

appeal at two p. m. on Friday next, and the trial of this case was set down for Wednesday week at 10 a. m. District Attorney Winslow then made an application that Francis Moulton should plead to the indictment for libeling Edna Dean Proctor. Judge Fullerton, for Moulton, expressed the opinion that this matter was being pressed forward with unnecessary haste by the District Attorney, who replied that he was only taking it in its proper order. Counsel for Moulton then asked a postponement until tomorrow morning, to put in a special plea; the postponement was granted.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated yesterday, says that a very sharp letter to the War Department has been written by President Grant, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., demanding why, in the name of peace, their wires were cut, and the matter has been referred to Gen. Emory for a report. Emory, some days ago, instituted inquiries, and to-day detailed Gen. Henry A. Morrow, by order of the Department, to proceed there, and make a special report into all the circumstances.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Tribune*, this morning, appears under the management of Hon. Joseph Medill, and as a republican paper. In an address to the readers of the paper Mr. Medill briefly recites the causes that led to his retirement from the *Tribune*, and speaking of the differences between himself and Mr. White, says, "they were always political not personal," and adds, "my predecessor has pursued the course which he believed to be the path of duty with a courage which challenged the respect of those who condemned it, and he supported his views with an ability which excited their admiration, and he leaves his editorial chair after having achieved a national reputation. The readers of the *Tribune* will naturally desire to be informed at the outset of the probable line of conduct of the *Tribune* under the change of management. A full explanation cannot be given on the instant. Men's opinions and actions are more or less influenced and controlled by the circumstances which surround them, and always by unforeseen causes; but this much may now be safely promised, the *Tribune* hereafter will be, as it formerly was when under my direction, an independent republican journal. It will be the organ of no man, however high, no clique or 'ring,' however influential, or faction, however fanatical or democratic; and while giving to the republican party and its principles a hearty and generous support, it will criticize the actions and records of the republican leaders as freely and fearlessly as in days of yore." He declares his firm belief that the errors of the party, and the misconduct of its agents can be corrected only within the party itself. As to political newspapers he says: "A political newspaper, to be of service to the public, must give one party or the other the preference, and while the democratic party embraces many excellent and worthy members, who would be an honor to any organization, yet I sincerely believe the republican party comprises a much larger proportion of the intelligent and educated classes, of the moral worth and business enterprise, as well as of the patriotic elements of the nation, and therefore the government of the country, and the civil rights of the poor and weak can be more safely and prudently committed to its keeping than to that of its antagonists, whose past history and antecedents furnish so much cause for misgivings and dread of its future behavior."

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—A despatch from Terre Bonne says that Amos Simms, the negro sheriff elected on the compromise basis, was attacked by seven negroes in Houma, last evening, and, in self-defence, he fired into the crowd, killing one and wounding another; Simms was put in jail, which was guarded by citizens last night, as threats were made to burn the town.

CLEVELAND, 9.—Rain last night has stopped the forest and swamp fires which have been burning in this vicinity, east, west, and south, and the atmosphere is comparatively clear to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 9.—Hon. Jno. W. Head, member of Congress elected from the fourth district of Tenn., died at Gallatin this morning.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., 9.—The lat-

est returns show that Parman, rep., for Congress in the first district, is elected by from five to seven hundred majority. The Senate is a tie; the republicans claim the legislature by a majority of three in the joint ballot.

FT. LARAMIE, 9.—General L. P. Bradley, commanding the district of the Black Hills, left here to-day for an inspection of the posts at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail; he was accompanied by Professor Marsh, of Yale College, and Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster of the U. S., and was escorted by company M, second cavalry, Capt. John Mix in command. Prof. Marsh expects to explore fully the recently discovered fossil fields south of the Black Hills.

Notice has already been received here of the proposed contest by the democratic candidates in three districts where republicans were elected by small majorities. These three are Platt, of Virginia, Hayes, of Alabama, and Florence, of Philadelphia. The claim in Hayes' district is that of intimidation by United States forces.

The *Tribune*, this morning, quotes a resolution in the platform of the Illinois Democratic State convention, on the currency question and says: "This declaration by the Illinois opposition is perhaps as concise and definite an avowment of the policy which this paper proposes to support on this subject as any that has been written, therefore we have adopted it." Another editorial attributes the recent defeats of the republican party more to the policy of prohibition than all other causes combined.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—The direct Atlantic cable has been recovered, in perfect condition.

The British ambassador at Constantinople has called the attention of the Porte to the increasing slave traffic between Bengaza and Egypt, and the Porte promises to suppress it.

LONDON, 3.—By an explosion of gunpowder at Hounslow this afternoon, four persons were killed.

The striking colliers in the west-riding of Yorkshire have resumed work, pending arbitration.

The farmers of Lincolnshire demand a reduction of three shillings per week in the wages of farm hands, and an extensive lock-out is threatened.

LONDON, 4.—The French government has issued orders, expelling all Spaniards from the frontier towns, to prevent them participating in the expected attack on Irun by Don Carlos.

Five thousand Spaniards are to be sent to the relief of Irun by the Spanish Government.

LONDON, 4.—The French government has fixed Nov. 29th for the elections for the vacant seats in the Assembly and for several of the municipal councils.

SANTANDER, 4.—The Carlists commenced the bombardment of Irun this morning.

MADRID, 4.—Generals Moriones and Lazerna will make a diversion upon Estella while the Carlists are besieging Irun.

PARIS, 4.—A number of citizens representing the department of Dordogne have presented an address to the Duke de Cazas, minister of foreign affairs, protesting against the arrest of Oredie Tounens by an Argentine man-of-war while en route to Patagonia. Tounens is the French lawyer who had procured his election by the Patagonians as their king; when arrested he was returning to Patagonia from France, where he had been negotiating a loan. The Argentine republic claims jurisdiction over Patagonia, and arrested Tounens as a usurper.

President McMahon entertained Washburn, the American, and Lord Lytton, at a banquet last night.

SHANGHAE, 4.—An amicable settlement of the Formosa difficulty between China and Japan still appears doubtful, notwithstanding the more pacific tone of recent advices.

LONDON, 5.—M. Avigdor, a banker, and Austrian consul at Nice, suicided to-day; cause not ascertained.

BERLIN, 4.—The question in regard to a provincial representative body for Alsace and Lorraine is pressing for settlement; as a solution of the matter the Emperor William proposes to establish an assembly of notables, whose duty shall be to advise the imperial

government respecting the interests of the provinces.

An imperial decree of Oct. 29th establishes the representative assembly of Alsace and Lorraine, and fixes its duties and powers. It will express its views upon the budget and on bills not reserved for imperial legislation, also on bills which are not subject to discussion by the district diets. The assembly will be composed of ten delegates from each district, to be elected for three years. The Emperor reserves the right to fix the time and place of the sitting of the assembly, which will be private. The Governor of the provinces will be entitled to demand a hearing, and to assist in person or by proxy at the sitting of the body. The assembly, in expressing its views to the imperial government, must also give the views of the minority.

ROME, 5.—At the request of Garibaldi the subscriptions for his relief have been suspended.

LONDON, 5.—A Berlin dispatch says it is reported in diplomatic circles that relations between the Czar and President Serrano have assumed a thoroughly cordial character, and it is expected that Russia will shortly formally recognize the republican government of Spain.

Advices from Cape Town to the 11th of Oct., at hand to-day, state that the gold fields are attracting much attention, large nuggets being found daily. The crops throughout the Colony are in good condition.

Dispatches received from the steamship *Faraday*, engaged in laying the direct U. S. cable, report one thousand knots paid out to this morning.

The chief authorities of the Church have decided to hold a great international Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of papal infallibility, reasserting the Pope's right to temporal as well as spiritual power, and proclaiming it the bounden duty of all Christians to return to allegiance to Rome. It is stated that this determination is the result of direct instructions from the Vatican, and some of the highest dignitaries of the church will attend the Congress. Archbishop Manning, in a speech at Westminster, admitted that the spiritual influence of the Pope had greatly increased since the loss of his temporalities, and that if arbitration was ever to supersede war, the Pope would be the only possible authorized arbitrator of the Catholic world. He added that he was threatened with a controversy on all the decrees of the Ecumenical Council, and there was undoubtedly approaching one of the mightiest contests in the religious world ever seen, therefore it was necessary to fearlessly assert, through the free press of England, the Pope's rights and his pretensions to world-wide allegiance.

DUBLIN, 5.—The Duke of Abercorn has been elected Grand Master of the Free Masons of Ireland.

LONDON, 6.—The sisters of the Tichborne claimant have petitioned the Queen for his release.

LONDON, 6.—A dispatch from the steamer *Faraday*, dated one o'clock this p. m., reports the steamer in lat. 4.91 and long. 37.47, and announces that 1,197 knots of cable have been paid out.

The text of the Turkish despatch to Germany, Russia and Austria, on the Roumania question is published, and fully confirms the brief report of it on the 2nd inst. The Porte is compelled to ask whether, through this fresh blow to the treaty of Paris, the day may not come when human efforts will be powerless to stop the torrent let loose by the successive violation of treaties.

BERLIN, 6.—Delegates Schoneberg, Wintiner, and Guerber, from Alsace and Lorraine, took their seats in the Reichstag to-day.

BRUSSELS, 6.—A special from Vienna to the *Independence Belge* says that the Duke de Cases has notified Austria that the French government is convinced that Germany did not inspire the recent Spanish note, and that the German Cabinet, on the contrary, approved the recent policy of France with regard to the enforcement of neutrality on the Spanish frontier.

LONDON, 7.—A despatch from Rome says the Pope intended to receive a deputation yesterday morning, but fainting on entering the hall, the physicians declared that his indisposition was slight.

PARIS, 7.—The Duke de Cases has prepared a specific refutation of all the points in the Spanish mem-

orandum, which he will forward to Madrid on Monday next; he declines to discuss the question of surveillance being exercised by the French authorities on the frontier, because the matter is purely one of an international character. He declines to communicate his reply to other powers, as he disapproves of the course which Spain adopted when sending her memorandum.

TORONTO, 6.—The synod of the Church of Scotland, in session here, has adopted a motion in favor of re-union, by a vote of 68 to 17.

MONTREAL, 7.—A clerk in the Savings Department of the Bank of Montreal has decamped with \$22,000; and a clerk in the office of William B. Simpson, stockholder, has fled with \$15,000.

COPENHAGEN, 7.—The Danish ministry has requested the Rigsdag not to interpellate the government respecting the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig while the matter is under discussion with Germany.

BERLIN, 17.—It is stated that the northern powers will not support Turkey in her proposal that Roumania must obtain the sanction of the Porte before concluding commercial treaties.

MADRID, 7.—The great painting of St. Anthony, by Murillo, has been stolen from the cathedral at Seville.

LONDON, 8.—The Mormons began their half yearly conference in this city to-day.

Over 1,100 delegates, and the president and students of the University of Edinburgh, have decided to elect the Earl of Derby to the Lord Rectorship.

CALCUTTA, 8.—Through the influence of the Viceroy of India conciliatory negotiations have begun between Yakorb Khan and his father.

SHANGHAE, 8.—The difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged; China agrees to pay an indemnity of half a million taels, in consideration of which the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Formosa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.—Despite the government's measures in Asia Minor, the famine continues. Baker, the American minister, Phillips, France, the British Consul General and M. Sebet, a French banker, have formed a relief committee.

LONDON, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day is being observed in the usual manner. The crowd that gathered to witness the procession was immense and very enthusiastic. A number of houses along the route were decorated; the day is also the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, and is further celebrated on that account by firing salutes and ringing bells; to-night the city will be illuminated.

Correspondence.

Schools in Laie.

LAIE, Oahu, Oct. 5, 1874.

President Brigham Young:

Thinking you would like to know how I am progressing with my department of the Hawaiian Mission, I send you the following report.

I am very happy to state that, after unremitting perseverance, I have succeeded in establishing a good English school on Laie.

We arrived here on the 3rd of June, 1873. On the 16th I commenced my school with four native children. In a few days the number increased to seven. Since the first of January, 1874, the average daily attendance has been twenty. On the 16th of June, just one year from the opening of my school, I had a public examination and exhibition. There were present one of the school agents of this district, the district judge, many of the parents and friends of the pupils, also Bro's. Mitchell, Cluff and Richards, and sister Mitchell. The number of pupils present was 24, including three of Bro. M.'s children.

The exercises consisted of spelling, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, and geography, also recitations and dialogues and singing. The examination lasted five hours, including a short intermission at noon. During the whole of the time there was not a failure. The native children deported themselves in a manner that would have been creditable to a more enlightened people. Bro. Mitchell's little girls have attended the school from its commencement. They have made rapid progress in their stud-

ies. They passed a good examination of a higher grade than the natives, and were quite a help to me in getting up the exhibition. They also played a number of pieces on the organ, which added much to the entertainment. At the close of the examination, Bros. Mitchell and Cluff, the school agent, the district judge, and other leading men of the place, made some very appropriate addresses to the pupils and their parents. All expressed themselves well pleased with the progress the pupils had made in their English studies, and encouraged them to continue at the school. Bro. Mitchell has done all in his power to make the school a success. He has talked to the people, both in public and private, telling them of the advantages to be derived from an English education. The rest of the brethren have rendered what assistance they could.

Financially the school has not been a success; those who patronize it are generally poor, and after having paid government and school taxes, and getting the common necessities of life, they have but little left for the payment of school bills. I charge them twenty cents per week per scholar, which is five cents cheaper than other schools of the same grade that have assistance from the government. But I am here on a mission to benefit the people all I can, and not to oppress them by charging exorbitant prices for what I do for them. I only want a living, and that in the most economical style.

As all or nearly all of the English schools are receiving subsidies from the government, Brother Mitchell thought it advisable for me to apply to the Board of Education for some assistance. I did so, and corresponded with the President of said Board. He replied that when the present session of the Legislature closed, they would have a meeting, and my case would be considered.

Not long since I was in Honolulu, and called on Dr. J. M. Smith, the Secretary of the Board of Education. I had a very pleasant interview with him; I gave him a report of my school, with which he was much pleased, and said he would do all he could to procure assistance for me. Since that time I have received a letter from him, stating that he had presented my case to the Board at its meeting, that it was duly considered, and that my efforts to promote the educational interests of the country were duly appreciated, but the means at present under its control would not permit of any new outlays, and that the strictest economy would have to be exercised to meet its present numerous obligations.

I venture to add a few words about our Sunday school. Our average attendance is fifty, ranging from five to fifty years of age. I have a class of three boys and nine girls who read in the English Testament. They are learning well, and are punctual in attendance. With the exception of two, they are pupils from my day school.

The children and people, as far as I know, feel well towards me, and as they express it, "Aloha nui ia oe." They wish me to remain with them. I make it a special point to study their character, in order to know what course to pursue with them to result in the most good. I am well pleased with my mission here; the time passes very pleasantly; the climate agrees with my health; I am not in the least degree home sick, and am willing to remain here as long as I can do good to the people, or as long as I am desired to stay.

Brother Alma L. Smith has arrived. He is well and feeling well.

Our Conference commences tomorrow. We are all here now; the young brethren have returned from their fields of labor on the other islands, to attend Conference. They are feeling well. We are all well and in excellent spirits.

Please remember me kindly to your family and the brethren in the offices.

May peace and prosperity ever attend you.

M. E. RANDALL.

Mr. John Adams, of Newark, N. J., hired two colored men to carry three tons of coal into his cellar, and then went to a funeral. When he returned both Africans were dead drunk on the coal heap, not more than one-quarter of which had been housed. They had drunk seventeen bottles of wine, which they stole from a cabinet in the cellar.