The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1871. [illegible]th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,391.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.

A transient advertisement to insertion to be charged as one, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above nominal transient rates as may be agreed upon.

In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with earlier advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1871.

MR. CONWAY AND THE SCHOOL BOARD

The attempted dismissal of Mr. Houston from his situation as a teacher in one of the public schools, is in perfect keeping with the character of Mr. Conway. No one supposed that he could ever minister upon even the small amount of magnanimity, sufficient to overlook what he considers an offense against the dignity of his most worthy self. Every one knows the character of the State Superintendent of Education, and every one expected he would attempt to dismiss Mr. Houston. The author of that pathetic ode "Ten Cents for Cake," judging by he tender, [illegible] of sentiment, exhibited in that celebrated effusion, could scarcely be imagined capable of any very generous feeling. Betwhat was Mr. Houston's offense, which has drawn upon him the ire of the poetic parson? At the Teacher's Institute recently held here, he took occasion with a very sparing use of that freedom of speech, which should be conceded to every person, to express his disapprobation of the Institute, and especially of the manner in which it was conducted. He disapproved of the introduction of politics there, of the parson's tedious description, of his own martyrdom in the cause of public education, a martyrdom that puts about eight thousand dollars a year in the parson's pocket; and of the puerile and worthless nature of the instruction the teachers were dragged there to hear. This is the sum of Mr. Houston's offense, and in this he but expressed the feelings of a large majority of the teachers, and also of a large majority of the people of New Orleans. Mr. Conway himself, with one or two of his toadies and a few negroes were the only persons in that assembly who did not endorse the remarks made by Mr. Houston. Surely, none of the teachers there had any sympathy with the vindictiveness exhibited by Mr. Conway towards the people of Louisiana. The most radical of them do not partake in his rancorous and indecent hostility to the South. Nothing better, however, was to have been expected from Mr. Conway. He could not have done better if he would, because he could not be more. He must first be born again—regenerated—and that is, to all appearance, as spiritually as it is physically impossible. He cannot change his own mean nature. But something better was expected from the School Board than an approval of the petty revenge displayed by Mr. Conway in his withdrawal of Mr. Houston's certificate. It was hoped that the members of the Board would, in manly fashion, assert their own rights, and exercising some independence of opinion and action, would reprobate the illegal and arbitrary proceeding of the State Superintendent in the matter of the Teachers' Institute, and that they would refuse, in the equally arbitrary matter of the dismissal of Mr. Houston, to obey his bidding. If it seems Mr. Conway has succeeded in introducing a discipline into the School Board which has not done so well with the teachers—Mr. Houston, for instance. Behold the reason assigned by Mr. Toy at the recent meeting of the School Board, for sustaining the Superintendent in his action towards Mr. Houston. "He (Mr. Houston) should be punished to shield the Superintendent from that contempt, which would result if he could be publicly snubbed by those under his authority." As if the punishment of all the teachers in the State could shield Mr. Conway from the well-merited contempt of the whole community, a contempt which has increased with his every act, a contempt mingled with a loathing not unlike that with which the festering and hideous vapors of old were regarded and shunned.

Let the Superintendent resign an office which he is incapable of administering. It is the desire of the great majority of the people of Louisiana. There would then be one act of his career in this State which we could heartily approve. It is the only becoming act which he can now perform.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIGENT.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 8 P. M., for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow, and under the auspices of the German Quartette Club, who will be assisted by Miss Zeim, Mr. Van Haffken and Mr. Collignon. Tickets of admission, One Dollar, to be had at all music stores and at the Hall. This entertainment furnishes a good opportunity for persons of limited means to contribute to a cause which appeals to every benevolent heart, and at the same time, by an evening's enjoyment, receive a return for their contribution. We hope there will be a large audience, as a testimony of sympathy with the sufferers, as well as to swell the fund now being raised for their use. Let the house be filled, as a demonstration of that fellow-feeling which human distress ought always to draw out.

CORRECTION.—In the list of subscriptions for the sufferers by the overflow, published by us yesterday, the firm of Voorhies, Audler & Co., was credited with the sum of *twenty* dollars. It should have read *thirty* dollars, thus being the sum contributed by them.

The Storm at Galveston.

The *News* of the 6th says:

We never had a more pressing duty to perform than to acquaint our readers that but fourteen hapless, but after all fortunate men are saved. To the large loss of Galveston be it said, that her citizens were not going to stand idly by and see fourteen human beings perish without making most strenuous efforts to save them. This morning, Capt. Fowler, the respected agent of the Morgan Line, announced that he would go out the Whitney and approach the wreck as nearly as possible. Captains Joe Sable and Dave Guthrie, of the Pilot Boat Galveston, who are always foremost in a good work, also volunteered to go with the boat. Capt. Morgan, of the bark Bridesport, then offered his fine lifeboat.

A crew was speedily volunteered, viz: Capt. Fowler, Captain Buckingham, James McCaffery, James Johnson, Syl. Harrington, Charles Clark and William Martin. The names of the gallant fellows ought to be written in gold. After all was in readiness the expedition started on its perilous undertaking taking the pilot boat in tow, in reaching the wreck the men on board were seen huddled together lashed to the main rigging, with the sea breaking over them—a pitiable sight indeed. After getting to windward the tow line was cast off and a boat lowered and manned by the gallant men who had volunteered. Now came the time for the exhibition of seamanship, and never was a call better answered, or a display of nautical skill exhibited. The life boat was handsomely brought round, and a line made fast; one, one of which seven of the poor stricken, benumbed sailors, reached the boat and were speedily transferred on board the pilot boat. Another trip was made carefully, and all the remainder, seven in number, brought off in safety.

The Whitney, which had been hovering round all the time, then steamed into the harbor, speedily followed by the Eclipse, and all were brought safely to port.

The scene at the wharf beggars description. It was crowded with spectators, and when it was known that all were safe, the excitement knew no bounds. Cheer after cheer went up from the crowd, first for the crew who manned the lifeboat—and well they deserved it—then for the rescued sailors, for the Capt. Fowler and Capt. Lewis, and then for everybody else. Much hand-shaking and congratulation followed everywhere. The fountain of humanity and good feeling were opened in every man's heart, and when the crowd dispersed, all appeared more, were and weary, less glad and thankful, then cheer after cheer went up.

☞ Capt. E. E. Lee, writing under date of August 18, 1869, says: "In simple terms I can say that the experience my daughters have had in spasmodic attacks of Cramp Colic, severe Pain, and Diarrhœa, makes it a great favorite in my family. For sale by all druggists. Depot, 138 and 140 Canal street, New Orleans. [illegible]

A young lady with a very pretty foot, but rather a large ankle, walks into a shoe store to be measured. The young clerk, who is of Gallic extraction, addressing her in the following clever way: "Madame, you have very beautiful foot, but so big expression!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Wm. Weber, who has been ousted from the office of Recorder of the Fourth District by the Governor and supplanted by Mr. A. E. Billings, appointed by the Governor, has instituted proceedings in the Eighth District Court to recover possession of the office. The case is to be tried on the 19th instant.

Peter Conrad, reported to be an incorrible thief, who has served a term in the Penitentiary, has been arrested with a horse in his possession, alleged to have been stolen from some person on the coast, below the Barracks.

John Tools and Charles Taylor were sent before the Criminal Court by Recorder Seass, yesterday, to be tried for the alleged larceny of a case of medicine, valued at $95, from some vessel in port.

City Council.—The Council would have met at noon yesterday, but a quorum was not present. Again, at 2 P. M., to which hour an adjournment was had, a quorum failed to appear, and 6 P. M. was appointed for a meeting. It was nearly 7 before a sufficient number was present to transact business. Mr. Shaw presented an ordinance to pay several accounts, which lies over, together with the following, also introduced by him, which was proposed to obviate the necessity of an election to obtain the sanction of the people for the imposition of a school tax:

An ordinance providing for the settlement of an indebtedness of the city to the public schools.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the sum of $135,117 69 be set apart in bonds, under act No. 102, session of 1871, for the settlement of the indebtedness of the city for the balance unpaid of the $300,000 appropriated to [illegible] for the support of public schools.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That the Mayor, Administrator of Finance and Administrator of Public Accounts be charged with the distribution *pro rata* of certificates redeemable in bonds under said act, No. 102, among the teachers and porters of the public schools holding untransferred accounts, such distribution to be in part settlement and reduction of any claims they may have against the public schools.

Mr. Shaw submitted the following ordinance, which passed:

An ordinance to provide for the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and repealing ordinances 197 and 747, Administration series.

WHEREAS, Owing to the operation of the statutes requiring the receipt of Metropolitan Police warrants in payment of taxes, licenses and debts, and also to various other causes, the city cannot realize its full computed budget of revenue in cash for the present year; while, on the other hand, expenses and debts by causes beyond the control of the city have become necessary to be provided for, and there exist past and maturing claims over and above what the city can provide for under previous funding bills.

And whereas, It is necessary to the credit of the city that all creditors having matured obligations and claims, against which the city has no just defense, should, if desired by them, receive a transferable acknowledgment of the obligations and equitable interest thereon:

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That holders of claims and accounts which the Council of the city shall approve under this ordinance, shall be entitled to a certificate under its provisions.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That such claims and accounts shall bear interest from the issue of the certificate at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum; and said rate of interest shall continue until payment or funding under an act of the Legislature; and it shall be understood between the holders of all certificates hereunder and the city, that the city shall not be sued thereon until after the adjournment of the regular session of the Legislature of 1872, and in case of its failure to pass a satisfactory funding bill.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That the first payment of interest under this ordinance shall be due on the first of January, 1872, and thereafter semi-annually until the extinction or liquidation on the debt.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, etc., That the certificate shall name the principal due, and shall refer and be subject to the terms of the present ordinance. They shall be signed by the Mayor and Administrator of Finance, and attested and registered by the Administrator of Public Accounts; they shall be payable to the original holder or bearer, and shall be transferable by delivery.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, etc., That ordinances 197 and 747, Administration series, be and the same are hereby repealed, and all certificates under the same be at once called in and settled.

An ordinance to refund to those who have paid 5% per cent. taxes, the 5 excess over the assessment of 2 per cent. allowed by law, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Shaw the committee on relief to the sufferers by the inundation was authorized to expend $2000.

The Council adjourned soon after.

U. S. District Court.—Trial for Counterfeiting.—The United States District Court, Judge Durel presiding, was Wednesday and Thursday engaged in trying P. Harris, for counterfeiting United States coin. The jury consisted of Messrs. R. F. Simons, foreman, O. Carriere, T. M. Conway, Geo. W. Dunbar, Thomas Elder, H. C. Arthur, J. P. Tunstall, Chas. Renard, Louis Hall, A. Bienvenu, J. H. Gardiner and H. Uhland.

The evidence was in brief as follows: A man named Fitzpatrick, a detective of the Government of the United States, employed by Superintendent Badger of the Metropolitan Police, to assist him in detecting and arresting parties here, engaged in counterfeiting United States gold coin, of the denomination of $2½ and $1. The Superintendent detailed a policeman named Coleman to aid Fitzpatrick, who gave Coleman the sanctioned letters, both written on the same sheet.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 26, 1870.

Friend Marie:

The bearer, Mr. James Johnston, is a particular and tried friend of mine, who will wait on you. Show *Boodle*. You can trust him as you would me, he will pay you for your trouble. I will not be in New Orleans before six or eight months. I have good prospects.

Your old friend,
JAMES MCGLAUGHLIN.

Mr. Harris, Watchmaker, *Infernum* City.

This will introduce to you Mr. Johnston, a most particular friend of mine, do anything you can for him, and oblige me, he is a first rate fellow and can be trusted.

Your friend,
JAMES MCGLAUGHLIN,
Harness maker.

The object of these letters was to put Coleman in confidential relations with the prisoner, who Fitzpatrick knew or had been informed was one of the parties engaged in counterfeiting. McGlaughlin, the name signed to the letters by Fitzpatrick, was a person well known to the prisoner, one in whom he had entire confidence, and Marite, the name of the party to whom the first letter was addressed, said to be a noted professional thief, was also known to the prisoner.

That letter was merely written to leave no doubt on the mind of the prisoner that McGlaughlin was the writer, by showing his acquaintance with Marite.

The letters were presented to Harris, who at once took Coleman into his confidence, showed him the machinery he had for counterfeiting, and sold him some ten dollar spurious coins he had counterfeited. In this way evidence was obtained against Harris and his apparatus consisting of a dozen half eagles and silver coin, pieces, levers, etc., were seized and exhibited to the jury.

Harris was tried in April last and convicted, but a new trial was granted upon the application of Mr. Samuel C. Reid, counsel for the prisoner, because the Judge had not charged the jury as requested, that it was not a crime under the law to manufacture spurious coin, unless it was shown that the coin was fraudulently altered as genuine; that to sell counterfeits to a person knowing they were counterfeits and receiving them as such, was not penal.

Mr. Beckwith, the District Attorney, argued yesterday that manufacturing spurious coin and disposing of it as spurious were criminal acts, but counsel for the defense controverted the position of the prosecution, and the Judge, in charging the jury, took the same view of the law that the counsel for the prisoner did.

The case was submitted at about a quarter to two, and between two and three hours after, the jury was discharged because they could not agree, whereupon Mr. Reid moved that the prisoner, who had been confined in jail since his arrest, be discharged upon his own recognizance. The court refused the motion, and fixed the amount of bail at $1000.

While the jury were considering the case, they came into court twice for explicit instructions. On the last occasion, the Judge said they should take each testimony as the facts detailed had a great suspicion. They should search about special officers of the Government and local policemen that they were not to enter into conspiracies, which the laws of the United States made punishable, for the acquisition of evidence; that they should not be countenanced in practically depositions to inveigle people, in representing themselves to be thieves to induce men to commit crime; and in some parties, who might be innocent, into the perpetration of crime.

A Metropolitan Warrant Case.—In the Eighth District Court, in the case of Leonard vs. the city of New Orleans, which plaintiff demands the payment of some $66,000 Metropolitan Police Warrants the jury has returned a verdict for the plaintiffs in the case, as *bona fide* holders of the warrants that are produced in court. From evidence of witnesses and the stub book, we have come to the conclusion that they are genuine and to be recognized as a lawful obligation and to be paid.

The Murder of Mr. Mentish.—*Strange all Concerned Therein.*—Intelligence was received yesterday that the two negroes Alfred and Hampton, in jail, had confessed to the murder of Mr. Frank Mentish, near College Point, in the parish of St. James, were arrested yesterday in the parish of St. Charles. The alleged two negroes accused of being concerned in the crime, and previously arrested, James Parker and John Williams were in the Parish Prison, having been brought here for quieter security.

Oscarro Day, colored, who resides in Mazant street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. The wound is not dangerous.

The Inundation.—The water in the flooded district keeps falling constantly, and now the sidewalks can be walked dry shod as far as Robertson street. The water in the Lake, at Manchac, has fallen a foot altogether. The steam fire engines will be put to work to-morrow to throw the water out into the canals. What good they are to accomplish is hard to say. A whole in the levee four feet wide will let out more water than all the engines in New Orleans can pump out.

The committee of citizens and of the Council were engaged all day yesterday in distributing supplies to the needy and providing medical attendance and medicine for the indigent sick. The relief system is now well organized and works effectively. It will be seen that the City Council has authorized an expenditure of $6000 of public money among the sufferers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Funeral Ceremonies Over the Clerical Victims.

Court-Martials for Trial of Insurgents Not Yet Convened.

Rossel and Courbet Unearthed in Paris.

Arrival of Count Chambord at Boulogne.

Disastrous Conflagration in Constantinople.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 7.—The funeral ceremonies to-day, over the remains of five clerical victims of the Commune were solemn and impressive.

Notre Dame was grandly arrayed. The central object in the solemn pomp was the gorgeous catafalque containing the remains of Archbishop Darboy, surrounded by minor structures bearing the corpses of Daguerry, curé of Madelaine, Surel, Grand Vicar of the diocese, and those of Becourt and Sabatier. The coffin of the Archbishop was covered with pall black velvet, embroidered and enriched with a massive silver cross.

Thousands of tapers were burning in silver candelabra, and the incense vessels were also of silver. The floor was covered with black cloth, and the pulpit was covered with black gauze, bespangled with silver stars.

In the transepts 150 feet wide were huge recesses of black drapery which covered every statue, except those of the virgin and child and St. Denis, first Bishop of Paris.

In the midst of all were the black and charred remains of the Hôtel de Ville and his throne, also half burned, with which the Communists endeavored to burn the Cathedral, was left intact as a memento of the crime.

Paris, June 8.—The weather was dull, rainy and cold. The route of the procession the streets were crammed with spectators, bells were tolling, a salute was fired and a strong force of regulars with reversed arms and muffled drums were in the procession. The funeral car of the Archbishop was covered with silver and drawn by six horses. Another beautiful car containing the remains of Surel followed. The procession preached the cathedral close. The priests and deputies left the chancel and proceeded by the great doors, which were draped with black, to meet the coffins. Chanting then commenced, and as soon as the bearing of drums, the pealing of trumpets and the roaring of cannon. At the elevation of the host the firing was repeated. The altar was magnificently decorated, and the service was long and solemn. McMahon, Douai, Vinoy, Ladmirault and Favre were present.

Versailles, June 8.—It is reported Rossel and Courbet have been unearthed in Paris.

The court-martial for the trial of the insurgents has not yet convened.

The *Official Journal* describes the insurrection to the congregation by Napoleon of 300,000 workmen.

London, June 8.—Ascot races, gold cup, T. Lombaress Murtemer, bred in France, 6 years old, was the winner. M. H. Delamarre, Verdure, by West Australian, 3 years old, second. Mr. Johnston, Bathwell, 3 years old, third. Seventeen ran.

Late Cape of Good Hope accounts say the reports from the diamond fields are still encouraging.

London, June 8.—It is rumored Count de Chambord has arrived at Boulogne.

A dispatch from Constantinople dated yesterday says fires broke out that morning simultaneously in four places, and at one time 200 houses were in flames; fortunately the wind was light and there was a prospect of getting the conflagration under control. The damage done already was very heavy. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

(New York Weekly Cable.)

The Marquis of Gallifet was assassinated to-day by the widow of a Communist who was shot by his order.

London, June 8.—The St. Petersburg *Journal* recites the formal presentation to the Czar of the Imperial order of Turkish Institution by the present Sultan in 1861. The presentation was made by the Turkish Ambassador. Speeches were made, and the comments of the journals upon the ceremony fully confirm the general belief that the relations between the two countries are excellent.

London, June 8.—The House of Commons to-night resumed the long debate on the Army Regulation bill.

Mr. Cardwell defended the clause abolishing the sale of military commissions.

An incidental vote, while it did not decide the question of abolition, showed that the Government had a majority of 177.

Toronto, June 7.—The 26th annual meeting of the American Association of Scientific Lunatic Asylums is now in session here. Delegates are in large attendance from all parts of the United States. Dr. Compton moved that the next meeting be held in New Orleans, on the second Tuesday in April, 1872. The motion was referred.

Halifax, June 8.—The New Brunswick Government has appointed three of its members, King, Moore and Fraser, a delegation to confer with the Government of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, with a view to united action against the Washington treaty.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—Carlotta Patti arrived from Panama and started for England.

Indian engineers have been at work on the irrigation of the sand.

Dispatches from Aspinwall of the 8th state that another engagement had taken place at Tilipa, State of Bayon, between the Government troops and the insurgents, in which the former were victorious, driving the latter on all sides and inflicting great slaughter. The Government troops numbered 1000, and the insurgent 800. The insurgents have disbanded and the Government party is again secure in power.

The ship Illinois, from New York for San Francisco, foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

News from Panama to the 5th has been received.

The Catholic bishop had arrived.

The bark Chester was wrecked on Turk's Island.

The United States steamer Reeck returned to Panama disappointed at not discovering a coaal route. Will return to the United States shortly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 8.—Walter T. Shiff, Route Agent from Norfolk to Baltimore, has been arrested on a charge of robbery of the Post Office.

Two stills with fixtures, and 115 acres of land in the 6th North Carolina district, was seized for a violation of the Revenue laws.

General Sherman, writing to the New York *Herald* from Fort Bill, says: Now, to be plain, I think all my personal friends know my deep seated antipathy to the subject, and yet I feel as much as any man that we may, when it seems best, resort to all that we can, when it is long been and never will be a country for Negroes. I feel I mentioned my views fully, and yet I am constrained to express them, lest it may be construed into a desire on my part to serve. If you can find Sherman's opinions to shatter the mighty, you are at liberty to use them.

I am yours, truly, etc.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Work has been resumed at some points at a dollar and a half per day. Some negroes have been unmolested, others have been whipped, and some are in jail. Many have left for the two days past.

Judge Olin will hear the warrants on Monday whether he will release Stewart's prisoners until the meeting for a new trial takes place.

Washington, June 8.—The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee examined Mr. Ferrell and Colonel Stone, of Atlanta, Georgia, Governor of Georgia, Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, and others.

Washington Report.

Washington, June 8.—[illegible] fallen on the Rock Mountain Stations and in the Missouri Valley. It has risen in the Gulf and south Atlantic, and on the Lakes and Middle Atlantic, and remains sensibly stationary and quite low in the extreme Northeastern States. The barometer pressure north and north of the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf and Atlantic on the Carolina coast. Northwesterly winds are very generally reported from Lake Ontario to Tennessee and westward to the Mississippi; south westerly winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast. The rain of Wednesday evening and the morning and early in the Middle and Eastern States. That which prevailed last night in Northern Florida is now extended to Charleston Bay. Clear and partially cloudy weather has very generally prevailed in the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Friday light winds with warm and humid weather will prevail from the Lakes to the Gulf. Partially cloudy and clear weather with westerly winds are probable for the interior of the Atlantic States. No serious disturbances of any extent is apprehended east of the Mississippi.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, June 8.—The committee on fast type setting gave the first premium to draw seats, which failed, owing to a duplication of some of the members. Mr. Randall urged the propriety and right of ballot for a seat, which the Democrats persistently refused, fearing shortly membership.

Fort Sill, Comanche Reservation, May 26, 1871.—To the Editor of the *Herald*:

I have been skirting the Texas frontier for the past month hoping for the first time I would see some of Eastern papers by which I see quite an unusually active, but very scarcely a supported Union League Club of New Orleans the night preceding my departure from that city. Whoever reported that as a speech by me, committed a gross impropriety, for Gov. Warmoth presided, and before I consented to respond to a call, I was assured by the President of the Society, that no reporters were present and that whatever be sacred and confined to the persons present.

Montgomery, Ala., June 8.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company better known as Stanton's road, was today placed in the hands of a Mr. Bunteed, of the United States District Court. The petition was made by W. A. Jones, an Alabamian citizen, whose claim is about 15,000 dollars. E. H. Grandin and John R. Bailey are appointed temporary custodians pending an election of an assignee by the creditors.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 8.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £275,000.

Liverpool, June 8—Evening.—Cotton easy; 9¾d. Uplands and Orleans steady; Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for speculation and export. Lard 47s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 8—Evening.—Money easy, 2@3 per cent; gold 112¾@113. Sterling dull. Prime bankers' 109¾@110; sight 109 @110¼. Governments dull but closed firm. Sales of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113; 65s, 113; new, 114¼; 10s, 67s, 114¼; 68s, 114¼; 10-40s, 107⅞. States very dull, except new South Carolina which were very active. Tennessees 71¼; new 72. Virginias 68; new 70; Louisiana 67; new 62; Missouri 91; Alabama 100; Georgias 84¼ 7s 92¼; North Carolinas 47; new 25¼; South Carolinas 73; new 63¼.

(Private Dispatches.)

Concord, N. H., June 8.—The House failed to elect a clerk yesterday. The Senate unanimously rose and elected a temporary chairman, and appointed a committee to count the Senatorial votes. Both parties are canvassing to-day.

Cincinnati, June 8.—The Rabbinical Council adopted a resolution for uniform reading from the Pentateuch during the year, omitting antiquated laws.

A resolution was also adopted, asking the establishment of a rabbinical office at Washington.

San Francisco, June 8.—A tremendous hurricane recently passed over the vicinity of the Fejee Islands.

The brig Kentucky, from San Francisco for Melbourne, foundered at sea. All on board were lost, including the captain and crew.

A great flood has occurred in New South Wales, causing immense losses, including the wheat crop. The gold yield is increasing. A new disease is killing the sheep by thousands.

Hamilton news is unimportant.

The Wellington, the initial steamer in the Australian line, made the run from San Francisco to Honolulu in seven days and sixteen hours.

Baltimore, June 8.—The International Typographical Union adopted resolutions admitting pressmen to membership.

Versailles, June 8.—The motion for a prolongation of Thiers' tenure was postponed until after the supplemental elections.

It is authoritatively stated that Thiers favors a republic.

London, June 8.—Jules Mires, the celebrated French banker, is dead.

The Crops in Louisiana.

MOREHOUSE PARISH.—The Bastrop *Conservator* of June 3d says:

Almost without an exception, Morehouse planters report a general complaint of the season. Some appear more gloomy and less hopeful than others, it is true, but we have never very bright faces in view of the chances. Everybody sadly behind hand to begin with, and then to late may come wind, rain and hail—one storm following another in quick succession, reduce the prospects anything but flattering.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger*, of the 3d inst., says:

Heavy rains have fallen in this parish since our last issue, and the planters who had been complaining of drought, have changed their tune. Certain it is, no more rain is required at this time. The temperature is growing decidedly hot, and summer is fairly upon us. As far as we have heard, the crops in this parish are improving.

OCACHITA PARISH.—The Monroe *Telegraph* of June 3d says:

This has so far been one of the most remarkable springs in the history of this country. The month of April is generally considered mild and humid, but this May of 1871 is remarkable for rain, hail and storm. The rain has been falling for one month almost continuously, with mild spring showers that cool the air and make the feel glad, but perfect trash movers. Immense quantities of rains have been accompanied with hail and storms now and then, with three, would come one of those terrific whirling, whirligig hurricanes that prostrated everything in its march.

The effect of these rains has been to check the agricultural pursuits all over the country. The hill lands are drenched in oil, and the bottoms covered with water. The grass plant is doing, but in consequence of the rains has not been cultivated. As a result the corn is one month in advance of that, cotton has done nothing up to date.

The Necessity of the South.

We find the following letter from Commodore Maury in the Memphis papers. It was read before a convention of planters held in that city:

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, May 29th, 1871.

T. M. Harris, Esq., in Madison street, Memphis, Tennessee:

DEAR—Yours of the 9th, upon the subject of European immigrants is received.

I am with you heart and hand.

You are right; there is no compensation for the South in our day and generation unless the Southern States and people welcome the successful encouragement to immigration.

Our people are at last beginning to wake up to the importance of it, and I am happy at the thought that Texas is in earnest and so far advanced in her appreciation of that importance as your letter explains and illustrates.

A very excellent paper upon the subject of Southern immigration was presented to the Louisville Convention, a year or two ago. It was published with the proceedings of that body. If you have not seen it, perhaps it would be well to get a copy from your representative, for the sake of posing in array some of the difficulties which beset our people and which we must make up our minds to overcome.

Mobile, I believe does not, I am told, act as Bureau Officer. I know a little more of Mobile than of any other place, and know my deep seated antipathy to the subject, and yet I feel as much as any man that we may, when it seems best, resort to all that we can, when it has long been and never will be a country for Negroes. I feel I mentioned my views fully, and yet I am constrained to express them, lest it may be construed into a desire on my part to serve. If you can find Sherman's opinions to shatter the mighty, you are at liberty to use them.

I am yours, truly, etc.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Work has been resumed at some points at a dollar and a half per day. Some negroes have been unmolested, others have been whipped, and some are in jail. Many have left for the two days past.

Judge Olin will hear the warrants on Monday whether he will release Stewart's prisoners until the meeting for a new trial takes place.

Washington, June 8.—The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee examined Mr. Ferrell and Colonel Stone, of Atlanta, Georgia, Governor of Georgia, Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, and others.

Washington Report.

Washington, June 8.—[illegible] fallen on the Rock Mountain Stations and in the Missouri Valley. It has risen in the Gulf and south Atlantic, and on the Lakes and Middle Atlantic, and remains sensibly stationary and quite low in the extreme Northeastern States. The barometer pressure north and north of the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf and Atlantic on the Carolina coast. Northwesterly winds are very generally reported from Lake Ontario to Tennessee and westward to the Mississippi; south westerly winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast. The rain of Wednesday evening and the morning and early in the Middle and Eastern States. That which prevailed last night in Northern Florida is now extended to Charleston Bay. Clear and partially cloudy weather has very generally prevailed in the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Friday light winds with warm and humid weather will prevail from the Lakes to the Gulf. Partially cloudy and clear weather with westerly winds are probable for the interior of the Atlantic States. No serious disturbances of any extent is apprehended east of the Mississippi.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, June 8.—The committee on fast type setting gave the first premium to draw seats, which failed, owing to a duplication of some of the members. Mr. Randall urged the propriety and right of ballot for a seat, which the Democrats persistently refused, fearing shortly membership.

Fort Sill, Comanche Reservation, May 26, 1871.—To the Editor of the *Herald*:

I have been skirting the Texas frontier for the past month hoping for the first time I would see some of Eastern papers by which I see quite an unusually active, but very scarcely a supported Union League Club of New Orleans the night preceding my departure from that city. Whoever reported that as a speech by me, committed a gross impropriety, for Gov. Warmoth presided, and before I consented to respond to a call, I was assured by the President of the Society, that no reporters were present and that whatever be sacred and confined to the persons present.

Montgomery, Ala., June 8.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company better known as Stanton's road, was today placed in the hands of a Mr. Bunteed, of the United States District Court. The petition was made by W. A. Jones, an Alabamian citizen, whose claim is about 15,000 dollars. E. H. Grandin and John R. Bailey are appointed temporary custodians pending an election of an assignee by the creditors.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 8.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £275,000.

Liverpool, June 8—Evening.—Cotton easy; 9¾d. Uplands and Orleans steady; Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for speculation and export. Lard 47s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 8—Evening.—Money easy, 2@3 per cent; gold 112¾@113. Sterling dull. Prime bankers' 109¾@110; sight 109 @110¼. Governments dull but closed firm. Sales of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113; 65s, 113; new, 114¼; 10s, 67s, 114¼; 68s, 114¼; 10-40s, 107⅞. States very dull, except new South Carolina which were very active. Tennessees 71¼; new 72. Virginias 68; new 70; Louisiana 67; new 62; Missouri 91; Alabama 100; Georgias 84¼ 7s 92¼; North Carolinas 47; new 25¼; South Carolinas 73; new 63¼.

(Private Dispatches.)

Concord, N. H., June 8.—The House failed to elect a clerk yesterday. The Senate unanimously rose and elected a temporary chairman, and appointed a committee to count the Senatorial votes. Both parties are canvassing to-day.

Cincinnati, June 8.—The Rabbinical Council adopted a resolution for uniform reading from the Pentateuch during the year, omitting antiquated laws.

A resolution was also adopted, asking the establishment of a rabbinical office at Washington.

San Francisco, June 8.—A tremendous hurricane recently passed over the vicinity of the Fejee Islands.

The brig Kentucky, from San Francisco for Melbourne, foundered at sea. All on board were lost, including the captain and crew.

A great flood has occurred in New South Wales, causing immense losses, including the wheat crop. The gold yield is increasing. A new disease is killing the sheep by thousands.

Hamilton news is unimportant.

The Wellington, the initial steamer in the Australian line, made the run from San Francisco to Honolulu in seven days and sixteen hours.

Baltimore, June 8.—The International Typographical Union adopted resolutions admitting pressmen to membership.

Versailles, June 8.—The motion for a prolongation of Thiers' tenure was postponed until after the supplemental elections.

It is authoritatively stated that Thiers favors a republic.

London, June 8.—Jules Mires, the celebrated French banker, is dead.

The Crops in Louisiana.

MOREHOUSE PARISH.—The Bastrop *Conservator* of June 3d says:

Almost without an exception, Morehouse planters report a general complaint of the season. Some appear more gloomy and less hopeful than others, it is true, but we have never very bright faces in view of the chances. Everybody sadly behind hand to begin with, and then to late may come wind, rain and hail—one storm following another in quick succession, reduce the prospects anything but flattering.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger*, of the 3d inst., says:

Heavy rains have fallen in this parish since our last issue, and the planters who had been complaining of drought, have changed their tune. Certain it is, no more rain is required at this time. The temperature is growing decidedly hot, and summer is fairly upon us. As far as we have heard, the crops in this parish are improving.

OCACHITA PARISH.—The Monroe *Telegraph* of June 3d says:

This has so far been one of the most remarkable springs in the history of this country. The month of April is generally considered mild and humid, but this May of 1871 is remarkable for rain, hail and storm. The rain has been falling for one month almost continuously, with mild spring showers that cool the air and make the feel glad, but perfect trash movers. Immense quantities of rains have been accompanied with hail and storms now and then, with three, would come one of those terrific whirling, whirligig hurricanes that prostrated everything in its march.

The effect of these rains has been to check the agricultural pursuits all over the country. The hill lands are drenched in oil, and the bottoms covered with water. The grass plant is doing, but in consequence of the rains has not been cultivated. As a result the corn is one month in advance of that, cotton has done nothing up to date.

The Necessity of the South.

We find the following letter from Commodore Maury in the Memphis papers. It was read before a convention of planters held in that city:

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, May 29th, 1871.

T. M. Harris, Esq., in Madison street, Memphis, Tennessee:

DEAR—Yours of the 9th, upon the subject of European immigrants is received.

I am with you heart and hand.

You are right; there is no compensation for the South in our day and generation unless the Southern States and people welcome the successful encouragement to immigration.

Our people are at last beginning to wake up to the importance of it, and I am happy at the thought that Texas is in earnest and so far advanced in her appreciation of that importance as your letter explains and illustrates.

A very excellent paper upon the subject of Southern immigration was presented to the Louisville Convention, a year or two ago. It was published with the proceedings of that body. If you have not seen it, perhaps it would be well to get a copy from your representative, for the sake of posing in array some of the difficulties which beset our people and which we must make up our minds to overcome.

Mobile, I believe does not, I am told, act as Bureau Officer. I know a little more of Mobile than of any other place, and know my deep seated antipathy to the subject, and yet I feel as much as any man that we may, when it seems best, resort to all that we can, when it has long been and never will be a country for Negroes. I feel I mentioned my views fully, and yet I am constrained to express them, lest it may be construed into a desire on my part to serve. If you can find Sherman's opinions to shatter the mighty, you are at liberty to use them.

I am yours, truly, etc.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Work has been resumed at some points at a dollar and a half per day. Some negroes have been unmolested, others have been whipped, and some are in jail. Many have left for the two days past.

Judge Olin will hear the warrants on Monday whether he will release Stewart's prisoners until the meeting for a new trial takes place.