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THE ARCHBISHOP'S BURIAL.

Impressive Scene in Notre Dame—Paris in Mourning.

[Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.]

Within the venerable Cathedral of Notre Dame—which has just acquired new interest from the fact that its magnificent pile made a narrow escape from destruction at the hands of the insensate communists a few days ago—I have to-day witnessed a display of funeral pomp exceeding anything that has ever been seen, even in this city of spectacles, for nearly a whole generation. Before describing the aspect of the great edifice into which this forenoon streamed the ministers, the deputies, the generals, the civil dignitaries, and intellectual celebrities of France, I may state that the funeral celebration was fivefold in its character.

The mortal remains of the archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy, formed indeed the central object of all the solemn pomp; but his gorgeous catafalque was set about by minor structures, bearing the corpses of four of his principal companions in captivity and death. Directly beneath the central spire, at the crossing of nave and transepts, rose the stately catafalque on which the coffin of the archbishop was to be deposited. It was a dais, raised about twelve feet above the level of the pavement, and at the angles of which four handsome columns—the shafts of which were covered with black velvet, while the capitals were of massive silver—supported a baldaquin or canopy, with rich hangings of the same material, adorned and relieved by cords, by embroidery, and deep silver fringes. When the coffin was placed on the dais, it was to be covered by a pall or mortcloth of black velvet, handsomely embroidered, and enriched with a massive silver cross. Beside the steps that led up to the dais burned fifty wax tapers; while at the head and foot, and on each side of the catafalque, stood a large pedestal lamp, from which flickered the unstable and ghastly *flammes vertes*—produced by consuming spirits of wine in shallow vessels of copper, and strangely calculated, it appeared to me, to bring to one's mind the desolation and corruption of the tomb—as if they had been exhalations wavering over the resting places of the dead. The weird flames lost nothing of their suggestive horror by their reverberations in cold, livid light from the four marble figures, one at each corner of the dais, which made Faith, Hope, Charity, and Religion seem to partake in the mourning of the deeply affected throng that watched the last sad rite. On the left of the archbishop's catafalque, just in the opening of the southern transept, was that of Monsieur Duguerry, the Cure of the Madeleine—who had been shot within a few minutes of his superior on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of May; to the right, in the opening of the north transept, was the catafalque bearing the coffin of Monseigneur Surat, the grand vicaire of the diocese, who had also shared the fate of the archbishop at La Roquette prison; while, just at the angles formed by the transepts and the nave, reposed, on the right of the archbishop, but nearer to the grand western entrance, the remains of Monsieur Becourt, the Cure of Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle—on the left, those of Monsieur Sabatier, Vicar of Notre Dame de Lorette, also victims to the assassins of the commune.

The four minor catafalques, though very handsome, were not surmounted by canopies borne aloft on pillars like that of the archbishop. The rich black velvet palls that covered the dais of the two at each side were not only ornamented with a large silver cross, embroidered so as to rest on the coffin, but also studded with silver stars, while the palls of Becourt and Sabatier bore the crosses without the stars. All, however, were emblazoned with the monograms of the deceased, and adorned with heavy silver fringes. Quitting the mournful and impressive centre of the day's interest, let me now try to convey something like an idea—inadequate as it must be within the present limits—of the general aspect of the cathedral.

As you entered the grand doors on the west, the first impression was one of infinitely prolonged gloom. The "dim religious light," made dimmer by the cold grayness of an abnormal fine day that fell in through the painted casements and the grand old rose windows, seemed to be wholly absorbed and abolished by the black draperies that swathed the mighty columns of the nave and the gallery that runs above them. The gleaming of silver cords and tassels and embroideries that stared with a more than virginal coldness, with a death-like paleness—from the gloomy hangings; the chilly glitter of the ponderous silver candelabra and pedestals ranged on each side the nave, which shot forth their faint yellow and ghostly-green flames alternately; the "eerie" glimpses into the side naves, whose always faint daylight was killed outright by the garish flames that riveted the eye in the great vista; in the middle distance the five huge biers, looming portentously forward in the shine of their silver trappings, and the uncertain, unearthly shimmer of the *flammes vertes* around the towering catafalque of the archbishop; beyond all, the octagon of the choir closing in the view as if with an impenetrable barrier of deathly drapery—all these elements in the scene, combining with the grand proportions and the awing magnitude of the old pile itself, made up a picture such as Dante has rather suggested, rather than even Dore has interpreted, in the gloomy circles of Dis.

The corpse of the archbishop, as your readers doubtless know, had lain in state for several days in the Chapelle Ardente at the Archiepiscopal Palace, in the Rue de Grenelle. While the bodies of the Cures Duguerry and Becourt and the vicar of Notre Dame de Lorette, Sabatier, had been conveyed to the cathedral on the previous evening, those of the archbishop and of Monseigneur Surat were only removed from their resting places at the Archeveche this morning. Shortly after ten o'clock, under a gray, leaden sky, the mournful cortege quitted the front of the palace.

The funeral car which bore the archbishop's remains was drawn by six horses, and almost literally covered with silver, while another, less gorgeous, but still splendid carriage bore the corpse of Monseigneur Surat. In the procession there were no signs of a public mourning beyond the presence of the military and the clergy in considerable strength. The soldiers who preceded the funeral car consisted of a numerous body of cuirassiers, fine men and capitally mounted, a detachment of the twenty-third regiment, the general of division and his staff, the twenty-third, thirty-ninth and forty-eighth regiments of infantry, with fixed bayonets and arms reversed. Then following muffled drums came mourning coaches which contained the principal clergy of the Diocese of Paris, while the cross and crozier and other insignia of the archbishop were carried immediately before the car itself. Immediately after the car which bore the remains was a large body of the minor clergy of the diocese on foot, and a strong representation of the public, also walking. Then came some empty mourning coaches, followed by the thirty-eighth and seventy-sixth regiments of the line with fixed bayonets, a battery of six guns, and another imposing force of cuirassiers.

The route followed from the archiepiscopal palace to the cathedral was from the Rue de Grenelle, by the Rue de Bourgogne and the Place du Palais Bourbon, along the Quais d'Orsay, Voltaire, Malaquais, Conti, des Grands Augustins, and St. Michel, over the Petit Pont, and by the Place du Parvis de Notre Dame to the great western entrance of the cathedral. Spectators stood in dense ranks along the pavements of the streets and quays, and crowded every window on the route, but their behavior was most orderly. The great bell of Notre Dame—which had first sounded, with the bells of all the other churches in the city, at seven o'clock last evening, and had renewed its mournful dirge this morning at seven—tolled mournfully at intervals from the moment when the funeral left the archbishop's residence, until the honored dust had been laid in the vault where the coffins of fourteen archbishops awaited the latest accession to their number.

At eleven o'clock, amid the slow and mournful clang of the bells, and the boom of the cannon fired at impressive intervals, the cortege arrived at the cathedral. To those expectant within the cathedral, the signal that the funeral procession had left the palace of the archbishop was given by the fresh tolling out of the deep-toned *bourdon* or great bell of Notre Dame; and through the heavy boom, to which the old walls seemed to vibrate, came sharply—and even as it seemed with relative gaiety—the clangor of the bells of all the village churches, appointed to ring at the same time. The minutes passed with no sound within the vast building beyond a rustling of draperies—an occasional footfall, deadened by reverence—or a movement here and there as some belated seatholder of note stole half abashed toward his place, or a new component of the receptive mass of clergy bustled with a half offensive sense of importance.

At this crisis of expectancy the minutes seemed to drag like hours; one was only conscious of a dull, distant booming, utterly canceled at fixed intervals by a heavy booming—almost, as it seemed, overhead; and a sense of the awful and the infinite seemed to be settling down upon the great black building and all the sombre crowd it contained. Half an hour had passed thus when a sudden *susurrus* of new interest passed over the assemblage. Sad, but yet striking in their novelty, the strains of military music were caught through the wearisome iteration of the bells; and they swelled and filled the edifice as the band of the republican guard stationed behind the altar played a welcome to the officers of the army and the navy, and other official persons who had only now arrived. Soon, while the new arrivals were settling into their places, a bustle beneath informed the spectators within that the cortege had arrived on the open space before the cathedral known as the Place du Parvis de Notre Dame.

Gradually a procession evolved itself from the mass of clergy in the area beneath. First was borne the cross of the chapter; then followed the prebendary and honorary canons and the cures of the diocese, along with the members of the metropolitan chapter. Behind the priests followed a stream of deputies, who had come from Versailles to do homage to men who are not less martyrs to the cause of political order than the cause of religious faith. The procession streamed grandly down the nave toward the great doors to meet the corpse, and here a new effect of light added itself to those which I have already described. Through the open doors the daylight, gray though it was with the unusual chilliness of this strange unjoyous June, streamed on the golden crosses of the priests and their rich vestments, battling with the green flames on the pedestals, and the overpowering sense of blackness thrown back by everything else—saving the windows that the artists of old and their far-off imitators had so successfully obscured. The effort of daylight to enter the shrine of mourning was felt as almost desecration by those whose eyes had been for hours accustomed only to the ghastly, artificial, unnatural lights of the ceremonial.

At a quarter past eleven the coffins of the two superior ecclesiastics were borne into the church. Each was carried by eight bearers. First came that of Monseigneur Surat, covered with plain black velvet, and bearing on the breast a simple brass plate. Behind was the coffin of the archbishop, upon which had been deposited the insignia that had accompanied the procession in the carriages from the Rue de Grenelle. The procession of clergy and deputies now returned from the western entrance along the nave toward the transept, preceded by priests bearing the cross, with the archbishop's crozier, white mitre, etc. Immediately began the chanting of the "office," which continued for a considerable time. A few minutes after it had begun, yet before midday, a sudden gleam of sunshine broke through the windows, and lent a new combination to the varying effects of light which our eyes had been for hours painfully constrained to study. The "office" went mournfully on. Without the cannon roared, slowly and dully, as befitting the occasion. The wailing chant continued infinitely.

After the "office" had been chanted, the remains of Monseigneur Surat, Monseigneur Duguerry, Monsieur Becourt, and Monsieur Sabatier were removed for private interment, absolution having been previously pronounced on all the five bodies by the canons and cures of the diocese, who surrounded the corpses, and took part in throwing holy water upon them. Until three o'clock, however, the coffin of the archbishop remained on its catafalque; but then the "Vespers of the Dead" were chanted, and the body of the third martyred prelate of Paris was lowered into the tomb of all the archbishops. The ceremonies were conducted in chief by Monseigneur Allou, Bishop of Meaux, the oldest of the French bishops; who was assisted by Monsignor Chigi, the Pope's Nuncio, and several other dignitaries of the church. The arrangements of the occasion were under the charge of the Chanoine Chennailles; the cathedral decorations being carried out under the care of M. Levy Vaffiard, manager, and M. Godon, architect, of the Compagnie des Pompes Funebres. I may mention that the company has never undertaken the conduct of a more sumptuous funeral observance, excepting that for the Duke of Orleans, which cost one hundred thousand francs. On the present occasion the normal charge would have been seventy thousand francs; but as the State has voted only forty thousand francs for the purpose, the company has undertaken to do its work for that sum.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Georgia Politics and Politicians—Prospects of a Union of the Whigs with the Republicans—How the New Departure is Regarded in the South.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—The voting population of Georgia may be stated in round numbers to consist of 90,000 White Democrats, from 6000 to 10,000 white Republicans and 90,000 negroes, who would be Republicans now, and would continue to be for years to come, if left free to vote according to their convictions. The most stupid plantation negro has sense enough to know that the Republican party emancipated him, and he feels that it is his duty to give that party his vote in return for the great boon of liberty it gave him. But the negroes are not allowed to express their convictions freely by their ballots. All kinds of influence, proper and improper, are brought to bear upon them. In some cases an appeal is made to their self-interest to induce them to vote with their employers, in others their old masters control them by kindness, and in others fear of violence is very influential. If an election were to be held to-morrow, there is no doubt that one-third, if not one-half, of the negro vote would be cast with the Democrats. The white Republicans have not sufficient numbers, or character, or influence, to organize and direct the negro vote against the solid opposition of the intelligence and property owning classes of the State. Probably a majority of the white Republicans are merely Republicans because the national and State governments are in the hands of that party, which gives them office or the hope of getting office in the future. They are not the kind of men who would command a high degree of respect in any community. A party composed, as the Republican party of Georgia is, of a few white men of little influence, chiefly office holders, and a mass of negroes, without intelligence, courage or self-reliance, is clearly a party from which very little can be expected. There is no doubt that the State is overwhelmingly Democratic.

A change is, however, likely soon to take place, greatly strengthening the Republican party, by adding to it a large number of influential white men. And this change will result from the general acceptance by the Northern Democracy of the Vallandigham New Departure Platform. The present Democratic party of Georgia contains thousands of old Whigs, who have consented to be called Democrats with no little reluctance, and solely because they believed the Democracy to be a sectional party, pledged to the interests of the South, which they were bound to support for that reason. If the national Democratic party takes ground upon all questions affecting the South, identical with that occupied by the Republicans, these former Whigs will be freed from their allegiance to it. It no longer has any claims to their support. The political struggles in which they were engaged before the war gave them a strong antipathy to the very name of "Democracy," and, since reconstruction, they have acted with their old political enemies with a strong feeling of repugnance, and a desire to be released as soon as possible from such companionship. The Whigs were in the main opposed to secession, and the fact that they were overruled gives them an additional cause for hostile feeling against the Democrats, who, they declare, are responsible for all the misfortunes and miseries secession has brought upon the South. It is easy to see that this Whig element naturally belongs to the Republican party, and will soon gravitate toward that party. The Whigs comprise a large share of the wealth and intelligence of the white population of Georgia, and nearly all the men of liberal and progressive ideas. As soon as this element becomes Republican, it will carry with it almost the solid negro vote of the State, which will leave the Democrats in a small minority.

These views were indorsed to-day by a prominent politician of extensive influence throughout the State. He told me he had been a Whig from boyhood, and had never given a Democratic vote in his life, except since reconstruction, and then he only did it because he believed he was acting in the interest of his State. I asked him how soon he believed this separation of the Whigs and Democrats in Georgia would take place. "Very soon in State politics," he replied. "There are questions of internal improvements and other local interests that will early cause the division, but in national politics it may not occur until after the next presidential election. The prejudice against the Republican party is still strong among the people because they believe that party intended to humiliate and oppress them by the reconstruction measures. It will take time for them to forgive and forget this. Another cause for the hostility of the white people to the Republican party is the bad results of Republican rule in the South. I presume you have learned what class of men we have got in office in this State. With few exceptions they are either unknown adventurers from the North, or natives without character or honesty. They have sought office to enrich themselves, and have plundered the State outrageously. I believe they have cost Georgia ten or twelve million dollars. Nobody knows how much, because our State finances are kept covered up, so that no man, except the Governor, can tell to what extent the debt has been increased, and he takes care to keep his knowledge to himself. The masses of our people take these men, whom they believe to be corrupt and dishonest, as specimens of the material of which the Republican party is composed; and, until they learn better, you can not expect their support. Of course, I know better. I know that the Republican party includes a majority of the intelligence and virtue of the North, and I am satisfied that few of the representatives of the party in Congress have any knowledge of the character of the men we have in office here, or they would not give them their countenance." He added he believed that if prominent Northern Republicans would come South and mingle with the people this prejudice against the party and against the North would soon disappear. He thought Horace Greeley's tour had been productive of much good. He was sorry Mr. Greeley had not returned through Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, that a larger number of the Southern people might have had an opportunity of seeing him. If he were nominated for President he would get the votes of thousands of white men in the South who are not Republicans, but who believe him to be a true friend to the Southern States, because he has advocated universal amnesty from the first, which, had it been adopted, would have put the government of the Southern States in the hands of men of character, responsibility and experience, instead of giving them over to ignorant adventurers.

The conversation of this gentleman I give as a sample of that of many other old Whigs with whom I have talked. They invariably say that they are Whigs and not Democrats, but they can not be Republicans as long as the Republican party keeps up a policy of proscribing men on account of the part they took in the rebellion, and sustains the conduct of bad men in office in the reconstructed governments. All the Democratic newspapers in Georgia that I have seen have asquiesced in the new departure platform. A few support it warmly, but most of them acknowledge that they countenance it because the Northern Democrats believe it is the only way to beat the radicals; and, as their brethren in the North will have the heavy work to do in the presidential campaign, they think the Northern Democrats ought to be allowed to make the platform to suit their own judgment. A few of the old politicians, however, denounce the new scheme as a dishonest trick that will not win. One of these, a man of national reputation and of great influence here in Georgia, gave me his views on the question a few days ago, on the promise that I would not mention his name in connection with them, which he insisted upon because he did not wish to throw anything in the way of the success of the Northern Democracy in their new strategic policy, much as he distrusted and detested that policy. He said that it was manifest to everybody that the new departure was not an honest change of opinion and purpose on the part of the men who advocate it, but only a trick to gain success. In a career of forty years in public life he had observed that honesty is the best policy in politics, and he never knew a party to succeed that was false to its convictions and endeavored to steal the platform of its opponents. The people would detect the sham in this case, he declared, and nobody would be deceived. He said that he had predicted the result of every presidential election in the last twenty years as soon as the nominations were made, telling which way every State would go, and he felt certain that the Democracy would be totally routed if they carried into the contest the false colors they have hoisted in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He had written to his old political friends in the North, warning them against following Vallandigham's lead, but, if they thought best to do so, he would not say a word publicly against their cause, because he did not wish to be held in any way responsible for the defeat which he foresaw the Democracy would suffer on such a platform. His advice was to continue to fight against the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and the whole of the reconstruction laws, and if the Democrats did this he believed they could elect their candidate for President. I asked him how they would get rid of the amendments in case they did elect their candidate; to which he replied that Frank Blair pointed out the way in 1868. The President would treat the amendments as nullities, would withdraw the troops from the South, and let the people manage their own affairs and restore their rightful governments. "But do you maintain that the President has the right to decide what is and what is not a part of the constitution of the United States?" I inquired. "Certainly I do, and a Congress does not impeach him for his decision; it holds good. In like manner he can refuse to execute any law that he does not believe to be constitutional. In case we elect a Democratic President, and he should declare the amendments no part of the constitution, we should be strong enough in Congress to prevent impeachment, and the whole matter would be settled at once in the simplest manner possible."

There are many Democrats who have no sympathy with such views, and of this class Mr. Ben Hill may be considered a representative man. He accepted the situation last December, and got roundly abused for what was termed his apostacy, but he now has the gratification to see the Democratic party rapidly coming up to the position he assumed six months ago. He expressed his opinion to me yesterday, somewhat in this way: "I would sooner have cut my head off than have supported the reconstruction measures, but now that it is evident that they are finalities which can not be disturbed, it is folly to spend any more time opposing them. The best thing for us to do is to accept the results of the war, and go to work to make the best of the new order of things. People are very stupid who think a great war changes nothing and has no results. Jeff Davis says no great questions can be determined by arms; but history shows us that the greatest questions that ever interested the human race have been settled by the sword. Our four years' contest settled certain questions and produced certain changes, and it is true we acknowledged it. Until lately I deplored these changes and believed that they were injurious to the South; but now I see clearly that they will work for our great advantage in the future. For the time being they seemed to be hurtful to us, and we despaired of the future, thinking we were ruined. When a man goes from a bad climate to a good one he feels ill at first for the change. All great changes are hurtful. The South has passed through a great revolution, socially, politically and industrially, and it was necessarily accompanied with much suffering. But that is all over now, and we are fairly on the road to prosperity. The improvements that are going on in Georgia to-day are remarkable. We are recuperating from the losses of the war with wonderful rapidity, and in five years the State will be wealthier than it was in 1860, counting the value of slave property then. I can see now that it will be for our good that the war ended as it did, and that slavery was abolished; and I believe it was ordered by Providence. What we want now is peace—peace between the sections and peace between the States. Our people want to drop the political questions that have kept alive hostile feelings between the North and the South, and attend to developing their industrial interests with the aid of Northern capital and emigration. I am denounced for these opinions by such men as Toombs, who promised to drink all the blood that would be shed on account of secession; but I have traveled over the State a great deal, and I am satisfied that a majority of the people are with me."

The views of these three men, as given above, appear to be a pretty fair reflex of the opinions of the three classes into which the white populations of Georgia are divided politically (not counting the small number of white Republicans), viz: the old Whigs, whose union with the Democrats is temporary, and who appear likely in time to become Republicans; the Bourbon Democrats, who, like Jeff Davis, accept nothing and are as bitter and hostile as they were in 1865; and the Progressive Democrats, few in number, but rapidly increasing, who are glad to drop the old war issues and consider them as finalities.

How the South May Prosper.

[From the Grand Army Journal.]

After all the efforts made since the war to reconstruct the South, and obtain the recognition of those principles on which alone a free country can be prosperous, we are constantly grieved by learning the bitter truth that certain districts are disturbed and acrimoniously rebel. For this there must be a cause, and as the South has not kept abreast of progress, some cause exists for this also. The condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States can not be concealed, though discontent and crime be denied by interested parties. What is wanted is pretty broadly made known, but the reason why the want has not been supplied is not so plainly stated.

No one who watches the course of public events can be ignorant that Southerners are lamenting the absence of immigration and capital. On these two subjects there is no lack of impressive writing and speaking. "If we only had," they say, "the class of men we need to help build up the South, and whose energy and money could be utilized, we would get on very well." And doubtless they would if the men and means were in their midst. Some men with some means, however, have made the experiment, and having proceeded to the South with the intention of settling or trading, have unfortunately met with an experience. That experience has not been sufficiently favorable to justify them in recommending their friends to follow their example. To be stigmatized as "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" was not pleasant. And to be denounced as interlopers, coming for the express purpose of seeking office or securing a fortune, was not regarded as a welcome greeting—especially in some instances denunciation has borne fruit, the new comers having been served with a notice to quit by the Ku-Klux, or shot by masked assassins without time to dispose of their property by will.

Did it never occur to the South that the carpet-bagger was the pioneer of the immigrant? The motive which induced him to change his residence was the same that actuates us all. Work, with its reward, was his principal object, and in this he was not singular. Moreover, has it been forgotten that on his report others would be influenced at home? The South has defeated its own hope by causing such men to be sneered at, attacked or slain. Bold and adventurous as they were to run such risks, very few would be disposed to share their fate. No charm exists in the South unless there is perfect safety of life, limb, and property and perfect freedom of opinion. People from without will not accept the chance of increasing in wealth as a compensation for maltreatment or death. Whether the South understands this matter we are greatly in doubt. In the old days of slavery no man could speak openly and be unmolested if he differed from the general sentiment. To the justice and propriety of human bondage every one was made to bow.

The very slaves were taught to believe their condition was a blessing, and they cunningly seemed to acquiesce. But if some noble hearted son of the North, who had been nurtured in freedom, spoke as he felt, he was forced to leave or was murdered. The sudden disappearance of opponents of slavery at that period of our history was a common occurrence. A line in a newspaper recorded the fact, and sometimes the finding of a corpse followed. It is said that the sea will give up its dead on the great day. On that same day also will the multitude be swelled from the swamps and rivers and forests of the South by the brave and the true—both of men and women—who could not and would not be silent in the presence of the owner of human flesh and blood!

Common sense indicates that if the South expects Northern men within its borders, it must offer them advantages of a similar character to those they would leave. A fair field and no favors is all that is looked for. The manner of life in the North leads instinctively to a vigorous taking hold of whatever may be pressed onward by intelligent industry. Northern men have been accustomed to see industry prosper and labor treated with respect. Thriving communities of industrious people have risen up all around us. And if the secret of thrift is to be transplanted to the South, it must be left free to grow. Men who build railroads and mills, locomotives and steamships, open up mines, erect houses, or carry on farming as a science, must not be slandered, hindered, or endangered at their work. The South will want them forever if it can not guarantee a quiet home and gentlemanly treatment. This they deserve, for they possess that element of gentility which has blessed the world and laid it under lasting obligation.

Let the South reflect upon this matter. Skill and ability are highly prized everywhere else, and must be with it. Evidence must be given that the future shall not be as the past. Let the Southern people, as a duty they owe to themselves and the country, undertake the task of securing order and obedience to the law. They will find such a condition of affairs really attractive, and to the mechanic, the merchant and the manufacturer, now unwilling to venture South in consequence of local disturbance and danger, the temptation will be great to hasten to help and strengthen every cause that promises prosperity and improvement.

The last brute in the form of a schoolteacher has turned up in Buffalo. He has succeeded in getting into the papers and in being the object of a public meeting. He pulled a pupil's ears, beat him, kicked him till he was insensible and till the blood ran from him, jerked him around the room by the ears, and indulged in other wild brutalities. When he had reduced the boy to insensibility, he became alarmed and tried to restore him. The boy went home and has been very sick. The provocation for this mild administration of punishment was the failure of the boy to get into school at bell ringing with perfect promptness. The teacher showed himself a coward and a brute, and he deserves a severe punishment. Parents generally do not like to delegate to others the infliction of ordinary punishment upon their children, and they certainly will demand the abolition of all such measures in schools, unless they can be sure that their children will be entirely exempt from any danger of such a proceeding as that engaged in by this rampant Buffalo bull.

There is peace again in the church family of Shakers, the two elopers who went out and were married having, in twenty-four short hours, become weary of the world and its sinful ways, and returned to the sheltering fold again, where they were received with outstretched arms and unhesitating forgiveness. Ira, they say, was "not such a bad man, after all; he only got a gal notion." As to the money matter, the rumors were entirely groundless.

THE COURTS.

Fourth District Court.

This court was in session only a short time yesterday morning, engaged in calling cases for the next November term.

In the case of William Barnes vs. Edward Thompson, involving the liquidation of partnership affairs, the jury has returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

In the suit of S. L. Langdon vs. the New Orleans Insurance Association, the rule for a new trial was dismissed.

The case of the city praying for the opening of Royal and Casacalvo streets, has been taken under advisement by Judge Theard.

Eighth District Court.

The several cases of Anderson, McMillen, Whitney and Merle vs. James Graham, Auditor, came up yesterday on the intervention of the State. The petitioners in these cases claim to be holders of certain warrants or orders issued by the warrant clerk, J. Pinckney Smith, on the State of Louisiana, for contingent expenses of the Legislature of the State at its late session of 1871. They demand to be paid under the general appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Assembly for $125,000, for which these warrants were drawn.

The State intervenes to prevent the issuance of the warrants upon the following grounds:

1. That there is no appropriation against which respondent could draw warrants as claimed by relator, even if they are entitled to be paid, which she specially denies.

2. Because the orders on which application is made by relator for State warrants have been illegally issued and are null and void, and that the State of Louisiana is not bound for the payment thereof.

For these reasons, intervenor prays that mandamus be refused at relator's cost, and for general relief.

It seems that there are held warrants for contingent expenses to an amount largely in excess of the appropriation of $125,000, and the question to be determined is who shall and who shall not be paid. As but $125,000 have been appropriated and over $200,000 have been issued, somebody must be out of pocket. It is thought Judge Dibble will render a decision in the matter at an early day.

GREAT "CORNER" IN WALL STREET.

Wild Scenes in the Stock Board.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

NEW YORK, June 21.—Wall street had a financial earthquake to-day. The brokers and their worldly prospects were upheaved in all directions, and falling again, hurt themselves badly. There was a panic in Rock Island stock, and a panic which was complete in all respects, save the success of the chief operator. This chief operator was Mr. W. S. Woodward, a well known broker.

Mr. Woodward has been on the street many years, and although he has no regular office and forms no part of a firm, has been noted as an extensive and daring speculator among the speculative portion of the brokers. A peculiar affection is manifested toward Rock Island and Lake Shore stock. Whenever there are any new operations to be in railways, they are almost inevitably selected as the groundwork of the plot. Mr. Woodward, on the lookout for a stray million or so, on Monday fixed upon Rock Island as the base of his operations. He said to himself: "There are only 170,000 shares of the stock out. I'll get the whole, and more. If I can only get the money advanced to me to pay them the day after, I'll be all right. I can make the boys pay me just what I please."

The idea was grand, it was another, and not a far removed version of the black Friday, a corner so famous in financial circles. Rock Island on Monday ranged from 113 to 115. On Monday evening about twenty brokers received their orders from Mr. Woodward to buy Rock Island stock for him. On Tuesday they commenced operations. They rushed around the room like maniacs. Every one of them had a piece of telegraph paper crumpled up in his left hand and swung a book and pencil wildly about in his right. The consequences of the movement were soon apparent. By two and three and five and ten the indicator for Rock Island rose amid the tumult until the quotation stood 130⅝. It was a perfect pandemonium. If all the wild animals in the country had been turned into the Stock Exchange they could not have raised a more demoniacal uproar. Mr. William Fanshawe, one of the firm of Fanshawe & McDougall, a young man well liked on the street, burst a blood vessel and is now dying.

The uproar went on, and when darkness fell over the street the first act in Mr. Woodward's plan was enacted to the satisfaction of the author, and the brokers whom he had employed had purchased 220,000 shares of Rock Island stock, or actually 50,000 more shares than there were in existence. Mr. Woodward, it is said, sold 56,000 in "puts" and went away satisfied. This morning came the tug of war. Mr. Woodward was not around. He was not in the street, and the brokers whom he had employed were frantic. "Why wasn't he there?" Because it is said he struggled to obtain the money wherewith to take the shares purchased for him, but could not get the requisite funds. No one would advance the money to him. How fared it with his brokers?

Those who had sold them the stock came for the money, and did not get it. The brokers said they bought for Woodward, and he had not seen them in regard to paying them for the stock. But then the Stock Exchange and its rules stepped in and said to the brokers: "Gentlemen, you were buying for one man; you need not shirk the blame on him, for we don't recognize a third party. You alone are responsible to the seller, and if you don't pay us we will sell the stock under the rule." There was a nice situation. The brokers did some tall rushing around to scrape up money to pay for the stock they had purchased on Woodward's account, but they could not get any. But in the meantime the stock was falling fearfully. From 130 it went down to 110 and 89 at the middle of the day. Twenty brokers collapsed and suspended.

Ohio Republican Platform.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Republican State Convention of Ohio:

1. The Republican party of the United States may well challenge the admiration and confidence of the country for its patriotism, courage and wisdom in preserving the union of the States, for its justice, firmness and magnanimity in establishing for all the people liberty and equality before the law, for its gratitude and generous provision for the national defenders and pensioners, for its inviolate honor and good faith toward the national creditors, and generally for its successful administration of public affairs in peace as well as in war.

2. We not only recognize the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States as accomplished facts, but also as just, wise and valid articles of the organic law, to be jealously defended and enforced as parts of the constitution now, henceforth and forever.

3. As it will be necessary and desirable to obtain from the duties on imports a large portion of the revenues needed to defray the expenses of government, to pay the interest on the national debt and the principal as it matures, such duties should be so adjusted as not to prejudice, but to promote the interest of every section and branch of industry as far as may be possible.

4. The present administration of the national government has vindicated its right to the continued confidence of the people; its success has been illustrated in the impartial execution of the laws, in its faithfulness, honesty, and economy in the collection of the revenues, and in the expenses of the government, so that while taxation has been reduced to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars per year, the national debt has been liquidated to the amount of over $230,000,000, a reduction unparalled in history. The administration has been equally successful in the management of our foreign relations, and has achieved imperishable honor in the settlement of our differences with Great Britain upon terms creditable to both countries, as embodied in the treaty of Washington. The head of an administration thus distinguished by success and statesmanship is justly entitled to be considered as a wise and careful civil magistrate, and his uniform deference to public sentiment shows him to be one whom the country can trust fully, having redeemed the pledge he made before entering upon the duties of chief magistrate that he would have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people.

5. We repeat our condemnation of the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and having originated the policy of granting homesteads to actual settlers, we declare that the public domain should be kept for our laboring population.

6. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and we indorse heartily the action of President Grant in selecting the commissioners under the recent act called "civil service act."

7. We unite with our fellow citizens in every portion of the Union in the hope that the enmities and resentments of the war may be speedily ended, and that the day may soon come when in every State every citizen may be safe in life, person, property and civil rights, and may have the equal protection of the laws, so that no man who was loyal to the Union during the great struggle shall for that reason be the victim of persecution, outrage and assassination, and so that some encouragement may be offered for the removal, in all proper cases, of the political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion.

8. We recommend the calling of a convention to amend the constitution of the State.

9. We express our unqualified approval of the administration of our present State executive, Governor R. B. Hayes, and assure him that our verdict is, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Internal Revenue Collections.

The amount of the internal revenue collected thus far during the present fiscal year is almost $130,000,000, and the commissioner estimates that it will amount to about $146,000,000 by the first of next month. This is $20,000,000 more than Mr. Delano estimated in his report last December, and shows an increase of over sixteen per cent in the business of the country from which internal revenue is derived. As the production of whisky has greatly fallen off, the increase in other branches must have been considerable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GAS OF THE AGE.

The New Orleans Hydro-Carbon Gas-light Company.

This company have just completed a series of scientific experiments in the production of Hydro-Carbon Gas by "Sloper's patents," and can strongly recommend these machines as the simplest, cheapest and most substantial gas machines ever offered to the public, producing a gas five times the illuminating power of city gas, and at a much less cost. For churches, halls, sugar-houses and country towns this machine can not be surpassed.

Orders for machines left at the company's office, No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or with Messrs Jocquish & Co., bankers, Galveston, Texas, will meet with prompt attention.

J. M. WAGENER, President.

HENRY STERN, Secretary and Treasurer.

je25 1m

PHILIP WERLEIN'S

PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE,

Nos. 80 and 82 Baronne Street.

The blue ribbon and diploma awarded to Philip Werlein, at Houston, Texas State Fair, May, 1871, for his two entries for BEST PIANO (cottage square) and BEST ORGAN over all competition.

Pianos, fine tone and durable, at $310. je25 1t

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED against negotiating certain rent notes for $125 each, drawn by the undersigned and endorsed by L. Lange, said notes having been given to M. Reiman in payment of rent of store No. 1 Carondelet street; the said Reiman having broken his lease, payment of the above has been stopped by the proprietor of the building. M. A. NADAL, No. 8 St. Louis street.

New Orleans, June 23, 1871. je24 3t

FORSYTH UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES.

The Strongest Scale Made.

Every scale warranted, in every respect; 250 varieties, adapted to every branch of business.

For price list, or any information, address FORSYTH, ELLISON & CO., No. 46 Magazine street, New Orleans.

je9 eod3m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Anna Maria P. Furlong, from and after this date, without my written consent.

P. FURLONG, No. 172 Rampart street.

New Orleans, June 23, 1871. je23 10t*

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,

Organized for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.

The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.

Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.

All orders should be addressed, PACIFIC WINE COMPANY, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

mh19 6mo

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING at twenty-five per cent below cost, to close out business. The above articles must be sold within sixty days. Please call and see for yourself. CHARLES LAMM, No. 192 Poydras street.

je18 1m

JOHN GRAYER,

PROPRIETOR OF

THE PHŒNIX STABLES, AND UNDERTAKER

Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans.

Carriages, barouches, buggies and saddle horses to hire; horses bought, sold and kept on livery; patent metallic burial cases; mahogany, black walnut and plain coffins always on hand; funerals attended to by the proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. je15 1m

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT

No. 6 Carondelet street.

An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them. J. A. WARNER, Agent.

my13 2m

COW PEAS....................COW PEAS.

CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED,

For sale by TOULMIN & MARTIN, No. 41 Natchez street.

ap2 3m

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

Round trip tickets, good to return until the thirty-first of October, can be procured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel, at the following low rates:

Knoxville, $40; Alleghany Springs, $52 25; Lynchburg, $56 25; Charlottesville, $60; White Sulphur Springs, $70 25.

Elegant Pullman Sleeping Coaches on all night trains. Ask for tickets via Grand Junction and Chattanooga.

JULIUS HAYDEN, General Southern Agent.

je11 1m

NOTICE.—THE ADVERTISER, AN EXPERIENCED accountant and book-keeper, with unexceptionable references, will undertake (in English and French) the adjustment and verification of complicated accounts of every description, the opening, writing up or balancing of books, making out statements of all kinds, and preparation of schedules for the courts. Will also undertake correspondence relative to settlements, adjustments and collections. All communications addressed to B. C., Lock Box 998, Postoffice, will receive prompt attention, and be considered strictly confidential.

my31 1m*

AUCTION SALES.

By Neville & Van Solingen.

SALE OF WAREHOUSED AND UNCLAIMED GOODS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, New Orleans, June 20, 1871.

BY NEVILLE & VAN SOLINGEN, AUC-TIONEERS.—The following goods having remained in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year or warehoused for more than three years, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, on MONDAY, July 10, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M.:

UNCLAIMED.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	FROM	MARKS AND NUMBERS.	MERCHANDISE.	CONSIGNEE.
May 28, 1868	Kate Brigham	Luce	Havre	CFB, 27,429, 27,430	21 cases absynthe	Lombard & Poincy
April 30, 1869	Billy Butts	Hewett	Mayagues	No mark	4 window sashes	A. Kernahan
April 30, 1869	Billy Butts	Hewett	Mayagues	No mark	2 pairs window blinds	A. Kernahan
October 26, 1869	Merchant	Spragne	Cardiff	No mark	1 bar railroad iron	Unknown
March 10, 1870	Welkin	Blanchard	Antwerp	No mark	11 bars railroad iron	Unknown
March 26, 1870	Mayaguezana	Fol	Barcelona	R. S.	3 blocks stone	Captain
March 30, 1870	Amazon	Corbishley	Liverpool	G B in a diamond	2 casks tin buckles	Fisher, Johnson & Co.
April 6, 1870	Lepanto	Bell	Antwerp	No mark	1 bundle iron, 112 lbs	Unknown
April 6, 1870	Hanover	Himbeck	Bremen	C L C, 17	1 case leather, etc	Order
April 6, 1870	Hanover	Himbeck	Bremen	A 1	1 box steel (samples)	Unknown
April 19, 1870	Chilian	Gill	Liverpool	Richard Rhodes	1 case fringe	Unknown
April 11, 1870	Charles Davenport	Potter	Antwerp	No mark	4 bars railroad iron	Unknown
May 23, 1870	Limerick Lass	Marshman	Liverpool	A in a circle	466 bbls ale (sour)	Ashbridge, Smith & Co.
May 23, 1870	Clytie	Dow	Genoa	Pona Pinno	60 cases red wine	Unknown
June 17, 1870	Zodiac	Hines	Belize	K	1 bbl molasses	Unknown

WAREHOUSED OVER THREE YEARS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	FROM	MARKS AND NUMBERS.	MERCHANDISE.	CONSIGNEE.
May 2, 1868	Tappahannock	Olsen	Havana	L. N., 2	1 bbl cigarettes	L. Nigens
May 28, 1868	Kate Brigham	Luce	Havre	B 3	15 baskets champagne	Buck & Foures

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES F. CASEY, Collector.

je21 23 25 28 30 jy1 4 7 9

MORTGAGE NOTES, SWAMP LANDS, LOUISIANA STATE BANK STOCK, BANK OF LOUISIANA STOCK AND NOTES, ONE IRON CHEST AND ONE DESK.

SUCCESSION OF JUAN Y DE EGANA.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 16,632.

BY NEVILLE & VAN SOLINGEN, AUC-TIONEERS—Office, No. 171 Gravier street—WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated May 19, 1871, docket No. 16,632, the following described property, belonging to the succession of Juan y de Egana—

All and singular the RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of the late Juan y de Egana, or his succession, in and to:

1. A judgment of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, rendered June 20, 1866, in suit No. 16,770, entitled Charles Baque and J. G. Gaines, Syndics, vs. Trasimon Landry, against the defendant, for $80,250, with interest, costs and fees, as stipulated in said judgment, and privilege and special mortgage.

2. Eleven notes of Hugh M. Keary, amounting in the aggregate to $44,577 13, secured by mortgage, and upon which executory process has been issued, the whole as set forth in suit No. 3029 of the docket of the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, entitled "M. J. de Lizardi, liquidator, etc., et als vs. Hugh M. Keary," which mortgage was granted on a certain plantation known as the Ashland plantation, situated in the parish of Rapides, on Bayou Bœuf, containing 595 superficial arpents, being one-half of a tract of 1190 arpents formerly owned by H. M. Scott.

3. Twenty-four notes of Keary Brothers, amounting in the aggregate to $89,000, secured by mortgage, and upon which executory process has been issued, the whole as set forth in suit No. 3030 of the docket of the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, entitled "Manuel J. de Lizardi, liquidator, etc., et als vs. Keary Brothers," which mortgage was granted on a certain plantation known as the North Bend plantation, situated in Rapides parish, containing about 1600 acres, more or less.

4. A note of Hugh M. Keary, amounting to $400, secured by mortgage, and upon which executory process has been issued, the whole as set forth in suit No. 3023 of the docket of the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, entitled Manuel J. de Lizardi, liquidator, etc., vs. Hugh M. Keary, which mortgage was granted on a certain plantation situated in the parish of Avoyelles, on Bayou du Lac, containing about 1250 acres of land.

5. The following swamp lands situated in the parish of Avoyelles, in this State, in the southwestern district of Louisiana:

West half and fractional southeast quarter of fractional section thirty-seven, township one south, range two east, and lots one and three of section thirty-six, township one south, range two east, 572 25-100 acres.

South half and northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section thirty-two, township one north, range three east, 560 42-100 acres.

West half and southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section thirty-one, township one north, range three east, 159 92-100 acres.

Lot four of section three, lots one, two, three, four, five and six of section four, and lot one of section five, township one south, range three east, 637 acres.

Lot eight of section thirty-seven, and fractional section sixty-one, township one south, range two east, 54 88-100 acres.

These last 54 88-100 acres not confirmed to the State.

ALSO,

6. Twenty-two shares of the old capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, certificate No. 4683.

7. Ten shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Louisiana, certificate No. 3010.

8. Notes of the circulation of the Bank of Louisiana, amounting to $5196 53.

ALSO,

On the same day, at 10 A. M., at the office of the auctioneers, 171 Gravier street,

One iron chest.

One desk.

Terms—Cash. my30 31 je3 10 17 24 jy5

By A. Huston.

HORSES AND MULES.

Tri-weekly sales of fine saddle and harness horses, work mules, top and open buggies, harness, etc., at auction.

BY A. HUSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE No. 199 Gravier street—Will be sold on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of every week, at eleven o'clock A. M., at stables corner of Gravier and Baronne streets—

Fine saddle and harness HORSES and MARES, good work MULES, new and second-hand top and open buggies, wagons, etc. Out door sales attended to.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

jel 1m

By Placide J. Spear.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON ST. PHILIP STREET BETWEEN ST. CLAUDE AND TREME STREETS.

ESTATE OF CATHERINE MOUREY, WIDOW OF MARIUS FLORY.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—Court Docket No. —.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office 46 Exchange alley—SATURDAY, July 8, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at public auction, at the Royal Street Auction Exchange (late Bank of Louisiana), corner of Conti and Royal streets, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Honorable Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated June 6, 1871, the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Philip, Ursulines, Treme and St. Claude streets, making part of a lot designated by the number three, on a plan drawn by J. Pilie, late City Surveyor, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, late notary in this city, per act passed July 23, 1826; said portion of ground measures, in French measure, 27 feet front on St. Philip street by 120 feet in depth, bounded on one side by the other portion of said lot number three, and on the other side by the property of Victoire Wiltz or assigns, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions—One half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, for notes drawn in coupons, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from date till paid, and secured by mortgage on said property, the buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to the administrator, and in case of suit to recover payment of said notes the attorney's fees at five per cent shall be paid by the purchaser.

Act of sale, together with internal revenue stamps, etc., at the expense of the purchaser, before O. Drouet, notary public. [illegible]