THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Twelve Thousand Dollars Stolen---Capture of the Thieves.

From the Mobile Register, 24th.]

On Sunday morning last the Southern Express car on the Mobile and Ohio railroad was robbed of its safe and contents, amounting to upwards of $12,000. It seems that the messenger went to sleep in his car, and upon the arrival of the train at Okatibbee, the car was entered, the safe rolled to the edge of the door, and then thrown out, after the train was in motion. The person committing the robbery was bare-footed, and did his work so quietly, that it was only when the train was near Meridian that the messenger discovered that his safe was gone. Upon making known the fact of the robbery at Meridian, the Express people at that place immediately started in search, and at about 8 o'clock in the morning, found the safe in the woods, a short distance from Meridian, cut open with some sharp instrument and its contents rifled. To show by how slender a thread experienced detectives ferret out cases and bring the offenders to justice, we will briefly state the manner in which the robbers were caught and a portion of the money recovered. In the vicinity of Meridian, some five miles distant, in a region known as the Mountain Range, accessible only by by-paths, are a set of the most worthless negroes in the country—desperadoes and cut-throats—who, for years, have been the terror of the whole country. They have depredated upon the stock of the inhabitants, but as a general thing confined their attention to robbing the cars of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and to such an extent that, we are reliably informed, the company has lost in this manner about $20,000 in the past two years. It was their practice, when the train stopped at water or wood stations, to open the doors of the cars by means of keys which they had made expressly for that purpose, and several of the gang entering and then closing them. When the train was put in motion, the parties concealed in the cars would roll out the freight, which would be picked up and carried away by others of the gang stationed at given points for that purpose.

The leaders of this gang of highwaymen, said to be thoroughly organized, were Albert Grier, an escaped convict from the Mississippi Penitentiary, and Wash Crosby, against whom ten indictments are now pending. Both are negroes of desperate character, and have been frequently hunted and shot at, but always managed to make good their escape. So bold had they become that, surrounded by their gang, they would stand in some of the mountain passes and openly defy arrest. Crosby is the worst of the two, and it is now pretty well known that it was his party who got up the Meridian riot, during which Judge Bramlett was killed.

Upon finding the safe the Express people went to the house of a negro, said to be honest, living on the edge of the mountain, and from him learned that on Sunday morning he was aroused by a party of negroes asking where was his ax. Being very much afraid he did not go out, but told them where it could be found. From this the detectives were satisfied it was used for the purpose of breaking open the safe, and that the robbery was committed by the gang living in the mountain, which was still more apparent by discovering a fire a little further on, and the charred remains of express papers and the messenger's leather pouch. Not daring to go any farther for fear of being murdered, assistance was had and the mountain scoured. Crosby's house was entered, the receptacle for nearly all the stolen property of the gang, and his wife was seized and taken to Meridian. From her it was ascertained that the robbers had gone south of Meridian.

Captain Quinn, the Chief of Police here, being advised of the robbery, on Tuesday, arrested two negroes on suspicion, wearing new suits and spending money freely, and they were readily identified. The detectives worked their points so finely and well that yesterday Crosby, finding that all was known, confessed to the robbery, and, from information he gave, his proportion of the money, $4,000, was found secreted near Whistler. Grier is still very reticent, and refuses to tell where his share of the plunder is secreted.

Much credit and just praise in bringing these desperadoes to justice is due to the energy and zeal of our indefatigable chief of police, Captain Quinn, Colonel O'Brien, General Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, and Messrs. Perry, Small, Morley and Osborne, of the same company. These gentlemen worked night and day, sparing no pains or expense, it being a well known principle of the Southern Express Company to use every endeavor to detect the perpetrators of every robbery, notwithstanding that the expense of so doing may amount to double the value of the money or other articles stolen. Colonel O'Brien, who, by the way, is a most efficient and popular officer, informs us that there is great rejoicing in Meridian at the capture of the thieves, for, without their leaders, it is very probable that the gang of desperadoes will be either caught or driven out of the country.

London Dogs.

As the dog-days approach, the dogs themselves engross much of the attention of our municipal authorities. Whether Mr. Bergh is at work upon a scheme for the comfort of these animals during the hot weather, we cannot say, but some one quite equal to Mr. Bergh in humanity has been in London. He has there prevailed on the authorities to extend canine rights further, perhaps, than they have ever gone in any other community. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of June 3d, says:

"The police have, we hear, received orders to seize and convey to the police stations any stray dog, whether muzzled or unmuzzled, who may be seen walking about the streets and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. On arrival at the station an accurate description of the homeless animal will be taken by the officer in charge and circulated throughout the force. The dog will then be sent to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs in the Lower Wandsworth road, where, no doubt, he or she will be provided with refreshment and receive every care and attention. Stray dogs wearing a collar with an address inscribed upon it will be at once reported to their masters, and, if not reclaimed after three days' sojourn at the police station, will be sent to a reformatory, like other dogs.

"These arrangements are far more humane than those adopted a few years ago, when half the police force was engaged in hunting the dogs of London through the streets, when every dog not secured by a chain or provided with a muzzle was liable to be taken into custody, even under his master's eye, and hundreds of innocents were massacred. The authorities at Scotland Yard would confer a great boon on the sleepless if they would also fell off a certain number of constables for the special duty of keeping order among the cats at night."

What more could be done for the famous non-voting class, of "children, idiots and women," than is here undertaken for stray dogs?

But appearances are sometimes deceitful, and the careful reader may, perhaps, suspect that the "reformatory" to which all dogs are to be sent in London, is not exactly a house of shelter and correction, in the usual sense. What if the only method of reforming dogs known and practiced there were the sure and safe one of administering an ounce of lead? We are not sure the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not mean this.

HOW THEY DO IT.

Radical Ku-Klux Demonstrations in Rutherford County.

Brutal and Cowardly Outrage Upon a Negro Woman.

From the Nashville Banner.]

Robert Ray, colored, who lives within three miles of Smyrna, on the place of Colonel John Atkinson, arrived here a day or two ago and reported to United States Commissioner Trimble a brutal outrage perpetrated upon his wife last Sunday night while he was absent at church. He says that himself and wife and Henry Phillips and wife, his father and mother-in-law, live together in the same house. On the night mentioned six men went to his house disguised in long black robes, white paper hats and white cloth visors, and announced that they had been sent "to hunt a big fat mulatto woman." They then compelled his wife, who was a small woman, to take a young babe from her breast and lay it upon the bed, and forced her out a short distance from the house, stripped her and flogged her for some minutes mercilessly, lashing her from head to foot, cutting gashes in her body and limbs, and even inflicting the livid marks of their brutality upon her face. When they had finished with the woman they sent her back to the house.

Ray says that his mother-in-law was the only "portly woman" about the house, and that her skin was black, but she was absent at the time. The band called for him but he was also fortunately absent. The negroes at the house recognized the persons in disguise by their clothing and their voices. Ray insists that no other persons in that locality wear clothing like these men had on. They sport it every day and Sunday, too, and were therefore easily recognizable.

The names of the parties are given by Ray as Colonel John Atkinson, John Harris, George Nash, Samuel Atkinson, Thomas Tucker and Dewitt Atkinson.

On his return home after church, after having been told the story of his wife's maltreatment, Ray concluded that it would not be safe for him to remain there during the night. He accordingly "hid out" and came to Nashville the next evening. Here he has remained ever since. Colonel John Atkinson, he states, has always passed for a Union man, and is regarded as a Radical—in fact, that Atkinson has claimed as much, himself. He was a deputy sheriff under radical rule.

This unlucky colored man says that he has in cultivation thirty-two acres in cotton and sixteen in corn, which was in a flourishing condition when he left. He worked hard, and sustained a good character, and shows that many of the farmers in that section have frequently offered favorable propositions to get him and family to work for them. He "attends to his business, is peaceable, and molests no one." He cannot imagine what provoked Col. Atkinson's enmity, unless it emanated from what occurred between them in Collier's store, at Murfreesboro, two months ago. They went to Mr. Collier's store together. Ray was engaged in buying necessities for his little family, when Atkinson had something to say regarding the purchase. Collier told Atkinson that he could trade with Ray without his assistance. When Collier made out the bill, Atkinson insisted it should have been handed to him, as he "had a little figuring to do on it himself." To this Collier replied that he had done all the figuring that was necessary, and gave the bill to Ray, who says that Atkinson has been murmuring and grumbling about this transaction ever since, and has gone so far as to charge that Ray has been "getting above him," etc.

The clothing and voices of Colonel John Adkinson, Samuel Adkinson and Thomas Tucker were especially recognized, Ray charges, on that Sunday night.

Messrs. Colyar, Foote & Colyar have undertaken the case with the full intent to have justice meted out as far as possible. At the time the negroes first came to them with a letter from Rev. Dr. T. O. Summers, introducing Stump, a colored preacher in Ray's neighborhood, who came along with him, these gentlemen did not know but that the Ku-Klux concerned were such as Mr. Butler's bill was especially intended for, but they nevertheless determined to prosecute the case vigorously. If the affair is managed properly, Adkinson and his clique will be lodged in jail ere long, to await a speedy trial. Ray is still in the city, and is afraid to return home unless those men are dealt with.

Let us have justice done at once. It is due to the good people of Rutherford that the Ku-Klux—the *Radical* Ku-Klux—shall be summarily dealt with.

Love-Making in South Italy.

Love-making by signs is very general. The method has many recommendations; for as the lovers are not seen together, and don't write, they are not easily found out. Every window opens to the floor, and has a balcony, so that neighbors have great facilities for the pastime. The language of love is very simple; it is always the same and always interesting and new. The gentleman begins by taking out his handkerchief, which he passes over his face, looking all the time at the lady, and throwing into his face and eyes expressions of admiration for her; at the same time he compliments her on her beauty by passing his hand over his mouth and chin. The lady's answer is a blush, hiding her face, except the eyes, behind her fan, and pointing to the rear, to indicate that mamma is coming, and retreats. Next time, the same play on the gentleman's side, followed by possibly a glance, not of discouragement from the lady; whereupon he hugs his left side, to express that he loves her to distraction; and the lady flees, to return the next day, and observe the gentleman, of course, to her great astonishment and displeasure, repeat the previous gesture, ending by showing her the palms of his hands, and looking entreaty, which any young lady even unacquainted with the particular language in question, would understand to mean: I vow by, etc., that I love you more than—and so forth. Do you love me? The answer of which, of course, depends upon circumstances; and thus the ancient comedy proceeds. It is understood to be extremely interesting to the *dramatis personæ*. Love-making short of the "ask papa" part, is frequently carried on in South Italy, in this way, and it not seldom happens that when papa is inexorable, or the lady in a convent, the whole affair, including agreement and preparation to run away, is transacted solely by gesture—apropos of which it is on record that on an occasion of the sort, all being prepared, and the gentleman in the street waiting at the lady's door with the carriage intended to carry off the happy couple, an awful gruff voice was heard asking, "Are you there!" The lover looked toward the voice, saw that it came from the object of his balcony affections, and, utterly disenchanted, fled. This story, although nearly incredible as the first narrated, is given without any reserve. It is quite true.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Dutton & Co. have in press, for issue in the fall, a number of juvenile books and an edition of "The Home at Heatherbrae," a new novel just issued in England by Longman.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, whose ship has been performing quarantine at the Lazaretto in the Tagus, landed at Lisbon on Tuesday and met an enthusiastic reception. They go to Madrid to-day, and will soon proceed to London.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

A Negro Outrages a White Girl in Smith County.

The Fiend Arrested and is Finally Executed by the Incensed Citizens.

From the Nashville Union and American.]

GORDONSVILLE, SMITH COUNTY, June 22, 1871.—I hasten to give you an account of an outrage perpetrated in this vicinity yesterday morning, and its tragical result last night. As the daughter of Mr. F. E. Buckner, who lives about two miles from this place, was going to school, a black fiend, named Frank Buckner, who once belonged to Mr. Buckner's father, and who was in his employ at the time, waylaid her, and forcibly violated her person. She is about fourteen or fifteen years old, and has always been a delicate child. The family is highly respectable, and, as may be inferred, the sympathies of the whole community were excited in their behalf, as soon as the facts were known, and the deepest indignation was aroused against the perpetrator of the horrid deed. There was, however, no outburst, such as an occurrence of this character was calculated to produce, especially in a community so unused to crime as this is. The law took its course. The negro was promptly arrested, taken before Esquires James and Nixon, and committed to jail after an examination. There was no interference with the officers who took him to Carthage and delivered him to the sheriff, who lodged him in the jail. But the outrage was too much for human nature. It was too much to expect that men with human souls could look upon that pale child so crushed and outraged, think of their own daughters and sisters and go to sleep while the guilty villain lived. Accordingly about 12 or 1 o'clock last night four men awoke the sheriff and demanded the jail keys of him, telling him they only wanted Frank. As a faithful officer he refused, when upon a signal sixteen others appeared. Seeing that resistance was vain, he gave them up. They then quietly opened the doors, took the negro out, relocked the jail, and taking the jailer with them to the river, where some others were guarding the boat, embarked—first releasing the jailer and returning the keys—came to this side, and on the road about a mile from the river hung him to a tree, where he was found dead this morning. All this was done without the least disturbance, *and the men who did it were not disguised.* I understand the sheriff says he did not recognize a single man in the crowd. One man did all the talking and he didn't know him.

The above are briefly the facts as they have been reported to me this evening. I was absent from home yesterday and last night in an adjoining county, and only returned late this afternoon.

No one can be more opposed to mob law than I am. It is a terrible and dangerous remedy, and can seldom be excused, much less justified. But if there ever was a case that justified a resort to it, this one is certainly such. Knowing that frail, innocent child as I have, from her infancy; knowing her now sainted mother as I did, and knowing her father, grandfather and grandmother, as I do, with a father's sympathies in my heart, I cannot condemn the summary execution of this man, but on the other hand, feel that it was just and proper. Let it be remembered there was no disguise in the case—no mob in the true sense of the word. It was the deliberate uprising of society to rid itself of the perpetrator of a crime which shocks all the sensibilities of human nature.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

That Treaty Again.

HALIFAX, June 27.—The New Brunswick delegates on the Washington treaty will meet the Nova Scotia government after returning from Prince Edward's Island. It is expected that a full council can be obtained.

Incendiarism.

DOVER, N. H., June 27.—A shoe box manufactory and saw mill at Wolfboro, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000. There was no insurance. Two men, named Elliott and Goodwin, have been arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the property.

A Test Income Case.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Judge Bernard to-day refused to grant an injunction restraining the Revenue Collector of Brooklyn from collecting the income tax of $566 on last year's income of Daniel C. Robbins, of that city. This is the first case presented under the auspices of the Brooklyn Anti-Income Tax Association, and will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mining Commission for Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Governor Hays to-day appointed Chas. Remelin, of Cincinnati, Andrew Ray, of Trumbull county and Benjamin L. Skinner, of Pomeroy, as Commissioners of Mines under a recent act of the Ohio Legislature. They will organize on the sixth of July.

Railroad Decision.

MACON, GA., June 23.—In the Macon and Western railroad lease case to-day Judge Alexander gave his decision sustaining the injunction and affirming the right of the Macon and Western company to lease its road, but doubting the power of the Central road, under its charter, to become lessee.

A Ruffian Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—J. T. Roberts, who has earned some notoriety here and elsewhere as a noisy labor reformer, and who was arrested last April as vagrant, made a murderous assault on Police Officer Walsh last night with a carving knife, inflicting several ugly wounds on Walsh's head and face. Roberts was arrested.

More Railroad Murder.

BRUNSWICK, June 27.—The Pullman's express train for Boston was thrown off the track near Freeport yesterday afternoon by breaking of the axle of the tender. Two baggage and four passenger cars were badly smashed. The baggage master and a brakeman were killed; another brakeman had his leg broken. None of the passengers were injured.

The Infamous Outrage in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Circumstances indicate that the outrage on the Moody family near Orleans, Ind., on Sunday night, was the result of a family fued, and that the assassination of the whole family was coolly planned. The community is still greatly excited, and vigorous efforts are being made to confirm these suspicions.

It is reported that the town of Edinburg, Ind., was nearly destroyed by fire to-day. No particulars.

Dr. Lanigan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, has been restored to his position in the New York book concern.

Richard Walker, the Englishman who labored so zealously for the Parisians during the seige, has received the Legion of Honor.

Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, responded to the toast in honor of America at the Cobden Club banquet.

A fire at Northampton, Mass., Sunday, destroyed the large building occupied by the Clement & Hawks Manufacturing Company and the Northampton Pegging Machine Company, with the tools, stocks, etc. Loss of the former, $180,000; insured for $64,000. Loss of the latter, $35,000; insured for $25,000.

THE B. LEWIS BONDS.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court—Over $1,000,000 of Shelby County Bonds Worthless.

Special to the APPEAL.]

JACKSON, TENN., June 27.—The most important decision rendered by the Supreme Court this session was delivered to-day. It was not unexpected in view of a previous decision of the court to the effect that the law appointing County Commissioners was unconstitutional, because partial, yet it fell upon many present as anything but a pleasant surprise, that the bonds issued by Barbour Lewis and his fellow-commissioners, were void. There is no means here of ascertaining the precise amount of county securities thus squelched out of legal existence, but it must be somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,250,000. There is the $300,000 of bonds issued to the Mississippi railroad at present in the hands of McCombs (bully for McCombs); also the $300,000 for construction of the jail, the only public building in Shelby county, the most wealthy in the State; $65,000 issued for salaries of the illegal Commissioners, and $300,000 issued for miscellaneous purposes. This decision will fall hard upon the present holders of these bonds, but it can't be helped. The fiat has gone forth, and the innocent, as is too often the case, must suffer for the guilty. This lifts a big load from the shoulders of old Shelby, and her legal securities should by its operation appreciate rapidly to par. What will McCombs now do with his contract with the Mississippi River railroad? This decision of the court is a fearful blow to many.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Grant will return here to-morrow, and remain two days.

AN OFFICIAL TRAMP.

Brigadier General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, has been authorized to visit the arsenals at Benicia, Vancouver, Leavenworth and Little Rock on public business.

A RADICAL ORATION.

A private telegram was received here this morning from New Orleans saying that a magnificent ovation was given Senator Kellogg last night. Speeches and strong resolutions indorsing Grant's administration were received with tumultuous applause. It was the largest meeting ever held in Louisiana.

ANOTHER RADICAL CANARD.

A memorial was receceived here to-day dated Dublin, Fayette county, Alabama, addressed to President Grant and representing the sentiments of sixty-three persons, saying that the condition of affairs is such in Fayette county as to render the lives of loyal citizens wholly insecure. Armed bands styling themselves Ku-Klux are committing crimes and outrages upon peaceable and law-abiding persons. Murders by these ruffians, who have long disgraced this county, are common occurrences. The civil authorities have been overawed and are utterly powerless to execute the laws. The petitioners appeal for that protection which the Constitution and laws guarantee to every citizen of the United States.

GENERAL FORREST BEFORE THE KU-KLUX COMMISSION.

Gen. Forrest was before the Ku-Klux Commission to-day and his examination lasted four hours. He said if a Ku-Klux organization ever existed in Tennessee it was on account of Gov. Brownlow's proclamation in 1867, saying to the militia that they would not be molested for outrage and punishment of rebels, and because of the apprehension and injury to persons and property, many negroes have left their homes and prowled about the country with arms in their hands. Certainly no such organization has existed in Tennessee since 1868. Everything is as peaceful there as in any other State, and the people are law-abiding and deprecate disturbances as much as those living in the North. General Forrest after the examination remarked to friends that the committee had treated him with much courtesy and respect. Five members of the committee will sit here at least two weeks longer and the other three, Scott, Stevenson and Von Trunp, will leave for the South in the course of a few days in order to take testimony as a special sub committee.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed Wm. H. Corwin, son of the late Governor Corwin, examining surgeon at Lebanon.

NO KU-KLUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, is here. He says he heard of no Ku-Klux disturbances in the State while at home. He thinks a much better state of feeling prevails throughout South Carolina than heretofore. The prospects for crops are favorable, and a much larger area has been planted in corn than usual.

DECISION FOR BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Commissioner Pleasanton decided that the difference in premiums realized by the banks in exchange for various classes of government securities for others must be returned as earnings subject to the Internal Revenue tax.

WHOLESALE REMOVALS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Eight hundred Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been removed since last October, under the law providing for the consolidation of districts. This is thirty-three per cent. of the whole number of Assessors. Removals under this law will cease with the present fiscal year.

BIG AMIST BOWEN.

Mrs. A. C. Bowen No. 3 had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday in relation to the application for her husband's pardon. Mr. Akerman assured her he would give the papers in the case due consideration, and make the best possible disposition of it. A petition for the pardon of Bowen, now in circulation here, is receiving hundreds of names—some of them are very prominent in business and politics.

THE BULLS AND BEARS.

The *Times'* financial article this forenoon says the turn of railroad speculations is in favor of the bulls interest in the market. It seems reasonably certain that the short or bearish interest has been rapidly increased since the Rock Island affair last Wednesday, and nearly all New York and Western stocks improved upon this advantage to the other party. Lake Shore leads the market at 92½, with dividend, and 108|a108¼ ex-dividend, and the party in the stock are evidently confident of higher figures. It is said $27,000,000 of capital is held out of the street among about 2500 different stockholders. Assuming this calculation to be correct, the holders on the street are only called upon to find a resting place for 80,000 shares, or $8,000,000, to make their movement easy and successful in anticipation of the scrip dividend in July. Substantially the same parties are advancing upon Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union Telegraph, while other buyers are taking hold to some extent of Northwestern, Union Pacific, Toledo and Wabash, and St. Paul stocks.

OXFORD, MISS.

The Difficulty in the Federal Court—Col. Lamar Sustained.

"All's Well that Ends Well"—Col. Lamar Rises to Explain, and the Court is Satisfied.

Special to the APPEAL.

OXFORD, MISS., June 27.—The Radical account of the difficulty in the Federal Court here is grossly false. Colonel Lamar asked the Judge of the United States District Court to put a man, who was a witness for the United States in the Ku-Klux cases, under bond to keep the peace, upon the ground that he was threatening peaceable citizens. Whilst Colonel Lamar was stating the facts to the Court, the man arose and advanced toward him in a very threatening manner, with one hand under his coat, as if about to draw a pistol. Colonel Lamar asked the Court to require the man to take his seat until he finished his remarks. The man, without waiting for the interference of the Court, continued to advance and Colonel Lamar drew a chair upon him. The man then fell back and took his seat. Great excitement and cries from the District Attorney and others for the arrest of Colonel Lamar and for the soldiers to come into the bar, ensued. Colonel Lamar said: "I have committed no disorder. I have done nothing to justify my arrest." Just then the U.S. Marshal, with soldiers following him, approached Col. Lamar, and as he was about to lay his hands upon him Col. Lamar struck him with his fist. The judge was all the time endeavoring to restore order, and very soon order was restored. When everything became quiet, Colonel Lamar apologized in a very handsome and ample manner to the court for striking the Marshal, the Marshal having disclosed that he did not approach him for the purpose of arresting him. The Judge accepted the apology and the Marshal declared himself satisfied. Public opinion here, and the entire bar, are in full sympathy with Colonel Lamar.

FRANCE.

The Army---Gambetta as a Republican Leader---The Pope and the Catholics---Thiers will have Order.

PARIS, June 27.—The Prussian army corps system has been adopted by France. It is said the Long Champs review is fixed for Thursday next.

A great effort is being made in Belgium to obtain subscriptions to the French loan.

The Republican Committee will publish to-morrow their list of candidates for the Assembly.

Gambetta arrived at Bordeaux Sunday, and will shortly deliver a speech on the reorganization of France. He adheres to the views of Louis Blanc.

VERSAILLES, June 27.—The Pope, in his reply to the address for sympathy from the French Catholics, praises the zeal they exhibited in the cause of the Church and himself, and denounces liberal Catholicism as an evil formidable as the revolution of the Commune.

Thiers has issued a decree providing for the establishment of a legion of mobilized gens d'armes to maintain order in Versailles. The legion is to be composed of a squadron of cavalry and eight companies of infantry.

PARIS, June 27, 12 m.—The Central Republican Committee has prepared its list of candidates to be supported at the election on the 2d of July. The list is known to be headed by permission with the name of Gambetta.

THE TREASURY MUSS.

Boutwell and Pleasanton—The Former the Upper Dog in the Fight.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Boutwell-Pleasanton quarrel continues to be almost the only topic of conversation in political circles. It is generally held that Boutwell, as Secretary of the Treasury, is accountable to the people for the disbursement of all public monies; and the responsibility of making cheap contracts, as far as they bear upon the Treasury debt, or any of its bureaus, rests on him. When Delano was in charge of the Revenue Bureau, it was proposed to make this a depot or bureau independent of the Secretary of the Treasury. The proposition did not, however, meet with the approval either of Congress or the President, and it was held that Boutwell, having assisted in forming the Internal Revenue laws, and in organizing the Internal Revenue Bureau, was abundantly qualified to give advice in regard to its management. Delano therefore always counselled with the Secretary whenever any very important questions arose, especially in regard to the interpretation of laws, and whenever he made contracts for furnishing his Bureau with material. No departure from this custom has ever been made till last week, when Pleasanton awarded heavy contracts for stamp paper in opposition to the known wishes of the Secretary, and the judgment of experts in his Bureau. It is currently reported here that the President has said he will not interfere in Pleasanton's behalf, and that the latter, if not sustained, will resign.

REVENUE.

The Gagers, the Gaugers and Gougers at work—What they Hunted up.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—Some civil officers accompanied by a military force, sent from Nashville a few days since to raid on illicit distilleries in Franklin, Lincoln and other counties, returned to-day bringing with them C. L. Poe, of Franklin, who was subsequently discharged on bail to appear at the next term of the Federal Court. A considerable quantity of whisky was seized together with a number of distilleries, whose owners escaped.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee decided to-day that the acts of county commissioners were void, and warrants issued by them were not binding. This involves some very large amounts appropriated and expended under the authority of commissioners appointed under a law enacted by the Republican Legislature.

ENGLAND.

Burke, the Fenian, Released Conditionally, —Sheffield Threatened by Fire.

LONDON, June 27.—The Fenian convict, Burke, has been released from imprisonment upon the condition that he reports yearly to the Magistrate.

The miners on strike in South Wales now number nine thousand, and there seems to be no present prospect of a settlement of their difficulty with the companies. Subterranean fire is known to be raging at Sheffield, and fears are entertained of its old colliery, which extends to the very centre of the town.

METHODIST.

A New Phase in the Disgusting Fraud Case —A New Arbiter Called in.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Dr. Carlton this morning publishes a lengthy answer to Dr. Lanahan's charges of fraud in the Methodist Book Concern and in closing says Dr. Lanahan and his accountants have exhibited great recklessness in their use of figures in some instances and that their figures are entirely wrong, and that in others they are given out of their legitimate connection, and inventories have been but partially quoted. They have ignored the peculiarities of the business which arise from its connection with all enterprises of the church, involving processes unknown in any ordinary business. To make fair showings these peculiarities must be taken into account. It is stated that Dr. Carlton will at once tender his resignation. The Book Committee yesterday sat in secret session all day discussing measures in regard to investigating the charges found and the mismanagement of the Concern, made by Lanahan. They appointed a sub-committee to draft plans and that committee subsequently reported in favor of appointing Jas. B. Kilbath, of Cincinnati, to conduct the examination, with power to select such assistants as he may require; and the committee specially directs his attention to such books and accounts and business transactions, of whatever date and in whatever department of the Concern, as by such allegations are said to be involved in frauds, losses and mismanagement. Kilbath is also directed by a resolution to examine the method of business and mode of book keeping of the Concern, and report results to the committee. He will have free access to their records and papers. The committee, however, have not communicated with Mr. Kilbath, and know not whether he will accept this trust.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The Principal Gang in the United States Broken Up.

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—In April United States Marshal Hastings, of the Northern District of Ohio, received information that a considerable amount of counterfeit greenbacks, national bank notes and fractional currency was being circulated in Northern Ohio and Eastern Indiana, and that a large gang of operators were engaged in it. Two of the most skillful detectives in the secret service department were detailed to assist Hastings in the matter. During the past two or three months they have been working upon the case, and have succeeded in breaking up the gang. Arrests have been made, from time to time, until several ringleaders, some of the most desperate characters in this part of the country, have been arrested. James Monroe Bissell, of Athens, William H. Bain, of Bucyrus, Andrew Jackson Bain, of VanWirt, John T. Hickman, Christopher C. Brady and George A. Sharron, of Marion, George Fedeck, of Decatur, Indiana, Matthew A. Boyd, of New Cumberland, Ohio, Samuel Revere, Horace Horner, Ira Warren, and other well-known rascals have been secured, and a large amount of counterfeit money obtained. Shawan squealed on his confederates, and gave valuable information. Among the names disclosed by him were those of government detectives who were at work at Fort Wayne and who had successfully ingratiated themselves into confidence of the counterfeiters.

BOSH BY TELEGRAPH.

An Idle Tale—Witchcraft in Illinois—Something Akin to Vaudooism.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The town of Frankfort, Illinois, is greatly excited over what the citizens regard as a clear case of witchcraft, recently developed in that vicinity. Two young ladies, daughters of James Williams, are the victims. It has been thought by neighbors for some time past that something was wrong with the girls, and a few days ago a physician was called to visit them. He failed to discover the difficulty. Since that time immense crowds have visited the girls, avaraging from 50 to 100 each night. They are perfectly sane during day, but at the approach of night they become frenzied and uncontrolable, performing feats that would put first-class acrobats to shame. Scaling the house they will dance and gyrate on the roof of the house with perfect ease and impunity, uttering at the same time the most hideous and frenzied screams. Very frequently while performing such feats they fall perfectly rigid with spasms, but they never fall off, however near the eaves they may be. During the day, at which time they are perfectly sane, they seem modest and reserved. The spell comes upon them both at nearly the same time, generally during twilight, when they both break into a run, and they always run north in the direction of the house of a lady, who, they say, has bewitched them. They say these spells are put upon them on account of their telling something she forbade them, and she and her care with them in their house top dance. Their conversation when laboring under these spells is in an unknown tongue. They catch and eat all flies they can get hold of, until nausea is produced, when they both vomit at the same time. What one does, the other does at the same time. They seem to be moved by one controlling power.

SUNDAY LAW.

Opposition to Cincinnati Blue Laws—Mass Meeting Called for.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The recent movement to enforce the Sunday law is creating some commotion here and will probably bring matters to a crisis. The German saloon keepers held a meeting to-day and instructed a committee appointed by them to report resolutions at a future meeting, for a rigid enforcement of the Sunday law in all its particulars. This, they believe, would make the law odious and procure its repeal. It is proposed, by some, to close completely on Sunday, and prosecute carriers, newspapers, street car drivers, cigar venders, milkmen, paid church organists, etc. A mass meeting is called for Thursday by persons who oppose the present law.

RACES.

The June Meeting at Mystic Park, Boston.

BOSTON, June 27.—The June meeting at the Mystic Park at Medford began today, and the attendance was good. There were three trotting races.

The first race for a purse of $1000, for horses that had never beaten three minutes, $600 to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third, was won by Young Heatherbloom, with Eaton Bay second, and Ellswood third. Time—2:33, 2:32, 2:32.

Second race—Purse of $1500, for horses that never have beaten 2:26; $1000 for the first, $360 for the second, and $150 for the third. Won by Nonesuch, Bradley second, and Belle Strickland third. Time—2:27¾, 227, and 2:26.

Third race—Purse of $1000 for horses that never had beaten 2:40. It was won by Susie.

Wm. Butler, colored, was trying to break a bomb shell at Gaylord's foundry, Newport, Kentucky, yesterday, when it exploded throwing him into the air and killing him.

MAINE.

Adoption of the Vallandigham Platform by the Democratic Convention.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, June 27.—The Maine Democratic State Convention met here to-day. C. P. Kimball was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted was similar to that of the recent Democratic Convention of Columbus, Ohio.

A Washington man ignorantly displayed a Confederate flag among some bunting which he borrowed to decorate his house with in honor of the Pope's anniversary. It caused some excitement, and he hurriedly took it down.

MARKETS

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The dry goods business was without much animation yet prices have a hardening tendency for most of the textile articles which cotton and wool form a component part. Amoskeag 6-4 brown sheetings advanced from 19c to 20c; Lonsdale bleached muslins, from 16c to 17c; Fruit of Loom, from 16½c to 17c; Hope from 13½c to 14c; Blackstone AA, from 14½c to 15c; Waltham 4-4 bleached, from 11 to 11½c; Kearsage, colored and bleached jeans are up to 15½c; Naumkeag colored satins up to 15½c, and bleached do same make advanced to 16c. The market for all classes of goods, though somewhat inactive, is buoyant with a tendency toward still higher prices.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Gold is dull but strong at 112 5-6@112¾. In the morning from 1 to 2 per cent was paid for carrying, and later in the day 1 to 3 per cent was paid for use. Clearings, $3,500,000. Double eagles are ⅜ per cent premium. The total treasury disbursements on account of the July interest amounts to $5,337,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $220,000. Governments are strong and a fraction higher, but without any special feature. Foreign exchange is strong, the leading drawers have advanced the rates 110¾ on 60 day bills and 111½ for short sight bills. The stock market was active and strong until the first call, when prices gave way under the hammering of the bears on the idea that next week would be very dull, as both the stock exchange and gold board have voted to adjourn from Saturday evening to the 5th of July. None but the bears were selling to-day. The market is oversold and cliques claim that they can make up prices whenever they see proper. The most active stocks to-day were Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern, Rock Island, Ohio's, Union Pacific and Western Union. Hannibal and St. Joseph tumbled from 83 to 80½ for common, and 88 to 86 for preferred. The market closed dull. Rock Island settlements are making slow progress to-day. Several brokers were endeavoring to get a release from their creditors by giving up their principal in the matter. Most of the release papers contained a statement of the indebtedness with an agreement signed by Mr. Woodward, assuming the obligations. Money was abundant at 3 per cent. State securities are dull and steady, with few transactions. Old Tennessee, 72½; new, 72¼. Sterling exchange, 110½. Government bonds of 1881, 117¾; do 62s, 112¾; do 64s, 112¾; do 65s, 112¾; do new, 115; do 67s, 115½; do 68s, 115½; do 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 115.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton is dull and a shade lower; Middling Uplands, 19¾c.

PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Flour is dull and a shade lower; $5 90@6 25 for shipping grades extra. Wheat, dull; red and amber, $1 55@1 58. Corn dull; mixed western, 70@72½c. Coffee, firm and demand fair; Rio, 13@15½c. Sugar, fair demand but at lower rates; Cuba, 9¼@9½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Cotton dull and declined; Middlings, 19½@20c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; family $6 40@6 60. Wheat, scarce, firm and higher; No. 1 red fall sold at $1 43; samples of new white from West Virginia were offered, but $1 35 was the best price offered; the quality was very fine. Corn dull and a shade lower at 57c. Rye, unchanged. Oats, unchanged. Barley, nominal at 80c. Eggs are scarce and firm at 16@17c. Butter scarce and firm; choice, 20@22c. Cheese, declined; Western Reserve, 9¾@10c. Factory, 11@11½c. Pork, demand light but holders firm; Mess, $15. Lard, demand light but holders firm at 10c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders sold at 5¾c but were held at 7¾@8c; ribsides, 7¾c. Bacon, demand light but holders firm; sales at 8¾@8⅞c, but only to a limited extent. Hogs are scarce, firm and higher at $4 40@4 65. Hams, sugar cured, demand good at full prices at 15@16c. Whisky, firm and demand fair at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Pork quiet; mess at $16 50. Bacon firmer at 7½c, 9⅛ 9¼c and 9¾c. Sugar cured hams, 15½@15¾c. Sugar, good common, 9¾; prime, 11⅛c. Molasses, plantation reboiled, 30c. Others unchanged. Bank sterling, 24¾. Sight, ⅞ premium. Gold, 113.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Cotton easier; good ordinary, 15¾@16¼c; low middling, 17¾@18½c; Middlings are entirely nominal. Receipts, 354 bales; stock, 38,400 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Flour dull and nominal; extra fall, $6 25@6 35; XX, $6 50@6 75.