THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE SCHOOL FUND INVESTIGATION.

Cards From E. Waterhouse and E. G. Pearl.

To the Editor of the Banner:

NEW YORK, June 1, 1870.—Referring to the charges preferred against me by the recent report of the Committee on the School Fund, I beg leave to state that some time in September, 1865, I was in Cleveland, Tennessee, and learned from John Osment that there were several Tennessee bonds indorsed to the Insurance company of the Valley of Virginia, on the market for sale. I told him not to buy them until I went to New York and made some inquiry in regard to them, and if I found that they were good in the hands of the holder, I would write to him to buy them for account of Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. They were to refund him the purchase money and divide the profits. Accordingly I wrote him in November to buy the bonds; that with a little trouble I thought they could be made O. K., thereby implying that the indorsement of the company could be had. He purchased fifteen bonds and sent them, for which they returned him the purchase money, and failing to get the transfer from the insurance company ordered him not to buy any more. They obtained the statement of John A. Fisher, in February, 1866, and made another effort to get the transfer, but from some cause the insurance company again refused. We notified Mr. Osment of the fact. In November, 1866, Mr. Osment wrote us that he could get new bonds for them if we would send them to him, which we did, and he returned us new bonds for them in person, which were sold and settlement made, he receiving one-half the profits.

I append copies of the affidavits of Mr. Fisher, which you will please publish with this card, the originals being in my possession.

The committee did not request me to appear before them. Yours, truly,

E. WATERHOUSE.

[COPY.]

NEW YORK, February 23, 1866.

J. L. Carson, Esq., President Insurance Company, Valley of Virginia, Winchester, Va.:

Dear Sir: I have been show your letter of the 11th of December, 1865, to Messrs. Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., of this city, in regard to the transfer of the following Tennessee six per cent. coupon bonds of one thousand dollars each, viz:

No. 401, issued 1st January, 1852; No. 1,220, issued 1st January, 1854; No. 1,742, issued 1st January, 1855; Nos. 3,169 and 4,578, issued 1st January, 1856; Nos. 5,496, 5,536 and 5,537 issued 1st January, 1857; Nos. 6,186, 6,736, 7,723, 8,115 and 8,218, issued 1st January, 1858, and Nos. 10,563, 10,574, 10,575 and 10,576, issued 1st January, 1859, (seventeen bonds in all) in reply to which I beg to say that, when your agent applied with an order for the bonds, and satisfactory evidence that your company would comply with your obligations as underwriters to the people of Tennessee, who might hold unexpired policies issued by you, it was impossible for me to get immediate possession of the particular bonds which you had deposited with the Comptroller of the State as the assets of the bank, and the property in custody was divided and placed at various points in the State of Georgia for security. Your agent being anxious to get immediate possession of the bonds, to oblige him, I borrowed bonds with a corresponding amount of accrued interest, and subsequently replaced them with those which your company had deposited.

The bonds in question are, therefore, the property of whomever may hold them, and should be properly transferred to them.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] JOHN A. FISHER,
Former Cashier Bank of Tennessee.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.—I, Thomas Sadler, a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the State of Virginia, for the said State of New York, do certify that John A. Fisher, whose name is signed to the writing above, bearing date on the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, personally appeared before me in my State aforesaid, and being by me duly sworn in due form of law, did depose and say that the matters set forth in the foregoing statement is in all respects true. Given under my hand and official seal this 23d day of February, 1866.

[Signed] THOS. SADLER,
Commissioner for Virginia.
No. 11 Wall street, New York.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1866.—W. H. Christian, Esq., Secretary of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, Richmond—*Dear Sir:* I have been shown your letter of the 11th of December, 1865, to Messrs Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., of this city, in relation to the transfer of the following three Tennessee 6 per cent. coupon bonds of $1000 each, viz: Letter B, Nos. 10,514, 10,516, 10,525, all dated the 1st of January, 18 9, in reply to which I beg to state that the bonds in question were never the property of the Bank of Tennessee, or the State of Tennessee, they were purchased by me for an investment, and were subsequently sold without indorsement, as the power of attorney, to which you refer, enabling me to transfer them never reached me. The bonds, therefore, are the property of the holders, and should be transferred by your indorsement.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

[Signed] JOHN A. FISHER,
Formerly Cashier of Bank of Tennessee.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss—I, Thomas Sadler, a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the State of Virginia for the State of New York, do certify that John A. Fisher, whose name is signed to the foregoing writing, bearing date the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, personally appeared before me in my State aforesaid, and being by me duly sworn in due form of law, did depose and say that the matters set forth in the foregoing statement is in all respects true.

Given under my hand and official seal, this twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1866.

(Signed) THOS. SADLER, (SEAL.)
Commissioner for Virginia,
No. 11 Wall street, New York.

A CARD FROM MR. PEARL.

To the Editor of the Banner:

NEW YORK, June 1, 1870.—Referring to that portion of the recent report of the Committee on the School Fund, stating that bonds Nos. 5145 and 5146 were received by me, I beg leave to state that I bought these bonds from responsible parties at 62½c, the market value at the time. When this value declined so rapidly, and I discovered that they were not a good delivery here, I presented them to the State officials in person for renewal and obtained new bonds. On examination of the numbers furnished by Mr. Watson, and reported by the committee, I find neither of the above numbers and am consequently at a loss to know why my name should have been dragged into this report or any claim of irregularity set up by the committee.

So far as Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. are concerned in the purchase and renewal of any bonds claimed by Mr. Watson, I have to say that his claim was not referred to them, nor the purchase made until they had corresponded with the insurance companies, and also with Mr. Fisher, then in England, and were informed by him that he neither the property of the bonds, nor of the Bank of Tennessee, they were the property of the companies named. Yours, E. G. PEARL.

Respectfully y[illegible]

The New York Tr[illegible] of a recent date has the following parag[illegible]ph, the information contained in which may [illegible] or may not be true: "A newly published [illegible]phlet, containing a report of some of the proceedings at the Theta Delta Chi reunion last winter, throws a little light upon the question of considerable public interest, namely, the fate of the secret archives of the Confederate Government. It has long been understood that the "Rebel Archives" at Washington are really of little value, the most important documents having been carried away by Mr. Davis when Richmond was evacuated, and concealed in some hiding place known to only a few persons. In the course of an oration printed in the pamphlet we refer to, Mr. Wm. L. Stone states that the custodian of the archives was the late Colonel Tilghman, Davis' chief of staff. On the morn of the Confederate President's capture, Tilghman pointed out his danger, and suggested a road of escape. Davis replied curtly that he 'knew his own business best,' so Tilghman went off alone, and 'when' continues Mr. Stone, 'a few weeks after in the recesses of the forest Tilghman learned that all was lost, he alone, and with his own hands, buried the treasure and archives; and unless, during the four days that elapsed between parting with me and his untoward death, he revealed the spot, the secret as to the whereabouts of the archives is forever buried.' We are not so sure, however, about Mr. Stone's conclusion. Mr. Pollard made diligent efforts to obtain a sight of these documents, and though he was always denied the privilege, for the reason that they would seriously compromise living men of good loyal reputation, he assures us in his 'Life of Jefferson Davis,' written two years after Tilghman's death, that there is more than one still alive who knows where they are hidden. It is by no means impossible that the secrets of these important papers may be divulged even to the present generation."

ANOTHER DERELICT RAILROAD.

The Condition and Resources of the Southwestern Railroad, as Shown by the Legislative Committee.

The report of the Railroad Investigating Committee in regard to the Southwestern Railroad Company, submitted to the Legislature and ordered printed, shows that there have been issued to said railroad company 503 State bonds of $1000 each, in various installments and at different times. The first was 300 bonds issued in 1868 to Samuel Parker, President of the company; the second was thirty bonds issued to Samuel Parker in 1869, for bridge aid; the third was thirty bonds issued in August, 1869, to J. W. Johnson, Receiver, as additional bridge aid; the fourth was twenty-seven bonds issued to J. W. Johnson as bridge aid; the fifth was thirty-one bonds issued to J. W. Johnson; the sixth was sixteen bonds issued to G. G. Dibbrell, President, and the seventh installment was sixty-nine bonds issued to G. G. Dibbrell, 6 President, for bridge aid. The committee find on file in the office of the Secretary of State, an act passed Dec. 7, 1867, under which the above named bonds were issued. By this act an appropriation of $300,000, in the six per cent. bonds of the State, was made, with certain conditions and provisions, for the use and benefit of the Southwestern Railroad Company. Also, a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Southwestern Railroad Company, accepting the $300,000 in bonds, with the annexed conditions and provisions. The 16th section of the act under which said bonds were issued provides that these bonds shall be made under the conditions imposed by the internal improvement laws of the State. When the bonds were issued no portion of the road was completely graded, and no other work was completed. There was at that time individual subscriptions, partly paid in, amounting to $195,950. The committee express the opinion that the bonds were irregularly issued and without a proper regard for the provisions of the law. Filed with the Secretary of State are several statements of bridge estimates made by E. F. Falconnet, Chief Engineer—the first on the 18th of May, 1869. "Total estimate for Collins' river bridge, Caney Fork bridge and Obed River bridge, $225,193," but with no certificate of any part of the work mentioned having been done. The second statement, of June 21, 1869, certifies that the value of work done upon Collins' River Bridge and Caney Fork bridge is $30,500. The third statement, August 9, 1869, certifies the work done and value of the same, in State bonds, on Collins' River and Caney Fork bridges to be $86,105, and that the first section of the road—from McMinnville to Collins' river, three miles in length, is ready for track laying. The fourth statement, November 6, 1869, certifies that the value of the work done on Collins' river and Caney Fork bridges is $102,699. The fifth statement, January 12, 1870, certifies that the work on Collins river and Caney Fork bridges has been done according to contract. These remarkable papers, together with a certificate of J. W. Johnson and A. D. Collins, State Directors, that the Internal Improvement law has been complied with, and the certificate of George H. Hill and Wm. Bosson, that the company has complied with the Internal Improvement law of the State, constitute all the evidence filed with the Secretary of State, upon which the 174 bonds for bridge aid were issued. The only evidence filed with the Secretary of State, upon which the fifth installment of bonds was issued, is the affidavit of J. W. Johnson, Receiver, that they are applied for to iron the Southwestern railroad from the intersection with the McMinnville and Manchester railroad to Collins' river, a distance of three miles, and that the same should not be issued for any other purpose than procuring the rails, spikes, etc., necessary for that work. The committee are at a loss to find the least semblance of authority for the issuance of these bonds. Of the bonds received from the State, the President of the road disposed of fifty on the 24 of February, 1869, for $33,684; 220 were hypothecated for $110,000, and coupons off of the three hundred bonds sold for $9000—amounting to $154,484. The same tabular statement claims to have disbursed $152,353 99, reserving for salary for 1868-9 the sum of $650, leaving a balance of $1480. Of the various items of disbursements claimed in this statement, the committee find the aggregate amount of $2223 claimed as interest paid to banks for loaned money, for all of which he presented no vouchers to the committee. The President claims a credit of $8300 paid to the Treasurer, which is not acknowledged in the statement of the latter officer. The statement of the Treasurer credits the President with $3000, not claimed in the statement of the President, making the net sum of $5300 not accounted for by either. The statement of M. C. Dibbrell, Treasurer for the same time, gives receipts of cash coming into his hands, $121,-854.20, and amount claimed to have been paid out and salary $125,577.46, leaving a cash balance in his favor of $1223.46. The attention of the General Assembly is called to the glaring discrepancy between the statements of the two officers, and the (perhaps unintentional) inaccuracy of one or the other. The proof further shows that at the time the 300 bonds were drawn by Sam Parker, President, they were worth 78 cents in the market, and that the directors authorized the sale of a certain number, which he failed to do until the bonds had declined, and then sold at 50 cents, thereby causing a loss of about $5000. The committee find that the President, Samuel Parker, used the proceeds of the sale of those 50 bonds and the money obtained by hypothecating the 220 bonds in paying old debts of the company, incidental expenses, salaries, etc., to the amount of $10,300 or more. The committee think Samuel Parker is responsible and should be made to account to the State for these several items of losses and misapplications of the funds that went into his hands while President of the company. The sixty bonds remaining in his possession were turned over to J. W. Johnson, appointed Receiver on the [illegible]th of July, 1869. Mr. Johnson claims to have received only $5000 or $6000 on the sale of twenty-seven bonds, which was paid out to contractors, reserving nothing for his services. The bridge work and masonry at Collins' river is about completed and a large portion of the bestle-work and masonry at Caney Fork finished, and only fourteen miles graded. It would now take $75,000 to grade the road to an intersecting point with the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, thereby becoming of some value to the State. The other assets of the company embrace about $62,000 of White county subscriptions, $160,000 from Overton county, and from $90,000 to $110,000 of individual stock, about $65,000 of which is regarded as solvent. The State has incurred a liability of $508,-000 on account of this company, for which she has scarcely any security. The committee therefore recommend that all assets of this company in the way of bonds unexpended, stock subscriptions not paid in, and balances in the hands of persons who have been and are officers in this company, be secured by the action of this General Assembly, or by suits directed to be brought in the courts of the State.

The various railroads centering in Atlanta Ga., have agreed to jointly build a fine passenger depot in place of the miserable car shed now in use. They advertise for sealed proposals until the 20th inst.

CHARLES DICKENS DEAD.

The English Speaking People of the World Plunged in Grief.

LONDON, June 10.—A very general gloom was cast by the announcement this morning of the death of Charles Dickens. The stroke was sudden and unexpected. Business is suspended to a great extent and the nation mourns. Mr. Dickens died from an apoplectic stroke received while at dinner on Wednesday night. Immediately after the seizure he became unconscious, and remained so until his death last night. During yesterday part of his body became paralyzed. At the dinner his illness was observed by Miss Hogarth, who mentioned it to him. He denied any serious affection, but complained of headache, and shortly announced his improvement. As soon as taken he was conveyed to Gads Hill, where his sons and daughters were soon assembled. Some time previous to his death, Mr. Dickens was heard many times to remark the difficulty experienced by him in pursuing his writings, and said suggestions did not come to him spontaneously as heretofore. His physician warned him, when lately at Preston, to desist from reading and other mental application, remarking that a disregard of the admonition would be at the peril of his life. The *Times* says millions will regard his loss as a personal bereavement.

LONDON, June 10, midnight.—The sad announcement of the death of the great author, Charles Dickens, continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation among all classes of society. The mournful event has cast a gloom over the entire community not before experienced in this country since the death of Prince Albert.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to-day sent a telegram to Mrs. Dickens expressing deepest feelings of condolence and sympathy with the family of the deceased, and deploring death of the great man as a national calamity, as well as a great personal misfortune. The friends of Mr. Dickens, especially those in literary and dramatic professions, are going to Dean Stanley for permission to inter the remains in Westminster Abbey. The Prince of Wales is understood to have sent one of his household to call in person upon the family, to express his deep regret at the death. Friends of the deceased have made an application to give him a grand funeral. It is not known whether the family will consent to anything more than a private domestic burial.

Mr Motley, United States Minister, has taken occasion to express to the family on behalf of the American people the sense of his grief.

The London journals to-day give great prominence to the life and character of Mr. Dickens.

Cable dispatches were received during to-day from Boston and New York asking for details of the sad event. Mrs. Dickens is deeply grieved at her husband's death, and will gladly give assent to any plan to do honor to her husband. It is understood that Mr. Dickens' new novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," has been sufficiently completed to insure the prompt publication of the story.

Many Americans in London have been calling to-day at the office of the American Press Association, to obtain the particulars with reference to the death of Mr. Dickens.

The pall-bearers have not yet been named, but are understood to be B. W. Proctor, Barry Cornwall, Lord Lytton, John Lathrope Motley, B. Buckstone, Benjaman D'Israeli, T. W. Kinglake, W. H. Russell, Lord Houghton, Shirley Brooks.

CROPS.

A telegram to the APPEAL, dated Dayton, Ohio, 10th inst., says the rain there has been of incalculable benefit to that region of country.

After a drought of five weeks, crops in Hunt county flourish. Rain abundant and cotton and corn lively. Peaches and apples abound and gardens glorious.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says: From the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee, from all quarters, in the East and the West, in the North and in the South, comes the glad promise of a bountiful harvest. The kindly earth has repaid the tiller a thousand fold.

The Fort Smith *Herald* says: The reports from all parts of the country about crops, corn, cotton, etc., are most cheering, and the season so far has been so favorable, that the farmers all say the yield this season may reasonably be anticipated to be much larger than that of last.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: We regret, greatly, being compelled to admit that the crops of this State have, as a general thing, been seriously injured of late. One week ago the farmers everywhere were congratulating themselves on the prospects of bountiful crops, while now, alas, corn and cotton has been injured and much of the wheat totally destroyed. With a much longer continuance of the late wet weather everything would soon be inevitably lost.

We have fine rains now, and as the wheat is made and the corn crop in the very best condition, no fears are now had for the result this year. Never, in the history of the country for one hundred years, has there been such an abundant harvest of wheat, nor so good a prospect for corn. In many States of the great West, two crops of wheat have been held back for higher prices; and now the prospect forces the whole immense stock on the market, which has already reduced good flour to $4 50, with the certainty of lower prices. This is a damper on the shylocks who gloat over the miseries of mankind; but good cheer to the poor who have worked hard for the last ten years to buy flour at $10 per barrel.—*Air-Line Eagle.*

GENERAL EWELL'S FARM.—Gen. R. S. Ewell, near Spring Hill, has one hundred acres in barley, which looks promising enough for him to predict a yield of forty bushels per acre. The seed, plowing, reaping, etc., cost eight dollars per acre, and the land will rent for six dollars per acre. The ruling price is now one dollar per bushel, which will give him a net profit of twenty-six dollars per acre, for the one hundred acres. Gen. Ewell raises no cotton, and very little corn. He believes very strongly in clover and blue grass pastures, having one hundred and fifty acres of the former in one field, which will be mowed in July, doubtless. We are told that he has about five thousand head of stock, horses, mules, cattle and sheep, Southdowns, Merinos and Cotswold, and about seventy-five milch cows.—*Columbia (Tennessee) Herald.*

Conant & Co, railroad builders, have contracts to finish the following roads: Brunswick and Albany, of Georgia, 237 miles; Cartersville and Vanwert, 100 miles; Burlington and Southwestern Railway of Iowa, 600 miles; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, 335 miles; Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad, 170 miles. If the operations of Conant & Co. are as vigorous North as they are upon the Brunswick and Albany, and the Cartersville road, they will soon complete all the lines mentioned above, and be ready to take the contract to build the Southern Pacific.

J. Bailey Brown's newly patented printing press, which prints both sides of a newspaper at once, is extravagantly lauded by the Nashville newspapers.

Kimball's hotel is rapidly rising upon the ashes of the old Atlanta Hotel

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Judge Erskine, of Georgia, has gone to Europe.

FROM WASHNGTON.

One Fitch and Ben Butler—Income Tax and Whisky—Southern Pacific Railroad—Kellogg's Ring Comes to Terms—San Domingo Knavery—Whisky Frauds in Kentucky—The Small Fry and Whales—Franking Privilege—Cheap Postage—Memphis, El Paso and Little Rock Road Gone Up.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The correspondent of the New York *Post* having reiterated the charge made against Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, that he was implicated in the Cuban bond matter, that gentleman offered a resolution bringing said correspondent before the bar of the House, and that unless he purge himself of the contempt he be expelled from the reporters' gallery. It was unanimously adopted; and the order for his arrest has been made out. He maintains that he got the information in the last dispatch from General Butler. The latter gentleman says that he gave him the information.

The Senate Finance Committee had the tax bill under consideration today and discussed the policy of striking out the income tax entirely, but no conclusion was reached.

It is proposed by some Senators to abolish the income tax and increase the tax on distilled spirits.

The Conference Committee on the Army Bill to-day completed their report. All the important points of both the House bill and Senate bill have been agreed to. They have changed the pay of officers as in the House bill, increasing them somewhat up to major-generals.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee held a meeting to-day and considered the proposition to consolidate Fremont's and Kellogg's bills for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was stated in the committee that parties interested had agreed to consolidate.

The Senate Select Committee were in session last night until twelve o'clock, and did not finish the examination of General Babcock. They will meet again to-morrow, when other witnesses sent for will be due.

Mr. Babcock persistently denies that he had anything to do with Hatche's imprisonment, or that there is any job in the San Domingo treaty. It is said the evidence is very damaging, and his correspondence with the State Department, pending negotiations of the treaty, is also damaging. The committee have called for it, and it is now being produced. The investigation is taking a very wide range, and all the facts connected with the negotiation of the treaty will be brought out.

In consequence of the rapid increase and great prevalence of illicit distilleries in Kentucky, Supervisor Fry has made application to Commissioner Delano for assignment to constant duty in the district where the violation of the revenue laws is known to have been the greatest.

Mr. Fry believes that, owing to the want of efficient supervision in those districts, a large number of manufacturers are concentrating there.

The vote to table the naturalization bill was reconsidered, and the bill finally recommitted. The legislative appropriation bill was considered, but very little progress was made, and after the reading of a dispatch from the Governor of Oregon, to the effect that the State had given a Democratic victory and had a majority of 12 in the Legislature, the House adjourned.

In the Senate the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad was recommitted.

Mr. Sumner made a lengthy speech upon the franking bill, and favored its abolishment. The further reduction in rates of postage was advocated also.

Nye spoke in favor of the franking privilege being admitted for the use of certain departments, and insisted on its necessity in connection with the Agricultural Department, to which it was of the utmost value in extending its usefulness to the country at large.

A joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Little Rock Railroad, was introduced and indefinitely postponed.

A-HA! O-HO!

Vanderbilt, the Railroad King, Outwitted by Jim Fisk, Gould & Co.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The following appears in the *Sun* of this morning:

That eminent railroad potentate, Commodore Vanderbilt, is futile in expedients to make all competing lines pay tribute to the New York Central. In his eager pursuit of his object, however, he sometimes overshoots the mark, as in his contest with the Erie company. Failing to bring Fisk and Gould to terms, he cut off connection with their road between Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the Suspension Bridge. Of course, his refusal to receive passengers and baggage on the Erie through ticket, works injuriously to the interests of that company by depriving it of the business of the Great Western railway of Canada, and compelling the through travel to take the Central and Hudson river lines, or submit to serious delays and enhanced rates of fares. The Commodore believed he would put the Erie people in his power, and compel a compromise. For once, however, he was mistaken. Fisk and Gould were equal to the emergency. They resolved on obtaining a route of their own, independent of the Central, and with their usual promptitude yesterday signed a contract for a broad gauge line from Buffalo to Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge, to be completed in the brief space of ninety days. Already, the track has been laid over the bridge, and the work will be pushed night and day to completion.

Chinese Taken in--A Mayor and His Board After Water--Reformed Germans.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Seventy-five Chinamen will arrive to-morrow from San Francisco, en route to North Adams, Mass., where they have been engaged for a boot and shoe manufactory. They leave in the afternoon by the Michigan Central route.

A party of about fifty officers and citizens of Louisville, Ky., arrived here this morning from St. Louis. They include the Mayor, City Engineer, members of the Council and others. They will examine our public works and leave to-morrow for Milwaukee and Cleveland.

A meeting of the Northwestern Synod of the German Reform Church was held this morning in the First German Reform Church. About one hundred delegates were present from all parts of the Northwest. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. M. Sloan, of Louisville. The election of officers for the ensuing year occurred with the following result: President of the Synod—Rev. P. Goeding, Detroit; Treasurer—Elder P. W. Brown, Indianapolis; Corresponding Secretary—Professor L. Bossard, D. D., Howard's Grove, Sheboygan county, Wis.; Clerk—Rev. Chas. Schaf.

Death and Damages---Chicago Stories.

CHICAGO, June 10.—In the Superior Court yesterday, an important principle was sustained, that an employer is liable for damages received by his employes, in falling through an unguarded hatchway while engaged in his duties. A verdict of five thousand dollars has been rendered against Murray & Mason, in whose store a laborer fell from the second story to the basement, receiving injuries of which he died.

The body of Charles Hunt, a prominent man here, was found in the river this forenoon. He had been partially deranged lately, was also near-sighted, and may have fallen in accidentally.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

McElwee Goes Scott Free—Judges and Attorneys General—Organization of Circuits—Memphis Criminal Court—Railroads Gone up—Poll Tax—Repudiated Bonds.

HOUSE.

NASHVILLE, June 10.—Mr. James, of Hamilton, from the special committee appointed to investigate the charges against Representative McElwee, submitted a report fully exonerating the latter from being implicated in the school fund frauds. The report was accompanied by the testimony of various parties, and was received and concurred in unanimously.

Senate amendments to House bill prescribing the mode of elections for judges and attorneys general were concurred in.

The consideration of the bill to redistrict the Judicial Circuits was resumed, the pending amendment being to detach Sumner county from the Seventh and add it to the Tenth Circuit. The amendment was adopted. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Circuits were adopted as reported by the Committee.

Dyer county was stricken from the Thirteenth and attached to the Fourteenth Circuit, and as thus amended, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth were adopted.

An amendment continuing the Criminal Court at Memphis was adopted.

The Fifteenth Circuit was adopted.

The bill then passed its third and last reading; ayes 51, nays 7.

SENATE.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Cooper, of Bedford: To authorize the Commissioner of the State to lease delinquent railroads, under certain circumstances, to responsible parties. Passed.

House bill on third reading, to regulate and fix the payment of one dollar as poll tax for the benefit of the Common Schools. Mr. Cooper, of Bedford, offered to amend by substituting fifty cents for one dollar. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

The bill to provide for the election on the second Tuesday in November, 1870, of a Governor and members of the General Assembly passed.

The bill to regulate the elective franchise in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, and repealing all laws conflicting therewith, passed.

The motion to reconsider the vote passing the bills annulling the bonds issued to the Mineral Railroad Company was announced as the special order for 11 o'clock. Mr. Clementson will speak at considerable length in support of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Cooper, of Bedford, spoke in favor of the bill and against its postponement. At the close of his remarks the further consideration of the subject was postponed, on motion of Mr. Nelson, until 11 o'clock next Monday.

Authenticity of the Roumanian Massacre.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The *Commercial* of this morning, in reply to the *Gazette's* denunciation of the American Press Association for the circulation of the report of the Roumanian massacre yesterday, says the report had been denied by agents of the American Press in Europe, but later and confirmatory information was obtained from Paris through M. Cremieux, to whom the editor of the *Jewish Messenger* telegraphed to settle the doubts created. It is claimed that the American Press Association, have been beaten by its new rival in this intelligence, denied its authenticity, on the general principle that whatever intelligence the new association obtains exclusively is not to be believed but discredited. It is curious, however, that no further advices have been received.

Lucy and Nancy—Terrific War on Masonry—Who is Scared?—A Weak Stomach—Delano and Insurance Companies.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Lucy Stone, Mrs. Cutter and N. D. Blackwell address a meeting to-night in the cause of woman suffrage, and to establish a permanent organization in this county.

The second session of the National Anti-Secret Society was to-day occupied in hearing an extended exposure of the practices of Masonry. Officers were elected, and Hon. D. Parish placed in the Moderator's chair. A number of new members were added, and correspondence from various parts of the country read.

The Associated Synod of Ohio, in a communication, stated the action taken by them at a late meeting in regard to the baleful influence of the orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship upon society, and declared the organizations to be anti-Republican and dangerous to the liberties of the nation, and proffered countenance and support in uprooting all such secret orders. At the close memberships were solicited and pamphlets offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

John Sunderman died this morning from the effects of poison, taken with suicidal intent.

The singers of St. Louis, comprising the Arion, Orpheus and Social bands, have announced their coming to the saengerfest.

Henry Choate, present billiard champion of the State, has sent a challenge to Caspar for a match of 100 to 1000 points up within sixty days.

Commissioner Delano has notified the insurance companies of this city of his decision to allow a deduction for reinsurance from returns of gross receipts for premiums.

The Western Fenians.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Fenians who went to the front held a meeting last night and passed a resolution thanking the citizens of Malone and Buffalo for their hospitality, and also those of their officers who did their duty, and declaring the opinion that the time has gone by for any more public expression of our operations and plans, and that secresy is the best safeguard of revolution.

Another Methodist Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The Methodists of Ohio propose a convention at Delaware on August 2d, 3d and 9th, to be composed of six ministerial and six lay delegates from each of the presiding elders districts. The body will comprise 180 ministers and an equal number of lay delegates. The object will be to consider those questions affecting religious interests.

Railroad Murders.

Twelve hundred and sixty-eight persons were killed on the railways of Great Britain during the six years ending with 1867. Four thousand four hundred and twenty-six persons were injured. During this period, the railway corporations were obliged to pay £1,460,568 in compensation for injuries sustained by passengers. The casualties in 1868 and 1869 were as follows: In 1868, 62 passengers killed and 525 injured; and in 1869, 39 killed and 1060 injured; in 1868, 14 persons killed and 3 injured, while crossing at level crossings; and in 1869, 23 killed and 3 injured; in 1868, 49 trespassers killed (eight of them suicides) and 4 injured; and in 1868, 97 killed (12 of them suicides) and 20 injured; in 1868, 83 servants of companies or contractors killed and 65 injured; and in 1869, 151 killed and 148 injured; from miscellaneous causes, 4 killed and 3 injured in 1868; and 11 killed and 1 injured in 1869; making a grand total of 212 persons killed and 600 injured in 1868, and 321 persons killed and 1232 injured in 1869. There is a noticeable increase in the casualties of both classes for the last year for which we have heard no explanation.

CINCINNATI.

Whisky, City's Wealth and Grandeur—It has Built Railroads—What Railroad Taxation does for Cities.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Twenty-two young ladies received the degree of baccalaureate at the Ohio Female College to-day.

A display of the fire department was made for the entertainment of delegates to the International Typographical Convention to day.

At 5 o'clock a party left on the United States mail line steamer for an excursion and banquet on the river.

Five hundred and fifty thousand gallons of proof spirits were withdrawn from the warehouses in the second district in the month of May.

General Hiram Walbridge is in the city.

The annual returns for taxes in the city, in 1870, show a total of personal property of $49,000,000. United States bonds, $163,000, and 1024 new buildings valued at $2,100,000; twenty-three city banks and bankers return $5,-800,000; 27 Insurance Companies, $595,500; 28 brewers, 446,000; largest, $40,000; 103 wholesale boots and shoes, $1,120,000; largest, $108,000; 28 coal, $368,000; largest, $66,000; 127 commission, $1,513,000; largest, $99,000; 33 clothing, $286,009; largest, $165,000; 28 clothiers, $855,000; largest, $87,000; 5 carpets, $158,000; largest, $65,000; 95 drug, $1,185,000; largest, $195,000; 107 dry goods, $4,285,000; largest, $950,000; 84 foundries, $1,232,000; largest, $117,000; 48 flour, $263,-000; largest, $22,000; 84 furniture, $887,000; largest, $205,000; 214 groceries, $2,135,000; largest, $151,-000; 69 pork packers, $2,097,000; largest, $137,000; 58 iron manufacturers, $1,110,000; largest, $132,000; 186 whisky dealers, $2,580,000; largest, $250,000; 41 oils, etc., $980,000; largest, $136,000; 57 hardware, $2,050,-000; largest, $273,000; 94 publishers, $1,485,000; largest, $154,000. Total merchants' stock, $19,164,000. Average manufacturers' stock, $3,900,000.

Death by Apoplexy.

NEW YORK, June 10.—William B. Murray, a retired merchant, died in Paris of apoplexy on the 6th inst.

The Typos.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The International Typographical Union, after passing resolutions of thanks, etc., adjourned *sine die*. It meets next year in Baltimore.

Grant at West Point---He Knows it All.

NEW YORK, June 10.—President Grant will visit West Point on Tuesday of next week to be present at the closing of the examinations and to make the awards to the graduating class.

Arrest of Thieves.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The Chief of Police was notified by the authorities of Wheeling of the escape of five convicts from the jail there, and to-day produced Trusler and Reed, two of the party, who were captured at the O. and M. depot.

Celebration of Kentucky Masons.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—The combined procession of the different Masonic societies throughout the State, this morning, was the largest and most attractive that has ever taken place in this city. The assemblage will close with a grand banquet tonight.

King Reill's Pembina War.

ST. PAUL, June 10.—The *Press* Pembina correspondent of the 30th ult., says the Indians are concentrating in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, with the purpose of fighting the Canadians when they penetrate the swamp. Reill's picket line extends from Lake of the Woods to Pembina mountain.

Convention of Car Builders.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The attendants at the meeting of the master car builders of the United States visited the places of amusement this evening by invitation. Sessions were held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and most of the week has been consumed in the transaction of business of a secret nature.

The Western Virginia Democracy.

WHEELING, June 10.—The Democratic State Convention at Charlestown has nominated J. Jacobs for Governor, C. P. Moore for Judge of the Court of Appeals, J. M. Phillips for Secretary of State, J. S. Burdett for Treasurer, E. M. Bennet, for Auditor, and F. Sprigg for Attorney General. Their action is not harmonious, the negro being introduced, and a contest is ensuing.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Flour is 10c better and firm; Southern brands are a shade better also. Wheat advanced 2c and closed firm. Provisions are quiet and without essential change. Cotton steady. Whisky dull.

WALL STREET, 5 p.m.—The condition of affairs in Wall street is due to an extreme degree of fluctuations on the stock list, which are unimportant and indicate an absence of the speculative element and an indisposition on the part of remaining operatives to be moved by any of the reported clique arrangements and railway warfares. Governments were dull throughout, and were unaffected by the recent stir in Congress in financial matters. Gold maintained a steady course, varying but ⅛c to-day, and the market for foreign exchange indicates no probable influence for either an advance or a decline. Railways were dull. The miscellaneous list is featureless. Pacific Mail advanced slightly to 45¼c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—The cotton market closed quiet but firm at 21 to 21½c. Flour is irregular; S. F., $4 75; XX, $5 00; XXX, $5 50. Corn irregular and dull; mixed, $1 07½@1 10; white, $1 12½@1 17½. Oats advanced to 67@68c. Bran declined to $1 10@1 15. Hay declined to $24. Mess pork quiet, $31 25. Bacon dull; shoulders 14¼; clear rib 16½c, clear sides 18½c. Hams firm at 21@22½c. Lard quiet at 15@15½c. Sugar—common, 8¼@9½c; prime, 11¼@11¾c; choice, 11¾@12c. Molasses—inferior 40@45c, fermenting 65@75c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Bagging 30c. Cotton is better demand; middling 20½c. Flour is quiet but firm; extra family $5 25. Grain is unsettled. Corn $1 15. Wheat $1 15@1 25. Oats 88c. Rye $1 02. Groceries are quiet. N. O. sugar, prime, 12c. N. O. molasses, 80c. Rio coffee, prime, 22c. Hay is quiet at $19 50 for choice. Provisions are quiet and transactions are confined between dealers only. Mess pork—sales of 600 bbls at $30 50@30 75. Bacon shoulders 13½c, clear rib 17c, clear sides 17½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c, clear rib 16c, clear sides 17c. Lard, prime in tierces, 17c; in keg, 18½c. Hams, 20½@21c for sugar cured. New whisky is dull at $1 08@1 04. Leaf tobacco is active, with sales of 336 hogsheads at $5 75@12 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Provisions are quiet. Mess pork $29 75@30. Lard 15¼@16c. Bulk meats—12c, 15c, 15½c and 16c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides; sales of 300,000 lbs shoulders at 12c. Bacon—13½c, 16½c and 17½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Flour firm and more active; sales on 'change of 700 bbls at $4 65, $5 80, $6 10 and $6 50, closing at $5 20@5 40 for super, $5 60@5 80 for extra and $5 85@6 50. Grain is more active. Wheat—sales of red 5000 bushels, at $1 20, $1 25 and $1 25 and white at $1 40. Corn—sales 3200 bushels at 58@59c for ear and 55@56c for shelled pure yellow and white. Oats—sales 2800 bushels at 56@60c for prime mixed and white. Rye and barley dull. Whisky $1 01 for patent and $1 04 for old process. Cotton 21½c. Hay $15@18 50. Hemp, Kentucky,