The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS

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TERMS OF THE BEE:

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Fifth or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

A liberal discount is allowed to parties who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above quoted transient rights as may be agreed upon. No less than one dollar shall be charged in any case and pay Bee, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Messrs. Dell and Julien—"Free Fun."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Crib Scene of "Tom and Jerry" with Sloman and Mace, and the Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — Lingard's Troupe.

NOYES CIRCUS—Carlisle Canal and Villere.

PARSON CONWAY'S LETTER ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

If the letter of Parson Conway, which we published on Thursday last, be an honest avowal of his intentions with regard to the future conduct of the public schools of the city and State, the destruction of our present educational system is certain, and we shall henceforth be taxed for the instruction of negroes only. We cannot believe that the white people of Louisiana will suffer their children to become the associates of negroes, and if that be the determination, then the school houses will receive only negro children and the teachers will either have to confine their labors to the enfranchised race, or establish separate schools. This state of things by no means disturbs our equanimity for it is only another evidence of the generosity of our conquerors. We may regret it on account of the teachers who are brought face to face with a disagreeable question, and one which few if any of them are in circumstances to meet with any degree of independence. But we flatter ourselves that if the teachers of the public schools are forced to decide whether they will throw up their positions or submit to Parson Conway, many of them will suffer martyrdom rather than consent to participate in the degradation of their own race.

It is one thing to teach negroes by themselves, and quite another to bring them and white children together as equals in the same school. The one is an honorable occupation and a praiseworthy calling, while the other is simply a crime because the white subject is injured by the association, even if the black subject be benefitted. Those who have thought and written upon the subject have always considered the institution of slavery in the United States as highly injurious to the white population, while the black population was correspondingly benefitted. If this observation was correct while our relations with the negroes were well defined, how much more will it be found to be correct when the latter become on equals in a social point of view; when they have the power to claim the same rights and privileges as the white population. Looking at the question from one point of view, we deeply regret for the negro's sake the unwise haste with which his injudicious white friends (?) seek to bring him forward in the social scale. We foresee that the gulf which separates the two races will be deepened and widened by the conflict, and that ultimately the negro will disappear from these States. This is as certain as anything in the future can well be, if experience can be relied upon, and the leading Radicals admit that such a result will be attained. But as they freed the negroes for their own purposes, his benefit or injury is not taken into consideration. They educate him for political and partisan reasons that they may retain their influence over him.

The exposé of Mr. Conway's intention with regard to the schools is certainly candid if it does not indeed call for severe criticism. The letter purporting to be addressed to him by a lady teacher with a view of ascertaining his policy with regard to the negroes, we presume is imaginary. The language and style of the letter show that it was not written by a woman, and, we think, the publication has been made for the purpose of feeling the public pulse on this vital question, because up to this hour we hear of but one attempt to force a black child into the schools. Our people are themselves to blame in a great measure for the boldness and confidence with which the Radicals are now proceeding to the consummation of their purposes. They have actually invited Radical action by their own indifference and apathy. Five years have brought about a great change in the public mind. We have not the slightest fear that Mr. Conway or any other Radical would, even two years ago, have dared to indulge in such insinuations as his manifesto contains. His reasoning is the fallacious to deceive anybody, even the negroes.

In answer to an imaginary enquiry, "Will not the attempt to mix the schools tend to destroy those in existence, leaving none but blacks in the schools sustained by taxation of the people?"

Mr. Conway says:

"This matter of mixture has not destroyed our Government with a black Lieutenant Governor; with black men in the Legislature; with a black man in Congress; with black men on juries; with black men voting. Nor has it destroyed our churches with black men, every Sunday of the year worshipping God under the same roof with the whites. Look at the great Roman Catholic Cathedral on Jackson Square, says Mr. Conway, where, almost every day of the year, you will witness whites and blacks of the same floor, bowing together at the same altar. And look at Dr. Palmer's church, on Lafayette Square, you will there see under the same roof, in the same audience room, at the same hour, and joined in the same Christian service, both blacks and whites."

All true; but the facts cited do not prove that he can force the races into an equality which has never existed, never was intended by the Creator of the universe to exist, and which we believe never can be made to exist. It is scarcely necessary to say that negroes have always had more sense than Mr. Conway and his gang of philanthropists. In attending white churches, they have always understood they did so as the servants of their masters, although equal before God. That there is a black Lieutenant Governor in the State, a black man in Congress, black men on juries and black men voting at elections, proves nothing for his purpose because none of them are yet regarded as the social equals of the whites. The whites have had no choice with regard to it. They have been forced to submit under the lash of military power. But in the case of the schools, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be forced into so degrading an association.

Mr. Conway may rest assured that he is not to have everything his own way in this State. Louisiana fathers and mothers claim the right and mean to exercise it, of directing the education of their children and would look upon it as a terrible punishment upon them if they were to be compelled to study the books and listen to the pernicious teachings of such a president, a demagogue as the man who in God's mysterious providence has been placed high in authority in the educational department of our State government.

We wait the result not with impatience. Parents and children and teachers are prepared to act with decision whenever Mr. Conway and his black protégés present themselves to be received as equals. If they do not know how they are regarded they will be promptly made to understand it.

We have been pleased to learn of an instance of liberality highly creditable, shown by the Railroad Companies in control of the roads from New Orleans northward, to six Sisters of Charity who desired to go from this city to Milwaukie, Wisconsin. Through the kind services of Col. James H. Wingfield, General Passenger Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad and the Mississippi Central Road, and those of Col. James T. Tucker, General Southern Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, free transportation was furnished to the Sisters, not only on those Roads but on their connecting lines all the way to Milwaukie. Good deeds like these are sure to meet with their reward, but it is gratifying to see so much civilize them.

A LOST ART REVIVED.—It is said that the Roman ladies embroidered their faded hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemists, until Paulon discovered and produced his Vinolia, or Salvation for the Hair. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Louisiana State Fair.

Eighth Day, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The eighth day of the fourth exhibition was, in many respects, the most enjoyable of the week. The day was beautiful, and the walks, that have now become passable, were crowded with ladies and children.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

One of the most important implements for carpenters and farmers' use on exhibition, is the Johnson quilting and picket pointing machine, which is represented by Wm. T. Glasgow & Co., of Nashville, Tenn. This machine is almost self-operating, and can be found at the principal hardware stores of this city.

The walking cultivator of T. H. Jones & Co., on exhibition at the Fair, is one of the most useful cotton, sugar and corn cultivators now in use. It saves the labor of four men and two horses. It was very justly awarded the blue ribbon yesterday.

The Steenman cotton-worm, fly and insect destroyer is attracting a great deal of attention from the planters of the cotton districts of the Southern States. It is the invention of Mr. Charles Steenmann, of Napoleonville, Assumption Parish, La. It is an extremely novel machine, and consists of a small boiler, with a peculiar arrangement of pipes for the distribution of steam generated by the boiler, and a small tank that sits on the top of the cultivators containing oil. The steam and oil acting together fills the plant with a vapor that immediately kills not only the insect, but the eggs also, thus rendering it almost invaluable to the planter. The whole arrangement is set upon a pair of wheels, so that with the aid of a man and horse a field of twenty-five acres can be protected in a day. Mr. Steenman has also a number of small machines for garden purposes. Both this machine and a sugar-house lamp received the blue ribbon yesterday.

Studbaker Brothers, of South Bend, Ind., and St. Joseph, Mo., received no less than five blue ribbons, as will be seen by the list of awards. Their wagons show the energy of builders, and are for the first time introduced in the Southern States.

W. W. Baldwin, of Maysville, Ky., has a fine display of plows, the principal of which are the Dixie and Calhoun. The Calhoun scraper and sweep addin to his collection. Mr. B.'s agents are Slocumb, Lowe & Co.

Mr. Chas. Heath, of Walden, Mass., has on exhibition a brick machine for making press bricks, for what is known in this city as the Baltimore brick. It is very strongly constructed, and makes a splendid sample of bricks.

Messrs. Powell & Williams exhibit one of Brook's seed drills and fertilizer distributor, from Griffin, Ga. This is a simple and cheap concern, and does its work very well.

The Huggart machine, for weighing and testing cotton-ties, attract the share of public attention.

The Louisiana Freer Stone Company, as usual, attracted the attention of all that passed it, and many favorable comments were made upon it. This firm have already built a house of their material in this city. It is claimed the stone becomes more firm by its contact with the weather. They have many beautiful designs at the Fair.

We deem the subject of burglar-proof safes worthy of more than a passing notice. Much interest was shown yesterday in the contest for the blue ribbon between Herring, Sherman and Farrel, and the Hall Safe and Lock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The latter carried off the prize on account of the "dove-tail system," a recent invention of this company. The safe that won the blue ribbon was, as far as one could judge, certainly both burglar and fire-proof. The awarding committee deserve commendation that the burglar chest upon which this award was made could not be excelled. These safes were exhibited by Messrs. Folger & Co. We are indebted to Mr. Gill L. Folger, who has the showing of the safes at the Fair, for polite attentions.

Karrer's splendid display of chromos in the octagonal building is one of the marked features of the gallery. No one fails to stop to examine the different pictures, and the reader gentlemanly exhibitor, Mr. R. H. Cenas, is always on hand to explain the different pictures. We were particularly noticed the following: "Beatrice Cenci," "The Lady of the Lake," "Why Don't He Come," "La Esmeralda," "The First Lesson in Music," and "In Senlis Valley."

The Pinoline and Portable Gas Company, of No. 54 Camp street, have an excellent display of their wares at the fair, the building that contains their goods has built by themselves, and has only one opening, which is the door. The room thus formed would be very dark but for one of their powerful reflectors known, which, by means of a single lamp, throws with the sun in brilliancy, and casts a soft yellow light through the room. The lamps, lanterns and chandeliers are magnificent, and are well passed to any one in exhibition. Their oils have been tested by the different chemists, who have furnished certificates, showing that they are perfectly safe. The blue ribbon graces many of their entries.

AWARDS.

The following are the principal awards, additional to what we have previously given:

Best sparkling wine, Diploma to Pascal Talley.

Best still wine of grapes grown in the United States, Shopshire Bros. Diploma.

Best in the supplementary wines of grapes grown in the United States, M. A. Holbrook & Co. Diploma.

Best half-barrel brandy, made of grapes grown in the United States, L. B. Taylor, Diploma.

Best gin made in the United States, L. B. Taylor. Silver Medal.

Best corn whisky and best rum made in the United States, John Henderson. Silver Medal.

Best bitters for mixing, A. A. Peychaud. Silver Medal.

Best gin schnapps made in the United States, Rissel & Hall. Silver Medal.

Best New Orleans city brewed beer, Geo. Merz. Diploma.

Best beer brewed in the Southern States, George Auer. Diploma.

Best lager beer made in the United States, F. Siewerson. Diploma.

Best barrel buck beer, Wm. M. Summers. Diploma.

Best New Orleans city brewed ale. Diploma for cards and letter, which they will wear on whichever side of the procession they follow.

At half-past nine, the clergy will leave the Archbishop's residence and form at the head of the procession.

The consecrating bishop, the assistant bishops and the Bishop elect will next take their places.

The clergy will be escorted by the members of the Conference, and the bishops, by the members of the association for the Promotion of Christian Morals.

Arrived at the Cathedral, the clergy and the bishops will proceed to the sanctuary, where the prescribed ceremonies will take place.

The members of the societies of escort will maintain order in the Cathedral.

Monsignor Rosecranz, Bishop of Columbus, will be the consecrating Bishop, and will be assisted by Monsignor Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, and Monsignor Foley, Coadjutor Bishop of Chicago.

There will be three short addresses. The first, in French, by Abbe Joubert, pastor of St. Augustin; the second, in English, by the Rev. Father Sullivan, pastor of St. John the Baptist; the third, in German, by the Rev. P. Thevis, pastor of Trinity Church.

After the consecration, and during the chanting of the *Te Deum*, the newly consecrated Bishop, conducted by the two assistant Bishops will pass round through the church, and, having returned to the Sanctuary, will give the Episcopal Benediction.

The ceremony ended, the Clergy will again form at the head of the procession, the societies, guards of honor, will occupy the same places, and the procession will return in the same order to the Archbishop's residence, when it will separate.

The Committee of Arrangement, composed of the following members, decorated with white rosettes, is especially charged with the duty of preserving order, and will report, as also the members of the societies of escort, to receive instructions from M. J. A. Doize, director-in-chief:

H. B. Grant, T. Tremoulet, R. D. Ogden, Isaac Bonsteel, J. Walsh, J. H. Kennedy, Ambrose Baker, John Parker, Hy. Peychaud, W. J. Chatell, S. Augustin, Jos. Jonas, Thos. S. Elder, Armand Prat, Chas. Maurian, J. Ernest Leeman, J. A. Denis, J. B. Dewise, F. de Arnaz, J. E. Gurney, A. Delpit, Jas. Lewis, Jr., Geo. Moulton, A. Peyroux, F. C. Theard, Jas. Lewis, Sr., B. Peyroux, B. Beauvais, Geo. Ward, J. Grenet, B. Beauvais, Jr., Geo. Ward, Jr., J. Sport, E. S. Bourke, Jr., Jas. Lewis, Jr., M. Lorenz, Jas. Lewis, Sr., Jas. Brophy, Pat Irwin, Hugh Kennedy, P. Conroy, Geo. Robert, Jr., Pierre Bienvenu, Jr., Jos. Sparrow, Fr. Rasch, E. Bernaudez.

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.

A. Robert, John Sparrow,
Felix Labatut, E. Bernaudez.

SAILING OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.—The steamship George Cromwell, S. L. Clapp, commanding, sailed last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For New York—Mrs W. Stone, 2 children and servant, Miss M Hammond, Miss A Tyler, Miss K Tyson, Miss M Rose, Mrs Hicks, Mrs Wood, Mrs Morris, Mrs B Mooney, H L Stone, Col A Coxlum, P C Taylor, C H Pike, G B Jones, R S Orey, Alex. Wood, James Cobb, W P Orpen, and 17 in the steerage.

For Havana—Mon J Rodriguez, Ant Pader, Mrs C Corro de Rubion, A Radelat, wife and 3 children.

SAILING OF THE UNITED STATES.—The steamship United States, Capt. Blanchard, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

A B Cammack, C A Thompson, John W Hill, J T Roy and wife, Oliver Byron, Miss Katie Byron, Mrs Waugh, C U Pierrell, Jos Bermanger, R Dupree, Mrs Dupree, 3 children and servant, Carrie Dupree, Mrs A J Cushing, Mrs Lanfear, Miss H Goldsmith, Mrs Hettie Taylor, L Textwood, John Cowan, Andrew McCollum, James Card, Mrs Barnard, and 16 in the steerage.

DEPOSITORIES.—One day, at a dinner given by M. Rabach, an officer named Combault was telling of his own valor. They were all, in fact, talking about what constitutes real courage. Said Combault, striking his bosom and looking about him, "I call myself a brave man, because I can show my wounds. They are all over my body. I am not afraid of death, then, you may see for yourselves my shoulder—balls went in there and come out my tongue."

"What a pity," whispered Chateauvillet, "that it only grazed it!"—From "Echoes of Paris," in the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.

Best display drugs, indigenous and medicinal roots; best display foreign roots, plants, drugs, &c.; best display pharmaceutical productions; best display of rare minerals, &c., E. J. Hart & Co., Diplomas.

Best display of surgical instruments; Diploma to Hall, Lyons & Co., New Orleans, representing Geo. Tiemann, New York.

Best display perfumery and toilet soaps; Diploma to A. Dousman, New Orleans.

Best concentrated lye and potash for making soap; Premium for such recommended for the Alden Chemical Works, Philadelphia.

Best rice threshing and separating machine, Sizer & Owen; Premium for Woodson, Tenney & Co's.

Best two horse wagon; Diploma Stredebacker & Co., St. Joseph, Missouri.

Best display of wagons, Silver medal for same.

Best bituminous and best Lehigh coal; Premium to Boyd, Wilmot & Co.

Best float H. Eisele, New Orleans; Silver medal.

Best display of articles made by exhibitor Leeds & Co.; Silver medal.

Best stationary steam engines, Leeds & Co.; Diploma.

Best portable steam engine; Diploma E. M. Jones & Co.

Best assortment axe and auger handles, Low & Ludwigsen & Co., New Orleans.

In the arena, Col. Breaux's department G., took the premium for best double team giddings or horses, and Jno. Hawkin's for best double teams mares.

THE BRANCH OF THE GEM,

with Jules to attend to your wants, is a feature, and deserves to be well patronized. The restaurant is under the special charge of Jules, and the most fastidious can be satisfied.

To-day there will be a

GRAND FIREMEN'S CONTEST

and balloon ascension, with the usual dancing on the platform.

Last Fabrilia.—This reporter left his umbrella in the Department, last Friday. It is marked with the words "Bee office" on the handle. He will be obliged to any one finding it to return it to him, either at this office, or at the Fair.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fifteenth Amendment Grand Celebration by the Negroes.—Yesterday thousands of this city and the adjoining parishes of Jefferson and St. Bernard, and other accessible points, were out in grand procession yesterday, to glorify the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. After parading the streets with music, banners and devices, some on foot, some on horseback, others in carriages, with some white men here and there sprinkled among them, and followed by fifteen with white and colored girls, dressed to represent the several States, the procession halted in mass on Lafayette Square, where Gov. Warmoth addressed over the meeting, and characteristic speeches were made by the Governor, Mayor Flanders and Capt. Gustave Schurdan. A poem was read by Mr. H. F. Menard, the lately defeated colored candidate for Congress. At night there was a large meeting in the Mechanics Institute, over which Lieut. Governor Dunn presided. Addresses were made by Judge Dibble, State Senator Kay, Rev. T. W. Conway and Major Flanders.

In defiance of the large heating was slightly dressed by Gov. Hahn, Judge Scott and District Attorney McKay.

Among the devices which we noticed, one read, "In God we trust, in Grant we believe," and another, "Fifteen, Revels at Washington, Pinchback at home."

There was a grand ball at night, and as it happened, everything passed off quietly enough, though several difficulties were nearly occasioned at the outset, by a foolish disposition on the part of some of the officers to stop the cars and citizens from crossing the levee at the Canal street wharf. A colored officer of one of the meetings, that the "Fifteenth Amendment" had been already "celebrated."

City Council.—The Board met in called session, at which all the administrators were present.

Mr. West read a report upon matters relating to the Chattanooga Road.

A resolution was also offered by Mr. West authorizing the permission granted to the Pontchartrain Railroad to run banquettes on Elysian Fields street, for a reason that public convenience requires the use of the same for the road.

Mayor Flanders stated that the Board of New Orleans had made a proposition to the Council to become the administrator of the floating debt, which he thought would prove acceptable.

Mr. Shaw offered an amendatory ordinance, requiring the Mayor and Administrator of finance to issue bonds of the corporation of $50, $100, $500 and $1000, etc., and that said bonds should be signed by the Mayor and the Administrator of Finance, further, that the administrator of the Floating Debt shall have one per cent. on the face of the bonds as legal fund. Adopted.

The Bank of New Orleans was elected Administrator of the Floating Debt, Fiscal Agent, and depositary of the city's money.

A resolution directing the Citizens' Bank to turn over all moneys deposited with it to the Bank of New Orleans was adopted.

Mayor Flanders read a letter from Mr. Beckwith, City Attorney, calling attention to his former resignation, and declining to remain in the office after the present meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

The Old School Board Bounced.—Judge Dibble has issued an injunction against the old School Board as follows:

You are hereby commanded and required enjoined and restrained in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans, from interfering with petitioners in the exercise of their functions and the enjoyment of their rights and privileges as the duly of School Directors, under an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana, and city of New Orleans, and to raise a revenue for that purpose," approved March 16, 1870.

2. You are also enjoined and restrained from attempting to hold possession of the schoolhouses belonging to the public schools in the city of New Orleans, and from controlling the school funds of the public schools in said city, and are commanded and required to leave such schoolhouses and school funds under the sole care, and in the quiet custody and control of petitioners and Board of Directors as above set forth.

3. You are enjoined and prohibited in every way and manner, from interfering with the teachers, and all other persons now, or hereafter to be connected with said schools, while in the discharge of their duties; and parties illegally detained by or indirectly, preventing such teachers from performing their duties, are ordered to report, and recognizance from making their reports, and recognizance from making their reports, and recognizance from making their reports