O'KELLY.

The Herald Cuban Commissioner Herald Special Report in Spain.

DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY FISH.

The Arrival of Mr. O'Kelly Preliminary to His Discharge.

CONSULAR CARE OF HIS EFFECTS

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

General Sickles telegraphs from Madrid that Mr. James J. O'Kelly has arrived, and adds, "This is preliminary to his discharge." HAMILTON FISH.

Madrid, June 17, 1873.

Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD special commissioner, has arrived at the Spanish fortified town of Santona, province of Santander, where he was delivered over to the Spanish authorities by the captain of the steamship which brought him from Cuba.

Mr. O'Kelly's effects were scaled by the United States Consul at Santander.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Cogitation for Replenishment of the Treasury Coffers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 17, 1873. The Spanish Cortes has under consideration of proposition of Senor Ocon granting the government extraordinary faculties, under which it will be empowered to levy a contribution of 100,000,000 peactas upon the country.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Powers Against Individual Representative Privilege-A Member of the Assembly To Be Prosecuted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. June 17, 1873. Telegrams from Versailles, under date of to-day, report that the special committee which was ap pointed by the National Assembly last week to onsider whether the application made by the Military Governor of Paris for authority to prosecute M. Ranc. the member for Lyons, for his connection with the Commune, has held several sittings. One of its first acts was to summon M. Ranc to appear before it.

This the Deputy refused to do, standing on hi privilege as a member of the legislative body, and denying the right of the committee to require his

To-day the committee held its final session. A report was adopted, by a vote of fourteen to one, recommending that authorization for the arrest and trial of Deputy Ranc be granted by the

Citizen Feeling Towards M. Ranc. M. Ranc is a journalist. It appears that he has offended in his professional capacity as a press writer. He published his opinion of the new government of France in the République Française. The Paris Presse replies to his utterance in the

following words:—

The République Française "contests the authority of a Ministry which," it declares, "is in a minority in the country, and which has only a majority of fourteen in the Parliament." We shall reply to M. Ranc's journal that the majority of sixteen, and not journeen, which overthrew the government, increased to thirty-eight to accept M. Thiers' resignation, to 100 to acclaim Marshai de MacMahon, and to 400 to vote the re-establishment of the Venders of the president had always. dome Column, which the late President had always postponed, out of respect for the susceptibilities of L. Jules Simon.

ITALY.

The Religious Corporations Suppression Bill Passed in the Senate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, June 17, 1873. The Italian Senate to-day passed the bill for the suppression of religious corporations, by a vote of as year to 20 nays. The measure now awaits the royal sanction to

become a law.

The Essential Provisions of the Act. The Italian government adopted the first artieleg and thus the essentials and principle of the bill for religious corporations suppression, on the 13th of May. The first articles, in reality, con-

tain the spirit of the entire measure, the numerous others of which it consists, presenting only finan-cial dispositions or details of execution.

Article 1 declares that the general legislation of the Engdom on the religious houses and ecclesias-tical bodies shall be extended to the Province of Rome. That provision was adopted by a vote in the Chambers of 385 to 3, there being only 15 ab-stentions. Paragraph 4 of Article 2 preserves the General-

Paragraph 4 of Article 2 preserves the Generalates, or central establishments in Rome of the religious orders, and accords to the Pope an annual
silowance of 400,000f. for their maintenance. Until
the Pontif shall consent to take on himself the employment of that sum, the distribution of it may
be confided by the government to "one of the ecclesiastical entities legally existing in Rome."
That provision, which gave rise to a long and animated discussion, was eventually voted by a Chambers majority of 220 to 193.

The Order of Jesuits is, however, excluded from
the benefits accorded by the till to the other
houses. The government, on the other hand,
opposed a motion to expel the members of that
order, and on a vote by the Chamber in the same
sense the mover withdrew his proposition.

KAISER WILLIAM.

His Majesty's Health Improving Towards Complete Recovery.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 17, 1873. A special despatch from Berlin to the London our says the health of the Emperor William is improving, and it is expected that in a few days he will have regained his usual condition of

ENGLAND.

Cable Communication with Spain and a Reduction of Tariff Charges.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 17, 1873. A second cable from the coast of Cornwall to spain has been opened for business. This increase between England and Spain has led to a reduction of the tariff charges for the transmission of mes-

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch Alexander lexandrovitch of Russia, accompanied by his wife Wales, are on a visit to their Royal Higgmesses the

MEXICO.

from Matamoros.

Treasury Rule for Specie Currency Regulation.

The Jalisco Revolutionists Being Forced to Obedience.

A National Commissioner Bound to Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, June 16, 1873. Telegrams, special to the Herald, from Mexico City have reached this point. The news is dated to the 7th instant. The correspondent reports as follows:-

The Mexican government has passed a law retiring the old "sun" silver dollars from

REVOLUTIONISTS VERGING TOWARDS SUBMISSIO

The new revolutionary movement in Jalisco against the collection of State and government taxes arrearages is of an unimportant character, and the agitators will be compelled to submit to the law. The President has advised the adoption of more equitable measures in the matter of the administrative enforcement of the law.

A COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES. Señor Zamacona, the new Mexican Commissioner, will leave Matamoros to-day (16th instant) for the United States.

CUBA.

Chinese Laborers Landed-Terrible Mortality on Board the "Emigrant" Ship.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 17, 1873. A French steamer arrived here to-day with 500 Chinamen on board. During the passage ther ewere 175 deaths.

Havana Markets. HAVANA, June 17, 1873.

Sugar—No. 12 Dutch standard, 101/2 a 101/2 reals

per arrobe. Exchange quiet and firm.

THE BUDDING BRANCH.

The Season Still Lingering on the Jersey Shore-President Grant as a Fisher

The Branch still lingers in a Sahara heat, waiting for the promised guests. Express wagons, loaded to the brim with furniture, are passing hourly, and have been for the last four days, to fill the cottages, and omnibus loads arrive at each hotel by every train and depart again. Every hotel is open and ready, except the West End; but as yet the wary seaside seeker hesitates and falls. The engagements are plenty, and very few hotels have less than a houseful on the engagement book; but these pay no bills, and only transient custom is to be depended on now to settle the butchers' bills. Of these Howland has the most, the Ocean Hotel is not far behind and the Clarendon nets a very fair profit. But it is not of these that Long Branch landlords make their money. Permanen families and regular guests are the wherewithal by which the hotel men shall be saved. The preliminaries of the family arrivals are very promising. Every boat from New York brings a huge cargo of trunks, and an extra trip has already been placed upon the line, the Plymouth Rock running at a quarter to seven A. M. The West End, redeemed from the household desolation of dismantled furniture and aired bedding, is almost prepared for her Summer glory, and will burst into full bloom on Thursday. A few notables are already booked for a Summer stay there, and some of the theatrical notabilities will take possession to-morrow, without waiting for the formal opening. The driving upon the avenue has become quite enlivening. The President daily takes his drives along the line, and will, doubtless, take them along that fine all Summer. His coachman was out yesterday trying to break into harness four of the moble steeds which have recently been added to the President's stud; but the four-in-hand did not seem to work very well, and were returned to the stables. Today the President is varying Executive amusement by a fishing excursion. He and Porter and Babcock have been signalizing themselves all morning by "bobbing" on the deep blue, with what success it is as yet impossible to say. The day is a rather promising one for ocean fishing, but the swell is so heavy that the old fashionel Jersey fishermen came in as early as nine o'clock, with nothing for their pains out the traditional "fishersman's luck." The President held on until noon, despite the way fish, a sea sickening swell, a hungry stomach and well dampened clothes, but what he has to show for his venture is not for the public to know. This afternoon his heavy family carriage, surmounted by a lordly coachey and footman, both in livery and both colored, wended a slow way along the drive, while inside the hero of Vicksburg was visible, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter—a model specimen of that domestic peace that ought to pervade the home relations of all virtuo families and regular guests are the wherewithal by which the hotel men shall be saved. The preliminaries of the family arrivals

OBITUARY.

lease Ferris, D.D., LL.D.

Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., ex-Chancellor of the University of New York city, died suddenly at his residence. Roselle, New Jersey, at the hour of ten o'clock at night, on Monday, the 16th instant. He was in the seventy-fifth year of his age when he was called away from this life. His demise will be deeply and widely regretted. By its occurrence New York loses one of its oldest and most respected citizens and the cause of universal education a

New York loses one of its oldest and most respected citizens and the cause of universal education a most carnest and able advocate.

Isaac Ferris was born in the city of New York in the month of October, in the year 1798. His early education was in charge of Blind Nelson, a famous classical teacher of the time, and he was graduated at Columbia College in the year 1816. He went immediately to Albany, and accepted a position of teacher in the academy there, two months before he was eighteen years old. During two and a half years he atudied theology with Dr. John Mason, and concluded his preparation for the ministry in the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1820. For a part of a year he acted as home missionary in the Mohawk Valley, then a sparsely settled region. He was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church albany, from 1821-24; of the Middle Dutch Church, albany, from 1821

DEATH OF THE DESPERATE LOVER.

NASHUA, N. H., June 17, 1873. Henry Jewell, the would-be assassin of Ella Woods, in Hudson, is dead. Miss Woods will re-

WASHINGTON.

The Beneficent Result of the Herald Stanley-Livingstone Expedition Acknowledged.

KICKAPOOS AND KIOWAS.

The Government Again Yielding to the Peace Policy Men.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1873. The Result of the Stanley-Livingstone Expedition Gratifying to the State De-

The State Department is gratified at the announcement of an impending treaty between the Imaum of Muscat and the British government for the suppression of the legal traffic in domestic slaves, which has given cloak to an extensive trade in the illicit export of slaves to Asia, besides Mo zambique and Madagascar. It will be remembered that though this government declined, through Secretary Fish, the proposition of the British goverament to jointly subsidize regular lines of steam packets as a means of developing European civil-ization through commerce, it did assent to the accompanying proposition for a joint application of diplomatic pressure upon the Imaum to induce him to resign his limited right of sea carriage of slaves from one port of his dominion to another. mander Wilson was sent with the Yantie to Zanzibar to intimate to the Sultan the pleasure it would afford the President of the United States if would consent to abrogate the obnoxious part of the existing treaty with Great Britain. Even this was regarded as a departure from the traditional policy of the United States, justifiable on the score of humanity, very gratifying to Great Britain as appears by the correspondence, and now believed not to have been wholly ineffectual with the Sultan-This diplomatic success, achieved through Comsidered at the State Department as an indirect result, at least, of the Herald Stapley expedition.

The President's Movements. The President will return to Washington in tim this week to hold a Cabinet meeting on Friday. The Kickspoo Captives, Satanta and

Big Tree.
It is uncertain whether the War Department will release the Kickapoo women and children as asked through the Peace Commissioners. General Sher-man is still favorable to sending them to a good fertile reservation in the Indian Territory. Still, as Coionel Mackenzie appears to have weakened under solicitation of the Special Commissioners sent to recover the Kickapoo bands from Mexico, the War Department will not stand out against any earnest pressure from Secretary Delano for the release of the hostages, though it would prefer to hold them as securities for peace and good behavior on the part of their tribes. On the same principle the military authorities passively assent to the pardon and release of the Kiowa chiefs, Santanta and Big Tree, not caring to assume the discourtesy and responsibility of resisting the allegation of the Indian Bureau that the faith of the government is pledged to effect the liberty of those distinguished ravagers of Northern Texas.

Another Goody-Goody Letter on Behalf of the Klowa Murderers-A Schoolmaster Very Much Abroad.

A letter from Thomas C. Batty, a teacher in the Kiowa camp, dated Kiowa Agency, Fort Siil, May 31, and addressed to Agent Haworth, has been warded to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Batty gives accounts of a very friendly state of feeling of the Klowas toward the agency and the general government, also of their great anxiety for the restoration to them of their chiefs, Santanta Big Tree, and says he believes, from his acquaintance with the tribe, that the latter act on the part of the government would go far toward their settling down and ultimate civilization. Mr. Batty also says, at the time of his going among them, in December last, that the portion of the tribe with which he was located were making great exertions to collect and re-turn the mules stolen from the government, and many were returned, probably to the extent of their ability. The subject of their frequent raids into Texas was freely talked over in their camps, and discouraged by their chiefs and principal men. Later in the Winter, when a proptribe, professing to be sent to the chiefs, to join them in the Spring in a descent upon the agencies, notwithstanding their rations were insufficient to prevent the gnawings of hunger, they having frequently to kill their horses and mules for subsistence, and the representations by the Cheyennes of plenty in their camps, with their solicitations to immediately join them in the buffalo country, they utterly refused to listen to them, and gave immediate information to their agent of the design of the Cheyennes. Afterwards, after the murder of the four men belonging to the surveying party, the Cheyennes moved to the south side of the Wichita River and encamped near some of the Klowas, who were away from the main body of the Klowas, remaining there some to a place near by, when three of the Cheyenne chiefs visited their camp and had a council with that they understood the road that Washington made for them; they believed it to be a good road and should travel in it. The Klowas resisted all overtures to make war upon the agencies, and Kiowa young men into trouble by inducing them to go on the war nath. On the night of May 15 the war chiefs held a council in consquence of an invitation to join a marching party into Texas, and the next morning, in the presence of Mr. Batty, informed some of their chiefs that they had determined to punish any Kiowa soldier who should go or attempt to go raiding into On the 18th the Kiowas intercepted a band (not Kiowas) who had started on a raid, surrounded them and told them they would give them four talks, and then, if they still persisted in going on the raid, they should kill their horses, tear their blankets, and they should go and on foot. The writer consides:-"They often tell me that if the government does not return Santanta and Big Tree about the time speci fied by Beebe in his council two months since, they can put no jurther confidence in the white man's word, and that they are waiting to see the fulfilment of that agreement before settling down; that it they are delivered up they will settle down, raise corn, send their children to school, and do just as their Great Father at Washington wants them to do, provided they can have a schoolhouse

Texan Precaution Against Indian Invasion.
The Legislature of Texas, in view of the Mexican depredations on the border, has provided for the employing of a volunteer force for the purpose of protection.

them to do, provided they can have a schoolhouse away from the military post.

\$192,017 34. The total amount of "back pay" returned to the United States Treasury is \$192,017 34, and the number of Senators and Representatives who declined to receive it is forty-six.

The Congressional Conscience Fund

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Simons has been detached from the Frolic and granted a three months' leave o

The Panama Herald of the 5th of June reports

We understand that the Washington Navy Department has ordered that a United States man-ol-war shall hereafter be permanently stationed at Aspinwall for the better security of American interests on the Isthmus. We also learn that it likely a similar order will be issued in regard to Panama. The United States steamers Omaha (2,400 tons) and Banicia (2,400 tons) are both daily expected at this port.

The same paper adds:—The United States flagship Pensacola, Rear Admiral Charles Steedman, left this port for Caliao on the morning of the 2d of June. We need scarcely say the Pensacola leaves Panama with the best wishes of the present government and all the respectable people of this

THE APACHES.

All the Tribes Said To Be on the Warpath-Attack on a County Sheriff and an Indian Repulse.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1873. The latest advices from Arizona are to Sunday last. J. S. Thomas, Sheriff of Prescott county, has been fired at by Apaches near Rio Verde. He returned the fire from his buggy, and killed two and wounded one. The rest, numbering seven or eight, fled Thomas' horse owner escaped uninjured. General Crook has gone to San Carlos reserva-

Conflicting reports are current regarding the Apaches. Some say they have all gone on the warpath; others that one or two bands only have gone.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Trial of Susan B. Anthony at Canan daigus, N. Y .- Does the Fact of a Votex Being a Woman Constitute a Crime !-Definition of the Word "Knowing."

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 17, 1873. The case of the United States against Susan B. Anthony, who was indicted for voting in violation of law, at the city of Rochester, at the last Novemof the United States, now in session in this village, at three o'clock P. M. to-day. The distinguished lefendant personally appeared in Court accompanied by Mrs. Matilda J. Gage and other ladies, and was represented by her counsel, Mr. Henry R. Seidern and Mr. John Van Voorhis, of Rochester. Mr. Richard Crowly, District Attorney, represented the United States. A jury was empanelled without difficulty, the government ex-ercising the right of challenging but once, and the

The District Attorney made a brief statement of the facts on which he relied for a conviction, and which were charged in the indictment:—"That Miss Anthony voted at the last election for the Congressional candidate for the Twenty-flith district and for the Congressman at Large." It was conceded that the defendant was, on the 5th of November, 1872, a woman.

THE TESTIMONY.

Beverly W. James was sworn by the government as a witness, and testified as follows:—

BS a Witness, and testified as follows:—

He knew the defendant; that he was an inspector of election in the kighth ward, First district, of the city of Rochester; that Miss Anthony voted the Congressional, state and Assembly ticket at that poll; that he put the several ballots in the boxes where they respectively belonged; that Miss Anthony was not challenged; that he was one of the Beard of Registry; that the defendant appeared before the Board and claimed the right to be registered; that objection was made as to her right to vote; that the Roard decided that she was entitled, and registered her name; that one of the federal supervisors of Election was present and advised the inspectors that the defendant was entitled to be registered, and they did it; that Miss Anthony claimed the right to vote under the United States constitution, and not under the State law; she claimed the right under the fourteenth amendment; the name of the decendant appeared on the poil list as number twenty-two, and it also appeared that she voted the Electoral, State, Congress and Assembly lickets.

IN OPENING THE DEFENCE,

Judge Selden chaimed that the case was one of great magnitude and interest, not only to the defendant but to the whole people. When the defendant claimed her right to be registered to vote she was as much entitled to both of those rights as any man, and when she voted, if she fully believed she had a right to vote, she committed no crime. The question for the jury was whether she did vote in good faith, believing that she had a right to vote.

vote.

Judge Selden then stated that for the second
time in his professional life he was compelled to
offer himself as a witness in behalf of his chent.
Being aworn he testified as follows:— Before the defendant voted she called on him for advice as to her right to vote; that he took time to examine the question, and did so very carefully; and that he then advised her that she was as much a voter as I or any other man; that he believed then that she had a legal right to vote, and he believed so now; and on that advice she voted.

The defendant then OPPERED HERSELF AS A WITNESS on her own behalf on the subject of intent and good faith.

The District Attorney objected to her competency to testify in her own behalf, and the objection was sustained. The delence then rested, John E. Pound was then sworn by the prosecu-

tion:—
On the examination before Commissioner Storrs the defendant stated that she should have offered to vote even if she had not had Judge Selden's advice; that she had not a particle of doubt of her right to vote. There was no further testimony given, and Judge Selden proceeded to address the Court and Jury in exhaustive argument, occupying nearly three hours in its delivery.

He enunciated three propositions; first that the defend-ant was legally entitled to vote at the election in ques-tion; second, if she was not so entitled, but believed that she was so and voted in good faith in that belief, such voting does not constitute a criminal offence under the statute, and third, that she did vote in such belief and in good faith. He said that the first two questions were for the Court and the

ciear that the defendant acted in good raith as to leave no question for the consideration of the jury. Mr. Beiden insisted that the only alleged ground of the litegality of the detendant's you'd is that the same act had been done by her brother under the same circumstances it would nave been not only incoent but laudable; but being done by his client, because she is a woman, it is said to be a crimother crime, therefore, consisted not in the act done, but in the fact that the person doing it was a woman and not a man. He believed that it was the first time in the history of the world in which a woman had been arraigned in a criminal Court merely on account of her sex. The right to take part in the establishment of government is founded in a natural and inalienable right of every citizen. Women have the same interest in the maintenance of good government as men. No greater absurdity, to use no harsher term, could be presented to the human mind than that of rewarding men and ountshing women for the same act, without giving woman any voice in the question of which shall be rewarded and which punished. He referred to the tact that all political rights and many personal rights are decided to women, and that it is outen said that this is no disadvantage to them, because they are represented by men, and their rights proceeded by them. He spoke of listances occurring in his own brotessional lite, of the manner in which married women are sometimes protected by this kind of representatives, when by the nequality of the law gross in the last twenty-five years in that respect, and said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said that these were great ameliorations of the la

question.

The remarks of Judge Selden were extended on the point as to the knowledge of the defendant that she was committing an illegal act, and severely criticised several cases bearing upon that part of his argument.

THE CHOLERA.

The Cholera in Memphis. MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17, 1873. There were fifteen interments to-day, ten of which were deaths from cholera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 17, 1873. There were fifty deaths to-day, thirty-five being from choicra. The disease is evidently spreading. Despatches from Gallatin, Lebanon, Greenville and other points show that the scourge is carrying of a great many at those places.

The Cholers in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17, 1873.

A case of sudden death of a woman with choler symptoms was reported in this city to-day. The cases mentioned in last night's despatch are improving, and no new ones have been reported except the one mentioned above.

THE STATE COMPTROLLER AND THE STATE CREDITORS.

To answer innumerable inquiries and demand

ALBANY, June 17, 1873.

pon the Treasury, which cannot now be met, the Comptroller authorizes the statement particularly for the information of holders of canal certificates and awards and other creditors that such de-mands cannot be paid until the State tax, most of which is now in the hands of the County Treasury, ers, is turned over to the State Treasury. The payment of this tax into the Treasury has been delayed partly in consequence of the recent de-cision of the Court of Appeals, by which the three and a half mills deficiency tax was hold to be invalid. As soon as a sufficient amount is realized to meet the liability referred to public notice thereof will be given from the Comptroller's and Auditor's De-

LOUISIANA RECONSTRUCTION.

Whites and Blacks Uniting to Save the State.

UNITY, ACCORD AND JUSTICE.

A Sensible and Important Movement Inaugurated.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1873. An adjourned meeting of a committee of white and colored citizens was held last night at No. 27

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted :-

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas Louisiana is now threatened with death in every vital organ of her material and political being, and whereas her dire extremity is but the truit of unnatural division among the children of her soil and of her adoption, and whereas we have an abiting taith that there is love enough for Louisiana among her sons to unite them in a manity and inselfah struggle for her redemption; be it therefore resolved:—

First.—That henceforward we dedicate ourselves to the unification of our people.

Scond.—That by our people we mean all men, of whatever race, color or religion, who are clitzens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for her prosperity.

Third.—I hat we shall advocate by speech, peb and deed the equal and impartial exercise by every clitzen of the constitution and lawed of colorating four anisology of the constitution and lawed of colorating four anisology of the constitution and lawed of colorating four anisology of the constitution and lawed of colorating four protection of the United States to frequent at will all places of public resort, and to travel at will on all vehicles of public conveyance upon terms of perfect equality with any and every clitzen, and we pledge ourselves, so far as our influence, counsel and example may go, to make this right a live and practical right, and that there may be no misunderstanding of our views on this point.—First, we shall recommend to the proprietors of all licensed places of public recommend to the proprietors of all licensed places of public recommend to the proprietors of all licensed places of public resort in the State of Louisians, the opening of said places to the patronage of both races inhabiting our State. Second—We shall further recommend that all railroads is cambeaus, steamshas, finance offices and other public conveyances pursue the same policy. Third—we shall include conveyances pursue the same policy. Third—we shall include conveyances pursue the same poli

small tarms, in order that immigrants may become practical farmers and waters of the soil

Fifth.—That we pledge our honor and good faith to exercise our moral influence, both through personal advice and personal example, to bring about the rapid removal or all prejudices heretofore existing against the colored citizens of Louisiana, in order that they may increate unjoy all the rights belonging to citizens of the United the colored citizens of the United the colored citizens of the United the citizens of the Citizens of the United the citizens of the citizens of

at prejudices heretofore existing against the colored cickets of Louisiana, in order that they may increated editional the rights belonging to citizens of the United State of Join and cooperate with us an executing this movement of unity, accord and justice, and, like ourselves, forever bury beneath it all past prejudices on the subject of race or color.

Seesah.—That we deprecate and thoroughly condemn all acts of violence from whatever source, and appeal to our people of both races to abide by the law in all their differences as the surest way to preserve to all the blessings of life, liberty and prosperity.

Eighth.—That we piedge ourselves to this cultivation of a broad sentiment of nationality which shall embrace the whole country and uphold the flag of the Union.

Nink.—That as an earnest of our holy purpose we hereby offer upon the altar of the common good all party ties, and all prejudices of education which may tend to hinder the political unity of our geople.

Tenh.—That in view of the numerical equality between the white and colored elements of our population, we shall advocate an equal distribution of the others of trust and emolument in our State, demanding as the only condition of our suffrage honesty, diligence and ability, and we advocate this, not because of the offices themselves, but simply as another earnest and proof upon our part that the union we desire is an equal union, and not an illusive con unction, brought about for the sole benefit of one or the other of the parties to that union.

G. T. EkaUREGARD, Ghairman.

J. M. MARKS.

G. C. ANTOINE,

GEORGE H. RELSO,

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

JAMES J. DAY,

AUGUSTE SOHNE,

ARISTIDES MARY,

Dr. L. C. RONDANEZ,

W. M. RANDOLPH,

A committee of fifteen was appointed to call a mass meeting when deemed expedient.

SMASH-UP OF A BANKING HOUSE IN PITTS-

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 17, 1873. This morning, at about half-past 11 o'clock, he bankers and brokers of Fourth Avenue were comewhat startled and astonished at observing that the doors of one of the largest private banking houses in the city, that of S. McLean & Co., were closed and that the firm had suspended payment. To make matters all more serious, the Exchange National Bank of this city brought a suit against Samuel McLean, charging him with procuring fro their institution \$5,400 on representation to the effect that he had \$12,000 on de-posit in the Dry Goods Bank of New York city. This representation was found upon inquiry to be false, the Cashier of the Dry goods Bank stating that Mr. McLean had not then nor never had an account with them. Yesterday, it is said, several of Mr. McLean's checks went to protest, thus giving to financial men a premonition, though but a short one, of the impending crash. The news of suspension gained currency with astonishing rapidity, and astonishment increased when it was rumored that there had been estain irregularities and that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of McLean. What the amount of hishinties will be I am unable to learn at the present moment, but it is stated that Mr. McLean claims that his assets are double the amount of his liabilities. McLean is successor of his lather, who for many years followed the same business on Fourth avenue, near the present office of McLean & Co. He died about three years ago, leaving the property to his son, who is now said to have left the city on account of the multiplicity of his troubles. The culmination of disaster this morning, although not unexpected among a lew parties who had pecunar opportunities of knowing the ins and outs of McLean's financial life, created quite a flutter among the majority of bankers and brokers, it being by no means an event that was generally looked for. It is possible that future developments may remove in some degree the present serious look of this affair, and this, in fact, is highly prooable from what can be learned to-night. It would appear that the difficulties of the firm are but temporary, and that everything will be shipshape in a lew days and business again resumed. Goods Bank stating that Mr. McLean had not then

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WESTBORO, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 17, 1873. At half past twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out at Westboro, in the Eagle Block, opposite the Boston and Albany Railroad depot, first ap pearing in the upper stories, occupied as tene municated to the adjoining buildings. Westboro graph. A steamer and hose carriage left this city

engine, and aid was asked from workester by telegraph. A steamer and hose carriage left this city at three o'clock this morning by a special train, which made the twelve miles in as many minutes. Engines from Woodville and Northboro reached the scene at two o'clock A. M.

The whole of Lagle block was destroyed, together with two low wooden buildings in South street, and a block of three story buildings corner of Main and South streets. All the buildings were of wood, and the fire was only checked by a heavy brick wall which prevented the spread of the flames towards the Town House. The Eagle block was owned by Dr. S. G. Henry, and was insured for three-fourths oi its value. Winter & Jackson, shoe dealers in the same block lost \$2,000; insured in English companies. The smaller sufferers were Mrs. L. E. Green, milliner; O. W. Judd, dentist, and others. The corner building was owned, and in part occupied, by S. M. Griggs & Co., druggists. The First National Bank and the District Court rooms were in the corner building. H. R. Fitch occupied one of the low buildings, having just moved from the other, which was vacant. The fire is a serious loss to the town.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Ga, June 17, 1873. million and his father, Lovett Goumillion, at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, at ten o'clock this forenoon. Glover and Lovett Goumillion had some words a few weeks since, during which Giover cursed him, and in consequence young Coumillion threatened to kill Glover, and a fight Gountillon threatened to kill Glover, and a fight had been anticipated. Glover sent for the father and son to meet him at a store in the village. On entering young Gounnillon was shot in the head by Glover with a Derringer, and died instantly. The father, appearing on the scene, was also shot in the head by Glover with another Derringer, and mortally wounded. Glover afterwards surrendered himself. The affair creates intense excitement in Edgedeid, where the parties were well connected. About thirty years ago Lovett Gounillion killed Joseph Glover, uncle of Arthur Glover.

PRINT CLOTES MARKET. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17, 1873.

BROOKS VS. BAXTES

The Gubernatorial Row in Arkansa LITTLE ROCK, June 17, 1873. Mr. Brooks filed a complaint yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, stating that he was legally elected Governor, and that Baxter is a usurper. He prays the Court to procure for him all the money received by Baxter while he has been in edice. A summens was accordingly issued by the Court, returnable during the term.

AID FOR PROPESSOR WISE.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1873.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-It is too bad Professor Wise can't raise the funds for his balloon trip to Europe. I will be one of 100 to subscribe \$100 for a bona fide experiment.

W. E. SAWYER.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at nine o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—
will be ready at hall-past seven o'clock in the
morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

By the Million the Bugs, Ants and cockroaches fail.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is killing them all. The Weekly Herald.

Contains all the news.

Only \$2 per year. The only Weekly Newspaper Published every Thursday morning: Contains the most reliable reports of AGRICULTURE

ARTS. GOSSIP, FASHIONS, MARKETS. CATTLE, HORSE.

FINANCIAL DRY GOODS BELIGIOUS; 4C., 40.

Liberal arrangements to clubs of ten or twenty or more subscribers

NEW YORK HERALD!

New York City A .- For an Elegant Summer Hat of Su-A .- Who Wants a Hat Go to Dougam.

Attention, Ladies I—The Celebrated PRENCH PANSY CORSET is made expressly for J. C. DEVIN, 1,192 Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street. A.—For a Refreshing and Luxurious Bath go to the Russian Vapor Marble Baths, 25 Kast Fourth street, near the Grand Central Rotel. For ela-gance, thorough cleanliness, good ventilation and light they are unexcelled. Ladies hours, 10 to 12 A. M. Gen-tiemen, all other hours, 7 A. M. to 9 F. M.

A.—Summer Straw.—In Addition to His "Beaver Cassimeres!" and "Drab Felts," KNOX offers a splendid variety of STRAW HATS for gentlemen, among which are to be found the 'Argyle," the "Oxford," the "Matines," the "Morton" and the "Tacht Club." Don't fail to make your selections at KNOX's. His stores are No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House and in the Fitth Avenue Hotel.

All Kinds of Pains Removed Free by one application of PAIN PAINT, at 181 Chatham square. Three-ounce bottles, 50c.; pints, 51 50. sold everywhere by drugglats.

A.—Lyon's Insect Powder is a Sure Ex-terminator of fleas, moths, plant lice, bird vermin and all baloul insects. Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye; instantane-ous, harmless; at all druwgists.

Billiards.—Joseph and Cyrille Diom will give a grand Billiard Exhibition at Jacques' wine and billiard rooms, 36 Pine street, between Nassan and William streets, on Wednesday afternoon, June 18, 1873. Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1; Bunions, Nails treated by the oldest practitioner. 852 Broadway. Dr. WESTERVELT, Chiropodist. Corns, Buntons, Natls, &c., Cured, vithout pain. CORN CURE, by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, 296 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Denis Donovan, Formerly at Del-Bast Twelfth streat, for \$1 50, including Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills are

Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, Water Brach, Constitution positively cured by Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC, retailed at HARTNETTS Pharmacy. Fourth avenue and Astor place, and at UBRIEN'S, Firsts sreet and Third

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Bathing Suits, &c.
UNION ADAMS & CO., 637 Broadway. Royal Havans Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, ders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid r spanish Bank Bills, Governments, &c., &c., TAYLOB & CO., Bankers, Il Wall street, late of 16.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced circulars sent and information given. We sold the \$500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22.

J. B. MAETINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street.

Post office box 4,685. New York.

1849—Established 1849.—G. Rauchfuss, practical Wigmaker and importer of Human Hair, No. 44 East Twelith street, near Broadway. New Xork.

NOUR NUMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BUILDER, I de quarto pages of plans of houses and lour great sheets of working drawings, seut te any address for \$1. CHAS. D. LAKEY, Publisher, 25 Murray street, N. Y.

"A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS."—DICKENS' WORKS.
"CARLETON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION." A very rare opportunity is now being offered to the admirers of Charles Dickens for obtaining an entire set of his works almost without feeling the expense.

The best, cheapest and handsomest edition in the world is now coming out, one volume each month, price \$1.30 per volume. Almost any one can spare this moderate sun, at intervals, for such a capital set of standard novels.

"Pickwick," "Oliver Twist" and "Copperficid" are now ready, to be followed by others each month, and they can be had of any bookseller in the United States. Now is the time to subscribe. Be sure to ask for the "New Hustrated Edition," issued by G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

WILL BE BEADY AT TWO O'CLOCK.
HAPPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
FOR JULY, 1873.
CONTENTS:—

JACK ASHORE.

FOR JULY, 1873.

CONTENTS:—

JACK ASHORE.

Illustrations.—Around the Globe—The Touter and his Contederate—The Sailor Bearding House. Exterior—Jack in the Sailor's Boarding House—The Seathers Exchange and the Cherry Street Home—An Old Tar's Welcome—The Saving's Bank.—The Exchange; "shipping Craws, signing Articles and paying off.

HOTTONAL STANDARDS AND KMBLEMS.

Illustrations.—Expytian Standards.—Pharosh's Apming Articles and paying off.

HOTTONAL STANDARDS AND KMBLEMS.

Illustrations.—Expytian Standards.—Pharosh's Apmines and the Fernical House of the Century.—Banner presented by the Pope, Eighth Century.—Early English Royal Standard—Standard of Richard, Earl of Warwick—French Eagle—Japanese Standard—Chinese Standard—The Liberty Flag of 1775—First Fiag of South Carolina—Standard of Echard, Earl of Warwick—French Eagle—Japanese Standard—Chinese Standard—The Liberty Flag of 1775—First Fiag of South Carolina—Standard of Echard Tree Flag at Bunker Hill—Bunker Hill Standard—Flag adopted by Congress, 1777—House where the first American Flag was made—Mea. Roys and the Fiag Committee.

IMPROVISATIONS.—VII.—By Bayard Taylor.

BUNN BY THE BROOK.

With an Illustrations.

SICILY AND THE SICULIANS.

Illustrations—Statue of Palermo—The Mole at Palermo—Cathedral of Palermo—Santa Maria di Gesu—erro—Cathedral of Palermo—Cathedral of Palermo—Santa Maria di Gesu—erro—Cathedral of Pal

RUSSIAN POLICY IN ASIA. By Thomas W. Knox. GENERAL SHERMAN IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN ASIA. By Inomas W. And.
GENERAL SHERMAN IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.
Hustrations.—General Sherman at Pompell—Naples—
Stromboll—Messina—Sysaeuse—Papyrus Piaal—Alsaandria—Pompey's Pillar—Suez Cana—The Citadel,
cairo—Ivramids of Ghizeh—sphina, at chizeh, near
Cairo—Ivramids of Ghizeh—sphina, at chizeh, near
Cairo—Ivramids of Ghizeh—sphina, at chizeh, near
Cairo—Troops mounted on Camels—Cleopatra's Needle.
WAS IT A PAILUTES?
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER.
IN ABSENCE.
HIS BERNCE.
HIS BERNCE. By Benson J. Lossing. (First paper.)
With 35 inc simile Autographs.
HELIOTROPE.
THE REV. CARRIEL M'MURRAY'S CONVERSION.
ON A PICTURE OF THE MATER DOLOGOSA.
THE REFUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE. By
EURID CASECT. CEVORNE PAPER.
EDITOR'S CLINTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S NAGAZINE, WEEKLY AND

MAGAZINE, one copy for one year. \$4 00 WEEKLY, one copy for one year. \$00 BAZAE, one copy for one year. \$00 HARPER'S MAZZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and "ARPER'S BAZAE, for one year, \$10, or any two, foe 51.