

of Yerger for taxes; Yerger has been arrested by the military.

Memphis.—Mike Maloney, a notorious desperado, while walking down Auction Street, last evening, saw an old negro sitting on a curb stone, and without speaking a word put a pistol to the negro's head and fired, killing him instantly. Maloney fled. This is the third murder he has committed.

Gen. Canby has appointed Major A. B. Thompson, Sheriff of Richmond.

Jacksonville, Miss.—The Conservative Republicans of Mississippi have issued a call for a convention on June 23d. They claim to be the true exponents of Grant's policy, and repudiate the executive committee and organizations of the extreme Radicals, insisting that they are strictly in accordance with the Congressional plan. They think that such a course will promote harmony and fraternal feeling between the men of all sections and colors and say, in conclusion, "We can and must all live together as friends." The call seems to be favorably received.

St. Louis.—Jas. H. Lucas, the richest man in the city, was struck with paralysis to-day.

Albany.—In the National Typographical Convention, Isaac D. George was elected President, Peter A. Crosby, the first Vice President, W. A. Shields, corresponding Secretary.

New York.—A fire, to-night, at 356 and 358, Pearl St., destroyed, probably, to the amount of \$15,000.

New York.—About one o'clock a heavy thunderstorm passed over the city, accompanied by a hailstorm, lasting ten minutes. The hail was very large and heavy. The *Tiber*, which was detained on suspicion of being intended to carry aid to the Cuban revolutionists, has cleared, and sailed flying the Dominican flag.

St. Louis.—The Board of Trade has adopted a resolution to bring a Liverpool steamer to this port and load her with grain for Liverpool; the vessel is to bring a cargo of merchandise for St. Louis merchants from Liverpool.

A Committee has been appointed to examine the bridge at Keokuk, to ascertain whether it obstructs navigation.

Chicago.—A fire at the corner of West Lake and Halstead Streets, last night, burned a large frame building occupied by three stores, and dwellings above; loss about \$12,000, partly insured. The flames spread rapidly, and very little was saved.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Mayor Bowen has not yet signed the ordinance giving the negroes the right to seats in every part of the Theatres. Two negroes applied last night for admission into the dress circle, but were refused.

Indianapolis, S. — Attorney-General Williamson has delivered an opinion on the constitutionality of the specific appropriation bill, which was passed by the House at the close of the special session, after the resignation of the Democratic members. The Attorney-General, after a lengthy review of the whole case, concludes that the bill in question, and other measures passed by the House under the same circumstances were in accord with all the requirements of the Constitution, and ought to be obeyed as Constitutional laws.

Albany.—The Printers' Convention excluded the proxies from Montgomery, Alabama, Burlington, Iowa, and Jackson, Michigan, and then adjourned till evening.

Syracuse.—The office of R. Smith, was robbed of \$20,000 in bonds last night.

The *Republican's* Washington special says the Republicans have probably carried every ward on the councilmen and aldermen, and certainly, all but one. There was a good deal of disturbance in some parts of the city. At the polls near the houses of ex-Secretary Stanton and Senator Sherman, the negroes opposed to the colored men who voted the citizens' ticket brought on a riot, in which there was a sharp fight between the negroes and the police, in which all the Republicans and the Chief of Police were considerably bruised with clubs and stones. A number of policemen were also injured. One negro was shot dead and two or three others wounded. The police are on the streets in full force. This evening things are comparatively quiet. Twenty or twenty-five people have been more or less injured during the day. The Democrats in some wards let the election go by default.

The *Tribune's* New York special says preparations are being made to welcome George Peabody, who is expected here next week. A public reception has been proposed by the city authorities, but several of his relatives say he would

greatly prefer no demonstration whatever, and they suggest that this reception shall take place at a private house.

In the Catholic churches notices were read yesterday, announcing that contributions would be received for the Pope next Sunday. Chancellor Preston has moved that the donations be more liberal than usual owing to the depleted condition of the Pope's treasury and the necessity for paying the expenses of the Ecumenical Council.

The agents of an association recently formed at Marseilles, France, a for colony in the United States, have arrived here and will start west in a few days to select locations. The colony will include four hundred men with their families.

Chicago.—The National Christian Convention, opposed to secret societies, commenced its session in this city last night; about fifty persons were present. Several prayers were offered, asking God to crush out all evil and especially Free Masonry. One of the clergymen read a resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, recently, held at Monmouth, Illinois, stating that Freemasonry would disqualify persons from being members of the Presbyterian Church, &c. Some of the speakers denounced the rites of masonry as heathenish, horrible and profanely wicked. Bishop Edwards, of the United Brethren, believed that the Good Templars, temperance societies, &c., were founded by masons to recruit their ranks from. The Convention will continue in session to-day, and perhaps longer.

Attorney General Hoar is said to have hesitated a long time before he furnished his recent opinion, sustaining the Texas court martial in the trial of a citizen for the murder of a fireman. He said that his actual view of the law suggested an entirely opposite decision, but General Butler said he would offer a resolution on the subject at the next session of Congress, J. F. Hoar did not make an example of some of these fellows, and under this pressure the recent opinion was made.

Boston.—There was a general vocal rehearsal of about five thousand voices at the Music Hall this evening, on which occasion Gilmore wielded the baton. The rehearsals were generally confined to popular national airs.

New York.—In Lodi, N. J., five men employed at the Print Works, who have been in the habit of drinking a beverage composed partly of oil, vitrol and alcohol, were poisoned by arsenic in a mixture, through a mistake, for vitrol. Four of the men died within a few hours; the fifth is apparently dying.

The election for Congressman, to succeed E. B. Washburne, yesterday, caused little interest; a very light vote was polled. Burchard, the Republican candidate, was elected by a large majority.

It is stated that at a Cabinet meeting, yesterday, among the matters discussed was the status of Georgia. Attorney General Hoar submitted a general scope of his views thereon, as the basis of his opinion called for by the President. The latter made some suggestions for the consideration of Mr. Hoar; but what was the final conclusion has not transpired.

Chicago.—The *Tribune's* New York special says reports from New England and Northern New York say the prospects for grass, grain and fruit have not been better for years. The orchards promise a large yield.

In consequence of the reply of Judge Hoar to Peter Cooper, about the French cable, the parties interested propose laying the matter before the President, urging his permission to land the cable, subject to the action of Congress next session.

Washington.—The President's order to Commissioners Parker and Setter, to the new superintendents very clearly indicates the Indian policy of the Administration. The President says he wants the Indians protected in all their legal rights, and stimulated to become industrious citizens in permanent homes. The commissioner desires them to be located on their reservations and to be brought into civilized habits, and treated with kindness and honesty, dealt with fairly and justly and prepared for the inevitable change, to pursuits more congenial to a civilized state.

Most of the army officers detailed willingly accepted the work, and when one was found who did not seem inclined to carry out the President's views heartily, he was set aside for some one more inclined to do as was desired. It is the Commissioners purpose to get men who can be relied upon implicitly. The Central and Northern superintendencies, comprising Nebraska, Kansas and part of the Indian Territories are to

be put entirely under Quakers. All the civilian agents in these sections will be removed and their places filled by officers. Everywhere else in the Indian country army officers will be put to duty. There will be about twenty Quaker agents and superintendents and about sixty military officers to see to the new order of things where the Indians reside. General Parker has completed his Indian purchases, doing in two or three weeks what his predecessors were occupied two or three months in doing. He has got a better quality of goods, and at much lower prices than ever before.

Secretary Borie is satisfied that the incipient troubles in Kansas grew out of the hostility of the old Indian ring to the new, or quaker policy, which was being tried in that section; he expects a like trouble for a few weeks in other parts of the country occupied by the Quakers.

Boston.—At a meeting of the Presbyterians of Londonderry, the Old School, held here to-day, the basis of reunion of the Old and New Schools, agreed upon at New York, was unanimously adopted.

The purpose of Secretary Boutwell to reduce the number of Government depositories meets with much opposition; there are now 350, and he wishes to reduce the number below two hundred, having regard only to the requirements of the public service and not to the wishes of National Banks. The report is not true that he will have one depository in each Congressional district.

The President leaves for West Point to-day. He will attend the Peace Jubilee at Boston, and from thence will make a trip to Ills., and probably also to the plains.

The Cabinet session yesterday was mainly devoted to the consideration of Indian matters. A telegram from Gen. Sheridan was submitted which says the late depredations in Kansas were committed by Cheyennes, who spent the winter in the Powder River country, but lately, secretly moved down into Kansas. Though the Indians he punished so severely last winter had nothing to do with these troubles the President, on the advice of the Cabinet, directed Sheridan and Schofield to send troops to protect the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the settlers all along the frontier of that State. Troops will go to the Cherokee neutral lands to protect the railroad rights there from the violence of settlers and squatters, who are opposed to the road. General Sherman says he will call out the militia if necessary, but he does not think such a course will be needful.

All the papers in the city are strong in condemnation of the negroes who created the disturbances at the polls yesterday. The man who was shot through the head is still alive, but the doctors say he cannot recover. One of the sergeants of police is confined to his bed by the injuries. The Chief of Police is able to be about, but is in a battered condition. Other injured persons are doing well.

FOREIGN.

Berlin.—The Parliament of the Zollverein has elected Herr Simpson president and Prince Hohenlohe vice president. Prince Hohenlohe thanked the Chamber for his re-election and said that this vote in his eyes had great political importance and the confidence shown in him would encourage him to proceed and persevere in the course he considered right to bring about a good understanding, reconciliation and union among the German people.

Madrid.—Admiral Topete read Gen. Dulce's telegram announcing his resignation as Captain General of Cuba before the Cortes last evening; great excitement prevailed. Marshal Serrano asked for a suspension of judgment until the arrival of Dulce and until the particulars of the matter were known. It is rumored Dulce is recalled on account of leniency to the Cuban insurgents.

San Francisco, 7.—Honolulu advices to May 24, say there was a severe earthquake at Malokai on the 24th of April, which caused considerable alarm but no serious damage.

Leprosy prevailed to an alarming extent on the Island of Tahuata, a favorite resort of whale ships. Over half the population were affected, and the disease was spreading rapidly.

London.—The Liberal journals deplore the course adopted by the Conservative press in respect to the Irish Church bill. The *Times* predicts that if the policy of rejection is carried out the result will be that the House of Lords will be obliged to accept the same bill at

a later period, with a sense of humiliation. It says the bill must pass; the nation by the voice of the House of Commons has so pronounced, and it can not recede.

Vienna.—Bishop Linse having refused to obey a legal summons to appear before a secular Court was arrested and brought to the Court by the police.

New York, 7.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says the New Constitution was promulgated yesterday, with great pomp. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Executive Council and the deputies to the Cortes proceeded from their chambers to a platform erected in front of the Halls of Congress. The Secretary of the Cortes read the Constitution which was received with loud cheers by an immense concourse of people. On returning to the chamber the deputies each took an oath to support the Constitution. When the deputies were returning from the platform some hisses were heard in the street and a tumult ensued among the crowd. The disturbance was increasing and threatened to become serious in spite of the efforts of the troops to stop it, when the military governor of the city appeared and with great presence of mind rushed among the foremost rioters, shouting "vivaso verania nacionala." This changed the feeling of the mob, who joined in cheering the governor and the tumult ceased. Only two men were killed and several wounded. The deputies subsequently returned to the platform and witnessed a grand military review of over 30,000 troops. The enthusiasm manifested was great. It was noticed, however, that none of the Republican deputies participated in the proceedings or in the civic procession which followed during the afternoon. In the evening there was grand banquet and an exhibition of fireworks. At least a hundred thousand visitors from the country were in Madrid, during the day to attend the celebration.

The *Post* says there is a report through a private channel, this afternoon, to the effect that forty thousand Cuban insurgents had surrendered to Generals Valmezeda, Buceta and Berigosi, and that quiet reigns in Havana; this information comes from Spanish authority, and is addressed to persons in the Spanish interest.

Havana.—Surgeon Quinn, of the U.S. ship *Saratoga*, died yesterday of yellow fever. There are three cases of fever on board the *Saratoga*. She sailed to-day for Key West.

London.—Paris letters state that strong pressure is brought to bear in undecided election cases to prevent the return of Opposition candidates; the contest between Thiers, and Shee, and between Favre and Henri Rochefort, is regarded with much interest. The Emperor, it is asserted, views the probable election of Rochefort as a personal if not a deadly insult.

The ultimate result of the elections and their effect on the Government are regarded with great curiosity. The Government is fully alive to the heaviness of the blow and the difficulties it will have to meet in future if the Opposition prevail. Its friends tender advice freely, but the only solution probable, in such a case, is a Parliamentary government, which the Emperor regards with particular aversion. The Government is inclined to do something as soon as possible, and with the least inconvenience; but if the balloting results in favor of Rochefort, a step will probably be taken immediately.

London.—In reply to the Conservative deputation to-day, Lord Derby said he spoke as a unit in the House of Lords, not wishing to influence the minds or fetter the action of others; and said that while many members of the House of Lords are friends of the Irish Church bill and wish to amend and not reject it, he was persuaded that rejection was the only course, and he believed the bill would be rejected by a large majority, and he was convinced that such a course was the safest in such a revolutionary step. He felt satisfied that it would receive the assent of the Conservatives of the country, who would continue to increase their support if coercive powers were attempted.

A meeting of the Conservatives was held in London to-night, at which resolutions were adopted, condemning the Irish Church bill.

It is understood that Gladstone proposes, in case the Lords reject the bill, to prorogue the present session of Parliament immediately and inaugurate a new session. In order to insure the passage of the bill, it is proposed to create a new batch of peers, including the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Amberly and the eldest sons of most of the Liberal peers, and all the Scotch and Irish peers now without seats in the House of Lords.