

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE PEACE.

Reform Agitation in Parliament.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION SETTLED AND PEACE SECURED BY GUARANTEE--FRUSSIA TO EVACUATE THE TERRITORY OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG UNDER RULE OF HOLLAND, ETC.

LONDON, May 9.--The representatives of the great powers commissioned to the Peace Congress in this city reassembled in session this afternoon, after the adjournment which took place on Tuesday and continued over Wednesday. The second meeting had a more successful result than the first, and the subject which the plenipotentiaries have been called upon to treat as between France and Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Holland.

The question is settled in favor of peace. By the recorded minutes of the Congress, Luxembourg remains under the rule of the King of Holland. The neutralization of the territory of the Grand Duchy will be guaranteed by the great powers of Europe. The Prussian troops will be evacuated by the Prussian troops, and razed to the ground. No troops will be retained within the territory of Luxembourg except a garrison which may be necessary to maintain order and preserve the peace.

The pressure which was exerted on the plenipotentiaries in the Congress by the defiant attitude which the opposing powers--France and Prussia--maintained towards each other, combined with the knowledge which the members had of the great war preparations which were being carried on in the Continent, led to a very speedy action on the part of the Conference representatives.

There now remain, merely, the official and executive details of the proceedings to be settled, which will be done in due form and speedily. The treaty of settlement, which will of course be properly named and entitled, will be signed on Friday or Saturday next.

THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT.

EARL DERBY'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ETC.

LONDON, May 9.--The House of Lords met in session this evening. Soon after the assembling of the Peers, Earl Russell rose and asked a question of the Cabinet in reference to the prospect of a settlement of the Luxembourg difficulty by the Peace Congress.

Earl Derby, replying to the question of Earl Russell, said that the Conference, or Peace Congress on the Luxembourg question, met in London on Tuesday, and he believed, judging from the official reports of the proceedings which had reached him, that all the existing difficulties would be immediately overcome by negotiation. No treaty, nothing, in fact, had been yet signed, but there remained no doubt that the peace of Europe had been practically secured.

THE PEACE GUARANTEE.

LORD STANLEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS--WHAT ENGLAND GUARANTEES--THE SITUATION CRITICAL, AND PROMPT ACTION REQUIRED, ETC.

LONDON, May 9.--The House of Commons assembled this evening. Mr. Labouchere alluded to the Peace Congress negotiations, and inquired if the English Government intended to guarantee the neutrality of Luxembourg without first taking the opinion of Parliament on such an important subject and so serious an official proceeding.

Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, replying on behalf of the Cabinet, said the members of the Peace Conference had met in session for the second time to-day, and although he could not at present enter into the details of the proceedings, he might report that a substantial arrangement had been arrived at in the Conference on all the matters in dispute, so that an amicable settlement of the Luxembourg question was practically realized at this moment. (Loud cheers followed the announcement.)

Lord Stanley proceeded to say that he congratulated the House of Commons, and congratulated the country at large, on the fact that the good sense and moderation of the power primarily interested in the Luxembourg difficulty had had the effect of arresting the unseemable calamities which would have ensued to the people from a European war.

With respect to the part taken by her Majesty's Government in the Luxembourg difficulty, the Cabinet acted in accordance with constitutional usage, in their ministerial responsibility as the official advisers of the Crown and Sovereign, which responsibility, as well as the reasons which induced them to undertake it, they were ready to vindicate to Parliament, and before the country. The matter had become very critical. Ministers were informed every moment, by telegraph and otherwise, of the increasing gravity of the case, so that Lord Stanley could not take upon himself to postpone or delay an amendment desired by all the parties interested--and proposed in the Conference--when by so doing he would most likely prevent altogether the maturing and giving expression to the settlement.

With reference to the guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg, he (Lord Stanley) regretted to observe that the House of Commons should show a necessity with regard to the action of the Cabinet, for he also voted the guarantee. The members of the House were aware that England and what was an uncommon occurrence--the remainder of the great powers who were parties to the Luxembourg and Helgo-Holland treaty of the year 1839, had absolutely guaranteed the territory of Luxembourg to the King of Holland at that time.

What the Government had now done was merely to adapt that guarantee to the present circumstances of the case, and render it efficacious in view of the changes which had taken place in the Germanic Confederation. Ministers had not extended, but, on the contrary, had rather limited the guarantee incurred in 1839, and by that they had contracted the responsibility which the country sustained under it.

The present negotiations would be brought to a conclusion within the space of a few days, and then the whole of the papers connected with the proceedings of the London Peace Congress of 1867 would be laid before Parliament. (Loud cheering followed the close of Lord Stanley's speech.)

THE DERBY REFORM BILL.

EXCITING DEBATE ON THE DISRAELI COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS--MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT IN FIERCE OPPOSITION--THE ISSUE DOUBTFUL, ETC. ETC.

LONDON, May 9.--In the House of Commons this evening, members were engaged in a de-

bate on the subject of Mr. Disraeli's compromise amendments to the original Derby Reform bill.

Mr. Gladstone, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered a powerful speech against the amendments, and in opposition to the Government policy.

The debate is very animated and the House excited. A division is expected to take place to-night. The issue of the division is doubtful. If the Derby Cabinet is defeated the Premier will certainly dissolve the Parliament and appeal to the people by a general election.

THE DIVISION--CLOSING SPEECHES OF GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT--REPLY OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER--THE DIVISION--GOVERNMENT MAJORITY SIXTY-SIX.

LONDON, May 10--1 30 A. M.--During the close of the debate in the House of Commons on the Disraeli compromise reform amendments, Mr. Gladstone said the Government was shallow, transparent, and dissimulating presence of a measure for the extension of the franchise, and he despaired of its ever being made a good or beneficial one by amendment in House.

Mr. John Bright delivered a speech, in which he declared that the Derby bill was the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to the Commons of England.

Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Disraeli defended the Government bill and plan.

The debate closed after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strangers were then excluded from the house, and the division took place. The members were declared that the vote was for the Government bill thus--For Government, 322; against, 256. Majority for Government, 66. The announcement of the result was received with loud and excited cheering from the ministerial benches.

THE REFORM AGITATION.

CONDUCT OF THE CABINET TOWARDS THE LEAGUES IN HYDE PARK--THE HOME SECRETARY TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION, ETC.

LONDON, May 9.--In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby, in reply to a question and remarks of Earl Cowper with reference to the factors engaged in the outdoor meeting held in Hyde Park on Monday, the 7th inst., said that he, as head of the Cabinet, took upon himself fully the responsibility attaching to the course pursued by the Government on the occasion. Sir Robert Walpole, he said, had tendered his resignation of the office of Home Secretary.

A debate ensued on the subject of the Hyde Park demonstration of the reformers, in the course of which the members of the Government censured the course and conduct of the Government in severe terms.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sentence of Wentz, the Bank Defaulter.

BALTIMORE, May 11--Samuel H. Wentz, charged with embezzling from the National Mechanics' Bank, and who confessed his guilt, was sentenced to-day by Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, to six years' imprisonment in the City Jail. The Judge made laudable remarks, and made the sentence moderate because of the prisoner's age, family, etc. He was taken immediately to jail. His entire defalcations in the bank amounted to three hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

The Boston Alcohol Frauds.

BOSTON, May 10.--All the parties implicated in the late alcohol frauds in Boston, discovered and prosecuted by Special Agent Stage, of the Treasury Department, have been convicted in the United States Court, and bound over for further trial. The evidence against them is strong.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 11.--Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Reading, 107; Canton, 43; Erie, 40; Central, 40; Cleveland, 40; Erie, 40; Michigan, 40; New York, 40; Western, 40; Southern, 40; Wheat, 40; Corn, 40; Pork, 40; Gold, 125; Money, 5 per cent. Stereotype Exchange, 100; Gold, 100.

PRIVACY OF THE DEAD.

A writer in the Saturday Review describes the manner in which a hero's life is picked to pieces so soon as he is in his grave. Newspapers hunt down "characters" at the clubs, evening parties, etc., and regale their readers on the length of one hero's hair, and the whiteness of another hero's teeth. But such impertinences are blamed and discontinued by educated men and women. Our writer adds--

"As soon, however, as a hero dies he loses his claim to the protection of good manners. Naked the literary giant comes into the world, and naked he goes out of it. He leaves behind, instead of the fame of his name, a large, bare character and his clothes, his manners and conversation, the cut of his coat and the color of his hair, his acquaintances, his amours, and the exact shape of his nose. The hero is a man, and he has had or enjoyed in life becomes the property of the literary harpies of the next generation. They have a right to know, and to study the manliness of his appetite, or his personal habits.

"The slaves of the lamp of one generation are always the private affairs of their predecessors, the slaves of the lamp of the generation before. Not to know the chronological order of Lord Byron's intrigues, the adulterous life of Mr. Coleridge's opium-eating, is a sort of blot upon one's literary cultivation. The two greatest evils that a man is as much at home at Fox's dinner table as at his own. For the slave of the lamp, when he is buried, there is no more privacy. The more secluded lives of the great men of the past are crowded with biographers think no more of taking up their permanent quarters among his papers than the society of courtesans at the Pyramids or on the site of the Veil.

"An eminent Lord Chancellor is said to have once told a lady, Lord Chancellor, that his 'Lives of the Chancellors' had succeeded in adding an additional terror to death. It may perhaps reasonably be doubted whether contentment with the life of a man is a compensation for the prospect of having one's self and letters subjected to the curious scrutiny of posterity. The two greatest evils that a man is as much at home at Fox's dinner table as at his own. For the slave of the lamp, when he is buried, there is no more privacy. The more secluded lives of the great men of the past are crowded with biographers think no more of taking up their permanent quarters among his papers than the society of courtesans at the Pyramids or on the site of the Veil.

"The present negotiations would be brought to a conclusion within the space of a few days, and then the whole of the papers connected with the proceedings of the London Peace Congress of 1867 would be laid before Parliament. (Loud cheering followed the close of Lord Stanley's speech.)

THE DERBY REFORM BILL.

EXCITING DEBATE ON THE DISRAELI COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS--MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT IN FIERCE OPPOSITION--THE ISSUE DOUBTFUL, ETC. ETC.

LONDON, May 9.--In the House of Commons this evening, members were engaged in a de-

RICHMOND.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE TO PRESIDE--THE PRISONER TO BE KEPT TO RICHMOND TO-DAY--NO DEMONSTRATION BY THE PEOPLE TO BE ALLOWED.

RICHMOND, May 10.--It seems impossible to ascertain positively whether Davis will be tried or not. To-day, in conversation, Judge Underwood said that if the trial did not take place it would be because the attorneys on one side or the other were not ready to proceed. That the Court was ready, and the Chief Justice would preside. On the other hand, Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, expresses doubts as to whether the trial will take place.

It is asserted by one party that the Executive Department does not desire Davis to be tried at all, while it is anxious that he shall be released from military custody, and the responsibility for his further detention or his admission to bail shall be thrown upon the Judiciary. As the programme is now arranged, the counsel for the Government will not resist the discharge of the prisoner from military custody, who will, in that event, be at once arrested upon a bench warrant under the act of September 24, 1850. But to-night Mr. Chandler proceeds to Washington to meet Attorney-General Stanbery and Mr. Evans, where to-morrow they will have a further consultation with the Government, and the trial will be thrown upon the Judiciary on Sunday evening with a course of procedure finally marked out.

The declaration of Judge Underwood that Judge Chase will preside, makes it probable that if the latter is not here on Monday, as now seems likely to be the case, the whole matter may be postponed until his arrival.

The statement that the Grand Jury have indicted the proprietors of certain newspapers in this city is utterly without foundation. No trial of that kind will be taken. To-day the Grand Jury, after consultation with General Schofield, refused to indict the street-car conductor for the election of the negro Scott on Friday last.

Davis will be brought up by special boat to-morrow, the purpose to bring him by regular boat having been abandoned. Rooms for his reception are being prepared at the Spotswood.

General Schofield and Mayor Mayo have requested the various newspapers to notify the people not to assemble on the streets upon the arrival of Mr. Davis, as no demonstration of any kind nor any crowd will be allowed.

General Schofield has just received a despatch from the fort to have carriages at Rockets to-morrow evening for General Burton and Jefferson Davis and wife. Davis will occupy the same room at the Spotswood that he did when he first came here as President of the Conference. There is a rumor in circulation that he will arrive at night, but it is apparently unfounded.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

THE RECENT RIOT--MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, May 10.--From Richmond to-day it learns that the disturbance of yesterday is the subject of deep and earnest discussion among all classes there. Those having the interest and welfare of the community at heart are grateful that riot and bloodshed, which would produce a permanent war of races, was averted. The whites generally regret the occurrence though they feel absolved from any blame by non-participation in it, the whole being mainly attributable to the negroes, who, under the influence of incendiary politicians, are not to be controlled. The forbearance of the police in not using their firearms is commendable.

The effective manner in which the military dispersed the mob, under the order of General Schofield, exasperated the negroes to such a degree that they now vow vengeance against the 11th United States Infantry, who on some future occasion may be sent to the city. It is feared that the expected arrival of Mr. Davis in Richmond will be the signal for a riot, which will exceed in atrocity any of the previous riots in the South. It has lately been manifested that the negroes have been for some time seeking the difficulty that culminated yesterday.

The following additional intelligence has just been received from Richmond, Va.--This evening a meeting of the colored people was held, and a demonstrative meeting of negroes, ostensibly to ratify a convention held last month, but in reality to listen to demagogues. Concussion was, as usual, greeted with the loudest demonstrations of approval, and one of the Boston orators could have had his pulpit conveniently carried out when he told his colored hearers, after protecting the life of Judge Underwood, to hold high carnival. After his departure the negroes, if agreeably disposed, might be apt to hold such kind of carnival as would result in pillage and massacre.

The negroes still feel very excited over the events of last evening. Quite a number of them have been discharged from employment in the hotels and restaurants of the city, who were engaged in the disturbance. The white citizens are feeling nervous at the consequences likely to flow from the triumph of the negroes over the law and the police.

Judge Underwood is absent, and all those white men who have been indignantly exciting the negroes to insurrection, are clearly responsible for the proceedings of yesterday.--N. Y. Herald.

GRAMMATICAL GYMNASTICS.

Mr. Beecher, in his new story, accomplishes the hitherto unparalleled feat in syntax of using a personal pronoun in the optative mood in Chapter III, while the antecedent remains in the middle of Chapter II. Thus--"Rachel Liscomb, daughter of Deacon Liscomb, looked at him one day as they walked home from meeting, with a look he never got over." No clue to the person who was looked at is given short of the preceding chapter as aforesaid. Mr. Beecher's rhetoric is equally slovenly. His most partial admirer cannot claim any majesty or sublimity for the figure he thus expresses, "Is the soul confused? Why not, when the divine spirit rolling clear across the aerial ocean breaks upon the heart's shore with the mystery of heaven?" The picture presented is the spirit of love going through the process of reaching a chosen heart, not by the old pagan mode of arrow-shooting, but by the modern plan of rolling, finally breaking by concussion on the shore of the viscous aimed at. We doubt if even Sir Boyle Roche could have accomplished a greater mixture of metaphor in the same number of lines. We regret to add that the first instalment of the story shows that Mr. Beecher has not succeeded in overcoming his old habit in the pulpit, so charmingly noted in the Ledger advertisement of his habit of keeping back his best things. So the public must live and hope on buying the paper in the firmness of faith.

THE PRIZE RING.

FIGHT BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND DAVIS, IN CANADA--STAKES, \$2,000--ROUND, NINE--TIME, ELEVEN MINUTES--ELLIOTT THE WINNER BY A FOUCE-FEET BETWEEN FITZGERALD AND REED IN COLORADO--STAKES, \$1,000--ROUNDS, NINETY-SIX--TIME, ONE HOUR AND FORTY-FIVE MINUTES--REED THE WINNER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.--The steamer City of Sandusky left this harbor last evening at ten o'clock for Erie, for parties unknown, with about three hundred passengers on board, bound to witness the long-talked-of battle between Jimmy Elliott of New York, and William Davis, of California, for \$100,000.

As the Sandusky neared the Canada shore, at early dawn, anxious eyes were swooning like bolts of lightning. Davis took the last faint puff of smoke was seen away in the distance, and at fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock the steamer Magnet, of Detroit, having on board Davis and his trainer, Johnny Mack, of Detroit, besides about two hundred and fifty passengers came alongside.

There was a good deal of craning about for a good landing spot before this object could be effected, and it was not till half-past nine that the Sandusky was secured to the rude dock at Point Pelee Island. The Magnet came up about half an hour after.

The Detroit party was not so orderly as the one from Cleveland. Davis took the last three free flights of the bloodiest character took place on the Magnet, one man having half an ear bitten off, and another miserable youth killed by picking it with a finger, which was debarred by his opponent.

That portion of Point Pelee that had been secured for the purpose of the fight, was interspersed with woods and open glades. A spot in a grassy field not far back from the landing was selected for the ring, and the preliminaries were completed. By a necessary delay, under the supervision of the veteran Mackay.

The articles of agreement for the match between Davis and Elliott were signed on the 1st of April last. Elliott has been in training ever since at Jim Brown's, Cleveland, and Davis at Jimmy Mack's, Detroit.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock Elliott slipped his castor into the ring, and his tall, lithe form quickly followed it. His appearance was that of a young man in an appearance at thirty minutes past ten o'clock, and was likewise generously cheered. He first stepped forward to the center, and cordially shook him by the hand.

George O'Mally, of New York, was chosen referee. The umpires were McGinnis, of Detroit, and Arthur Deane, of Detroit. The referee, Davis Elliott was attended by Jim Brown and Jack Henry. Davis' second was Johnny Mack and his trainer, Arthur Deane. Davis' colors were white, with a purple sash. Davis' colors were white, with a purple sash.

At three minutes before eleven o'clock time was called, and the men squared for the fight. Round 1. After a little sparring Elliott shot out his left, hitting Davis a slinging blow over the right eye. Davis' second, cries "First blood Elliott," and cheers. Davis' second, cries "First blood Elliott," and cheers. Davis' second, cries "First blood Elliott," and cheers.

Round 2. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 3. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 4. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 5. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 6. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 7. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 8. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 9. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 10. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 11. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 12. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 13. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 14. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 15. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 16. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 17. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

Round 18. Davis came up cautiously and appeared combated by the celerity of Elliott, who danced about him, hitting him with a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the head, and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10.--Senator Wilson arrived here to-night, and was escorted to the Exchange Hotel by a large torchlight procession of free men. He will speak at the Capitol to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

JUDGE KELLY IN NEW ORLEANS.

HIS CORDIAL RECEPTION--HE IS WAITED UPON BY SOME OF THE MOST WEALTHY AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS OF THE STATE, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.--The advent of Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, in this city has produced considerable excitement among the loyal people, and has inspired no little hopefulness in the radical politicians. The ex-Rebels are not over-pleased with the matter, so their newspaper organs almost ignore Mr. Kelly's mission, while the rank and file do not disguise their belief that the reign of disloyalty is near its close.

The Judge held a levee to-day in the City Hall, where a large concourse of the most respectable people waited upon him. Among others were Governor Wells, Judge Howe, Helstead Warmouth, and the veteran Judge Taliferro, who denounced the Rebels at the Secession Convention; United States Commissioner Shannon, State Attorney General B. L. Lynch, Major Dumas, and Arlinda Mark, gentleman of large fortune, and formerly slave-owner, who, though apparently well as respects his pecuniary condition, is now a pauper, and is in a high state of efficiency.

The Judge held a levee to-day in the City Hall, where a large concourse of the most respectable people waited upon him. Among others were Governor Wells, Judge Howe, Helstead Warmouth, and the veteran Judge Taliferro, who denounced the Rebels at the Secession Convention; United States Commissioner Shannon, State Attorney General B. L. Lynch, Major Dumas, and Arlinda Mark, gentleman of large fortune, and formerly slave-owner, who, though apparently well as respects his pecuniary condition, is now a pauper, and is in a high state of efficiency.

The Judge held a levee to-day in the City Hall, where a large concourse of the most respectable people waited upon him. Among others were Governor Wells, Judge Howe, Helstead Warmouth, and the veteran Judge Taliferro, who denounced the Rebels at the Secession Convention; United States Commissioner Shannon, State Attorney General B. L. Lynch, Major Dumas, and Arlinda Mark, gentleman of large fortune, and formerly slave-owner, who, though apparently well as respects his pecuniary condition, is now a pauper, and is in a high state of efficiency.

The Judge held a levee to-day in the City Hall, where a large concourse of the most respectable people waited upon him. Among others were Governor Wells, Judge Howe, Helstead Warmouth, and the veteran Judge Taliferro, who denounced the Rebels at the Secession Convention; United States Commissioner Shannon, State Attorney General B. L. Lynch, Major Dumas, and Arlinda Mark, gentleman of large fortune, and formerly slave-owner, who, though apparently well as respects his pecuniary condition, is now a pauper, and is in a high state of efficiency.

The Judge held a levee to-day in the City Hall, where a large concourse of the most respectable people waited upon him. Among others were Governor Wells, Judge Howe, Helstead Warmouth, and the veteran Judge Taliferro, who denounced the Rebels at the Secession Convention; United States Commissioner Shannon, State Attorney General B. L. Lynch, Major Dumas, and Arlinda Mark, gentleman of large fortune, and formerly slave-owner, who, though apparently well as respects his pecuniary condition, is now a pauper, and is in a high state of efficiency.

The Judge held a levee to-day in the City Hall, where a large concourse of the most respectable people waited upon him. Among others were Governor Wells, Judge Howe, Helstead Warmouth, and the veteran Judge Taliferro, who denounced the Rebels at the Secession Convention; United States Commissioner Shannon, State Attorney General B. L. Lynch, Major Dumas, and Arlinda Mark, gentleman of large fortune, and formerly slave-owner, who, though apparently well as respects his pecuniary condition, is now a pauper, and is in a high state of efficiency.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Judge Pease--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS--Allison, P. J.--Description of a case involving a dispute between two parties.

COURT