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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1871. YEAR—Vol. XLV—Whole—15,466

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The people of the interior parishes of the State have recently given indications of an intention to enter upon a spirited movement looking to a reform in our local affairs. They seem to be aroused at last to the necessity of rescuing the State from the hands of her present rulers, and to be convinced that they have much more interest in the Government and well being of Louisiana than in that of the Federal Union. The people of Claiborne parish have lately come together in public meeting and passed resolutions embodying the principles upon which they desire to stand in the next general State election. These resolutions call for the repeal of the obnoxious laws which have been placed on the statute book by our opponents of the Republican party, for the purpose of enabling them to carry all elections for their own candidates, or in default of obtaining, by fair means, a majority of the votes, to declare the election to have resulted in their favor. The Claiborne platform also calls for a reduction in the excessive taxes and other impositions which have almost paralyzed every branch of industry and which threaten the people with bankruptcy. It proposes a convention of tax payers of the State, at some central point, for the purpose of devising means whereby these important and essential objects might be carried into effect, and we see that delegates have already been selected to represent the parish in the Convention. The influential Parish of Rapides moved in this matter some months ago, and we believe took the initiative in proposing such an assemblage. The new Parish of Webster has followed the example of Rapides and Claiborne, by holding a public meeting in the town of Minden and adopting resolutions declaratory of their wishes touching the grave condition of our public affairs. These resolutions we cordially endorse so far as they call for a radical reform in our State Government. Undoubtedly "the practical question of the hour" is the rescue of the State from the ruin to which she is being rushed with headlong speed by the bad men who now preside over her councils. All good citizens agree that something must be done, and that very soon. *The only question is as to the mode of action.* Our friends in Webster Parish seem to be of the opinion that "reform in but to be looked for from either political party as now constituted," and flatter themselves that out of the discordant elements of the Republican and Democratic organizations a new party can be formed which will "combine the enlightened public sentiment of the State and render it effective for good." Just here we must ask leave to dissent from the views expressed by the people of Webster parish as to the necessity for "a third party" in Louisiana. We doubt very much whether a majority of the white voters of the interior of Louisiana have any idea of abandoning the Democratic party organization and participating the *ignis fatuus* of a "third party" movement. We take it that every opponent of Republican party rule in this State is a *Democrat* and too intelligent to assent to any plausible proposition which contemplates a departure from the doctrines of our party or the breaking of those ties which have long united its members. Fellow-citizens of Webster and of Claiborne, we believe that we are on the eve of important events and that in a few months the Republican party of this State will be dissolved. The incompetency and rascality of its leaders and the inherent corruption which affects the organization are labors to have their natural result. There is a wide split in the Republican party without any prospect of its being healed. It is the opinion of those best informed that this split is permanent and that the factions led by Warmoth and Dunn, while disunited, are entirely unable to cope with the Democracy if the latter are properly organized for fight and directed by a competent leader. The Democrats then hold the balance of power and the best evidence of the fact is that both Warmoth and Dunn are bidding for their support in the approaching contest. If this be so—and there can be no doubt of it—what Democrat in his senses would play into the hands of either faction and thus spoil the game which, under these circumstances, is in our hands. Warmoth cannot be impeached unless the Democrats concur, and if he shall not be impeached and driven from office, the Dunn faction will necessarily be defeated in the next elections. The success of the Democratic candidates must follow. Our friends in the northwestern part of the State had better make up their minds to adhere to the party organization now existing, for it is going to win next year. No good soldier ever thinks of deserting his colors on the eve of battle. The only effect of "a third party" movement would be to secure the State to our opponents for another term. We believe our friends in Webster and Claiborne perfectly sincere, and that they abhor Radicals and Radicalism as much as ourselves; but one thing is certain, and that is, if the Radical leaders were to distract our party they would undoubtedly take to divide us, just as they themselves are divided. Finally, there is no "confusion of parties" here as is asserted in the preamble to the resolutions adopted at Minden. There is a difference of opinion as to the mode of action, but none as to the principles of the party. This difference will disappear when the campaign opens.

THIRD DISTRICT PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.—An advertisement in this issue announces the reopening of the Presbyterian Parochial School in the basement of the church fronting Washington Square, in the Third District, to-morrow, (Monday) at 9 a. m. Of the public schools under the care of State Superintendent Conway are conducted according to his peculiar views, we suppose no white man will permit his children to listen to the pernicious teachings of persons chosen by Mr. Conway, for his mission in the South is to poison with puritanical ideas and Northern notions the minds of the young of this section. In the circumstances we are fortunate to have such schools as these established by that influential denomination, the Presbyterian Church of this city. Our knowledge of the qualifications of the teachers in the school under the church on Washington Square, enables us to say that they are entirely worthy of the confidence and support of the community. The young ladies attending it will be faithfully instructed in all the branches of education usually taught in primary and high schools, and boys under ten years of age will also be admitted. We hope these establishments will receive the encouragement to which they are unquestionably entitled.

FUNERAL OF A. J. WAGNER.—The remains of Major Wagner were committed to the tomb on last Friday afternoon in one of the St. Louis cemeteries (corner Conti and Claiborne streets). A numerous cortege paid the deceased the last honor. The rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church were performed by the venerable Dr. Leacock, of Christ Church, Canal street. Few men have echo had more or more warmly attached friends than Jack Wagner. He will be sorely missed by them. It cost many a pang to give him up and the farewell was uttered with inexpressible pain. His companions felt it would be long before they should even look upon another Jack Wagner. The pall-bearers were Messrs. E. W. Kibby, (*N. O. Picayune*), Hercaire Audry, Perry Allen, Thomas Salter, John Allison, and P. G. Dubreuil, (*of N. O. Bee*). Many distinguished citizens joined in the procession to the cemetery.

Rats run off with a "pot" in sovereigns and half-sovereigns in a Manchester (England) store.

PROFESSOR WELOWSKI, the distinguished pianist and instructor in vocal music, has just returned to the city. It is unnecessary to say more about so well-known and highly appreciated a preceptor. His advertisement appears in another column of the *Bee*.

THE TIDAL WAVE HOAX.—Dr. James Burns, of this city, a gentleman who is very competent to instruct us with regard to tidal waves and their scientific relations, will deliver a lecture on the subject in the Lyceum Hall, Lafayette Square, to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 7½ M. Tickets to be obtained at the book stores.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the United Brethren Association takes place to-day, and the tomb of the society, in the St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery, will be dedicated on the occasion. The procession will form at nine in the morning, at the Hall, at the corner of Spain and Levee streets, and will march through the lower wards of the Second and Third Districts to the cemetery, where the dedication services will be performed in the afternoon. The Committee of Arrangements will please accept our thanks for an invitation to participate in the ceremonies.

A fire broke out, yesterday, in the hold of the steamship St. Louis, moored at the head of Tchoupitoulas street. It was extinguished with no more damage than the burning of part of a bale of cotton.

Policeman Frank reports that a little before 6 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an unknown white man with very heavy dark whiskers, and wearing a gray coat and a check straw hat, fell off the wharf at the head of St. Louis street into the river and was drowned. The hat is at the station of the Harbor Police.

A boy named John McGinnis, who resides at 435 Tchoupitoulas street, fell off a dray on Orange street, yesterday, and was severely wounded on the head.

James Moriarty, a private watchman employed on the levee, fell from the wharf at the head of Jackson street, into the river, last evening, and was drowned. He is said to have been intoxicated when he accidentally fell.

Mrs. Frank Alexis, residing on Dryades street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, while, apparently, in her usual health, dropped dead in her house yesterday.

Prince Polignac.—It is announced that Prince Polignac, who was a Major General in the army of the Confederate States, is about to marry Miss Lecomte, of Havre. The lady is a daughter of Mr. Lecomte, formerly a prominent cotton buyer in this city, for the French market, who is said to have left here with a large fortune. He was one of the commissioners for paying arms and munitions, under the French Provisional Government, during the Prussian war, and was an opposition member of the Corps Legislatif under the Empire. The Prince served as a General of Division in Bourbaki's army, and is reported to have maintained the high reputation he had acquired in the Confederate service. An incident that happened at the attack on Harrisburgh, on the Ouachita River, by the Federals, in March 1864, will illustrate the sort of soldier he is. Six gunboats, containing some thirty or forty guns, were engaged in the attack. The Prince fought them with infantry and two six-pounders, a part of his infantry being deployed as skirmishers along the bank of the river, to fire into every portholes that was opened. His two 6-pounders were also on the river bank. The supply of ammunition for the little battery was very limited. The flotilla was divided, part above the battery and part below it, which placed it under a heavy fire on both flanks. The General-in-chief noticed that his artillery was shooting rapidly and rather wildly, rode up to the battery, took off his hat to salute the officers and men, and said: "Very well gentlemen, but a little more deliberation if you please—a little more deliberation I say. He waited to see several rounds fired, and, being at last satisfied with the coolness and steadiness of the firing, he rode off.

When appointed to a Major Generalship he was commanding a brigade of Texas infantry, which, when he took charge of it, was indifferently instructed and badly disciplined. He became very obnoxious to the brigade, upon attempting to enforce the regulations and compel such drills as would make officers of those who held commissions and soldiers of those in the ranks. The fact that he was a foreigner rendered it still more bitter against him. This feeling was manifested in unmistakable ways for weeks, until at last he resolved to teach a lesson, for all, that put in the guard-house was rescued by members of his company. The General was informed of the rescue and of his orders to the man was again put in confinement. The rescue was repeated. The General then determined to play the parts of officer of the day and officer of the guard himself. By his orders and under his eye the man was arrested the third time and taken to the guard-house. His company turned out for another rescue and made for the guard-house. The General stood at the entrance, pistol in hand, when he said to them that they could overpower him; that they could rescue the man, but he would shoot down the first person that attempted it, whatever the consequence might be to himself. They saw that he was in downright earnest; they left the guard-house and no other rescue was attempted. The man admired his pluck and from that out he grew in their favor, although he persevered in a rigid disciplinarian, for he was just as well as brave, and, when he left the Trans-Mississippi army, no man in it was better thought of.

He had an aid, a German, a good sort of fellow, who actually did bear a resemblance to Jack the King of Diamonds, as he is usually pictured on common playing cards. All who were in the Confederate service know what an ordeal it was for an unpopular officer to go through a camp of what boatmen, what cheers, what derision greeted him at every step. While the Prince and his brigade, as Captain George Tobin said of his company, on the Rio Grande, were "not on speaking terms," his aid was about the camp one day, with a very imperfect knowledge of English, when a soldier came out of a tent with a handful of cards in his fist and beckoned to him. The Captain, for that was his rank, was complaisant and obeyed the summons, or accepted the invitation, whichever it might be called. Entering the tent he saw a party playing cards, his bookmaker among them. "Vat you vait?" asked the Captain of him. "Diamonds is strunge," said the fellow. "Vat ze tuyvel I go to do mit dat?" queried the Captain. "Don't swear here, Captain. Excuse me for calling you. I wanted the eight lower." The Captain departed, in ignorance of what the request, for he had not been educated in a polytechnic school and knew nothing of euchre. The story went the rounds and that night was known to every mess in the brigade. The next day the Captain returned from a ride through camp to headquarters, and, in a great flurry, exclaimed to his aid: "General, vat's ze shack of diamonds?" The General got a card and showed him the picture, which was rather soiled by thumbing. The Captain complained that as he passed through camp soldiers ran out of tents, and from end to end, kept shouting, while he was in sight, as he repeated it himself: "Him's ze shack iv diamonds! Him's ze shack iv diamonds," and, as he was getting out of fire, a corporal seized his bridle, looked at him attentively, then let him go and hollowed to the party of fight: "Yes he for, he no ze shack iv diamonds—he ze shack ace." The story told the Captain took his seat, sat down and laid down declaring: "I pocks ze sword on ze mare. I fights mit no beoples like dat." He changed his mind, however, upon being told by the Prince that as he passed them it was their habit to shout after him "General Polecat."

First District Court—Saturday, Sept. 16.—The sentences of ex-policemen Brown and Finke and officer Cassidy, for beating Martin Lang with their clubs, was deferred until Wednesday next.

Isaiah Mann, for assault and battery, was fined $5. Wm. Hardin, for unlawful detainment of a citizen, when he (Hardin) was on the police, was sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution or be imprisoned until the 1st of next month. William Perry, for picking a watch and chain, worth $250, from the pocket of Mr. P. C. Rhoad, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months. John Hannon and Sarah Jane Morgan, each convicted of a separate assault and battery, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $5.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—*New York*, Sept. 11.—A correspondent sends to the Liverpool Courier the following in reference to the Tichborne case:

Some years ago, a gentleman now living in England and following the occupation of commercial traveler, was resident in Australia. On one occasion he was lost in the bush and found his way to a herdsman's hut, where he passed the night with the man and his family. During a conversation, the herdsman said to the stranger, "You think that I belong to the aristocracy of England, would you?"

The stranger replied that he should scarcely think he did. Whereupon the herdsman said: "I do, though. I am the eldest son of a baronet." For several years he thought nothing of this conversation; but in the meantime had returned to England, and when the Tichborne case was being heard he saw the claimant leave the court, and at once recognized him as the man he had passed the night with in the bush in Australia, and who had told him he was the son of an English baronet.

An interview afterwards took place between them, and the commercial gentleman will, it is understood, appear as a witness for the claimant when the case is resumed in Nottingham.

The jury in the Rivière disaster have unanimously a verdict, placing the direct responsibility on Captains Hayward, Englander Brown and Doctor Vanland, Engineer by Brown and Doctor Vanland, Engineer by Brown and Doctor Vanland, Engineer Hanson and Pilot Hanson and Commissioner Hanson, and indirectly upon the President and Directors of the railroad. How let the Mississippi Grand Jury proceed to indict these persons and the courts proceed to convict and punish them. There ought to be rivalry between New York and Massachusetts as to which State shall unmask and most severely punish whole gale slaughters of the people.—*New York Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Agent of the International Society Imprisoned.

Soldiers to be Shot for Joining the Insurgents.

The Alsace Customs a Troublesome Question.

Committee on German Convention Ready to Report.

Gen. Changarnier Dangerously Ill.

HOME NEWS.

New York Municipal Troubles.

A Negro Barber in Trouble in Vermont.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Sept. 16.—The secret agent to-day sentenced the agent of the International Society, M. Piyatz, to imprisonment, and certain soldiers to death for passing over to the insurgents on April 4th.

Versailles, Sept. 16.—This afternoon Thiers announced to the Assembly that the report of the committee of ten on the German convention would be ready for submission at the evening session of the Assembly.

Versailles, Sept. 16.—A majority of the Assembly is known to be favorable to the passage of a law authorizing a customs treaty with Germany including Alsace and Lorraine, the result of which will be the evacuation of the Departments of Alsace, Ardennes, Cote d'Or and Jura by the German troops.

A debate upon the bill introduced by Count de Polasset, authorizing the signing of such a treaty, will also take place to-day.

Gen. Changarnier is dangerously ill.

Versailles, Sept. 16.—The Alsace customs question, proves to be a troublesome one and fears are expressed that it cannot be quickly settled the entire trade of Alsace will go to Switzerland instead of to France.

Lyons, Sept. 16.—A proclamation was issued here to-day announcing the disarmament of the National Guard. All arms in their possession are required to be surrendered within two days, and finds and imprisonment follows failure to comply with these terms. Regular troops will replace the National Guards when disarmed.

London, Sept. 16.—Mr. George Potter suggests in the *Times* to-day a compromise of the Newcastle difficulty. He recommends the employes to adopt nine hours as a daily labor, and that the striking workmen sacrifice one half each's wages per day to secure the reduction of hours. The Mr. Potter thinks, would come very near to satisfying the desires of both parties.

A meeting is announced to take place in Trafalgar Square, London, for a demonstration of sympathy with the London workmen, for their brethren in Newcastle, on the Tyne, has been postponed, because the Newcastle representative on the occasion, which called the meeting, objected to connecting the two parties.

An immense mill for the manufacture of cloth, at Rochester, 28 miles from London, was burned last night, 400 workmen were thrown out of employment.

English sporting journals denounce the Paris steer of St. John's, N. B., as cowards for refusing to meet the English crews at the Halifax regatta.

Some journals, on the contrary, praise highly the American crew, who participated in the race.

London, Sept. 16.—Mont Cenis tunnel has been traversed in 20 minutes. The air is excellent and the rails perfectly level.

The Duke Alexis' squadron is at Plymouth where it remains a week.

The leaders of the International Society propose the London Weavers they will prevent the importation of foreign workmen.

The London Labor League denounce the introduction of foreign workmen into English shops, as a dangerous political expedient.

The British wheat crop is represented as disastrously deficient.

Clark, the American bond forger, has been sentenced to 14 months imprisonment with hard labor.

Halifax, Sept. 16.—A rich mine of lead has been discovered in the Island of Jersey.

Madrid Sept. 16.—The Empress Eugenie arrived in this city today.

Stockholm, Sept. 16.—Both Houses of the Swedish Parliament appointed committees upon a bill which provides for the reorganization of the Swedish Upper House favors, while the Lower Chamber opposes the bill.

Quebec, Sept. 16.—The boat race was postponed on account of rain. The Taylor and Winship crew left this morning for England, leaving only Kelly, Barton and two local crews to contest for the four-oared match. But little interest is manifested in the race.

Dublin, Sept. 16.—A meeting will be held in the suburbs of Heroldts Cross, the object of which is to prosecute the police for dispersing the recent assemblage in Phœnix Park.

Madrid, Sept. 16.—The *Official Gazette* publishes instructions given by the Government to the local authorities throughout Spain for carrying into effect the decree of amnesty for political offenders, just granted by King Amadeus.

FROM JAMAICA.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—The English mail steamer from Aspinwall touched here to-day and brought the following news:

Valparaiso advices to Aug. 18th say another coal seam has been discovered at Nobliness. There is much dispute as to the true boundaries of Chili and Bolivia occasioned by the discovery of the Caracoles mines. Business is very dull at Valparaiso.

Callao dates to August 26th say: The excitement over the approaching elections is increasing. Prado, the civil candidate for President, would certainly be defeated by his military opponents.

An earthquake, on the 21st, shook the entire coast, both north and south, very severe. The sea was greatly agitated, and for a time it was impossible for vessels to enter port.

An English merchant steamer saved the crew of the English vessel Riverforth, which foundered at sea.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—A cyclone was experienced 40 miles to the southwest of Jamaica yesterday afternoon, traveling westward, but not fall on the island. A hundred sixmonner has just been issued against negro squatters and their white allies. It is asserted such wholesale summoning as this will bring into the court one hundred defendants and five hundred witnesses from one district by one parish and on the same day there will be a great temptation to perjury, and there as the settlement of one case will have settled all, and that the object of the whole business is to fee lawyers.

A memorial to the home Government is in course of signature by the political agitators, who were acquitted of complicity in the rebellion of 1865.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—The many scares has let in. A lottery will be held here to raise money for the support of destitute Cubans now in this city. But the project receives little or no sympathy from the people.

Cuba, Sept. 6.—The Government wounded in the late engagement in the town of Bayamo. They have been carefully overtaken. The Government that beginning to recognize the standing of revolutionists. The whole are full of political prisoners.

President Blanco has ordered large quantities of provisions of war from the United States and Spain discontinued the policy of amnesty.

Gen. Lersundi who lately returned from the United States, has arrived at Havana from Curacao, where Maximilian Emperor.

Lisbon, Aug. 31.—The Minister of Assembly adjourned on the 28th inst. Portugal is in a state of perfect tranquillity. Every change is in favor of the return of the Queen of Portugal to invasion. The Cortes Portugal is quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Alabama Claims Commission will meet on the 25th.

William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, and Caleb Cushing, have been appointed counsel to the Geneva arbitration.

The War Department has received proceedings against the 19th, commanding Fortress Monroe.

WEATHER REPORT.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 16.—The insurrection against the Mobile Gas Company, which [illegible] $2,000,000 capital, is [illegible] and formidable. The World says: It is [illegible] Commissioner Gas Commissioner [illegible] Mobile, and [illegible] his retirement is merely a question of a few hours time, perhaps possibly of days, certainly not of weeks. If he does not resign, the Mayor could be asked to remove him, and the stigma attached to his administration by Judge Bernard [illegible] and Morgan Scott are entered by the Court of Common Pleas, [illegible] Gas Company, [illegible] Gas Company [illegible] Court of Common Pleas [illegible] Gas Company [illegible] Court of Common Pleas [illegible] Gas Company [illegible] Court of Common Pleas