NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 147. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1988.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, September 29, 1873.
Second Week of
MISS ALICE HARRISON,
Who will appear in five different characters in the highly sensational drama entitled
THE MOTHER'S DYING CHILD.
First appearance of
MISS ELOA CARFANO.
TUESDAY, October 2—Mrs. Martha Lafflin-Johnson's comedy, in five acts entitled FUN.
se28

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sunday Evening, September 28, 1873.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE BOY DETECTIVE.
ALICE HARRISON as ..... Betty
se26 1t

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

LAST ENTERTAINMENT.

Unavoidable circumstances have reluctantly compelled the Committee on Cast and Performances to POSTPONE the performance of the tragedy of "RAVENSWOOD" and substitute therefor, by request, Bulwer's beautiful play of
RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.
Invitations already issued for "Ravenswood" are good for "Richelieu."
The entertainment will take place as advertised.
On Monday, September 29.
Doors will be opened at half past six o'clock, and the performance will commence at half past seven precisely.
se27 2t

FOR RENT.

ROBINSON'S RENT BULLETIN.

The twenty-sixth revised edition of ROBINSON'S RENT BULLETIN is ready for delivery at the
OFFICE, NOS. 22 AND 24 COMMERCIAL PLACE,
or by request will be sent to any address, either in or out of the city. se28 3t

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLY LOCATED TWO-story brick dwelling situated on the west side of Prytania street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets, No. 207. Contains hall, two parlors, dining-room, pantries, kitchen, coal and wash houses, with servants' rooms separate from the main building, six large and airy bed rooms, with openings at the sides, room for bath, and gas throughout, large yard, alley way to the front, well and cistern, iron railing, and paved in the front of the yard. Possession given on the first of October, and for further particulars apply to
E. CONERY,
se21 1m Corner of Canal and Delta streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. CHARLES BILLIARD ROOM.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that the above popular resort under the St. Charles Hotel will be
CLOSED FOR A FEW DAYS,
from Monday, twenty-ninth instant, in order to make repairs, and will be REOPENED SATURDAY, October 4, 1873.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he will spare neither labor nor expense to make his saloon, on its reopening, worthy of the continued favors of the public.
se26 1t CHARLES LACOME.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS OF COTTON Presses, will, from and after this date, charge Twenty-five Cents per Bale to the purchaser on all cotton, whether ship-marked or small-numbered, to be paid on delivery, removed to other presses for the purpose of storage or compressing.
Cotton taken by original planters marks will, if hauled the day it is received and weighed, be delivered free of charge.
SMITH & GOLDSMITH,
Commercial Press;
W. E. KRUMBAAR & CO.,
Penn's Press;
SAM BOYD & CO.,
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J. C. VAN WICKLE,
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J. R. GROVES & CO.,
Memphis Press;
J. P. MOORE,
Fire Proof Press;
A. P. MASON,
Union Press;
J. P. COULON & CO.,
se25 1t Cotton Press.

TO INVESTORS IN CITY
REAL ESTATE.

Capitalists with from $5000 to $10,000, can hear of first class remunerative investments in improved City Real Estate, by addressing L. S. this office. se25

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the State National Bank, in due time, for a new certificate, in place of certificate of stock No. 200, dated December 20, 1869, for thirteen shares of $100 each since reduced to $17 each, which has been lost by her.
WIDOW DESIREE DUFART.
New Orleans, August 7, 1873.
au12 14 21 28 se4 11 18 25

PELICAN EXCHANGE,
CORNER PERIDIDO AND ST. CHARLES STREETS.

Choice WINES, LIQUORS and WESTERN LAGER always on hand.
HOT LUNCH from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily.
JOHN KOUNTZMAN & MIKE LARDNER,
au31 3m Proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER
LANDING
AND
ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.
The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.
au27 6m R. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons in the French, Spanish and German languages, with music, vocal and instrumental; also translations of documents in the above languages.
Letters written for a reasonable consideration.
Terms made known by applying at the Orleans Hotel, No. 131 Charters street, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and of 5 and 6 P. M.
Best city references. se13

ST. MARK'S ACADEMY.

The first session of this School for Girls will open on the first of September, temporarily at the residence of the Principal, corner of General Taylor and Prytania streets.
As the number of scholars will be limited, early application is advisable.
For terms and circulars apply to Miss Marian H. Swingate or Rev. Herman C. Duncan, superintendent, corner St. Charles and Valence streets.
au30 1meod

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

Succession of Martin Kelly.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE late Martin Kelly are notified to present their claims to the administratrix, and those indebted to the estate are requested to settle their indebtedness at once.
MRS. MARY ANN KELLY,
Administratrix.
T. O. SIXON, JR.,
Attorney, No. 61 Carondelet st.
se26 30 oc5

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA

ITS PROGRESS SINCE THE WAR

HOW THE PEABODY FUND IS BEING USED

A Few Pertinent Suggestions

Portentous clouds were lowering around our political horizon, and the martial tread of warlike men met the eye and ear at every round as we turned the last leaf in our few annals of school history.

The government of Washington and Jefferson and Adams was entering upon the throes of a civil revolution, and the worst fears of the former were being realized, while patriots were aghast.

Men's thoughts were turned from objects of educational interest to the dire consequences of intestine war. As a nation, our opportunities had been many, but not fulfilled; our positive sins not a few. As citizens of a sovereignty we had neglected its most vital interests—the welfare of its youth. If during the halcyon days of peace and prosperity of the past we were unable to establish and maintain a successful system of education, what an Herculean task is theirs to whom is confided the work amid the din of arms, or subsequently, with a depleted treasury and an impoverished people.

During the years of 1860-1 Mr. Henry Avery was the State Superintendent of Public Education, and while his report shows unsatisfactory results, we will select the following:

I am glad to have it in my power to state that the police jury of the parish of Avoyelles, as well as the public school board of New Orleans, have taken the necessary steps to prevent persons of doubtful character from teaching in their public schools. Knowing that there are many teaching in the South who do not sympathize with our institutions, we recommend your honorable body to construct the law so that no school draft shall be paid to any teacher, by any treasurer, unless the police jury of the parish are perfectly satisfied of their soundness in Southern sentiment.

The report for 1861 shows less progress and contains little of interest, beside calling attention to existing school books as the "refuse of Northern Abolition houses" and a very careless and ungrammatical use of the king's English.

During this year the excitement incident to the political action of the State withdrew fostering care from the cause of education; but as yet, material assistance was not withheld, but continued up to the recapture of the city of New Orleans by the United States in the spring of 1862, when chaos ruled for the time.

Then (and does history furnish a parallel) the conqueror surmounts his acts of tyranny by issuing a military edict from "headquarters Department of the Gulf," creating a bureau of education!

Yes, that man Butler, who, for the sake of euphony or alliteration, has been styled "Beast," actually proposed to subdue this people with a loaf of bread in one hand and the spelling-book in the other—a Quaker gun strategy that might be effectual with the average Massachusetts man, but not with those born under the Southern cross.

The four school districts of the city were consolidated by military authority and brought under one management, and, for this alone, we are indebted to an incalculable degree for the greater efficiency of administration.

Many opposed the change or innovation solely on account of the authority that caused it, believing that nothing good could come out of Nazareth; and, *en passant*, we might say that had it removed or changed municipal boundaries an impediment to prosperity would have been rid of.

When the federal authorities took possession they found, or rather did not find, Professor W. H. N. Mc—— as superintendent; but he was replaced in the person of John McNair, and his official domain was "outside the lines."

Soon followed those great political events that so completely changed the status of the colored man, and rendered the facilities for his educational wants a necessity.

Under the auspices of Northern Christian and benevolent societies, by means furnished by the same, and subsequently by military establishment and support, this object was gained, and the way opened by which this unfortunate people were supplied with that for which they so much hungered.

This class received the exclusive benefits of government aid; but the avidity with which they seized the proffered hand and the surprising results of these few years are the wonder and admiration of all. How the untutored mind of a race weighed down with the burden of six generations could be so susceptible of such rapid advancement is the wonder of the metaphysician.

Now comes the attempted rehabilitation of the State and the constitution of 1864, which ordained the "highest encouragement shall be granted to public schools throughout the State," and forbade appropriations by the Legislature for the support of private schools.

This was the other extreme in the oscillation of the pendulum, yet a lesser evil, for hitherto moneys had been perverted from the legitimate purpose of public to private schools, both to the social and pecuniary prejudice of the former.

Immediately after cessation of hostilities the Freedmen's Bureau extended its salutary work to the remotest parts of the State, so that the sojourner of the prairies, lowlands and piney woods saw the anomaly of the black boy personifying Shakespeare's Second Age with its conventional satchel.

In a comparative view of the present condition of the schools, with that of the past, we find much that is refreshing, and upon which there can, with confidence, be predicated future prosperity. We find by the reports of 1872 that there were nearly 50,000 pupils enrolled throughout the State, and while this is not more than one-third of what it should be, yet when we compare it with what it was in 1867 (old regime), it is indeed a great advance; 50,000 against 21,000; or, outside of New Orleans, 30,000 against 3883. Such figures are eloquent of results. Now, when we consider the obstacles encountered; the total want of school houses in the rural districts; the opposition born of prejudice, social and political; prostrated interest and severe taxation; we realize that it was only by prudence and patriotism that so much has been effected.

The results acquired in the manner do not transcend in importance the political progress of the people. The eternal foundations of a more perfect structure have been laid, and old things have passed away, to the glory of the age.

Let us glance at the condition of school matters during the interregnum of military rule and the final rehabilitment of the State, or that interval during which the affairs of government were administered by the "natural friends" of the whole people.

Mr. Robert M. Lusher was the State superintendent during this time (1866-'67-'68), and we defer to him as eminent authority, and quote him *verbatim et literatim et punctuationem*. For 1865 he says: "No opinion can now be expressed as to the general efficiency of the rural schools." "Soon after his induction into office, the State superintendent requested full reports from other cities and parishes to which funds had been furnished from the State treasury, but no replies have been received from officers in charge of the schools therein." "Teachers often utterly incompetent, and directors—the only supervisors of the schools—almost universally neglectful of the sacred interests intrusted to their guardianship." "From the imperfect success of the free school system in the past," etc., during this year, the number of pupils attending schools was, as far as ascertained, 19,007, and the cost of the same $258,000.

For 1866, circular No. 1 advises new school districts "with special reference to the convenience of such white children as will probably avail themselves of public school instruction."

No. 3.—"As you doubtless concur in the opinion that it is indispensable to the future honor and prosperity of Louisiana, and to the supremacy of the Caucasian race in her councils, that the benefits of a liberal education should be extended to every white child within her limits," etc.

No. 4.—"She (Louisiana) has nevertheless been reproached by Radical politicians with having neglected the education and enlightenment of her poorer citizens. It is trusted that her people will no longer tolerate this foul calumny, but that now * * * they will, with one acclaim, vindicate the honor and supremacy of the Caucasian race." "To redeem the system from the obloquy cast upon it in most of the treasurer's published reports as to its condition in past years—a condition which has caused it to forfeit the respect of the Legislature, as well as the executive," etc.

The frequent allusions to "our race," "our people," "the white race," "the white people," "the Caucasian race," etc., render the above reports monotonous, and the constant recurrence of the charges and evidence in all reports of the misapplication of school revenues received from taxation and the misappropriation of funds received from sale of United States lands donated for public education, display a perfidy that, by comparison, renders ordinary rascality tolerable.

Providence is indeed long suffering and full of mercy, else the afflictions received would be as atoms to a world, and the fate of the cities of the plain follow such violations of sacred trusts.

If, as it has been shown, in the past the cause of education has been neglected, and culpably so, by those to whom was intrusted this all-important duty, let us see what is the conduct of the work in the immediate present.

The Legislature at its last session enacted a law, at the solicitation of the present State and city superintendents, providing for the competitive examination of candidates for positions in the schools of the sixth division, or city district—thereby exalting the method of appointment from political, partisan or other influences, that had controlled the same from time immemorial, to meritorious qualifications.

Under the provisions of this law an examination was held in May, and of the 180 who were examined the sixty more successful were selected, and from this number vacancies have been and are to be filled. Is not this eminently satisfactory, and does anything in the past compare with the same?

Of late there has been another examination, similarly conducted, and applying to teachers desirous of promotion, and from which one-half have and the other half will receive promotion. Is not this an anomaly in the history of our schools?

For honesty and fair dealing, surely the present school officials will suffer nothing by comparison.

It is but to-day that the schools of New Orleans are removed from partisan politics. It was reserved for the present regime to extricate from personal entanglement and political patronage the conduct of our city schools. Now, for the first time, the crucial test of qualification is wholly considered, and educational attainments given priority in the selection of teachers; and this is done by a "usurping" Legislature, urged by a "usurping" superintendent.

"To the victor belong the spoils," is the creature of Andrew Jackson, and while this was more the offspring of an erring head than an honest heart, we are not persuaded but that the eminent service of this patriot was more than canceled by this infelicitous expression unless, perhaps, we except the benefits of that sterling cry of "the Union must and shall be preserved." Yes, rotation and revolution, at the behest of the ward politicians, among those who have the care and keeping of children, and this, too, "before the war," in days long syne, ere carpet-baggers were known and when the Mississippi (not historical) ran a limpid stream.

It is a requirement of the existing constitution that no child shall be excluded from the public schools of the State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and it is now a recognized fact, especially in our city schools, that any child, regardless of parentage, can enter any school in his own district.

The baneful results of this law, so much apprehended by Bourbonistic disciples, have not been realized, and a comparative few colored children have availed themselves of it where respectable accommodations have been furnished them by themselves. Still the wonder is that they have not abandoned the old rookeries which have been furnished them under the misnomer of schoolhouses. It is an emphatic rebuke to those who predicted the destruction of the public school system if this right was conceded, and adds another sprig to the laurel of those who, amid such great trials and misrepresentation, have borne themselves so worthily. In many of our city schools the white and colored pupil may be seen together, and the harmony and good feeling prevailing is quite as great as it would be in many Northern cities.

We are all familiar with the noble largess of that scion of Puritanism George Peabody—of the great philanthropy of this man, whose name is a household word in two continents. Alas! there is a fatality attending the conservation and administration of donations and legacies for educational and humane objects in Louisiana. Poydras, Fink, McDonogh, Peabody! you scattered good seed, but it fell in waste places!

The Rev. Barnes Sears, D. D., who has the general management of the Peabody fund—let us have charity—is evidently misled by a pensioner on the bounty of his trust to believe that the destitute children of Louisiana are confined to a class known as white. This noble benefaction is limited, therefore, to institutions which exclude colored children—to institutions established where all the advantages of public schools are obtainable, and, of late, expressly to foster an institution of caste, to give a fashionable education to the daughters of its patrons, "our merchants," and to divert from a free public school which has no superior in the South. Oh! shades of the departed, the fame is yours—the infamy others!

Notwithstanding so much has been done to popularize public education in the estimation of the people and toward the extension of its benign privileges to all, there yet remains much to be done to secure the fullest benefits from means at hand. Look at the places where many of the children are taught and see how much greater results could be obtained with improved accommodations in this respect.

For example, the youth of this city are educated in some seventy distinct schools, in as many buildings. Of these buildings thirty-five are leased and improvised for school purposes, and it is almost unnecessary to say that not one is suitable for such a purpose. In fact, no building is adapted to the requirements of a school unless especially constructed; and the amount of discomfort, unhealthiness and loss occasioned is enough to awake us to our responsibilities.

Taking an economic view, with the fact in mind that we have the means at hand in the McDonogh fund, and without one cent of taxation, let us look to it. Eight or ten, at most, schoolhouses, if judiciously located and large enough to accommodate 500 pupils each, would furnish school room to all that are now housed or *penned* in these nondescript affairs. Buildings could be constructed to answer all wholesome purposes, without elegance, and at a cost of $10,000 each, amounting to $100,000.

Now, there is immediately available, from the McDonogh fund, $50,000 and an annual income of $10,000, which would furnish an amount almost sufficient by the time they would be finished and the present leases expired. Or one year's revenue could be anticipated and $130,000 be used and the excess be put into a central boys' high school, which is so much needed, and which could be made a credit and an ornament to the city.

For the *argumentum ad crumenam*: The rental of buildings for schools last year was $33,000, which, together with the expense of alteration for use and restoration to former condition when restored, and constant repairs and damages, court expenses, etc., bring the amount to quite $50,000 per annum.

Now retrenchment does not rest here, for by the consolidation of thirty of these schools into ten (leaving five at remote points) the number of teachers could be greatly reduced. If you have 500 pupils in one building ten teachers will suffice; but if you have this number in two, three or four schools an economic arrangement of classes can not effected. If you have a school of fifty pupils, one teacher is not enough, if 100 pupils two teachers are not sufficient. So it is safe to say that at least thirty teachers could be dispensed with; and as the average pay is probably $900 per annum, the item of $27,000 could be saved in this. Again, in abolishing twenty schools the services of twenty portresser could be dispensed with, which, at the rate of $15 per month, or $180 per annum, would be $3,600.

Beside these there are expenses incidental to multiplicity that would not exist. These figures aggregate $80,600 and allowing the incidentals, not enumerated, and a generous subtraction for a few small houses, at remote points, there could be at least $75,000 saved. There are other valid reasons, such as better supervision and general effectiveness, that could be advanced, but which will readily occur to the reader. Finally, the building of these houses will not take one cent from the people, but will lessen the annual taxation $75,000.

The essentials of good schools are good teachers, those of special attainments, natural tastes and talents, sufficient and prompt emolument, and a fixed and secure tenure of place; the adjuncts of suitable buildings, for school purposes, and the necessary books for the indigent; and the apparatus to illustrate and demonstrate all teachings capable of the same; and, above all, *an enlightened and sustaining public sentiment*—an absolutism.

Good teachers we have, or can have, with encouragement and professional facilities.

Recognize the services of the educator in assuming continued employment and social favor to the deserving. Build and rebuild school structures that will conform to the requirements of modern civilization, and abandon the slave pens and barns, where a large minority are this day huddled. Make pleasurable the paths of knowledge, and cherish as a religious duty the obligation of the patriot, citizen, and philanthropist, in increasing the capacity of God's humanity for happiness and usefulness.

SALE OF SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—We are requested to call the attention of persons going to house keeping to a sale to be made by Walton, Davis & Freret, Wednesday, October 1, on the premises, No. 73 Coliseum street, corner of St. Andrew street, of superior and elegant furniture, consisting of very fine rosewood, parlor and bedroom sets, carved oak dining set, French plate mirrors, paintings, Wilton carpets, gas chandeliers, etc. The sale presents an unusual opportunity to buy elegant furniture.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Miss Eloa Carfano, a new leading lady for the Academy of Music, has arrived.

Bidwell & McDonough's "Black Crook" combination have been very successful in Ohio and Indiana towns.

The St. Charles Theatre is being improved somewhat by carpenters and painters. About this time look for Mr. P. Gleason, hunter, fisherman and story-teller, treasurer of the theatre.

The Chapman sisters and company are at the Pittsburg Opera House.

Miss Fanny B. Price is playing in the small cities of Illinois.

Miss Nielson, the English tragedienne, has arrived in New York, and will appear in Philadelphia on the sixth proximo.

The Lingard troupe are roaming through the Western States.

Lawrence Barrett is studying the character of *King Lear*.

Miss Ellen Holt has a new four act comedy written for her, entitled "The Modern Puck."

Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack have been very successful in Baltimore, representing *Mercy Merrick* and *Julian Gray*, in the play of "The New Magdalen."

Following John T. Raymond, Mark Smith is at the Louisville Opera House, acting some of his fine old comedy characters.

Pierrepont Thayer, a young actor, recently committed suicide in San Francisco.

During the past week Miss Charlotte Thompson has been acting *Jane Eyre* at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis. To-morrow evening Mr. John McCullough, the California tragedian, will put in an appearance at that theatre.

Little Nell is at DeBar's Opera House, St. Louis. She will play an engagement in this city the coming winter.

Manager Greenwall is reported as having an excellent company at the Tremont Opera House, Galveston, Texas. Miss Sophie Miles is his reigning star.

Signor Henrico Tamberlik, the famous tenor, will make his American debut at the Grand Opera House, New York, on the sixth proximo. Signor Tamberlik was born in Rome, Italy, in 1820. He made his debut in Naples at the age of twenty-one. His first great success in opera was as *William Tell*, at the Covent Garden Theatre, London. The signor is as good an actor as singer, and his voice is wonderful, with a "high C."

The Lydia Thompson troupe concluded their Olympic Theatre (New York) engagement, when in the full tide of success, on account of engagements elsewhere.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is doing *Kit* at the Boston Theatre.

To-morrow evening Mrs. James A. Oates will produce a new comic opera at the Olympic Theatre, New York, entitled "The Child of Mme. Angot," arranged expressly for her troupe.

Going to Galveston.

A committee of medical men, consisting of Dr. W. G. Austin, Dr. Joseph Scott and Dr. Howard Smith, will leave to-day for Galveston, to lay before Dr. Peete, health officer at that place, such facts as exist concerning the health of New Orleans; and to demonstrate to him, if possible, the folly of maintaining any further quarantine against New Orleans. Dr. Peete has been communicated with by the gentlemen named, and he expresses his gratification at their proposed visit. The delegation is composed of the best men for the purpose that could have been selected—men whose extended experience and strict truthfulness can not fail to made a good impression upon our Texas neighbors. We sincerely trust their labors will meet with success. They expect to return on Tuesday next.

A Fusion Gathering.

Last evening some thirty or forty of the gentlemen who served as election officers at the last election, met at Mr. McEnery's room, No. 35 Carondelet street. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare and forward to Washington affidavits and statements denying the charges made by ex-Registrar Blanchard in his expose. Quite a number of such papers were prepared and sworn to before Mr. Houston, justice of the peace. Other movements are in contemplation which it would be premature to announce at this time.

Coal and Iron.

England has a chance to be jubilant. The coal fields which have given her statisticians employment in predictions of certain exhaustion have been augmented by a discovery of a new field of vast extent. This is as it should be. Mother Bull ought to be kept warm, and coal is the thing to do it with. Perhaps her chop houses will take off the extra penny they have put on for cooking.

But what are they going to do about iron? Only a few years since a large proportion of the iron used in the United States came from England. The iron manufacturers of this country invoked the protective tariff. Still our imports of iron were kept up. The tariff was like the broom of Mrs. Partington against the Atlantic ocean. It afforded an argument for the free traders, and railroads were still built of English rails.

But both are now confounded. Our iron from West Virginia and Tennessee has invaded England itself. Their iron masters can not compete with the workers of the ore from these mines. It yields 62@70 per cent when properly worked. It costs $11 11 per ton, and sells readily for $30. From this iron steel has been made which surpasses the best English rails for durability. The expense of getting out the ore is being reduced each year. Although we still import much iron from England, the end is already indicated. The iron masters of Great Britain have become alarmed and have got to writing to the *Times*. Here are one or two sentences about the mines above mentioned:

It has long been my opinion that within a very few years our exports of iron to the United States will be a thing of the past.

That shows a correct idea of the future situation.

There is no reason why numerous furnaces and rolling mills should not be in operation in this neighborhood, as for over 200 miles the coal is cropping out to the surface, with red fossiliferous ironstone (yielding sixty per cent in furnace), never more than half a mile distant, carboniferous limestone lying between and a navigable river within five miles.

This description of the iron mines of only one district of the United States must appear rather sickening to Sheffield.

BY TELEGRAPH.

YELLOW FEVER.

Increased Mortality at Shreveport—Twenty-Two Interments Yesterday—Father Biler and Major Ashton Dead.

SHREVEPORT, September 27.—The following is the list of interments in city cemeteries for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-day, as reported to the Howard Association:

Jules Ormand, aged 26 years; Lewis Walz, 6; Fred Corives, 38; J. E. Elsner, 40; J. S. Taylor, 7; M. Kelly, 4; Whit McKellar; M. Kelly, 53; W. McCall, 38; S. G. Leverett, 45; P. A. Wright, 37; Mattie Wirk, 6; Charles Wolff, 22; Miss Hester Rogers, 21; William Castle, 33; E. T. Pierson, 35; C. Biler, infant; Rev. Father Biler; Major J. S. Ashton; Dan Wall, colored; King Cale, colored; Susan Rose, colored. Whites, 19; colored, 3; total, 22.

Deaths in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—There were thirteen yellow fever interments yesterday.

One Death in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 27.—The board of health reports one fever death. No new cases.

THE CRISIS.

The Situation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Since the positive policy of the government was announced—that nothing more could be done for the relief of finances—no one seems disposed to pay for dispatches of advice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A competitive examination for receivers of crippled national banks is mooted. They are lucrative places.

Government drafts on Clews, Habicht & Co. will be honored by Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; beyond this, no change has been made in London.

Many of the employes of factories interested in railroad utensils have been discharged. The others have struck on account of wages and hours of labor.

The government agency, Ruff's bank, is in the hands of a receiver. There are two thousand depositors. The deposits aggregate $750,000. This is the Washington City Savings' Bank.

Nearly all the Northern and Western cities have adopted conservative banking measures. Voluminous dispatches reach here.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not, for the present, issue the programme for the sale of gold and purchase of bonds.

The bank presidents held a meeting to-night, and resolved to adopt the New York plan. George W. Riggs' bank refused to join in the movement.

The week closes with great discontent and anxiety. Capitalists hope that a partial suspension will save them and move crops. The partial suspension is generally the rule, being on the part of the savings banks to demand notice, to which they claim themselves entitled by their charter or their by-laws, and other institutions to pay only small checks. Further aid from the treasury can not be expected; it requires aid itself to meet its naval and diplomatic obligations abroad.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Gold is excited; otherwise Wall street is quiet.

Nothing doing in stocks. Western Union 52.

In answer to the suggestion of the Stock Exchange committee, the banking committee say the proposed mode of relief seems to look to the convenience and safety of the Stock Exchange, without comprehending bankers and the inconvenience involved to banks.

The day closed with a decidedly improved feeling.

The decision of the governing committee to open the Stock Exchange on Tuesday started stocks on the street, which advanced fifteen per cent in less than fifteen minutes.

Western Union Telegraph 61@65.

The president of the Stock Exchange has issued the following notice: "The New York Stock Exchange will open for business on Tuesday next at the regular hour. Details of business will be arranged on Monday morning by the governing committee."

The Clearing House committee at a meeting to-day resolved to issue loan certificates to an unlimited amount.

The bank statement will not be ready to-day.

The Clearing House committee have decided hereafter not to make public the amount of loan certificates issued.

Foreign exchange closed with an improved tone, the last quotable rates having been 104@104½ for prime bankers. Bankers demand 105¼@105¾ for cable transfers and 104@104½ for sixty day commercial, and 104 for three days' sight. There was no regular rates for money this afternoon, loans having ranged from ¼ per day to 7 per cent per annum.

The action of the governing committee in deciding to open the Stock Exchange on Tuesday was unanimous, reports from all sub-committees being favorable. It is reported that the banks will afford every possible facility for the resumption of business, although not willing to commit their stockholders to any particular course of action.

Details of dealings after the reopening will be settled at a meeting of the governing committee to be held at 10:30 A. M. Monday. It was not deemed expedient to open the Exchange on Monday for the reason that Sunday affords opportunity for the circulation of unfounded rumors, which can not be contradicted in time to neutralize their effect on business the next morning.

A Washington telegram this afternoon, saying that prepayment of the November interest will begin without rebate Monday, had a good deal to do with the improvement.

The grain business is still seriously affected by the dead-lock in foreign exchange, and dealers say that, unless some channel is soon opened by which the large amount of grain stored at the West can flow to Europe, serious consequences will ensue, as but two months remain in which canal navigation will be open. Grain merchants are anxiously awaiting the application of some immediate remedy for the present trouble. If relief does not soon come shippers will be compelled to receive grain by railroad at ruinously high rates. It is thought that the unsettled market of last week has locked up for the winter about 3,000,000 bushels, which amount may be largely increased if the present uncertainty continues. The grain dealers of the Produce Exchange are awake to the importance of some decided action to relieve the present difficulty, and conferences have been held during the past few days, at which the subject has been earnestly discussed. Various plans were suggested, and it was finally decided to appeal to the banks for a certain amount of accommodation, to enable crops to be moved.

The provision market is in a nominal condition. Buyers are scarce, and no purchases are made unless dealers need goods for present wants. The stock of provisions on hand, however, is light, and this helps to relieve the market. No failures are yet reported, but many shippers operating on a commission of 2@2½ per cent, who bought bills of exchange here a few days before the decline, have suffered heavy losses, notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by shippers in buying bills of exchange. Exports by the different steamers to-day do not seem to be much less than the amount carried before the present financial crisis.

The quantity of cotton shipped, however, is not as large as usual, and a large amount was received direct from Southern ports and immediately transferred to Liverpool vessels. The managers of a few lines, in order to complete cargoes, have taken grain at a slight reduction per bushel, but the general rate for wheat is still 13@14d for the shippers who had engaged freight room for to-day's steamers.

It is impossible to pay the rates demanded, and the managers of the principal lines, it is said, in view of the panic which has taken place since the contracts were made, have accommodated them to a considerable extent. A visit to the principal steamship offices was made to-day, and the managers stated that the monetary difficulties have not interfered with their business.

Howes & Macy and Clews stated that the most favorable responses had been received from their correspondents in regard to their plans for the resumption of business.

Fisk & Hatch said that they would not adopt the plan of resumption introduced by the above firms.

The president of the Produce Exchange has appointed a committee to consult with the loan committee of the Clearing House in regard to the adoption of some measure by which dealers will be enabled to overcome the difficulties in the way of the purchase and shipment of grain. It was rumored on the street late in the day that one individual had borrowed from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 on New York Central and Lake Shore bonds, and also that other large loans had been made on various stocks.

The *Express* says the governing committee of the Stock Exchange will on Monday adopt some method in regard to closing out old contracts yet unsettled, and will no doubt give every man ample time to turn himself and make good his obligations.

The *Post* says the banks have come through creditably; their officers have done everything possible, and it is believed that there will now be a gradual increase in confidence, and that the hoarded legal tenders and gold will return to their usual channel.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—Considerable excitement prevailed to-day, caused by the suspension of the following banks: German Security, German Insurance, Masonic Savings, Western Bank, Central Savings, German Bank and Louisville Banking Company. There was no run at the close of banking hours on any other banks.

A run has been steadily increasing on these banks for the past three days. All of them have abundant resources, many being able to pay two dollars for every one on deposit out of their assets. The other banks in the city are heavily drawn on, but are all right. The suspended banks are all savings banks, conducted and owned chiefly by Germans. The talk of systematic action has tended to suspend these institutions. Every bank is looking out for its own safety.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, September 27.—The money panic continued to-day. Never in the history of the city has money been so stringent; it is impossible to get any with any sort of collaterals.

Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, September 27.—The Exchange, Commercial and Knoxville Deposit Banks have suspended.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, September 27.—There was a better feeling to-day, but the situation continues unchanged.

Nothing doing in cotton for want of currency payments. A few sales of middling were forced at fifteen cents.

It is believed that the suspended banks will resume currency payments early next week.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the action of the banks in refusing to pay out large sums was approved.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The banks have paid out the currency necessary for wages, discounting freely for that purpose.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—The day closed without additional excitement. The banks paid small checks liberally.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 27.—The report that the banks here have suspended payment on sums larger than $200 is a mistake. No such action has been taken.

The banks are doing business as usual, except that they have stopped advances on produce until the Eastern banks are ready to respond.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 27.—A meeting of the bank presidents was held and adopted the New York plan.

Brunswick, New Jersey.

BRUNSWICK, N. J. September 27.—The State Bank has suspended indefinitely. The directors, upon examination, find it impossible to go on. The police are after the cashier and book-keeper, there being a defalcation of $500,000.

The *Sun* learns that the government invested yesterday, in exchange, on London, $1,000,000 for the navy, and $750,000 for the State department.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 27.—The financial panic does not seem to affect business here to any great extent. The banks are doing business as usual.

Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, September 27.—No run on the banks; they report that the deposits exceed the drafts.

Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 27.—The First National Bank is closed.

MEXICO.

United States Soldiers Crossed from Texas into Mexico.

MATAMORAS, September 27.—The *Ilustrado Publico*, of this city, states that an armed party of United States soldiers crossed from Texas into Mexico, about forty miles above this city, for what purpose is unknown, and it calls on the authorities to investigate the matter; warns the Mexicans that such expeditions are premeditated, and urges them to be on the alert to repel such invasions when occasion may require it.

Fair Postponed.

In consequence of the apprehended revolution in Monterey, the annual fair, which should have taken place in that city this month, and which has heretofore been an event of some importance, has been abandoned.

Ramon Treviño Elected Governor of Nuevo Leon—A Victory of the Anti-Lerdo Party.

The mail from Monterey to-day brings dates from that city to the twenty-first instant.

The Congress of the State of Nuevo Leon had elected Raymond Treviño Governor, defeating Garcia Ayala, the national administration candidate, who had received a plurality of the popular vote. This places the State in the hands of the revolutionists of last year.

A Divided Government in Coahuila.

General Zepada, who was deposed by the Congress of Coahuila as Governor, continues to exercise the functions of that office, while the Congress of the State is in session at Monclova and supports Dr. Salas as Governor.

Troops Dispatched to Saltillo and Monterey.

General Fuero, with 1000 federal troops, will occupo Saltillo and Monterey to maintain order.

CENTRAL AMERICA

From Honduras—General Estrabas Sacks Omoa—Outrages on Foreign Consuls—A British War Steamer Bombards the Town—Prisoners Released and Indemnity Guaranteed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, September 27.—The British steam sloop Niobe arrived here to-day from Omoa, Honduras, bringing the following intelligence:

General Estrabas' troops, after assaulting a detachment of Palacio's force, which under a flag of truce approached the fort, sacked Omoa and imprisoned all British subjects, gutted the consulates of America, England, Spain and Portugal, tore the American flag to pieces, and sacked the merchants' warehouses and safes, leaving them a perfect wreck. The Niobe soon after arrived and demanded the surrender of the imprisoned and explana-

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