NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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THE SCHOOL BOARD QUESTION

The Old Board Enjoined

The following petition was yesterday filed in the Eighth District Court:

To the Honorable the Judge of the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana:

The petition of Michael Hahn, Augustus Shelley, G. Harris Fayerweather, William Grant, Sidney A. Stockdale, William F. Mead, Chris. C. Packard, Fabius McK. Dunn, Eugene Staes, John L. Tissot and Warner Van Norden, all residents of the city of New Orleans, and of the Board of School Directors of the Public Schools in the city of New Orleans, composed of the several persons hereinabove named, and of which board the aforesaid Michael Hahn is President, and herein appearing in that capacity, respectfully represent:

That, under and by virtue of an act of the State of Louisiana, 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, your petitioners have been duly appointed and constituted a Board of School Directors for public schools in the city of New Orleans; that your petitioner, Michael Hahn, has been duly chosen and selected as the president of said board; and that all of your petitioners have so complied with all the requisites and provisions of the act of the Legislature hereinabove referred to, and of the laws of Louisiana, in such cases made and provided, as to entitle them to be recognized by your Honor as the Board of School Directors for Public Schools in the city of New Orleans, and the said Hahn, as President thereof.

Further, they show that they have duly and legally entered upon the performance of their duties, but find themselves interfered with in the discharge of their functions, and in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges appertaining thereunto, by Edward Bermudez, Walter H. Rogers, George Cronan, Anthony Sambola, John B. Leete, John A. Watkins, T. F. Thinemann, John H. Pope, Charles W. Culbertson, John Zehender, Charles J. Leeds, John S. Aitkins, Charles Bruff, Thomas O'Neil, Joseph Santint, Jules Benit, S. P. Harper, Ralph D. Hubbard, Louis Pradce, W. C. Raymond, F. Schumacker, G. Correjolles, Robert Huyghe, and Issac N. Phillips, all being residents of the said city of New Orleans, and their Christian names being set forth so far as known to your petitioners.

That the several defendants aforesaid, in thus interfering with the functions, privileges and duties which your petitioners have the right to enjoy and possess, under and by virtue of the act aforesaid, improperly and unlawfully claim and pretend to be, and call and hold themselves out as directors of public schools.

That William O. Rogers and Eugene Desdunes have also interfered with your petitioners in the exercise of their functions, and in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges appertaining thereunto; the former a resident of said city of New Orleans, pretending and claiming to act as Superintendent of the public schools, and the latter also a resident of the same city, claiming to be the secretary of the pretended board of directors, alleged to be composed of the aforesaid Bermudez and others hereinbefore mentioned.

Further, your petitioners show that the common schools of the State of Louisiana, and the public schools of the city of New Orleans are, by law, under the sole management and control of the several persons and boards set forth and provided for in the act of the Legislature hereinabove referred to; that the lawful control and management of the public schools in the city of New Orleans belong entirely to your petitioners; that to your petitioners exclusively appertain all power, and upon them solely rests all duty in reference to such public schools; that the functions of the said defendants as directors, superintendent and secretary, if such functions they did ever have and possess, have terminated, and by law, been made to cease, and are without any legal existence, force or effect; and that under the laws of the State of Louisiana now in force there is no such board of directors, superintendent or secretary, as the said defendants pretend to constitute and fill, and no board or office in connection with the public schools in the city of New Orleans to which they can set up any right, claim or legal pretension.

Further, your petitioners show that the said defendants, without color or shadow of right in law, are interfering with your petitioners in the exercise of their functions and in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges appertaining thereunto, as hereinabove set forth; that they threaten and are unlawfully attempting to hold possession of the schoolhouses belonging to and connected with the public schools in the city of New Orleans; that, without any right or warrant in law, and without a color or shadow of right, they are endeavoring to control the school funds of the public schools, hereinabove last referred to; that they are improperly and unlawfully endeavoring and will, if not prohibited, prevent teachers, porters and other persons connected with such schools, from attending to their duties and making their reports, as required by the laws of the State and the act of the Legislature; that they illegally hold, and threaten, and will continue, unless prohibited, to keep possession of the archives, books, documents, furniture, apparatus, appendages, and other property of and connected with the public schools in the city of New Orleans, and which are necessary, and required to be taken into the care, custody, charge and control of, and to be used by, the Public School Board recognized by law, in order to enable such board to fulfill their functions, to enjoy the privileges and to perform the duties appertaining thereunto; and that the said defendants otherwise threaten and contemplate to obstruct your petitioners in the free exercise and discharge of the privileges and duties provided for in the aforesaid act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

Further, your petitioners show that the said defendants have refused to recognize the requirements of the act of the Legislature aforesaid, and intend to, and will, prevent the same from being carried into force and effect; and for that purpose, and for other purposes hereinabove particularly set forth, they will resort to vexatious and litigious proceedings at law, and by a writ of injunction, or other judicial process, will seek to interfere with petitioners, and prevent the carrying out of the requirements and provisions of the act of the Legislature aforesaid.

That the pretensions of the said defendants, and all their acts and doings in the premises, are without any warrant or support in law or equity; that they are the acts and doings of trespassers and wrongdoers; and that in order to prevent such trespasses and improper acts, and to prevent the irreparable injuries which your petitioners and the cause of public education will sustain thereby, and also to enable your petitioners to perform the functions and to discharge the duties required of them by law, a writ of injunction is necessary.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that a writ of injunction may be issued in accordance with law; that therein and thereby the said defendants and each and every one of them may be enjoined and restrained from interfering with your petitioners in the exercise of their functions, and the enjoyment of their rights and privileges as a Board of School Directors in the city of New Orleans, under the 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. That they be enjoined and restrained from attempting to hold possession of the school-houses 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 that they be commanded and required to leave such school-houses and school funds under the sole care, and in the quiet custody and control of your petitioners and Board of Directors, as above set forth.

3. That they be enjoined and prohibited, in every way and manner, from interfering with the teachers, and all other persons now or hereafter to be connected with such schools, while in the discharge of their duties, and particularly from directly or indirectly preventing such teachers and other persons from making their reports, and recognizing your petitioners as the only persons entitled to control and manage the public schools in the city of New Orleans.

4. That they be enjoined and restrained from keeping possession of, or interfering with the archives, books, documents, furniture, apparatus, appendages and other property of, or connected in any manner with the public schools in the city of New Orleans, and that they be commanded and required to leave the same under the sole care and in the quiet custody and control of your petitioners.

5. That they be enjoined and restrained from acting as directors, superintendents, or secretary of the public schools in the city of New Orleans, and from doing any act or acts of any kind, name or nature, as director or directors, as a Board of Directors, or superintendent or secretary, or otherwise, in connection with such schools.

6. That they be enjoined and restrained from issuing or causing to be issued any writ or writs of injunction, or any legal or judicial process whatsoever calculated in any way to interfere with your petitioners in the discharge of the duties appertaining to them as members of the Board of Directors under the act of the Legislature hereinabove referred to.

Lastly—That the said defendants, and each and every one of them, may be enjoined and restrained from doing any act or acts, judicially or extra judicially, which may prevent the immediate carrying into effect, and with full force and rigor, the entire act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1870, hereinabove referred to.

That the said defendants may be cited to appear and answer this petition; that in due course of law they may be decided trespassers and wrongdoers; that the injunction herein prayed for may be perpetuated and maintained, and that a judgment to that effect and fully protective of the rights of petitioners may be rendered; that your petitioners recover costs and have general relief in the premises.

LACEY & BUTLER and
A. A. ATOCHA,
Attorneys.

THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

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 a Board of School Directors in the city of New Orleans, under an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans, and from raise a revenue for that purpose," approved March 16, 1870.

2. You are also enjoined and restrained from attempting to hold possession of the school-houses boionging 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 school-houses 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 such schools, while in the discharge of their duties; and particularly from, directly or indirectly, preventing such teachers and other persons from making their reports, and recognizing petitioners as the only persons entitled to control and manage the Public Schools in the city of New Orleans.

4. You are enjoined and restrained from keeping possession of or intertering with the archives, books, documents, furniture, apparatus, appendages and other property of, or connected in any manner with the public schools in the city of New Orleans; and are commanded and required to leave the same under the sole care and in the quiet custody and control of petitioners.

5. You are enjoined and restrained from acting as directors, superintendents, or secretary of the public schools in the city of New Orleans, and from doing any act or acts, of any kind name or nature, as director or directors, as a board of directors, or superintendent, or secretary or otherwise, in connection with such schools.

6. You are enjoined and restrained from issuing or causing to be issued any writ or writs of injunction, or any legal or judicial process whatsoever, calculated in any way to interfere with petitioners in the discharge of the duties appertaining to them as members of the Board or Directors under the act of the Legislature hereinabove referred to.

Lastly—You are enjoined and restrained from doing any act or acts, judicially or extra judicially, which may prevent the immediate carrying into effect with full force and vigor, the entire act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1870, hereinabove referred to.

And you are so enjoined until the further order of this honorable court.

Witness: The Honorable Henry C. Dibble, Judge of our said Court, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the independence of the United States.

THOMAS LYNNE, Clerk.

SUCCESSION OF JOHN G. ROBINSON.—Messrs. Neville & Van Solingen, auctioneers, office No. 471 Gravier street, offer to-day, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, a very valuable and attractive list of real estate in the Second District, belonging to the estate of the lamented Commodore Robinson, together with the following stocks, etc.:

1. Three three-story brick residences, situate on Rampart street, forming and adjoining the corner of Conti, all occupied by first-class tenants.

2. Two two-story brick residences on Basin street, between Conti and Bienville streets, lately occupied by the Commodore.

3. The stable near the property on Basin street, in good order, etc.

4. A valuable vacant lot on Canal street, between Franklin and Treme streets.

STOCKS.

5. Two shares La Variete stock; two shares Mechanics' and Agricultural Association; scrip of Mutual Insurance Company.

6. Pew No. 234 Christ's Church.

7. At the same time and place, a three-story brick building, suitable for a fashionable boarding-house, No. 22 Basin, near Gasquet street.

8. A comfortable one-story residence on Bienville street, No. 215.

All without reserve. See advertisements in another column.

The postoffice will be open to-day only from eight to ten o'clock A. M., and from half-past five to half-past six o'clock P. M. The office of internal revenue will be closed entirely. The office of Collector of internal revenue will be open from nine to ten A. M., to accommodate purchasers of tobacco stamps. The Customhouse will be closed, except from nine to ten o'clock A. M., and from two to three o'clock P. M.

The Administrator of Assessments has made the following nominations: F. W. Coeler, Conrad Streeder, Fritz Malmors, W. Kersten, John Payne, F. F. Trinchard, W. C. Kinsella, William L. Randall, Edward DeBlois, Charles Lewis, George R. Rockfeller, W. F. Loan, John Siemmer, J. L. Herwig and A. J. Stockdale.

Gold and silver fringe, tassels, braid and ornaments, at Piffets', 127 Canal street.

WHAT WE SAW AT THE FAIR.

Washing Day.

"The day of wrath, that dreadful day," known to husbands as washing day, will be met with a smile if the grand array of washing machines exposed at the fair are put in motion at our "several places of abode." These machines are so agreeable in use, that the men are using them. It will do a woman's heart good to go there and see men washing. But the best machine, by all odds, is that of

Falls & Howell,

made on Louisiana avenue, in this city, and called the "Grand Prairie," which costs less, washes with less risk of damage to the clothes, washes them most completely, never needing to use hand rubbing, and is so convenient and handy as never needs to be set out of the room when not in use as a washing machine. The smallest family will therefore find it a good thing to have about the house, while even a child can use it.

Fertilizers.

We are glad to see our farmers and planters, who are visiting the fair, take so much interest in the fertilizers. We must make our healthful pine woods and uplands as rich in their production as the bottom lands, and we must keep up the strength of our bottom lands, too. The latter will wear out at last, if overcropped, though they will go through our life time, and more, but the farmers need the fertilizers all the time.

That which is generally deficient and most often needs restoration and can not be got from ordinary manures, is to be found in the phosphates and lime procured from bones; and of all the preparations of these none have been found so pure, and efficient as those of Louis Stern & Brother, which you see when you enter the first building on your right as you enter the fair at the main entrance.

Messrs. S. C. Parmly & Co.

The gentlemen who are exhibiting the Howe sewing machine, have received the most gratifying assurances of approval of their machine as "first premium," the judges in this respect being ladies who know all about it, and have given them testimonials thereof, which are the best of diplomas. These diplomas are ingraved in the highest style of art, and bear the honored heads of distinguished departed heroes and statesmen and the remarkable signature of Mr. Spinner.

Their diplomas, which have been numerously awarded them during the fair, these gentlemen regard of much greater value than any of promised issuance and consequent want of currency.

Those who have not seen this machine operate at the fair will act wisely to do so. It is the latest perfection of the sewing machine, made by the original inventor of the needle, and received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

The Carre Buildings.

Carre's convenient and pleasant buildings, capable of being taken to any place and put up by a stranger to the art of construction at a day's notice, attract attention from the fact that the president and secretary of the Fair Association have their offices in one of them.

These buildings are made the cheaper because Messrs. Carre & Co. have one of the largest sawmills on Pearl river, where the best of our lumber is manufactured, and they are, therefore, able to construct these portable houses at a lower cost than any one who is only a builder, for they save cost in every way. For the man who is in a hurry to build, and for him who must consult economy in building, there is no better chance to be suited than in applying to Carre.

The Single Thread Sewing Machine.

There are many double thread sewing machines, some good, some indifferent and some nearly worthless, but after all, the sewing with one thread is the best, and which, we must all admit, that the best of all sewers, and specially the single thread sewers, is a fair maiden. She can not compete in speed, variety, firmness of stitch and many other things, with the machine of

Wilcox & Gibbs.

Their twisted loop-stitch is as durable, firm and beautiful as the lock-stitch, and being far more simple, and needing far less preparation, with less difficulty from breakage, and no special picking of thread, and having fewer parts to keep in order, it is vastly more satisfactory to the user than any double thread machine. Then the price is much lower than for the double thread machines, and the satisfaction with it is fully as great as if it were high priced.

Just As We Expected,

Messrs. Glynn & Wintz, the well known shoe dealers of No. 9 Camp street, carried off all the prizes and blue ribbons. The fact is, such a display as they made, could not fail eliciting admiration even from an examining committee of the Louisiana State Fair. The materials, style and finish of all their work was so exquisite, that even an awarding committee at the great Paris Exposition would have been surprised. The goods exhibited on this occasion were exceedingly appropriate. Beautiful gaiters and slippers for ladies, gents' boots and shoes, and not a small lot for the youngsters—all made in that taseful style which has rendered the work of our New Orleans cordwainers so well known all over the Union. It must be supposed that the goods which were so successful in getting the premiums were made for this special occasion. Not all, for the firm have a house full at No. 9 Camp street, where the ladies should go whenever in want of the best in the city.

The Finest Chromos in America.

Ascending the stairs in the Octagonal building, we naturally join a crowd standing before a collection of caromos, and discover that they are that remarkable five of "Prang's American Hills," exhibited by Eyrich, the popular Canal street bookseller. That representing the Yosemite Valley is truly a wonderful piece of art, and we doubt if it has been excelled by any American landscape painting we ever saw. So worthy is it of attention that we deeply regret our inability to give it a scientific criticism; but we can not too strongly urge every visitor at the fair to go and see it. All of the other four are also gems, and will afford to the connoisseur of pictures a rare treat. They may be unerringly known to the stranger, first, by their excellence, and secondly, by the magnificence of the frames in which they are set. Mr. Eyrich seems to have been justly proud of these *chef d'oeuvres*, and spared no expense in dressing them up becomingly in frames which have no superiors in this country. It is doubtless a fact that Mr. Eyrich has in his store, at No. 130 Canal street, as wide a range of chromos as he has books. If he has, it should be considered a duty on the part of every parent to make their children go there regularly and study them, for the contemplation of such pictures can not fail to elevate the mind.

Something New

Appeared among the paintings yesterday morning, which both surprised and delighted visitors. We speak of those pestels exhibited by Mr. William H. Buck, an artist who has succeeded in getting the highest awards for several years past. These pestels are five in number—a cascade, mountain scene, a river scene, and two Louisiana swamp scenes. They are beautiful, and have merit enough to attract the attention of the best judges.

The Best of Leather,

Of all kinds, was exhibited by Mr. Thomas Schorr, importer and dealer in leather findings, No. 61 Customhouse street. These goods appeared to have a peculiar attraction for shoemakers and country merchants, and their admiration could not be suppressed when those magnificently tanned calf, kip and kid skins were unrolled. Although having but a limited knowledge of the different grades of leather, even we could not refrain from joining in their rejoicings over the fact that such leather could be manufactured in our State. It is really meritorious in Mr. Schorr, who has such an endless variety of the best imported goods in his store, to give the Louisiana tanned article the preference in his exhibition, and it clearly shows that we have among us at least one true friend to home productions.

Those Remarkable Horns

which surmounts a pile of salted hides, next to Mr. Schorr's leather display, are the indication that Messrs. Hay & Mehle have been about, and we would know it even if we did not see the splendid specimens of colosal hides and that barrel of snow white tallow, for these gentlemen have long ago won the right to mount them over their pilot house, by always exhibiting and selling the best goods in their line to be found in the city. Of course they will get premiums on each article they exhibit—they have always done it.

The Archer Chair

still draws crowds to examine its ingenious construction and wonderful adaptability to the uses of the operating dentist. The ease with which the operator is enabled to get at his patient, and the comfortable and graceful postures in which the subject is held, are the subjects of continual comment among visitors—particularly the ladies. Next to the chair is the celebrated

Set of Dental Instruments

exhibited by the same firm, Messrs. Charles E. Kells & Co. One of the most scientific dentists of the city remarked to us yesterday: "These instruments are better than they look, sir. Generally, fancy instruments are only gotten up for show; but those can not be surpassed, either as to finish or temper by any I ever saw. If I had an operation to perform which required the exertion of all my skill, and that the instruments I used should not fail me an instant, why, sir, I would borrow this set, or buy them if borrowing was impossible." The fact is, the proprietors of the Southern Dental Depot know full well that their customers would not patronize a house which sold anything but reliable instruments and materials, and that it would not do to attempt to dispose of gaudily rigged up cast-iron affairs which would break or fail when most needed, had they even the inclination to do so.

The vast number of articles which comprise the dentist's outfit, which are displayed by the same establishment, appears to be an endless study for the ladies who throng that part of the octagonal building, and they are well worth all the attention they get.

Lamps for the Million

Are to be seen at the space allotted to the Septoline Oil Company, whose headquarters in the city is No. 15 Dauphine street. Here the visitor will see lamps made of the richest Bohemian glass, the finest chrystal and the richest chased silver and bronze; lanterns for the illumination of streets and sugar houses, and chandeliers for saloons, parlors and theatres, all adapted to the use of the Septoline oil, a burning fluid as safe as lard oil, and which makes a flame as brilliant as the light of the sun. The blue ribbon surmounted this display yesterday. Hurrah for Captain Cross. He deserves all the success he meets with, for we have no more worthy a citizen.

Mme. Boumard's Corsets and Hoop Skirts

Are well worth a visit to her store, No. 170 Canal street, to examine, for they are not to be excelled even by the most costly article even from Paris. Mme. Boumard goes to France every spring to study up all the new improvements made during her sojourn here, and upon her return her customers get the benefit of what she has learned. Such enterprise deserves patronage.

Grover & Baker

Are in the field of sewing machines, as they were at the first, when contending with the great magnates Singer and Wheeler & Wilson, whom they have often beaten in State and national fairs, and expositions. Nothing like the Grover & Baker stitch with those who have tried it, and the proprietors of this machine keep up with all the improvements of the day, and never doubt that theirs is the best of all machines. Hard to beat it certainly, with that never to be supplanted Baker & Grover stitch, and the noiseless working of their machine, which has always been a favorite with the ladies on those accounts.

J. B. Knight.

The portable four-horse power engine, exhibited by this gentleman, receives much attention. The fact that it came out, as from experience he knows all the Watertown Company's engines, etc., with every thing so complete that in four hours after it reached the Fair Grounds it was put up, steam raised and at work; that it is simple and strong, economical of fuel and easily managed, makes it a favorite with Mr. Knight, and caused him to seek the agency. These portable engines can be bought by the farmer, secure of being perfect and containing every thing he needs, so that when he undertakes to put them up he will not miss important parts, as too often happens in buying machinery.

Pescay's Silverware

Up to date, though many rivals have entered the lists, we are yet to find better workmanship or a more diversified supply of beautiful and rich silverware than has been exhibited by Mr. Charles Pescay. It is all made here in New Orleans and compares with advantage with that brought from abroad. We have as good workmen as are to be found anywhere, and all we need is to have people give their thoughts to the fact that it is quite as cheap, sure to be as good, and that it encourages home industry. After the fair Mr. Pescay will show you this ware for sale at Mr. E. A. Tyler's, on Canal street.

The Parham Sewing Machine

Is so well represented at the fair, that though it is the latest in the field, and has many old favorites to contend with, it is looked upon by all as a very superior machine. Mr. Parham has had twenty years experience in sewing machines, as inventor, manufacturer and seller of first-class sewing machines, and his many valuable patented improvements are all embodied in this machine. It runs very light, and has a perfectly simple lock-stitch, and has a most extensive range of work, and is adapted to all the modern attachments. Every machine is accompanied with hemmer, feller, braider, quilter and gauge, a dozen needles, etc.

Agents will find this machine the very one for their use, and Mr. F. B. Kenner, the secretary of the Parham Sewing Machine Company, is in attendance at the fair to make arrangements with responsible parties to this effect.

J. Villarrubia & Co.

The display of confectioneries, candies, syrups, cakes, etc., made by these gentlemen, successors to Ernest Turpin, the most extensive manufacturers of candies, etc., in the Southwest, we have heretofore spoken of in terms of earnest commendation. The crowds which gathered around to look at the sweet statuette of Venus, so perfect in its representation of the goddess and so calculated to inspire one with the wish to kiss her, are not attracted by her alone, but by the immensity and variety of the confectionery shown by these gentlemen, which is perfectly bewildering in its extent. They make all the fancy candies, so that "home made candy" may be got of them of the finest as well as the ordinary qualities, fresh and cheap.

Frear Stone.

The place where the Frear stone specimens are exhibited is not on the direct line of travel, but people are so much interested on getting here, of home materials, a stone which the builders will not refuse, and which will become the headstone of the corner and take the place of plaster and stucco work, be real handsome and enduring, that they go out of the way constantly to see it. It is quite the talk, and when you are in the city, if you go on Perdido street, you will see every one who passes stop to examine the Frear stone front to No. 13's house. It is beautiful, permanent and cheap.

Septoline Oil Company.

The light oils begin to take the place of the heavier coal oils with most persons, and as they are cheaper than gas, must necessarily diminish the sales of the gas company. The septoline oil has never been the cause of any accident so far as we know, and we rejoice to find it and its lamps receiving premiums at the fair. Among these is the premium for best display of lamps and for the best street lamp. Had the septoline been accepted, as was proposed by Alderman Whitney, as the fluid to light our back streets, instead of our inferior kind of coal oil, we would have as well lighted streets there as where the gas is employed. The septoline company deserves success, and are surely earning it.

Zable and Dalton.

These premium takers are not satisfied with taking everything for Japanned ware and a variety and number of household articles, walking up toward the head of the profession in the number of their premiums, but they expect to beat the beater with the sales of their Times Stove, and as to their cooking range it is without an equal or a rival. Their Asbestos roofing also is pronounced by the builders as just the thing for the climate and the times. Welsh slate are almost unattainable, and American slate are of very little value. We must, therefore, make our own roofing, and the Asbestos roof is cheap, durable and fire proof.

Madame Boumard.

This lady, whose place of business in town is at 170 Canal street, makes a most satisfactory display of New Orleans made corsets, which are equal to anything imported; and in workmanship, shape, enduring qualities and elegance, are attractive to both ladies and gentlemen, for the latter, we see, are quite as earnest in their admiring inspection of them as the ladies.

Madame Boumard is determined to show that French taste and skill can effect as much in New Orleans as in Paris, and we see no reason to doubt it. She is a thorough artist, and knows how to fit her patrons perfectly.

Miller's Restaurant.

Whoever wishes to eat, and hunts one of Miller's two marquees, is sure to get a good meal. The attendance has not been large enough as yet to make Miller a fortune, but he feeds you as generously as if he was gaining one. The finest porterhouse and tenderloin steaks and other meats, and the best of vegetables, etc., are kept ready to be served, and you can dine at the Fair Grounds as well as in town.

P. C. Ingersol.

This gentleman, an old and well-known inventor, was awarded the first premium on his improved Eagle Cotton Press. This really valuable labor saving invention, has been used as a hay and cotton press in different parts of the country for years, and has never failed of success. The same gentleman receiving also three first premiums on library chair, lady's sewing chair and dining room chair. These are all valuable household conveniences as well as ornaments, and combine style, harmony of proportions and utility. They are extensively manufactured under Mr. Ingersol's patent, and furnished by dealers at reasonable rates. Few men in the country have done more for the benefit of the community than the gentleman of whom we write.

The Moline Plow Company.

The plows of this firm, formerly Candee, Swan & Co., were well represented at the fair, by R. H. Swan, of the firm, who made hosts of friends, as also did his plows. The Company is one of the most extensive in the country, and are prepared to supply planters and farmers from this point.

[Communicated.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party is now the representative of all the people of the United States, irrespective of nationality, race or color. The nation is now in its broadest sense a pure Republic. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is the best exponent of the progress of the nation.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates! ye waters divide, and let the people pass.

To amend the constitution is not to violate it. It is simply to put an additional buttress to the structure. Many amendments have been made to it since its original formation. The Bill of Rights was appended to it at the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson, when he was absent as Minister to France. Pity, it is, that in that first great French revolution, (of which he was a witness), which swept away slavery from the dominions of France, he had not at that time recommended the annihilation of slavery in the United States. It could then have been done without the gigantic struggle to maintain it from 1860 to 1865.

Neither rights denied nor wrongs inflicted unfurled the banner of revolt in the South. It was the fury of a faction for power, inflaming the passions of the people for change. The change came, and what a change. It came with the resistless power of the tornado, carrying away our houses and fences, and trees and flowers, and left us shivering and cowering in the awful blast.

We are slowly recovering. But we *are* recovering, and from our adversities we have learned a lesson which we and our children and their children's children ought never to forget.

Away have gone the famous resolutions of '98 and '99, and they will never more be a part of a platform of future conventions at Baltimore, Richmond and Charleston. They were a delusion and a snare. Peaceable secession is dead. Dead, too, is the Democratic party. I mean the Democratic party which the writer adhered to from the time he voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1836 up to the defeat of Mr. Douglas in 1860. From that defeat the party may date its dissolution. It is true there is a party of that name, but of whom is it composed? In the North of men who opposed the administration of Mr. Lincoln in his ultimately successful efforts to save the Union: in the South of old Whigs, Know Nothings, a few old Democrats, secessionists, and rebels. That is the self-styled Democratic party of to-day. No more heterogeneous aggregation of old party atoms was ever attempted to be cemented together. It can not stand. There is no principle of cohesion in it. When the honor and perpetuity of the nation is at stake, it must go down with the tories of 1776, with the Hartford conventionists of 1812, and the opponents of the war with Mexico in 1847.

We have now a strong government, and if it is not strong enough, I for one am for giving it more strength if found necessary to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people. Call it what name you will, consolidation or centralization, we want a stable government. We must have it; the people require it, for they know that without it we can not have peace and prosperity at home nor credit and respect abroad.

As for the great and triumphant Republican party, I am only afraid it will crumble from its immense weight. Too many aspirants. All can not succeed, and the disappointed will become malcontent and mutinous. But the party must fulfill its destiny. I think it was John Randolph who said a majority of *one* was the best majority, it stimulated the successful candidate to increased exertion at the next election. But, however, if our Democratic friends ask admission we must let them in. "Forget not to entertain strangers, for thereby men have entertained angels unawares."

After dreadful suffering, a promising boy ten years old, died yesterday morning, at No. 48 Lafayette street, from the effects of the bite of a mad dog three months ago. On the announcement of this boy's death, two of the neighbors took out their dogs and shot them. This was good after the terrible warning, and we hope it will be followed by others who have worthless curs.

The Baton Rouge packet St. John leaves at five this afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Settlement of Southern Railroad Accounts

DARRALL'S CASE NOT TAKEN UP

DECK HANDS DROWNED AT ST. LOUIS

MORE FUNERALS AT RICHMOND

SYMPATHY AND SUBSCRIPTIONS COMING

SHERMAN'S IDEAS OF THE INDIANS

THEY ASK CLOTHING AND AMMUNITION

THE MEMPHIS RACES YESTERDAY

BETTING AND TRACK HEAVY

IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM CUBA

VOLUNTEERS REBEL AGAINST SPAIN

THEY HOLD MORO CASTLE

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

$749,000 Internal Revenue Receipts—Seriousness of Indian Affairs—Twelve-Gun Steamer Sent to Detroit—Settlement of Southern Railroad Accounts—Public Building in Montgomery—Darrall's Case Against Bailey Not Taken Up—Bayou Teche Survey Resolution Passed—Land Grant Bill to Aid Railroad and Telegraph From Maine to Oregon Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $749,000.

General Sheridan telegraphs here that he goes Westward, owing to the growing seriousness of Indian affairs.

The steamer Michigan, mounting twelve guns, has been sent to Detroit to watch the English expedition to the Red river country.

The Medical Teachers' Convention met to-day and organized itself, electing S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, President; D. W. Yandell, Louisville, Vice President; N. S. Davis, Chicago, Secretary.

Senate.—Bills were introduced for the settlement of accounts between Southern railroad corporations and the United States government.

And to authorize school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the homestead law.

The bill granting lands to aid the construction of railroads in Florida was reported with amendments.

A bill passed to provide a building for postoffice, United States revenue and other offices in Montgomery, Alabama.

Adjourned till Monday.

House—The Military Committee reported adversely on the bill permitting retired army and navy officers to hold civil offices.

The motion to take up the Louisiana contested election case of Darrall against Bailey was negatived by a vote of 42 to 88.

The Senate resolution to provide a survey and estimates of the cost of removing the obstructions in Bayou Teche passed.

The Senate bill granting lands in aid of the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon, passed; yeas 97, nays 70.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported a bill to increase banking facilities.

NEW YORK.

Gold Closed 115 1-8—Governments Active and Strong—Southerns Closed Quiet—Gold Reached 115 3-8—Sub-Treasury Balance.

NEW YORK, April 29, Evening.—Money closed easy. Sterling steady at 9¼. Gold closed at 115⅛. Government securities closed active and strong. Southerns closed quiet.

Money demand increasing, but market continues easy at 4@5, with exceptions at 6. Exchange dull, but steady at 9¼.

Gold opened at 115⅛c, declined to 114¾, but recovered and closed steady at 115⅛.

Government securities closed active and strong. Five-twenties of 1862 115¼; of 1864 113¼; of 1865 114¼; new 112¾; of 1867 and 1868 113¼; 10-40s 108⅛. Southern securities closed quiet and steady. Tennessees 60½; new 56½; Virginias 69; North Carolinas 47; new 23½.

Sub-Treasury balance $88,577,000, including $187,700 currency.

CHICAGO.

The Congregational Convention—Indians Demand Clothing and Ammunition, but do not Get the Latter—General Sherman's Plain and Emphatic Ideas.

CHICAGO, April 29.—At the exercises last night of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational), a class of fourteen graduated. The Triennial Convention of the Congregational Churches of the Northwest reassembled this forenoon.

Rev. S. C. Bartlett was elected President of the Western Educational Society this afternoon.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

General Sherman, in reply to a request of Red Cloud, the Sioux chief, for clothing and ammunition for his warriors, and for permission for himself and fifty of his band to proceed to Washington to confer with the President, says that these Indians should be told plainly and emphatically to retire to the reservation selected by their treaty with the peace commissioners, and stay there.

The commandant at Fetterman might let them have a little clothing, but not a particle of ammunition. As to their going to Washington, he thought the President would oppose it, still the matter would be laid before the Indian Bureau before it could be positively settled.

General Sherman adds: "We might as well commence to deal with these people now as to wait longer."

Six hundred and twenty men of the Fourteenth Infantry, and 378 of the Seventeenth Infantry have passed through Chicago en route for the Indian country.

RICHMOND.

Funerals of the State House Victims—Subscription in Philadelphia Headed by Mr. Childs of the Ledger—A Chicago Merchant Authorises the Relief Committee to Draw on Him—Delegation of the Washington Press at the Funerals—The Mayoralty Contest Ended—More of the Wounded Dying—Legislature to Meet at the Exchange Hotel.

RICHMOND, Virginia, April 29.—Twelve funerals of the victims of the late disaster took place to-day, including that of E. M. Schofield, which was attended by nearly two hundred people; the collector of city taxes, Julius A. Hobson, and the chief of the fire department, William A. Charters, the last being attended by an immense crowd, the body being borne on an engine. All the engines of the fire department were decorated with evergreens. A letter has been written by Governor Walker to General Canby, thanking him for his kindness in furnishing surgeons, and other kindnesses to the wounded in the disaster.

A telegram was received by the Secretary of State to-day from Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, stating that a subscription was being raised in that city for the sufferers, and that Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, headed it with $1000. A merchant in Chicago has also advised the committee to draw on him for the necessary funds.

A delegation of the citizens of Petersburg arrived this morning and attended the obsequies of the victims.

At six o'clock this afternoon all the city property in his possession was surrendered by Mayor Ellyson in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

No further deaths have occurred to-day.

There were five funerals this morning, including that of Dr. J. B. Brock, of the *Enquirer*, which was attended by a large number of persons. A delegation of the Washington press, including Messrs. Arthur Shephard of the *Republican*, McBride of the *Chronicle*, and Godwin of the *Star*, were present, at Brock's funeral.

Both Houses of the Legislature met at the capitol building to-day—the Senate in its chamber and the House in the southern portico of the building.

They adopted a resolution to meet at the Exchange Hotel temporarily. The death of Senator Bland was announced, and appropriate eulogies were pronounced by conservative members.

The registration bill was finally passed.

Major Calvert, ex-State Treasurer, is dying, as is also W. C. Dunham, of New York, both victims of the late disaster. Business houses are still closed.

MEMPHIS.

The Races Yesterday—Sweepstake Race Won by Sam Farrell—Club Purse Won by Leinster—Betting and Track Heavy.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Chickasaw Jockey Club. *Fourth Day*—Sweepstake, dash of one mile, for three year olds; subscription $25; club to add $250, was won by Sam Farrell, beating Regent and two others, easily. Time, 1:50¾.

Second Race—Club purse of $500, mile heats, three in five, for all ages, was closely contested, won by Leinster, beating Allie Hunt and Ontario. On the sixth heat Lulu Coman distanced; fourth heat, Woodburn; fifth heat, Lobelia. By rule Allie Hunt won two heats and Ontario one. Time: 1:53½—1:51½—1:55¾—1:54¼—1:56—1:57½.

The betting was heavy to-day. Regent was the favorite in the first race and Allie Hunt in the second. The track was a little heavy. The attendance was large. Weather warm.

GEORGIA.

Resolutions of Sympathy for the Richmond Sufferers—Resolution Authorizing Provision for Payment of Interest and Principal of Public Debt—Western and Atlantic Railroad Investigation.

ATLANTA, GA., April 29.—In the House to-day the only important action was the effort to seat six members claiming to have been elected under the authority of the old organization. A resolution to that effect was adopted—yeas, 66; nays, 59.

Many absentee's notices have been given for reconsideration to-morrow.

Resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the Georgia Legislature, for the sufferers by the accident at the capital of Virginia, were adopted by both Houses.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted continuing the appropriation act of 1869, for the first two quarters of this year—yeas, 29; nays, 11.

The resolution continuing the