818,713. The decrease during the month, \$2,145,159.

BALTIMORE.—David Blacklocked, aged 40, and his sister, who resided near this city, were found dead in the same room the other morning; the former poisoned, the latter was hanging to a bed post. It is supposed they had committed suicide. Two supposed incendiaries were arrested at Hackensack, N. J. and a vigilance committee is talked of. Two incendiary fires occurred this a.m.

Jas. Gorden Bennett proposes to offer a piece of plate, of the value of \$500, as a prize for a two mile foot race at Springfield, Mass., on the 17th instant, open to the under graduates of any college or university in America.

LOS ANGELES, 1.—C. P. Huntington, President of the C. P. R. R., and party, consisting of J. Ross Browne, Gen. Cotton, Benj. Cracker, and E. B. Ryon, arrived here to-day. It is announced that work on this end of the road will commence at once, Los Angeles to be the terminus.

STOCKTON, 1.—A serious and probably fatal accident occurred at Tulare, on the Visalia Division of the C. P. R. R., this a.m. Frank Reed, a fireman, while assisting the brakemen in making up the train, was thrown from the top of a box car. The cars passed over him, severing one arm from his body near the shoulder, and crushing one leg in a terrible manner. His recovery is doubtful.

NEW YORK, 2.—On June 30 R. W. Taylor, first comptroller, addressed a letter to an eastern Senator, saying the back pay will be at the disposal of senators and representatives for two years from date.

TOLEDO, O.—O. D. Benjamin, of this city, who was supposed to have been lost with a sail boat, near Cleveland, on Sunday last, has been heard from at Buffalo, having been picked up and taken to that port.

NEW YORK, 2.—Frank Gillem pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, for killing his wife

a few weeks ago, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor.

NEW ORLEANS.—The immediate cause of the duel fought yesterday, between Col. R. B. Rhett and Judge W. H. Cooley, was a published card of the latter, in which he gave the correspondence between himself and Rhett, in reference to the expressions used by the Judge, in his argument in the *Hawkins-Picayune* libel case, which card concludes as follows:

"The public will perceive from the above correspondence that I made a fair, honest and manly offer to Col. Rhett, viz., to publicly acknowledge I was wrong if he could show from his own files, that from Dec. 12, 1872, until Feb. 23, 1873, the *Picayune* had used toward any member of the Lynch returning board, except Judge Hawkins, the terms 'perfidy, perjury and bribery,' provided that he agreed to admit that he had spoken incorrectly in the article of yesterday morning if he could not prove what I denied.

"The valiant and truthful Colonel dodges the issue in his letter to me, and very complacently refers me to the files of his paper from Dec. 12, 1872 to Feb. 23, 1873. I had already examined those files, and knew that Colonel Rhett could not prove by them that I had mis-stated the *Picayune*, and I presume that Colonel Rhett employed the 24 hours of delay he claimed and was allowed to answer my note to him, in examining those files himself; and after satisfying himself that from that he was fairly caught, he refused the proposition I made to him. Colonel Rhett having written to the *Picayune* that I made assertions to the jury which were maliciously and wilfully false, and having subsequently refused my fair, honest and honorable offer, to decide which of us is correct, I publish him to the people of New Orleans as an unmitigated calumniator, a deliberate and wilful falsifier, an artful dodger, and withal a thorough-paced braggart."

This appeared in the *Times* of this city, on June 27th, and on Friday last Col. Rhett sent a peremptory challenge to Judge Cooley, which was accepted, he asking, however that the meeting be postponed till Tuesday, yesterday, on account of his engagement to argue the motion for a new trial before Judge Hawkins, which came up on Monday. Judge Cooley was born in Point Coupee Parish, and was the son of Judge Thomas J. Cooley, his mother being a Ledoux, also a native of Point Coupee. This was not the first duel in which he had been concerned. Some years before the war he met Dr. Kaufman, one of his fellow parishioners, upon the field of honor, and after an exchange of shots an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was made.

HUDSON, N. Y.—Alcott Bros' cooper shop was burned this a.m. The fire was incendiary. The firm had commenced making barrels for the Brooklyn sugar refinery whose men are on strike, and to this cause the fire is attributed.

WATERLOO, N. Y., 2.—The business portion of Belleville, Jefferson county, was burned this a.m.; loss \$30,000.

WASHINGTON.—General Howard, referring to the various reports concerning him in connection with his late management of the freedman's bureau, declares that he never misapplied a dollar of public money, and the moment there shall be an official charge of this kind he will demand a court-martial as the most effectual means of clearing him of every vestige of unjust suspicion.

BOSTON.—The reports that the condition of Vice President Wilson's health was causing renewed anxiety are without foundation, he is enjoying a needed season of quiet and rest in the country.

WASHINGTON.—A telegram to the commissioner of Indian affairs from the special Indian commissioners at Fort Duncan, Texas, June 28th, says—"We returned here last night, and have received information that the Lipons and Mescaleras, numbering about two thousand souls, were at Saragossa, desiring to meet us, and we understand that there is a probability of their going with us on to a reservation." The commissioners desired to know where to take these Indians and such Kickapoos as will consent to go with them; they have been instructed by the Indian bureau to take those Kickapoos, their captives at Fort Fison, and the Lipons and Mescaleras, to their reservation in New Mexico.

CINCINNATI.—Ten deaths from cholera to day.

NASHVILLE.—Six deaths from cholera to-day. No new cases reported.

LITTLE ROCK.—One fatal case of sporadic cholera was reported to-day; this is the first case here.

CHICAGO.—Heavy rains passed over a portion of Ills., Indiana, and Ohio last night and to-day, doing much damage to the crops in some localities. At Camden, O., the storm was nearly a hurricane, a number of houses being unroofed, barns blown down, &c. The Methodist parsonage is a total wreck. Other buildings were unroofed and sustained other injuries. No one was seriously hurt.

PARSONS, Ks.—The *Parsons* has an extra, containing the following particulars of another fearful tornado in Neosho county. It struck Galesburg last evening, at 9:30. At a station on the M.K. & T. Railway, eleven miles from Parsons, the storm was fearful. The heavens were one sheet of flame, accompanied by a terrible storm of wind and rain. The tornado came from the south-west, and first struck the stone house of Mr. Giddens, half a mile south of Galesburg, blowing it down and burying three children and Mrs. Giddens. The children, 14, 12, and 10 years, were instantly killed and Mrs. Giddens seriously injured. The gale next struck Mr. Rogers' house, south-east of the town, which was blown down, he being badly, and his wife fatally injured. Mr. Jones' house, west of the town, was blown fifty yards. Andrew Rhodes' house, east of the town, was blown from its foundation. The tornado did not strike the town of Galesburg. It was confined to a narrow belt and swept everything in its track, houses, fences, trees, and crops, as clean as a scythe. In Parsons three houses were struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done. The rain came down all night in perfect torrents, and much damage has been done to wheat and corn crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—Mayor Alvord presented a stand of colors to the 1st regiment last evening. Governor Booth and Col. Barnes addressed the regiment.

The people's protective assembly met last night, but only four ward councils were represented. The assembly adopted a set of by-laws, regulating the admission of members, the chief of which is that no one shall be admitted unless his anti-Chinese record is good.

Lieut. Babcock, of the 5th cavalry, who was sent in pursuit of the murderers of Almy, overtook them in the mountains and compelled an engagement, in which he killed fourteen and captured six. Two of Babcock's Indian aids were wounded. Gen. Crook was still at camp Apache.

At the Pimo villages a Mexican killed the chief's son, on June 24th. The authorities took charge of him and sent to camp McDowell for assistance, but before it could arrive the Indians took the prisoner and beat out his brains.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The following has been received, dated Fort Klamath, June 30th, Saturday p. m. Lieut. Col. Elliot, of the first cavalry, Maj. H. P. Curtis, judge advocate, and Dr. J. S. Belden, official reporter of the military commission, have arrived here from Yreka, and the prospect for the speedy convening of the commission has assumed tangible shape. The tribunal will be composed of Lieut. Col. Elliott, Capt. John Mendenhall, Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, Capt. Robt. Pollock, and second Lieut. G. W. Kingsbury, who will assemble to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of organization. Major Curtis, judge advocate, has begun the work preliminary to the preparation of his cases, but he cannot possibly prepare them for several days. Gen. Davis intends to leave on his intimidating expedition on Friday. Corporal Glenahan, a prisoner confined in the same guard-house with Jack, for desertion in the face of the enemy, under sentence to seven years' imprisonment at Alcatraz, escaped last night, by boring holes in the floor and digging his way out.

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the Lake Shore directors to-day, W. B. Bishop resigned his directorship. Commodore Vanderbilt was appointed director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Horace F. Clark, and William H. Vanderbilt in the place of Bishop. Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt Augustus Schell, and Jas. H. Barnet compose the executive com-

mittee. Cornelius Vanderbilt was chosen president.

CAIRO, Ill.—Four men belonging to the force at work on the Mississippi Central railroad extension, in Ky., six miles below Cairo, died last night of cholera. Several others are reported dangerously ill of the same disease. It is thought the cases were brought on by drinking impure water.

ST. LOUIS.—A gentleman just arrived from Ft. Sill, says the Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians, who recently left their reservation, are returning, that they had been out to have their annual medicine dance. A hundred squaws captured by Colonel McKenzie from the Comanches, while off their reservation, and who were imprisoned at Ft. Concho, Texas, were returned to their tribe three weeks ago.

The injunction granted by Associate Justice Hunt, of the U. S. Supreme Court against the Union Pacific railroad, is printed to-day. It restrains the officers of the company from making any use of its receipts or credits which shall disable them from paying the interest, as it shall mature, upon all classes of its securities; it also restrains them from the payment of principal or interest, on any securities distributed to, through or by the Credit Mobilier of America.

A telegram has been received at the Attorney General's office, assuming that the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the U. P. R. R. Co., which are held in trust, could not be paid on the first of July, on account of the suit against the company; but if it is not paid it will be the fault of the company, and not on account of any interference by the government. It may become necessary, if there is wilful neglect or refusal by the company to pay this interest, to take steps to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the road.

Judge Davis said if the jury were satisfied from the evidence that young Walworth came to New York with the intent to murder his father, the crime was murder in the first degree; but if the crime was committed in a sudden manner, on the instant, then it would be murder in the second degree. The court said the defence interposed was two fold. First, that the prisoner was insane at the time of the act, and secondly, that the act was done in self defense. He proceeded to consider the first, and warned the jury that there were no such crimes known to the law as parricide, or matricide, or fratricide, however well the name might be used in common conversation, nor was this court to take into consideration the laws of ancient Greece, or of Rome, or of China, where special laws were enacted for the punishment of those who killed their parents. In the eyes of the law this crime was no greater than killing a stranger. The same rules were to be adopted as in a trial for killing a person other than his father, and the prisoner was entitled to the same consideration. In regard to the question of justification, his honor charged, however, that the jury should not regard the fears which the prisoner entertained for the life of his mother, as they could not be regarded as any justification of his crime; they must only regard those fears which were personal. The law did not make it justifiable when the killing was done through fear that his mother was in danger. They could, however, consider whether the fear that his mother's life was in danger did not give point to the fear which he entertained for his own life, at the meeting on the morning of the 3rd of June.

Judge Davis concluded his argument at half-past four, having occupied a little over three hours in its delivery, whereupon the jury retired. The prisoner was then removed into an adjoining room, where his friends surrounded him, and awaited the verdict. At 8.25 the jury returned to the court, and Judge Davis was sent for. On his arrival the roll was called and the jury were asked if they had agreed on their verdict. The foreman answered, "We have, we find the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree."

Mr. John McAllister, who lives a short distance from the village of Dover, Me., reports that on the fifth of June there was a snow bank at least four feet deep on the South side of a hill near his dwelling. He has lived on his farm fifty-seven years, and never saw snow upon the ground in June.