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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lingard's Troupe.
NOYES' CIRCUS—Corner Canal and Villere.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

As the question of throwing open the public schools of the State to the colored population and thus bringing the children of both white and black people together upon the same benches, is agitating the public mind at the present time, we have thought it might be interesting to our readers to know what the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has said upon the subject of keeping the races separate, and therefore publish below the text of an opinion and judgment pronounced by Chief Justice Shaw of that State in 1849. It is taken from the fifth volume of Cushing's Reports. The title of the case is Roberts against the city of Boston. The facts of the case are clearly stated in the opinion of the Court, in which all the Judges concurred, viz: Wilde, Dewey, Metcalf and Fletcher.

Said Chief Justice Shaw:

"The plaintiff, a colored child of five years of age, has commenced this action by her father and next friend, against the city of Boston, upon the statute of 1845, which provides, that any child unlawfully excluded from public school instruction in this commonwealth, shall recover damages therefor, in an action against the city or town, by which such public school is structured, supported. The question therefore is, whether, upon the facts agreed, the plaintiff has been unlawfully excluded from such instruction.

By the agreed statement of facts, it appears that the defendants support a class of schools called primary schools, to the number of about one hundred, and which are designed for the instruction of children of both sexes, who are between the ages of four and seven years. Two of these schools are appropriated by the primary school committee having charge of that class of schools, to the exclusive instruction of colored children, and the residue, to the exclusive instruction of white children.

The plaintiff, by her father, took proper measures to obtain admission into one of these schools, appropriated to white children, but pursuant to the regulations of the committee, and in conformity therewith, she was not admitted. Either of the schools appropriated to colored children was open to her; the nearest to which was about a fifth of a mile, or seventy rods more distant from her father's house than the primary school house. It further appears, by the facts agreed, that the committee having charge of that class of schools had, a short time previously to the plaintiff's application, adopted a resolution upon a report of a committee, that in the opinion of that Board, the continuance of the separate schools for colored children, and the regular attendance of all such children upon the schools so not only legal and just, but best adapted to promote the instruction of that class of the population.

The plaintiff had access to a school, set apart for colored children, as well conducted in all respects, and as well fitted, in point of capacity and qualifications of the instructors, to advance the education of children under seven years old, as the other primary schools. The objection is that the schools thus open to the plaintiff are exclusively appropriated to colored children, and are at a greater distance from her home. Under these circumstances, has the plaintiff been unlawfully excluded from the public school instruction? *Under the best consideration we have been able to give the subject, the Court are of opinion that she has not.*

It will be considered that this is a question of power, or of the legal authority of the committee intrusted by the city with this department of public instruction because if they have the legal authority *of opinion that she has not.*

It will be considered that this is a question of power, or of the legal authority of the committee intrusted by the city with this department of public instruction because if they have the legal authority to make such regulations as they shall deem expedient for such purpose, they are legally to have the sole and exclusive right and duty to decide upon the fact, whether, upon the facts agreed, the plaintiff has been unlawfully excluded from such instruction.

By the agreed statement of facts, it appears that the defendants support a class of schools called primary schools, to the number of about one hundred, and which are designed for the instruction of children of both sexes, who are between the ages of four and seven years. Two of these schools are appropriated by the primary school committee having charge of that class of schools, to the exclusive instruction of colored children, and the residue, to the exclusive instruction of white children.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,051

Matters at the City Hall.

Mr. Beckwith is still acting as City Attorney; we presume at the request of the authorities, and to enable them to select a competent successor. A wish has been earnestly expressed by many of our leading citizens that Mr. Beckwith would withdraw his resignation, and we understand that Gov. Warmoth also is desirous that he should continue to hold the office. It is an office which, in importance to the tax payers, is second to none in New Orleans.

While Mr. Beckwith remains there, the creditors of the city and financial men will feel that the credit of the city will not be tampered with, at all events without a loud protest from him.

The services of so valuable an officer as Mr. Beckwith can hardly be estimated, and we shall be glad to learn that the corporation is not to lose them.

It seems that our new City Council are not altogether a happy family. They have serious differences already. One of these is the Jackson Railroad stock matter. The Mayor, it is believed, has been willing to ratify the saloon certain conditions. He required, we learn, a *quid pro quo* for himself, and his aspirations have led him to covet the Presidency of the road, in place of General Beauregard. The talk at the City Hall is that if that point were secured to Mr. Flanders, his influence in favor of confirming the sale would be exerted. The previous history of this gentleman authorizes us to believe that he knows how to play his hand for all that it is worth. But we hardly think Mr. McComb would like such an arrangement.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.

THE LAW LAID DOWN.

We copy below from the Opelousas *Journal*, the charge to the Grand Jury at that place, by the Hon. John E. King, Judge of the District.

The attention of the community cannot be drawn to this subject too often. We heartily concur in the views so clearly expressed by Judge King, which we hope, those who heard them, have laid to heart.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

"Whoever," reads the law, "shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his person, such as pistols, bowie-knives, dirks, or any other dangerous weapons, shall, on conviction, suffer fine or imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the court—and it shall be the duty of the Judges of the District Courts, in this State, to charge the Grand Jury specially in this section.

There was a time when the disturbed condition of society, and a general sense of insecurity, seemed to justify the citizen in carrying always about his person, the means of self-defence, against lawlessness or violence. But that time has passed. The military has been superseded by the civil authority. Arms have yielded to law. The courts of justice are open, when the right of the citizen may be protected and his enemies may be punished. Society has been restored to a comparative peaceful, quiet and orderly condition. There is no longer a plausible excuse for he citizen to depart from the character of the armed avenger of his real or imaginary wrongs. Organized society is sufficient to protect him in the rights of life, liberty and property. The practice of carrying concealed weapons, in the midst of these peaceful and orderly surroundings, can no longer be excused or palliated under the plea of necessity. It is a relic of barbarism discountenanced by enlightened public sentiment, and repudiated by positive law.

It is made my duty to call your attention particularly to this subject, and to require of your relations to the subject, as the grand inquest for this parish. I perform my duty in this, by stating night mein large and plain, and by requiring of you a strict measured or evasive terms. I charge you here, to-day, earnestly and solemnly, that be habitual carrying of concealed weapons is an offence prohibited by law, and justified by no existing necessity, and that you have, this day, by your oath as grand jurors obligated—you love to leave an offender unpresented "for fear, favor or affection." In the suppression of this evil we law requires the District Judge and the Grand Jury to assume the initiative. Have discharged my part of the duty by bringing the point prominently, in emphatic terms, the responsibilities which, by your oath, you have this day publicly and solemnly assumed.

SICK TRANSIT.—The transition from gray to unnatural black or brown, effected by the hair dyes and kindred preparations, is indeed a sickening transit. PHALON'S VITALIA, on the other hand, restores the natural hue to a shade, and is pleasant and safe, instead of sickening and pernicious. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

From the Parishes.

OCAMPA.—The *Telegraph* of Monroe of the 30th says:

CROPS.—Planters are greatly encouraged with their prospects—the stands are good the weather favorable and the rains seasonable.

The freedmen are interested on nearly every farm and plantation, they are behaving legally to have the same functions and to be subject to the same treatment but only that which is right of all, a they are settled and regulated by law are equally entitled to the fraternal consideration and protection of the law for their maintenance and security. What these rights are, to which individuals in the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are accommodated in society, are entitled, must depend on laws adapted to their respective relations and conditions.

Competing, therefore, in the fullest manner that school persons, the descendantsed African, are entitled by law, in this Commonwealth, to equal rights, constitutional and political, civil and social, the question then arises, whether the regulation which provides separate schools for colored children, is a violation of any of these rights.

Legal rights must, after all, depend upon the provisions of law; certainly all those rights of individuals which can be asserted and maintained in any judicial tribunal. The proper provinces of a declaration of rights and constitution of government, after directing its form, regulating the organization and the distribution of its powers, is to declare great principles and fundamental truths, to influence and direct the judgment and conscience of legislators in making laws, rather than to limit and control them, by directing what precise laws they shall make.

We must then resort to the law, to ascertain what are the rights of individuals, in regard to the schools.

The court then cite the statutes of the State, showing that the whole power of legislation is vested in a school committee, and say when this power is reasonably exercised, without being abused or perverted to colorable pretences, the decision of the committee must be deemed conclusive. The committee, apparently after great deliberation, have come to the conclusion, that the good of both classes of schools will be best promoted, by maintaining the separate primary schools for colored and for white children, and we can perceive no ground to doubt, that this is the honest result of their experience and judgment.

It is urged, that this maintenance of separate schools tends to deepen and perpetuate a prejudice, founded in a distinction of caste, founded in a deep-rooted prejudice in public opinion. These prejudices, if they exist, are not created by law, and probably cannot be changed by law. Whether this distinction and prejudice existing in the opinions and feelings of the community, would, if left to be effectually fostered by compelling colored and white children to associate together in the same schools, may will be doubtful, at all events, it is a fair and proper question for the committee to consider and decide upon, having in view the best interests of both classes of children placed under their superintendency, and we cannot say that their decision upon it is not founded on just grounds of reason and experience, and in the results of a discriminating and honest judgment.

On the whole the Court are of opinion that upon the facts stated, the action cannot be maintained."

Five learned judges of Massachusetts here unite in expressing the opinion that separate schools for black and white children are best for both races. They refused to say that it was unlawful to exclude a colored child from one of the public schools, although the laws of the State admitted no distinction between them. The doctrine they lay down will commend itself to all judicious minds. It is this: *"The rights to which individuals are entitled, considering the variety of circumstances by which they are surrounded in society must depend on laws adapted to their respective relations and conditions."*

THE PROGRESS OF MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The gold mines of Virginia are being once more worked to advantage. A number of Philadelphians have bought land in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Orange Court-houses, and it is estimated that capital to the amount of half a million of dollars, in the hands of companies and private individuals, has been invested in the business of digging and washing gold. Property in Fredericksburg and its vicinity is advancing in price; railroads are building in various parts of Virginia, and there is at least a certainty that the unequaled resources of that Commonwealth will be developed. The mere business of collecting cotton and preparing it for a market is giving employment to many hands in Northeastern Virginia, the product of nine or ten mills alone having been twenty-eight hundred *Lous.*

Times. Facts concern more than the interest of the State immediately benefited and those near neighbors on the North, for as the industries of the South grow and multiply, the burden of national taxation will everywhere grow lighter.—*From "Our Monthly Gossip," in the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

We are happy to learn that the fine resembling caricature of Mr. A. H. Stephens's mind was falling gas quite astounded. He did not state that Lincoln's assassination was one of the finest documents of its kind.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris Circus Pavilion.—Noyes' Crescent City Circus continues to attract fine audiences to this comfortable place of summer amusements, situated at the corner of Canal and Villere streets. The Pavilion is the handsomest thing of the kind ever seen in this city, and it is a real luxury to witness a performance under its large and airy canvass. The performances are varied and choice, embracing a beautiful tournament scene, in which all the male and female artists appear; some excellent feats on the horizontal bar and trapeze performances by the Wilson brothers; leaping and somersaults by the gymnasts of the troupe; the school of equestrianism—a fine manage act—in which the accomplished equestrienne Mme. Noyes introduces her splendidly trained horse *Dr. Dims*, which last night excited the admiration of the audience by keeping step to the music of the Grand March from "Norma;" the unparalleled difficult, but gracefully executed feats of the boneless man, Montaverde; the superb school and bare-back riding by Messrs. Cook and Barclay; and, as the grand climax of all, the peerless and beautiful feats of the fearless young "Queen of the Air," as she is justly called, Millie Turnour, upon the swinging trapeze. These with some other features in the programme, including the capital jests of the clowns, constitute a rare and costly entertainment, calculated to please the most fastidious lover of the sports of the arena, and justly keep up the interest of Mr. Noyes' exhibition. To-night the champion young rider master Wood Cook takes his benefit.

Coroner's Report.—Coroner J. G. Roche held 43 inquests and 13 views during the month of April, 1870. The causes of death were: Apoplexy 1, congestion of lungs 1, convulsions 1, concussion of brain 1, congestion of brain 1, drowned (suicide) 3, delirium tremens 1, fracture of spine 1, hemorrhage 4, gunshot wound 1, heart disease 4, inflammation of chest 2, insanition 2, morbid syncope 1, pneumonia 1, premature birth 1, spasms 1, small-pox 18, still-born 6, suicide by hanging 1, and the rest other diseases.

The Police and their Thirty per Cent.—There is much complaining among the police officers, who have been allowed by the last Legislature thirty per cent. added to their salaries during the year 1869, for losses sustained by discount on the warrants issued to them, that they are unable to obtain the necessary certificates from the Board. Very strange rumors are around town in regard to the reason of the withholding from the men the just demands.

The City and the Chattanooga Railroad Co.—Yesterday, in the Eighth District Court, was taken up the intervention filed by the City against Judge Buckner, in the injunction had been prayed for on the part of the city against the Chattanooga Railroad, in the matter of laying down their track upon the levee.

Mr. Beckwith called the attention of the court to the fact that the bonds given by the corporation were considered insufficient, and ought to be tested. He wanted to find out whether the people were actual people or not, and whether they had any property in the State.

He thought the questions involved in the case were of the city and the company were of so momentous a character that the court ought not to refuse an injunction to protect the city until the issue could be decided on the merits.

If something was not done, if the laws of the Legislature granting these enormous privileges to the corporation company was to be declared constitutional, then it would not be long before every street and square in the city would belong to private parties.

He did not think, nor did the bar of New Orleans think, that the corporation had a shadow of title to the grounds claimed under the act. He thought the State courts ought to afford some relief to the city until the Supreme Court could pass upon the constitutionality of the act. That if the city could not protect itself the City Hall would be of her private citizens to deal for her. The city, however, in a case like this should bear the burden. The City Hall was sitting night mein large responsibilities, but she was willing to incur them.

Judge Dibble said he would not issue an injunction, the effect of which would be to operate in direct conflict with a law not yet declared unconstitutional.

The courts also added that it felt satisfied the city itself did not care to press for the injunction, but it would read the intervention and give a decision.

Mr. Beckwith stated in reply, that the city did wish the injunction, and nothing looking to the contrary had ever been breathed to him by the Administration. His instructions were still the same as they had always been.

Defect of the New Code—Probable Release of all Prisoners under Indictment.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a gang of Mississippi and other, growing out of the Ku Klux of the State upon the fact that a repealing law was adopted by the legislative body declaring null and void all laws not found in Ray's Revised Statutes. But this computation releases in its operation all prisoners confined in the prisons previous to April 1, 1870, because the offences of murder and others have always hitherto been set out in the statutes of March, 1855, and these have all been repealed. But, at the same time, all the prisoners now awaiting trial for or indicted under the laws which have been repealed, and since April 1, 1870, are repealed, the indictments stand as illegal.

A motion or suggestion was consequently made by Messrs. Field and Dalton in the above named case, and by Mr. Sambola and Mr. Sarrus in cases of himself for murder, and Dumas for arson, taking cognizance of those facts.

District Attorney Loreburg contended that these laws had never been officially promulgated, and that until they were they could not override those *ally* any in existence. He had never yet received a copy of the revised statutes.

Judge Abell stated that the decisions of the Supreme Court had thus far been in support of the opinion advanced by counsel, and that several prisoners would have to be released, who are now under sentence.

Mr. Luzenburg made a motion that Maj. Gen. Hoet, J. Sanpbell and Postmaster Lowell be summoned as witnesses to decide whether the new compilation had been properly promulgated, and, in order to give time to procure their evidence, that the court adjourn until Thursday. So adjourned.

The Railroad Controversies.—The Jackson Railroad Matter was taken up and the McCompton Gun Ridge and some other portions of low cotton lands, is yet by far too wet to do much at planting.

MR. DAVIS AND SENATOR CAMERON.—The following letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis has been received by a prominent citizen of Philadelphia in denial of the statement made by Senator Cameron to the effect that he had said to Mr. Davis (at his seat in the Senate would be filled by a colored man:

"Memphis, Tenn., March 28, 1870.—My Dear Sir.—Tours of the 24 instant reached me during a short visit to this place, which will explain the delay in this reply. Senator Cameron made no such statement as that quoted by you. He made no remarks to me at the time of my withdrawal from the Senate other than the expression of his good wishes for me. His relations with me had been uniformly those of personal kindness, and I have expected him, as a duty to himself and to truth, to deny having made such remarks as have been imputed in the newspapers.

"Men had not then reached the degree of alienation which has caused the withdrawal of States from the Union to be called "rebellion," and the only remark, so far as I know, made by any Senator, which had the tendency to a personal bearing, was the expression of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, that he expected us all soon to come back.

"Very respectfully and truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS."

"Inspector of Cemeteries," Eh! What a nation! We never heard of one in any other country. This great officer, it is announced, will commence his "dead march" at once from Washington, and proceed with funeral speed up and down the Confederacy looking in the sepulchral tenements to see "how they keep the dead." What a pity our ancestors who fell in the Revolution of 76-80 not have some high officer to look after them, to see that their beds were well made, and that they slept decently and in order. They were right down good people, too, and made smart sacrifices for their country. True, they weren't so good as the men of these days—we trust nobody will say that they were—but then so much might have been done for the good people who lost their lives in the war of 1812, and those again who fell in the Mexican war. They had nobody to look after their clay apartments and keep watch while they slept the sleep that knows no waking. We suppose it is all right; but we don't know why it should be.

The curious part of the business is that only a part of the dead who fell in the war are considered worth being put to bed in well-rounded and decorous apartments, and to be watched, and to have their houses inspected. Quite a number damned as "rebels" have no such attentions and humane consideration paid them. Poor fellows. We don't know what would relieve the public concern *for* them were it not that we are all certain that when it is time to wake up and appear at the final roll-call the angels on watch will not fail to rouse them from their rude and forgotten beds.

Make way for the "grand inspector of cemeteries."—*Richmond, Va., Dispatch.*

A VENERABLE OLD AGE.—The following, from one who was *there*, is vouched for by him—that is, that the old lady made the reply given here, not that she was quite as old as she claimed: When the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry entered the town of Dawson, Georgia, in the *spring of 1865*, among those who welcomed them was a negro woman whose appearance denoted extreme old age. Impelled by curiosity, one of the "boys" rode up to her and asked, "How old are you, auntie?" "Well, sahr," she replied, "I don't 'zactly know how old I is, but I was here when Cambus died." (*From "Our Monthly Gossip," in the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

We are happy to learn that the fine resembling caricature of Mr. A. H. Stephens's mind was falling gas quite astounded. He did not state that Lincoln's assassination was one of the finest documents of its kind.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 4.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $707,000.

The President made the following named nominations to-day: Thomas J. Harrison, United States District Attorney for Middle Tennessee; Richard S. Taylor, Postmaster, Athens, Ga.

The Army and Navy medical officers met here to-day. A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution for a national organization.

The National Medical Convention made no progress to-day.

A generous and, comparatively, quite liberal subscription for the family of Mr. Brock, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, is progressing among the active journalistic men.

The Senate confirmed Thos. J. Harrison as United States District Attorney for Middle Tennessee.

SENATE.—Bills were passed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect certain claims, to abandoned property, direct claims and dues belonging to the United States, and to aid the construction of railroads; also, the House bill to amend the Bankrupt act.

HOUSE.—The Civil Service bill was discussed during the morning hour, when the Senate bill was taken up, and four paragraphs were acted upon.

Washington, May 4.—In the House, the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce have reported a bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Levee and Drainage Company.

The same committee reported a bill authorizing steamship service monthly from New Orleans to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, Laguna, Campeche, Sisal, Belize and Havana, via Havana. The contract for ten years to be given to Garrison and others at $150,000 per year for the first five years, and $100,000 for the second five years.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Va., May 4.—To-day the churches were filled, and the city presented a sabbath appearance.

The United States Circuit Court Chief Justice Chase said in response to the resolutions of the Richmond bar regarding the late calamity: "That human counsels are vain, and that, in the language of the poet, "Man proposes, God disposes." The sudden and terrible event in this city, which we deplore, is a striking illustration of it. It went through the land, a few days ago, all hearts felt a shock like that of an earthquake, and the universal sorrow cannot, then as the news come instantly over the wires and the fearful disaster took shape and form in the minds of the people, it seemed for a moment as if the world was in a nightmare—the pulses of life throbbed heavily, and human utterance failed in the first crushing sense of sorrow, which paralyzed the land, but soon the currents of feeling began to flow, and now for days past the public expressions of condolence and substantial manifestations of sympathy have been flowing toward Richmond like a great tide, and no right minded man and Christian man can help feeling this sad development of unaffected good-will, so strikingly devoid of everything like ostentation or parade, and as one of those gleams of radiance which in God's good Providence, so often bright on the dark clouds of bereavement. When two days since we took our seat upon this bench, our eyes and hearts alike turned familiar face from the bar. Let us thank God that those kind voices were oftenest heard here yet survive. May the great physician comfort their sorrowing hearts and give them speedy and complete restoration. But there were other members of the bar who will never again in honorable contention. The bar has gone in the ripened full ness of honored years. Another, with the strictness of the purest secularity, taken thickly upon him, having already worn the sickle and sheaf, and ripe for the garner, the ascent to the highest seemed easy and sure. Another, younger yet mature, fired with the ardor of the deep feeling of usefulness and honor. How terribly does such a calamity as this rebuke our vain aspirations! How impressively and solemnly everyone of us may look beyond the shadows of time to the realities of eternity!

It is said that among those dying crush ed under the mass of ruins, there was some who could yet exchange a few faint words with their companions, in the fearful place. None of them which have been related by the rescued have impressed us so much as that of the mangled, and broken sufferer, who still found strength to exclaim, "Oh! Gravely, I thought I was a Christian! Is this why I suffer?" What a triumph was that! What a testimony to the incomparable worth of Christian faith! So, in the very depth of this sad disaster, amid anguish, open springs of human sympathy and fountains of the sublimest comfort.

Let us take these lessons to our hearts. This is a day of humiliation and prayer. The churches will be filled with worshipers. We have gone there not merely the burden of sorrow, but also the consolation of faith, ever remembering that all is of God. If He, that waiteth hands the rains collect, the winds blow shrill and fond, till with a smile of light on sea and land, He looks back from the departing cloud. His will be done.

Intelligence was received to-day from Major Fox, of Philadelphia, that additional funds had been raised there for the sufferers here.

St. Louis, May 4.—Full returns of the election yesterday give Taylor (Democrat) for Circuit Attorney 247 majority.

Capt. Gift, of the Mississippi Valley Emigration Society, arrived here yesterday from Hong Kong, China, where he engaged 250 Chinese laborers, who are now en route, via the Cape of Good Hope, for New Orleans, and expected to arrive this month.

A complaint was entered at the Criminal Court that Joe Coburn, the pugilist, robbed G. W. Ellison of $700 in gold and $720 on last Friday night. A reputation will be applied for and Coburn will probably be brought back here.

Atlanta, Ga., May 4.—Both houses met at 10 o'clock.

In the Senate the House resolution to pay the principal of warrants was amended by ordering the payment of all warrants drawn by the Governor and countersigned by the Comptroller General in accordance with the law.

The House concurred in the amendment.

The protest of Bryant and Caldwell was lost by 70 yeas, 30 nays.

At six P. M. both houses adjourned until the first Wednesday of July next.

The following resolutions adopted all the recommendations of Gov. Bullock.

Charleston, S. C., May 4.—In the Agricultural and Immigration Convention to-day important reports from the Committee on Immigration—Prison Labor and Cotton manufactures was discussed.

The South Carolina Railroad Company offers lands to immigrants in parcels, bonus one hundred dollars to aid towards the construction of four emigrant steamers to ply between Charleston and Europe. Northern and Western farmers are invited to come to South Carolina, and liberal inducements are offered and a generous policy will be pursued towards all.

Memphis, May 4.—Base Ball match on the 8th inning stood: Red Stockings, 100; Green Backs, 4.

Cincinnati, May 4.—The frame work of a building for the approaching National Sharpshooter is going forward rapidly. Everything promises a complete success of the great festival.

The *Christian Advocate* to-day received a long letter for publication from Bishop Kingsley, dated two days before his death. This is later information than has been received from his own hand, and indicates that his end came very suddenly.

The letter is one of the best the Bishop has written. It speaks especially on the wants of the primitive Methodist foreign missionary service, and expresses a belief that the hope of missions is in the native missionaries, and recommends the organization of one Conference each in India and China of native ministers.

St. Louis, May 4.—Catharine McNeil, a young woman just from Ireland, and her uncle, Edward Nolon, of this city, were run over by a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in East St. Louis, on Tuesday night. The former was killed, and the latter severely injured.

Chicago, May 4.—Gen. Sheridan and several members of his staff left Chicago *today for Salt Lake City* and other points in the far West, intending to make a thorough investigation of Indian affairs in Wyoming, Montana and other Territories.

The party will be absent about two months. The military authorities will conduct the threatened Brules and Sioux, we will be the utmost vigor, and have nearly completed the preparations for the expected trouble.

The German Saloon-keepers' Society of the United States are now holding their second Annual Convention in this city. Bernard Eith, of Cincinnati, is President.

Frank Schleicher, who was convicted of the murder of Rev. A. Christian on the night of August last, at Mount Sterling, Ill., and who was sentenced to 16 years in the penitentiary, committed suicide on Monday, leaving a confession that he alone was guilty of the murder, and that Jos. Dane, convicted of the same charge, had nothing to do with it.

Milwaukie, May 4.—One coach and express car on the new Wisconsin railroad were burned last night near Rudds' Mills, Ne lives lost.

Baltimore, May 4.—All of the city offices were closed, and the flags placed at half mast to-day, as a mark of gratitude for the sufferers of the Richmond disaster.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 4.—The Lake Shore Railroad elected the Vanderbilt ticket to-day.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad this evening, the following officers were elected:

Horace T. Clark President, Augustus Schell Vice President, James H. Baker Treasurer, Geo. B. Ely Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, C. P. Leland Auditor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 4.—It is asserted that M. Thiers will advise Frenchmen to vote No. The Emperor's proclamation is in the hands of every voter.

The committee in favor of the plebiscitum issued their last address, declaring that electors must put aside by a strong vote the irreconcilable minority which resorts to bombs and infernal machines.

Paris, May 4.—The Committee's manifesto concludes, "You must go to the polls next Sunday and vote as in 1869 with banners flying and shouting "Vive Napoleon." If you desire liberty, order, stability and prosperity, you must vote for Plebiscitum."

The medical students made another demonstration against Dr. Tardieu as he was leaving the college to-day. Arrests of members of the International Society have been made to-day at Lyons, Strasbourg and Rouen. It is estimated over 2000 persons have been arrested since Saturday last.

London, May 4.—Much incredulity exists here in regard to the last conspiracy discovered by the French Government. A writer in the evening edition of the *Times* cites provoketed justifying the doubts which prevail. Advices from Rome represent that the successive diplomatic proceedings of the Papal programme have powerfully reinforced the numbers and power of the opposition in the Ecumenical Council.

London, May 4.—A Convention now in session here is occupied mainly with the subject of ritualism. The discussion possesses little general interest.

The Radical Republicans here tender a banquet to Gustavo Flourens.

Richard Tattersall, the head of the well known firm of Tattersalls, is dead.

Vienna, May 4.—A prospectus for an International Exhibition in this city, in 1873, is on foot.

Rome, May 4.—A procession of 600 Orangemen, while passing through the Catholic quarter of the town of Lurgan, with drums and offensive banners, was attacked by the police and dispersed. The police were obliged to use their swords, but no casualties are reported.

Havana, May 4.—Arrived—Cromwell, from New Orleans.

Havana, May 4.—The Calale Expedition arrived at Santiago de Cuba to-day.

The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived at Aspinwall.

Copenhagen, May 4.—The present Council promises to promptly submit to the delegates, the reasons for the delay of the ratification of the Danish Prussian treaty on the part of the United States.

London, May 4.—The Marquis of Bute has purchased the London Sun which hereafter will advocate Catholicism.

The *Times*, discussing the plot against the Emperorship says, the most remarkable feature in the case is the opportunities for official electioneering.

Paris, May 4.—Several Gendarmes but no citizens were injured at the St. Quentin riot.

Many more arrests have been made of persons believed to have been implicated in the plot against the Emperor's life.

M. Rousset, at whose house the bombs were found, has not yet been apprehended.

Great precautions are being taken to prevent disorder.

The *Journal Officiel* and the *Siecle* warn the people to keep quiet.

Madrid, May 4.—The chiefs of the International Workmen's Association here have been arrested; also a prominent person who escaped from Paris.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 4.—Evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 3000 bales were for export and consumption. Tur-tine 20s 9d.

London, May 4.—Evening.—Consols closed at 94. Bonds 93¼.

Paris, May 4.—Evening.—Bourse closed firm at 74.80.

Frankfort, May 4.—Bonds closed active at 95¼@95¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 4.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 22¾; Orleans 23¾; sales to-day 2700 bales. Sugar firm—Muscovado 9¼@9¾. Molasses dull.

New York, May 4.—Evening.—Money closed easy at 5@6. Sterling 109½. Gold closed at 114¾@114¾ heavy and lower. Government opened quiet, slow and lower, but closed firm and higher. Quotations, 6s of '81, 116½; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾; of '64, 110¾; of '65, 110¾, new 112¾; of '67, 113¼; of '68, 113¾. Tennessees opened dull, with a decline. Tennessees, new 56; Virginias 59, new 61; Louisiana 75, new 71; Levee 76, new 71; Alabama 50@60; Georgia 75@80; asked 5s 94; North Carolinas 47½, new 24; Internal Revenue 9. Cotton—Sales of 2000 bales; Sub-Treasury balance $10,575,000, including $5,225,000 currency.

New York, May 4.—Evening.—Wool quiet and firm; sales of 500 bales; pulled 30@45 for fine domestic and fleece.

Charleston, May 4.—Cotton steady; middlings 22½. Sales to-day 300 bales. Receipts 628. Stock 11,000.

Norfolk, May 4.—Cotton nominal; middlings 22½c. No sales to-day, business suspended. Receipts 300; exports, coastwise 2,300; stock 7,000.

Baltimore, May 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middlings 22½c. Sales to-day 50 bales. Receipts 68; exports to the Continent 300. Stock 2,700 bales.

Boston, May 4.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 22½@22¾c. Sales to-day 100 bales. Receipts 134. Stock 8000 bales.

Galveston, May 4.—Cotton in limited demand; good ordinary held at 19½c. Sales to-day 100 bales. Receipts 740; stock 35,000 bales.

Mobile, May 4.—Cotton firmer; middlings 21¾@21¾. Sales to-day 1200 bales. Receipts 549; exports to Great Britain 2007; coastwise 81; stock 48,512 bales.

Savannah, May 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21¾c. Sales to-day 700 bales. Receipts 9036; exports coastwise 1090; stock 98,000 bales.

Memphis, May 4.—Cotton dull; middlings 21¾c; sales to-day 500 bales; receipts for two days 1494; exports 2074.

St. Louis, May 4.—Flour—fall superfine $3 90@4 10. Wheat—No. 2 red fall $1 09½@1 09¾. Corn $1 04. Oats 60@62c. Rye—$1. Whisky $1 08. Groceries steady. Pork $29 50@30. Lard 16@16½c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c. Bacon boxed—shoulders 12@12½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 16½@16½c.

Cincinnati, May 4.—Flour—family $5@5 25. Wheat $1 06@1 09. Corn 88@90c. Oats 55@60c. Rye 93@95c. Cotton low; middlings 21½c. Tobacco—sales to-day 212 hogsheads at $5 55@58 for trash to fine leaf. Pork $29 50. Lard 16½c.

Louisville, May 4.—Cotton weak; middlings 21½c. Flour $5. Corn $1 15. Tobacco—sales to-day 250 hogsheads at $5 50@8 for frosted to logs; $6 25@8 for low to good leaf.

Chicago, May 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat 90¼@92½c. Corn 85¼@85½c. Oats 36@36½c. Rye—$1 03@1 05. Pork $23. Lard 16@16½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11¾c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PARK.

Southwest Pass, May 4.—Barometer 29.20. Wind E. S. E., light.

No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Clinton and ship Lady Bloomington.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, May 4.—Arrived—brig Marie, Eurine master, from Rio Janeiro, via Mobile—cargo, coffee, to George Westfeldt & Co. No departures.

A STARTLING STORY ABOUT THE ONEIDA.—One of the officers of the *Oneida*, who recently arrived in this city, stated in the presence of one of the attaches of the office, that at the time of the collision with the Bombay, *all the officers of the Oneida were drunk*. He stated that he was just left not the officers were having a little jollification below," and that the deck was in charge of a midshipman. He stated further, that the Bombay was not sailed through a speaking trumpet; that immediately after the collision the utmost excitement prevailed, everybody seemed rushing for the boats, and thinking of nothing else but self-preservation. The officers staggered to the deck in a condition of drunken stupor, and were totally incapable of giving orders or attempting to preserve their own lives. Now, these are very grave charges, and, for the good name of the officers of our navy, we hope they are untrue; nevertheless, the charges are made by one who swopped, and we believe it to be perfectly proper to make them public. The fact of the Oneida's officers having been drunk, however, would, in no wise mitigate the crime of which the wretch Eyre is guilty. It need not even lead one to infer that the Oneida was not properly managed at the time; but it certainly involves a question of naval discipline, important alike to the Government and the people, which should be investigated.—*N. Y. Star.*

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The livelier portion of the city is about the deposit grounds of this company in the southern portion of the city. The company is distributing some sixty thousand dollars per month, which is going into the pockets of the merchants and laborers of Mobile.