NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX.—NO. 156. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2617.

AMUSEMENTS.

OWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Brief engagement of
ALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,
THE AMERICAN YOKES,
For one week only.
mencing Sunday, October 3, 1875.
highly successful comedy organization will
ir debut in their great comic absurdity,
"PATCHWORK," received every where
shouts of laughter. The performance will
ude with the comedy "SAILING UNDER
T COLORS"
inees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
DAY, October 10, 1875—Roberts' "Jack an
Antonine" and LEONA DARE'S AERIEL GYM
IC TROUPE. oc3

E GAIETY THEATRE,
er of Baronne and Common Streets.
S FLYNN.....Proprietor
LES O. WHITE.....Stage Manager
E PEOPLE'S FAVORITE RESORT,
EVERY NIGHT, WITH THE MOST POWER-
FUL VARIETY COMPANY ON THE
AMERICAN CONTINENT.
ORTY SELECTED SPECIALTY STARS
Appear at each entertainment.
ation to suit the times—Fifteen, Twenty-five
and Fifty Cents.
NEW STARS EVERY WEEK.

LOBE THEATRE.
BEMOND.....Lessee and Manager
Monday, October 4, 1875,
First appearance of
and Mrs. E. T. BARNES, Specialty Artists;
ss BARYHAM, Female Trapeze Performer;
CORKLING, the Great Athletic Cannon Ball
ster; CASHEN and DORITY, Song and Dance
s, in addition to our company of TWENTY-
STAR ARTISTS.
Boxes.....10, 15, 25 and 50 Cents.
DAY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT
TWELVE O'CLOCK.
mission to all parts of the house twenty-five
s.
bars of this house are furnished with wines
liquors from the storeroom of C. Lacoume,
ctor of the St. Charles Exchange. oc3

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
M BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS,
A HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.
The Steamships of the North
German Lloyd will run as follows:
From Bremen. From New Orleans.
OVER.....September 15.....October 17.
EPTUT.....October 13.....November 14.
OVER.....November 1.....
EPTUT.....December 10.....
ther days of departure will be advertised
after.
steamers touch outward at Havre and Ha-
and on their home trip at Havana and South-
on to land and receive passengers and freight.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or
New Orleans:
.....$150 gold
age.....30 gold
New Orleans or Havana to Southampton,
London, Havre or Bremen:
.....$150 gold
age.....45 gold
From New Orleans to Havana:
.....$35 gold
age.....15 gold
sage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or
to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.
further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
ly No. 43 Union street.

HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND
KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMILIA.
The New Orleans, Florida
and Havana Steamship Company
will dispatch one of the above first
class steamers from New Orleans to
Every Wednesday,
ing at Cedar Keys and Key West, and con-
ng with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks
Tampa.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Key West. To Cedar Keys.
.....$40 $25
age.....20 15
ough bills of lading issued to all points in
including Tampa, and to New York, Charles-
and Savannah.
but the company's bills of lading signed,
signed after the sailing of the steamer.
passenger accommodations, and through
given to above points.
ght received without permit from the
ght or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 136 Common street.

LOST.

—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF $100,
the New Orleans Credit Foncier Associa-
in favor of Marie Bernard. The public is
warned not to negotiate for said certifi-
payment has been stopped.
MARIE BERNARD.

BANKS AND BANKING.

ISIANA SAVINGS BANK,
AND
VE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
.....Camp street.....51
CAPITAL, $500,000.
R. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
CONREY, FREDERICK WING,
S. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
R. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON,
R. C. PALMER.
company insures against loss by burglary,
and fire at low rates, and its capital gives
y to depositors.
deposits received, and six per cent inter-
annum, payable semi-annually.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

ENS' SAVINGS BANK,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,
per cent interest; pays deposits on de-
and conducts business on the most liberal
consistent with depositors' interests.
ion is invited to its management and
condition.
J. L. GUNBNATOR, President.
ERNS, Cashier. ap30 1y

ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITU-
No. 152 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W.
Mercer, L. F. Genesse, David Urquhart,
Gaines, John G. Saxon, Thomas A. Adams,
Thomas Allen Clarke, Christian
Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENESSE, President.
KIERNAN, Treasurer. ap31 1y

RAILROADS.

MOBILE LINE.
After May 23 trains will arrive and depart
depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:
DEPART.
mmodation daily, except
, at.....3:15 P. M.
mail, daily, at.....
night express, daily, at.....4:45 P. M.
ARRIVE.
mmodation daily, except
.....10:05 A. M.
mail, daily, at.....
night express, daily, at.....11:35 P. M.
Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Lynch-
Virginia Springs and Baltimore without
change.
Corner of Camp and Common streets, op-
City Hotel.
D. S. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
AT JACKSON ROUTE.
and after September 20, 1875,
part and arrive as follows from Calliope
street depot:
DEPART. ARRIVE.
Express.....8:00 P. M.
Mail.....11:30 A. M.
Palace Sleeping Cars through to St.
without change.
Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in
the north and Northwestern Territories given at No. 21
Carondelet, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.
J. H. SHELDON, Agent.
J. H. PROUT, General Manager.

GOOD FOR DAY. AT PRESENT
Address A. BRISCOE & CO.,
ap30 4aw 1y

School Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Directors was held last evening.

Present—Hon. H. C. Dibble, president; Superintendent Boothby, and Messrs. Carey, Masicot, Dumont, Gaudet, Glaudin, Ingraham, McCarthy, Pinchback, Rey, Bourges, Shaw, Stamps, Lynch and Tracy.

The minutes of previous meetings were approved.

Superintendent Boothby presented the following report:

NEW ORLEANS, October 6, 1875.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—Since the opening of the schools this session I have visited sixty of the seventy four in the division, and I deem it my duty to present to you briefly a statement of their condition, in order that you may adopt such measures for their advancement, and such remedies for their defects as your interest in their true welfare may dictate. It is to be regretted that in quite a number of the schools the standard of excellence and efficiency has been greatly lowered since the opening of this session. The cause of this it belongs to the board to discover and remove. If the directors will visit the schools I am confident that they will feel it imperative upon them to recommend the transfer of certain teachers who have been appointed to positions for which they are not properly qualified, and the dismissal of others who are utterly incompetent. Feeling sure that no director would be willing to retain any teacher who is unable to discharge the duties of her position, I desire to call your attention to the assertion that in my visits to certain schools I have found some who are devoid of the scholarship necessary to instruct pupils, even of the lowest departments. There are some who hold no certificate of qualification, and whose appointments is consequently null in law. Others hold certificates not entitling them to teach in the departments to which they have been elected, while others are wholly incapable either to govern or instruct the classes placed under their control.

These facts being so, I have no doubt that the board will consider it necessary to apply the proper remedy to such mistakes as have been made through the absence of a full knowledge of the attainments and qualifications of the different teachers and applicants. A visitation and a critical observation of the schools will convince any impartial person that the late unusually great change in the corps of teachers has caused a decline in the interest and prosperity of all the schools, and particularly of those where the changes have been the greatest. It would, perhaps, be wise to follow the example set by the boards of other cities, where teachers are displaced only upon specific charges, and where an annual increase is added to their salaries for a certain number of years, to compensate for the increased efficiency and ability, which, it is believed, come to a teacher with the experience of each succeeding year. The very large number of children attending our schools makes our responsibility all the greater, and causes us to regret all the more any administrative acts which tend to impair their efficiency. There have been admitted since the opening, on the thirteenth of September, about 17,000 pupils, a number considerably in excess of that admitted at this time last year.

I respectfully recommend that the committee on teachers, or a special committee, be directed to inquire into the inefficiency of teachers, either as to scholarship or disciplinary powers, to summon them to examination whenever they may consider proper, and recommend to the board such transfers and dismissals as may be conducive to the interests of the public schools confided to your care.

Very respectfully,
C. W. BOOTHBY,
Superintendent Sixth Division.

Mr. Pinchback objected to general charges, such as were contained in the report. If any action of the board was necessary, he would recommend it be recommitted to the officer making it. He also said he was cognizant that many teachers recommended by Mr. Boothby had been dropped, and subsequently reappointed.

Mr. Boothby said it was not proper for him at an open meeting to report names, but it would be his duty to give them to any committee that might be appointed.

After some discussion the report was received.

The president reported a proposition of the Citizen's Savings Bank, accepted by him and the treasurer, to retain a portion of their obligations and make an advance to the board. Also, a recommendation that the committee on schools and discipline inquire into the case of F. A. Golden, and also a suit for damages, caused by the Fisk Branch School.

The report of the treasurer shows:

Balance of school tax, 1871	$6,948 44
Balance of school tax, 1872	21,928 01
Balance of school tax, 1874	2,297 37
Balance of School tax, 1875	7,866 02
Balance of Carrollton school tax, 1874	218 04
Total	$49,158 88

The committee on finance reported bills approved to the amount of $3439 30, and the report was received.

The secretary was authorized to issue a warrant of $1200 for August, 1874, in return of warrant in favor of J. T. Hamlin.

The committee on schoolhouses reported receiving a lease of the Boys' Central High School for $2500 for one year from September 1. For the Orleans School the building at the corner of Miro and St. Ann streets was secured at $25. A building of three or four rooms is recommended to relieve the crowded condition of the Franklin and Marshall Schools. The committee on supplies are recommended to purchase coal. An advertisement for five days was subsequently ordered.

Mr. Gaudet, chairman of the committee on new schools, reported on the petition of P. Bruce and others of the twelfth ward, that the change asked for was advisable, and had accordingly caused the Austerlitz School to be removed to the church building on Austerlitz street, between Constance and Magazine streets, at a rental not to exceed $35 per month.

The president stated no lease could be made by a committee, but only by the president when authorized by the board.

The report was adopted.

The matter of the charges of the *Bulletin* was presented in the following report, which was adopted, and the committee discharged:

NEW ORLEANS, October 5, 1875.

To the Honorable Board of School Directors:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee appointed to wait upon the editor of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, relative to the charges of immorality in the schools and against the teachers employed therein, called at the office of that paper and was halted at the threshold by one of the attaches with a peremptory demand to know who we wished to see, whereupon we presented the following paper:

Inserted here are the resolution of the board adopted and the editorial of the *Bulletin* of September 14, 1875.

The gentleman then came to your committee and stated that he was not certain whether the editor would receive us or not.

In a few minutes he returned with the answer that the editor declined to see us on the ground that "he did not recognize our authority to interview him on a subject of such general interest."

Considering the gravity of the charges contained in said article and the importance of the interest involved, your committee regard this refusal of the editor of the *Bulletin* to receive them as an evasion of the responsibility he has incurred.

Respectfully submitted.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Chairman;
B. L. LYNCH,
J. A. MASICOT.

The following was read by the secretary:

NEW ORLEANS, October 6, 1875.

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—We hand you herewith the resolutions passed at the mass meeting of citizens, held on the night of September 29, 1875, at Lafayette square. We believe the expression of sentiment embodied in these resolutions to represent the almost unanimous feeling of the community. Commissioned to represent said meeting, and as we believe, fully acquainted with its animus, we desire to divest our action and to enable you to divest yours of a partisan tone, hoping that a settlement of the grave difficulties now pending may be obtained by orderly, legal and patriotic action. We are persuaded that some of your body, if not all, recognize the serious nature of the situation, and concede that the deep and general dissatisfaction is not unfounded.

Believing that we have reached a crisis when there must be either a reform in the management of the public schools, or the whole system of public education must fall into disgrace and ruin, we trust your action will be such as will meet the reasonable demands of the people, allay the general apprehension and restore the public schools to their efficiency and good repute.

We are empowered to receive your answer to this communication. Very respectfully.

P. M. BAKER,
B. J. WEST,
I. N. STOUTMYER,
W. L. CUSHING,
CHARLES F. BUCK.

Mr. Dibble offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the communication from the committee be received, without reference to the resolutions of the mass meeting transmitted by the committee.

Resolved, That the communication be referred to a special committee of three.

Judge Lynch considered the communication couched in respectful language and deserving of the attention of the board. Facts not generally known could thus be made public.

Mr. Pinchback spoke of the strange thing that general charges had been brought forward in this manner. He said he could not understand why Judge Kennard had devoted so much time to him, in contrast to every other speaker, unless it was because that while acting Governor he had removed him from the supreme bench, and appointed Judge Morgan. The board seemed to intend to compromise the matter against his objection. He had waited for the committee to call on him that he might make himself understood in unmistakable language. The editor and proprietor of the *Bulletin* was on the committee. He had maligned the schools, the teachers and the directors, and had refused to recognize the committee of the board, yet he now is on this committee, and comes before this board. Yet he would not oppose the resolution.

The resolutions were adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. Dibble, Pinchback and Dumont.

Two reports from the committee on retrenchment and salaries were presented. The following was signed by Messrs. Lynch and Dumont, as the salaries recommended for teachers:

Principals.—Grammar A, fourteen males, $1500; twenty-five females, $1200; Grammar B, thirteen teachers, $940; Primary A, thirteen teachers, $900; Primary B, four teachers, $640.

First Assistants.—Grammar A, fifty-one teachers, $900; Grammar B, eight teachers, $840; Primary A, two teachers, $720.

Second Assistants.—Grammar A, seventy-four teachers, $660; Grammar B, sixteen teachers, $660; Primary A, seven teachers, $600; Primary B, two teachers, $600.

Third Assistants.—All schools, 190 teachers, $540.

The appropriation for high schools is $27,400. Total salaries of teachers, including music teachers, $325,840, less reduction from change in grade of schools, $5180; balance, $320,660. Other expenses, portreeses, etc., $29,980. Total, $350,540—a reduction of $72,360 from last year's estimate.

Messrs. Bourges and Masicot reported they agreed with the other report, except the portion relative to the salaries of the principals of the Grammar A schools, which there remained unchanged. They considered they should be proportionately changed.

On Mr. Pinchback's motion, the reports were ordered printed and action postponed.

[Mr. Gaudet in the chair.]

A communication from Dr. Henry, sanitary inspector of the Seventh District, was referred to the committee on schoolhouses.

Other communications and applications were referred to committees or executive session.

On the report of Messrs. Dibble and Tracy, the motion of Mr. Hartzell the change the examinations according to chapter two of the rules, from December to June, was brought up. The report included a proviso, excepting the pupils of the High School who were ready to pass an examination.

The president stated that action must be had immediately if it was to have any effect.

Mr. Shaw desired to postpone the matter to the special meeting. It was preventing an examination from December, 1874, to June, 1876. In December, the schools were at the height of their prosperity. He wished time to consider.

The motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. Tracy wished the examination to take place in June, to give greater interest to that month.

Mrs. Curtis was transferred, on the recommendation of Messrs. Boothby and Tracy, to the Magnolia Boy's School, in place of Miss Robert, who was made second assistant of the Fisk School.

Judge Dibble presented the following:

WHEREAS, The report of the treasurer shows that there is a balance to the credit of the school fund of 1871 of $6948 44.

Whereas, The greater portion of this money has laid in the treasury for several months.

Whereas, The outstanding warrants and claims for 1871 and 1872 have been generally paid or funded under the provisions of act No. 73 of 1872, and,

Whereas, It is provided by section two of act No. 135 of 1874, that any surplus remaining in the treasury to the credit of any year shall be covered into the treasury to the credit of the fund of the succeeding year and so on, and,

Whereas, There is no school tax fund of 1872, and,

Whereas, The roll of the month of December, 1873, remains still unpaid, and,

Whereas, The surplus balance to the credit of the fund of 1871, added to the amount to the credit of the fund of 1873, will enable the board to pay the roll of December, 1873.

Resolved, That the balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund of 1871, say $6948 44, be and is hereby covered into the fund of 1873, there being no fund of 1872.

Resolved, That the president be instructed to give notice that the roll of 1873 will be paid by the treasurer on Saturday next.

Resolved, That the treasurer be requested to carry to the credit of the fund of 1873 all receipts from the tax of 1871.

Resolved, That after payment of the roll of December, 1873, the treasurer be requested to pay out of the fund of 1873, constituted of the receipts from taxes of 1871 and 1873, all warrants drawn against the funds of 1871 and 1873, and such outstanding warrants issued in 1872 as may not have been funded, such warrants to be paid as presented.

The resolutions were adopted.

The president appointed the following visiting committees:

First District—Messrs. Shaw, Bourges and Glaudin.

Second District—Messrs. Lynch, Masicot and Dumont.

Third District—Messrs. Hartzell, Stamps and Ray.

Fourth District—Mr. McCarthy.

Sixth District—Mr. Longstreet.

Seventh District—Mr. Pinchback.

The board then went into executive session.

After executive session the following report by the committee on teachers was adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, September 28, 1875.

Honorable Board of Directors of the Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—The committee on teachers respectfully report that at a meeting held by the committee on the twenty-eighth of September, to act upon the resolution referred to it by the board on the fourteenth of September, to select thirteen teachers from among those not re-elected on the tenth of September, the committee resolved to defer action until they met the members of the board in general committee on the whole in order to ascertain their wishes in the matter.

Various petitions and communitions were read, upon which they recommend as follows:

That Mrs. C. A. Curtis be transferred to the Magnolia Boys' School as second assistant, and Miss Woodruff, second assistant of the Magnolia Boys' School, to the Fisk School, in the same grade.

That Miss Hebert be made second assistant of the Barracks School; Miss Helen McCarthy, first assistant of the same school, and Miss A. E. Jones to serve as supernumerary in the position of second assistant of the Hospital School.

That Miss Hunt, Dryades School, be transferred to Paulding, and Mrs. Foster from Franklin to Chestnut (McDonogh No. 4) as first assistant in department for boys.

That Mrs. L. Wiggins be appointed third assistant in Laharpe School.

That Miss —— Rosener be made principal of Napoleon Avenue School, and Miss Maria Kilgrove principal of Marengo School.

That Miss Carrie Vaughn and Miss A. Mayer be placed upon the list of unassigned teachers, their names having been omitted on the official list, though they had been elected on the eleventh instant.

That Mr. D. Brosnan be appointed principal of Vallette School, Mr. Tucker not having appointed; salary to date from the opening of the session.

That Miss Clayton be transferred from Live Oak Girls' School to Webster, Miss Criswell to Live Oak Girls', and Miss Annie Shields be assigned to Live Oak Girls' as third assistant.

Additional teachers elected:

Mrs. S. E Cooney,	Miss Kate M. Cooney,
Miss Ella Shaw,	Miss L. Faust,
Miss G. T. Young,	Miss M E. Sullivan,
Miss E. Wheaton,	Miss M. K. Hamblett,
Miss Annie M. Hero,	Miss S A. Grant,
Miss E. B. Brown,	Miss Nettie Parr,
Mrs. F. V. Hooper,	Mrs. M. E. McDonald,
Miss E. A. Jones,	Miss Maggie Littrell,
	Miss Emma M. Brown.

Miss Annie M. Hero was assigned to the Magnolia Girls' School as an additional first assistant.

Miss J. Kelty to be first assistant of Dryades School.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Miss Mary Cuggy, to be assigned.
Miss Jane McIlhavy, to be assigned.
Miss Louisa Sessinat, Rampart School.
Ada G. E. Mims, supernumerary for Marengo School.
Miss Ida Davis, supernumerary for Jersey School.

That Miss Moore be transferred from the Derbigny to the Elmira School, and Miss Gates from the Elmira to the Derbigny School, both with same grade.

Miss Marie L. Points, supernumerary for Fillmore and Beauregard Schools.

Miss Mary Larkin, supernumerary for Clio and Paulding Schools.

Miss Mary Gordon, supernumerary for McDonogh No. 4 and Marigny Schools.

Mary Grace, supernumerary for Algiers.

Miss M. L. Murphy, Mrs. Von Wagner.

A Discovery.

The *Picayune* deserves credit for an enterprising feat of journalism, likewise a discovery of surpassing importance to the numberless tribe of office seekers, who propose to display loose cash or break heads to win in the next election. It has crushed the hopes of the *Bulletin* by shivering its little thunderbolt to atoms, and all idle speculation is ended forever. The belief was asserted by these vigilant guardians of the public weal that Governor Kellogg held, in his capacious carpet-bag, the executive safe or some other mysterious place, an election law, ready for signature; and, that signature affixed, Louisiana would become a Poland—order not reign in Warsaw. It was even suggested, with that calm and amiable demeanor so characteristic of these journals, that an appeal to "higher law" might be the last hope of a long suffering people. After a diligent pursuit on this trail the honors of discovery are reaped by the *Picayune*, and we had the announcement yesterday that the election bill in question passed the Senate over the Governor's veto, on the twenty-fourth of February, and the House on the second of March!

Freedman's Bank.

The depositors in the late Freedman's Bank are all called upon to forward their deposit books to Washington before they can receive any dividend. To many this is an inconvenience, and the Citizens' Savings Bank comes forward to relieve it. All depositors who will intrust their books to this bank before November 1 can have them forwarded to Washington and their dividends collected and paid to them without charge. This generosity on the part of the Citizens' Savings Bank is sure to be appreciated, and Mr. M. Benner is likely to have many grateful clients responding to his offer.

New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

At a meeting held last Tuesday evening Senator J. R. West was present, by invitation of the board of directors. He indorsed the scheme, and promised his utmost endeavors to advance its interests during the next session of Congress. He promised that aid granted to the Texas and Pacific railroad should be participated in by this. Senator West is chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, and his assurances greatly encouraged the directors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WHITE LINE.

Senator Alcorn's Desperate Attempt to Capture Coahoma County.

MEMPHIS, October 6.—The impression prevails here that there will be no bloodshed at Friar's Point, and notwithstanding numerous telegrams for men and arms, no steps have been taken to forward either.

The *Appeal* reporter, now at Helena, telegraphs this morning, and says accounts from Friar's Point, late last night, state that Senator Alcorn and Sheriff Brown (colored) were the cause of the apprehended trouble on Monday. At the convention on Saturday night Alcorn denounced Brown severely, and on Sunday Brown used severe language in reply, and said he wanted his friends to come to town on Monday, and he would expose Alcorn, who threatened to shoot Brown. The latter then summoned a number of negroes, who prepared to come to his assistance.

Tuesday Alcorn sent here (Helena) to General Tappan, of the State militia, for arms and men, but only a few men went down, as the people here have no sympathy in the fuss, which they consider a personal grievance between Alcorn and Brown, growing out of Ames' antagonism to Alcorn, and the desire to have disturbances so as to have troops sent to Mississippi.

Latest advices state that Alcorn has seventy cavalry and forty infantry, with which he had driven off Brown and, 200 armed negroes, who retreated three miles from town, where they made a stand. No fighting had yet occurred, and no body of men has left or will go from Helena.

This is the substance of the case and nature of the difficulty, which is purely personal and political between Alcorn and Brown and Ames, who is determined to demolish Alcorn's political strength, and employs Brown, who excites the negroes to his assistance.

The steamer Maude, just up, reports no fighting at Friar's Point, and that affairs remain as they were yesterday and last night. It is not advisable for Memphis to send troops.

In order to arrive at an understanding of the state of affairs, as shown in the foregoing special, it may be stated that in that county, Coahoma, the negroes have a majority of five to one against the whites; that since the split in the Republican party in the State, Sheriff Brown, who is a Kentuckian, has been the leader of the anti-Alcorn party. Friar's Point is the home of Senator Alcorn, and the contest between the rival factions has been a heated one.

A dispatch has just been received from Friar's Point, written at three o'clock in the morning, and signed by H. P. Reid and George R. Alcorn, which says:

"The sheriff of Coahoma county caused our town to be invaded this morning by an armed mob of negroes. We drove them back. We are fully organized for defense, with Senator Alcorn and General Chalmers in command. The sheriff has fled the country. Send aid immediately."

Highly Sensational Dispatch from the Seat of Difficulty—Mr. Alcorn and Party Evidently Alarmed.

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., October 6, 11 A. M.—The citizens are all under arms and anticipate an overpowering attack from negroes unless 300 men can come here and deter negroes from further violence. Business is suspended and citizens are in a dreadful state of alarm. Negroes 500 strong attacked Friar's Point yesterday, but were repelled by white forces under General Chalmers. They threatened to burn the town and murder the white women and children. Fighting was kept up to Clarksdale. As yet there is no reliable statement as to losses, and pickets just in report fighting in the vicinity of Oak Ridge road. Eight negroes are reported wounded in yesterday's fight and one white man.

Sheriff Brown is now at Jonestown, fourteen miles east of here, reorganizing his party for the supposed purpose of another attack on Friar's Point. The negroes are said to be rendezvousing in large numbers. So far as can be ascertained this is no party movement, both Democrats and Republicans being united to resist an incendiary effort on the part of Sheriff Brown, who has been making incendiary speeches to negroes and organizing them into armed bodies upon the idea that the whites intended to kill them, when in fact the whites had not uttered any such intentions nor held any meetings for such purpose, nor did they hold any meeting of any kind. We are assured of this by Senator Alcorn, Judge Harrison P. Reid and other prominent citizens, who believed that the presence of aid would prevent a fatal collision between the whites and blacks. The former dread such an occurrence, and will only act in defense of their lives and property. This is the last telegram that will leave here to-day, and is forwarded by special courier to Helena. The courier will wait there to know what is action is had or may be taken by the citizens of Memphis. General Chalmers and his cavalry have not yet returned to town.

General Chalmers' Movements—He Disperses the Negroes—The Suffering Corps—Third Dispatch.

A special from Helena to the *Avalanche*, received to-night at nine o'clock, says: "From Captain Isaac Brown, who is just from the seat of war, I learn that all was quiet at Friar's Point; the negroes numbering about 1000, collected near the town, and the white requested Sheriff Brown to disperse them. He went out and told them to go home, which they refused to do. General Chalmers then ordered them to disperse, which they did, but collected again when Chalmers charged them and drove them off by firing over their heads. They again collected behind a bayou, and Chalmers flanked them and fired again, this time wounding some of the negroes. He kept driving them until he reached Clarksdale, when they all disappeared, stopping at their homes as they were driven back. It was understood that the negroes were again collecting at Jonestown, Alcorn's place, and Chalmers was going out there to disperse them. Chalmers has some 200 or 300 men, and the negroes fly before him whenever he makes a charge. One white man has been wounded.

It appears to be as it always is, that the negro has to suffer, as he can not stand before an organized force of white men. This trouble will cool the people, white and black, a great deal, as no cotton is being gathered, and every day counts. Major Alcorn says the hired cotton pickers are leaving, and the loss of the cotton would ruin the people generally.

Sheriff Brown's Story—Fourth Dispatch.

Another special to the *Avalanche* from Helena says Brown, colored sheriff of Coahoma, arrived there to-night. He says he became detached from his friends early in the trouble, and went on foot to Austin to obtain the assistance of Sheriff Manning, of Tunica county, a white man, to go to Friar's Point and peaceably settle matters. He found Manning had gone down on the steamer, and he came on here in a skiff. He says he intends to go down on the Allen in the morning. He did not talk warlike at all, and thinks the difficulty can be settled without more trouble. He knows nothing of the particulars in regard to the fighting.

TEXAS.

Repairing the Damage Done by the Storm—Contributions Coming in—The Storm has Improved the Harbor.

GALVESTON, October 6.—The bridge over the bay is completed, and trains are running regularly over it opened to-day. Scarcely any traces now remain of the late storm. Large numbers of merchants from the interior of the State are in the city. Business is very active in all branches of trade.

Contributions for the sufferers are still coming in from abroad, and have been forwarded to localities where most needed.

Galveston harbor has been thoroughly benefited by the storm, it having washed and deepened the channel over the bar several feet. There is now fourteen feet of water on the bar. Liverpool steamers come up to the wharves without lightering any of their cargoes. Work on the Santa Fe railroad is being pushed rapidly forward.

WASHINGTON.

A Little Mistake.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The Navy Department has received no communication from the Institute Canadien, and would give it no attention. The department proposes to take no part in the Guibord controversy.

The President at Denver.

The President signed a number of papers at Denver, and forwarded them by mail. There is no intimation of their character, but it is supposed the commission of the Secretary of the Interior is among them.

To Bring Home the Confederate Colonists.

The Swatara will shortly leave for Para, Brazil. She will bring back and land at Port Royal, South Carolina, the remainder of the Confederate colonists.

NEW YORK.

A Mystery Solved.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Little Josey Sullivan, who was supposed to have been kidnapped, and whose mysterious disappearance weeks ago from his home caused a stir among the citizens and police, was found dead to-day not a block from his home. He had gone into a hay store and was playing among the bales, when they toppled over on him and smothered his death.

Bobbin Factory Burned.

The bobbin factory at Pascock, New Jersey, burned. Loss $75,000. The factory was the largest of the kind in the country.

The Tweed Case.

The Supreme Court, general term, confirmed Judge Barrett's decision denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest on the $6,000,000, or reduce the $3,000,000 bail in the Tweed case. The court also reversed Judge Donohoe's decision requiring a bill of particulars as to the fraudulent bills and vouchers.

The Currency Question.

The New York Board of Trade has arranged for public addresses on the currency question in Cooper Union by Hon. W. D. Kelley, October 11; General Butler, October 13, and Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, October 25.

Sub-Treasury Balances.

Gold $36,248,304; currency $55,231,274. The sub-treasurer paid out $10,000 on account of interest and $46,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day $352,000.

The Fire Engineers.

In the convention of fire engineers to-day the committee on topics presented the following for report and discussion by the several committees to which they were referred:

First—The importance of permanence of the positions of chief and assistant engineers.

Second—The evils of social visits by engine companies, by which towns are left wholly or partly unprotected.

Third—The importance of regulating the sale of petroleum.

Fourth—The danger of gasoline gas machines and the necessary precautions to regulate the same.

Fifth—The duty of the fire department in relation to the protection of property from damage by water as well as from burning.

Sixth—The importance of arranging iron shutters, that they may be opened from the outside in case of fire.

Seventh—Uniformity of construction and coloring of signal boxes.

Eighth—The importance of a uniform system of indicating the location of street hydrants on street lamps.

Ninth—Which is the most effective plan for fighting petroleum fires.

Tenth—The importance of a thorough investigation of fires and the rigorous punishment of incendiaries.

A committee was appointed to consider the feasability of the use of chemical engines and portable extinguishers in the extinguishment of fires. The committee on the topic of "does the existence of any direct acting system justify the reliance on that system alone for the extinguisment of fires without the aid of auxiliary movable fire engines," reported that in their judgment no system of water supply justified a reliance upon it to the exclusion of auxiliary movable fire engines, and of at all does a direct service system justify such reliance, and that no system can safely dispense with the aid of auxiliary movable apparatus. This report was on motion adopted. An opportunity was then given to inventors and patentees to exhibit their apparatus.

Meeting of Trustees of the Peabody Fund.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Peabody educational fund was begun to-day. R. C. Winthrop, of Boston, occupied the chair, and G. Peabody Russell acted as secretary. The session was private.

On motion, a committee composed of Hon. William M. Evarts and Alexander Stuart were appointed to report suitable resolutions on the death of ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, one of the trustees who died since the last annual meeting.

Rev. Dr. Sears, the general agent, then read his report, which will be acted upon by the board.

The meeting then adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Secretary Fish is expected to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Labor Reformers.

BOSTON, October 6.—The State Labor Reform Convention met to-day, E. M. Chamberlain, of Boston, presiding. Resolution that it was inexpedient to make nominations for State officers were tabled.

The convention nominated Wendell Phillips for Governor, William T. Bartlett for Lieutenant Governor, Israel W. Andrews for Secretary of State, S. B. Coffin for Treasurer.

The resolutions favor the reduction of the hours of labor, a system of factory inspection, fire escapes, and protection from dangerous machinery.

Favoring the substitution of three-sixty-five bonds for five-twenties, and the making of greenbacks a legal tender for all duties and all debts, and denouncing the national bank system as one of the greatest swindles on a patient people.

The proceedings were at times marked by disorder, which caused some of the members to refuse to act with the majority.

The Prohibition Party.

The Prohibition party met at Tremont Temple, which was well filled. A number of ladies were present. Rev. T. C. Freeman presided. The committee on resolutions reported. Among the resolutions was one that the safety of the republic and the cause of prohibition depends upon making the party a unit for the right, which can best be secured by defeating Alexander H. Rice. A committee of thirteen was appointed to nominate a prohibition candidate for Governor. John L. Baker was nominated for Governor.

Municipal Election in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 6.—The municipal election to-day passed off without serious disturbance. Full returns have not yet been received, but it is considered that the coalition of Republicans and Conservatives have re-elected Mayor Cunningham and their entire ticket by at least 2000 majority.

THE TURF.

The Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 5.—A drizzling rain fell to-day. The first race was two mile heats, for three year olds. George Graham 1, 2, 2, 1; Russia 2, 3, 1, 3; Volcano 4, 0, 3, 2; Yorkville 3, dist., 4, dist. Time—3:56½, 3:58, 3:59, 3:59½.

The second race, three and a half heats, was won by Autocrat; Milwaukee second, and Palmetto third. Time—3:45.

The third race, mile and an eighth dash, was won by Weatherby, Katie second, and Grenoble third. Time—2:04½.

FOREIGN.

Andrassy to Draw up Peace Propositions.

LONDON, October 6.—The *Times* Pesse states Germany and Russia have agreed to intrust Count Andrassy, Austrian premier, with the task of drawing up reform propositions for the pacification of the insurgents in Turkey.

The Montana.

It now seems the sea stove in the Montana's forecastle deck. She is otherwise uninjured; her return was merely a precautionary measure.

Return to Canada.

Lord and Lady Dufferin return to Canada next Friday.

Turkish Taxes Remitted.

VIENNA, October 6.—It is estimated that the taxes remitted by Turkey under the recent decree amount to $30,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Failed.

BOSTON, October 6.—Homes & Blanchard, founders, failed.

Missing from the Mail.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 6.—The most valuable bank letters in Saturday's mail to Boston are missing.

An Outrage in Rhode Island.

The house of Widow Dora Wilkenson was entered, and the widow and a young lady sleeping with her were chloroformed. The widow was dragged into the adjoining room, and outraged. When the women recovered consciousness the men had escaped.

The Suspected Murderer.

LOWELL, MASS., October 6.—The tramp arrested on suspicion of committing the outrage on Miss Langmade had his face scratched, clothing bloody, and admits having left Suncook about the time of the murder.

Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—The board of trustees of the Bank of California elected D. O. Mills president, William Alvord vice president, and Thomas Brown cashier. Advisory committee, Thomas Bell, William Sharon, Joseph R. Keene.

River Improvement Convention.

ROME, Ga., October 6.—The convention for the improvement of the Coosa river, and the connection of Mobile bay with the Tennessee river by a water route, met in this city to-day. Colonel Joseph Hodgson, of Mobile, was made temporary chairman, and Hon. Ben. C. Yancey, of Georgia, was elected permanent president. The convention is largely attended by leading citizens of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The speeches of to-day's session demonstrate the practicability of constructing the route at a very small cost, thereby giving uninterrupted navigation, for the whole year, from southwest Virginia to Mobile bay.

Arrested.

CHATTANOOGA, October 6.—Henry C. Avery, formerly of this vicinity, but of Texas since the war, has been arrested for pressing fraudulent government claims of over $20,000.

Jeff Davis on his Travels.

MEMPHIS, October 6.—Jeff Davis left at noon to-day for Hopkinsville, Kentucky, his native place, where he delivers an address at the agricultural fair on Friday.

No Excitement.

There is very little excitement here in regard to apprehended trouble at Friar's Point, and as yet no men have gone there.

The Centennial Musicians.

PHILADELPH