NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME IV—NO. 50. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 992.

AMUSEMENTS.

FETE CHAMPETRE

IN

CARROLLTON GARDENS.

The ladies of Emmanual Church, assisted by the ladies of the Sixth District and vicinity, who are now working to obtain a new Church on St. Charles street, have decided to give another

Festival at the Carrollton Gardens, Commencing on June 7.

The Grounds will be brilliantly illuminated, a new DANCING PLATFORM laid down and is lighted by the Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company. A splendid band of music engaged for the occasion.

The steamboats departing on the evening of the Fete will bring all who desire to visit the grounds.

The tables will be beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and filled with the rarest viands and the coolest Champagne Punches, Lemonades and Orgeats.

The grounds will be open at five o'clock.

Tickets fifty cents, to be had at the Music Stores and at the gate of the Gardens, on the evenings of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth of June.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

MRS. MORRISON, MRS. COLEMAN,
MRS. GASNER, MRS. BRADFORD,
MRS. HODGES, MRS. BODLEY,
MRS. HANNY, MRS. BURBANK,
MRS. JACKSON, MRS. FRYE,
jel And others.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 8, 1870

CLASS 13 5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	73	30	50	41	31	52	23	14	5	8	71	45	20	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors, St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this eighth day of June, 1870.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

CLASS H.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON **Saturday, June 25, 1870.**

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50 000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30 000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20 000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10 000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9 000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is		2,000
1 prize of 1,000	are	26,000
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
440 prizes, amounting to		$280,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.

Prizes payable without deduction.

Orders to be addressed to

CHAS. T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Pestoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. fe

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his STONE YARD rom the old stand, on Customhouse street, to the

ARTIFICIAL FREAR STONE YARD,

on Poydras street, between Locust and Freret streets, and the office to No. 36 Natchez street.

In extending and consolidating his business with the Frear Artificial Stone Company, he would express his thanks to a generous public, the patrons and friends of a business of thirty-eight years standing in this city, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company. NEWTON RICHARDS.

Referring to the above, the FREAR ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY will furnish their STONE, also, Granite and Marble for all purposes of building, fronts of stores and dwellings, steps, window sills, lintels, tombs, monuments, flagging for banquets, yards, garden walks, etc.

Particular attention of property holders, architects and builders is called to the Artificial Frear Stone, now offered as a beautiful and economical substitute for brick and plastered fronts of buildings, and suitable for cornices, window trimmings, wall copings, front fences, etc.

NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

JAMES CLARK, Secretary.

Depot for the sale of RICHARDS' CAPE LIME. ap13

EDUCATIONAL.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

No. 123 Conti street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.

This establishment, long known to the public as one of the leading institutions of the South, is again open and ready to receive students, either as day scholars or boarders. ap19 2m

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Camp and Common Streets, New Orleans.

The oldest and most efficient and successful Commercial College in the United States. There is a full faculty. Citizens and strangers who wish a business education for themselves or sons, are invited to call. Students can enter in any or all the departments of the College and at any time.

N. B. NOT ONE of all the numerous GRADUATES of this College, for the past THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, is now out of profitable employment so far as known. A word to the WISE is sufficient.

For catalogues, etc., address

de8 1y RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

BANKS AND BANKING.

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.

15 ST. CHARLES STREET,

ST. L. DESTEZ,

SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.

Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc. ap21y

SPECIE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

OF

BRUNO & WARNER,

146 Gravier Street, near St. Charles.

Pay the highest prices for all kinds of American and Foreign GOLD, SILVER, BULLION and PAPER MONEY.

Buy and sell GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and COMMERCIAL NOTES. Draw SIGHT and TIME DRAFTS on New York, and all the principal cities of Europe, in sums to suit. de19 1y

RICHARD C. BOND,

(T. F. FISHER),

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

No. 163 Common Street.

jal1 1y

FOR SALE.

TO THE HEADS OF COLORED FAMILIES.

An opportunity is offered to obtain a Home, on terms so reasonable as to be within the reach of all.

One hundred and fifty lots on Henry Clay avenue, Sixth District of New Orleans, to be sold at $200, payable as follows: $20 cash, balance $5 per month, thirty-six months. The ground is accessable, handsomely situated, well drained and rapidly enhancing in value.

Full description and plan of the property can be seen at my office, 32 Carondelet street.

je7 J. J. ALSTON.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES, in different tracts, of the finest sugar lands in the State. A large portion of these lands is covered with magnificent forests of red cypress, and portions are near the river, Morgan's Texas Railroad, and the line of the Chattanooga and Texas Railroad—contiguous to an inexhaustible market for lumber and wood—and are very valuable. The whole, or an interest, will be disposed of at extremely low rates, as the owner is about leaving the State in consequence of ill health. For full particulars apply to Colonel J. U. Nixon, No. 106 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. my6

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in Wadesboro, two and a half miles from Pontchatoula Station, on New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, having also, direct water communication with New Orleans, in complete order, well fenced, and can be made self sustaining either as a Fruit or Poultry Farm; well supplied with fruit of all kinds, water and wood, and the healthiest locality in the State, containing about twelve acres. Enquire for terms, etc., at No. 120 Camp street, from 10 to 12 A. M. my22 1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, elevated from the ground, in one of the coolest, driest and healthiest houses in the city; also, two or three single rooms, at moderate prices. Apply at No. 112 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia. je3 1w

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelgt streets. my21 3m

SPLENDID DWELLING FOR RENT A RARE CHANCE.—The second and third floors of that splendid brick dwelling house, No. 17 Dauphin street, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, until the first October next, on very reasonable terms, to a good tenant. The furniture is elegant and the location one of the most desirable in the city. There are ten rooms, besides bathroom, wash-room and kitchen, with both hydrant and extra large cisterns. The ground floor is detached from the balance of the house and occupied by a popular dentist. For terms, apply on the premises. jan14

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For families or gentlemen, at 228 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

WANTED.

WANTED.—INFORMATION OF MARY MILLER, who resided with her aunt, Mary Durant, on the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, New Orleans. When last heard from, in 1864, was about leaving for France. Any information concerning her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her brother, BERNARD MILLER, Wood River, Hall county, Nebraska. je7 eod3w*

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any Machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA; BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, or ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CAUTION—Beware of all agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. ap29 3m 1taw

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri. ap29 3m 1taw

LOST.

LOST.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES are warned not to purchase our certificate of salary for the month of August, signed by Mrs. J. B. Prados, to the order of Mr. Hughes and transferred to A. CASSARD. je8 3t

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE of STOCK, No. 155, issued by "La Variete Association," to H. L. Spotts, dated April 1, 1861. The public are cautioned against negotiating therefor, as application has been made for a duplicate of same.

A. ADNET,
Curator of the Succession of H. J. Spotts.
New Orleans, May 25, 1870. my26 je2 9 16 23

LOST OR MISLAID.—A CERTIFICATE of STOCK, No. 26, issued by "La Variete Association," to James H. Donegan, dated November 29, 1855. The public are cautioned against negotiating there'or, as application has been made for a duplicate of same.

A. ADNET,
Curator of the Succession of J. H. Donegan.
New Orleans, May 25, 1870. my26 je2 9 16 23

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY note for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, dated August 10, 1864, subscribed by Michael Rohrbacher, to his own order, and by him indorsed, payable one year after date, and secured by mortgage, according to an act passed before Octave Morel, notary, on the tenth August, 1863. All parties are notified not to negotiate the said note, payment of the same having been stopped, and the finder of said note will confer a favor by leaving it at Frank Vatter's, No. 89 Magazine street. je2 1m

BOOKS---BOOKS.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide, a Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. my13 1y

CONSTABLE'S SALES.

Mrs. Blenkly vs Mr. and Mrs. Lott.—First Justice's Court, Parish of Orleans.—No. 5130.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, to me directed by the Honorable G. W. Sadler, First Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, June 13, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:—

TWO TRUNKS, containing clothing seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash.

A. A. PLATTSMIER, Constable.

je2 7 13

W. Wat Divine vs. A Cazabat.

EIGHTH JUSTICE COURT, SIXTH DISTRICT, parish of Orleans, Nos. 344 and 345.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. H. C. Caulkins, Eighth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled cases, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Eighth Justice Court, situate on Magazine street, between Berlin street and Napoleon avenue, in the Sixth District, city of New Orleans, on SATURDAY, June 25, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon belonging or appertaining, situate in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans (formerly city of Jefferson), parish of Orleans, in this State, in the square bounded by Napoleon avenue, Berlin, Plaquemine and Chestnut streets, and designated by the numbers ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of square No. 42 faubourg East Bouligny. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure as follows:

Lot No. 10 measures 30 feet front on Plaquemine street by 127 feet 6 inches in depth.

Lot No. 11 forms the corner of Berlin and Plaquemine streets, and measures 32 feet front on Berlin street by a depth and front on Plaquemine street of 120 feet.

Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 measure each 31 feet 10 inches front on Berlin street by 120 feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Terms of sale—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

M. FOX, Constable.

my26 je6 25

THE MEETING AT CLAY STATUE

THE MEAT QUESTION DISCUSSED

SAMBOLA, NOEL AND CUTLER SPEECHIFY

FULL AND INTERESTING REPORT

Pursuant to a notice published in the REPUBLICAN and other city papers of yesterday, there was a considerable gathering of people at Clay Statue last night. Mr. Anothony Sambola was on hand, and organized the meeting by delivering quite a speech.

Remarks of Mr. Sambola.

He said that the meeting was not of a political character—called neither by the butchers nor those connected with the Slaughterhouse Company. Neither was it called by any private political party, but in consequence of the fact that for the last four or five days the people of New Orleans have seen their markets devoid of meat, and have been suffering for the want of a supply necessary for their livelihood. This, said the speaker, is the object of the meeting; and I am glad to see so large a gathering. In organizing this meeting I may announce that Mr. William Soria has been selected as the president, and Mr. P. Collins has consented to act as secretary. [Applause.] The meeting has been called without any particular arrangements; in fact, I might call it a spontaneous meeting—an offspring of the moment. No speakers who are present will fail to lend their voices and influence to the cause which has called us together. I am requested, further, to read these resolutions, which have been prepared by the committee:

WHEREAS, An abundant and proper supply of food is at all times the first want of man's existence; and

Whereas, through extraordinary and anomalous circumstances, the bountiful supplies of food bestowed by Providence for our support and sustenance are forcibly and wickedly thrown aside to rot and decay, while a quarter of a million human beings are held in a state of famine, in the midst of plenty;

And whereas, Such action and such a state of things is an oppressive wrong and hateful injustice to the good people of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and particularly burdensome to the citizens of New Orleans, and is also odiously sinful in the sight of Heaven:

Be it resolved, That we the citizens of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, without regard to party, taught by our forefathers to assert and maintain our inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, do solemnly protest against the unparalleled invasions of our sacred rights by whomsoever made, which for three or four days have distressed and disgraced our section of the country.

Be it resolved, That we consider the whole proceedings and controversy between the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company and the butchers of this city as an exhibition of an insolent violation of all recognized principles of law and the encouragement of fraud and corruption.

That the people of Louisiana are helpless and powerless, that their lives and properties are at the mercy of irresponsible speculators, bent only on personal aggrandizement and public spoliation, and that in this, one of the phases of their extreme trials, they look to the Supreme Court of the United States to extend over them the sheltering ægis of its protecting authority to shield them from this infamous outrage and at the same time vindicate its own self-respect.

Be it further resolved, That a committee of twelve citizens, including the president of this meeting, be appointed, who are hereby authorized and empowered, as the representatives of the people, to urge and effect such a compromise of the tyrannous conflict between the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company and the butchers, as to enable the people to obtain a daily, regular, and a sufficient supply of healthy meat at reasonable prices.

Be it further resolved, That as taught by our forefathers, we maintain that, to secure their inherent and inalienable rights, governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that we behold with anger and indignation the willingness and indecent haste with which the chief Executive and judiciary of this State, and the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans, have lent their aid and authority to a few individuals for the oppression and overthrow of a few others, thereby inflicting suffering and affliction upon an entire community, all of which would have been avoided by a wise and honest discharge of their functions.

Be it further resolved, That, should the said committee be unable to obtain redress for these grievances by the combined machinations of the executive, judiciary and police departments, and with other evil-disposed persons or corporations, we hereby proclaim that we shall invoke the last right of a people to whom their public servants have proved false and recreant, and that we ourselves will make use of such means as may be necessary to obtain daily supplies of meat for our families, and to crush the monopolies of the day.

Be it further resolved, That said committee send copies of these resolutions to Governor Warmoth, to the Attorney General of the State, to the Mayor and Administrators of New Orleans, to the Board of Metropolitan Police, to the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, to the Butchers' Benevolent Association, and that the press be requested to publish the same.

After the resolutions had been formally submitted to the audience, a gloomy Celt, with stentorian voice, announced his willingness to second them.

A voice: That settles the question. (Laughter.)

The resolutions were immediately adopted *nem. con.*, after which the audience were enlightened and amused for nearly an hour by the

Remarks of Colonel T. G. Noel.

In the course of his address he announced that he experienced pride and pleasure in addressing such an assemblage.

Some garrulous individual interrupted the speaker with cries of "No, no," which excited considerable merriment. Order being restored, Mr. Noel continued: Well, sir, when I get through you will see whether I am interrupted or not. [Laughter.] I am not a member of the Crescent City Association, but a merchant of this city of twenty-nine years standing, and I have a right to speak, and I can speak fearlessly, notwithstanding some of my best friends have told me to be silent on this occasion [renewed laughter]; that it would render me unpopular. But I say, "My God, has the time come when a man is to be blamed when he stands up for right and justice?" No. I am never ashamed of meeting my fellow citizens when I proclaim to them the truth. The truth never shames an honest man, but it will shame a rascal. Some of you must bring me a glass of water, for I may talk considerable. [Hear, hear.]

Having partaken of a quantity of water, he continued, remarking that it was unnecessary to detain them in giving a twelve months detailed historical sketch of the question at issue, as it had been published in the REPUBLICAN again and again. Referring to the New Orleans *Times*, the speaker said: "Before I get through I will show that Mr. Weed is not a butcher and that he knows nothing of meat. [A laugh]. One year ago that august body called the Legislature passed a bill known as the Crescent City Live Stock bill, and which took effect last June. When that bill was passed I challenged, through the REPUBLICAN, any man to discuss its merits with me, but to no purpose.

Alluding to the fact of the city being under the control of seventeen monopolies, he stigmatised them in very warm language, remarking that he was ready to forfeit his life for the cause of liberty and freedom, for he knew that in the event of his demise, his soul would be consigned to a cooler climate than that destined for the getters up of the bill and their party. [Cheers]. The bill, he maintained, was passed with bribery and corruption, and the proof of the assertion, he asserted, could be adduced, from the testimony of gentlemen who occupied the platform. "In fact," said he, "I stand here ready to prove even by Senators and legislators at any moment the truth of my assertions. If I live in a country which is so down trodden that it can not pass laws without greenbacks, I feel that I must, if I can not put my feet on such measures, at least raise my voice against them. [Hear, hear.] That bill was a child of iniquity conceived in sin. The Algiers Stock Landing was known to not be sufficient for our wants. I take the ground that in this free country honorable competition is the life of trade, and no true man can oppose it. Why is it that Mr. Weed, the author and preserver of that bill, is so anxious to force our butchers under such an outrageous measure? He says in his paper this evening that it they comply with the provisions of the law they can sell their beef for twelve cents per pound and make money. If he takes off these restrictions I can then sell better beef for six cents. [Applause]. His arguments are like those of a little boy, and now that the war is over every colored man can purchase his tenderloin as well as a white man, and as many of us unfortunate beings can not compete with some of them, it is to be regretted that Mr. Weed can not discover some method whereby the whole of the beef could be manufactured into tenderloin steaks. [Roars]. Weed, however, desires the tender pieces, and cares little about our "roughing" it. There is not room enough over the river to accommodate one-half the butchers of the three parishes, and on the supposition that there was, it would take a handsome *posse* of police to keep quiet the wranglings of the different nationalities.

In conclusion, he said: Fair play is a jewel, and I'll stick up for it if I be killed the day after my attempt. An old fellow told me to-day that all who are against us ought to be hung. [Laughter.] Perhaps they ought. Now, my friend, last Sunday we had no meat in the market to give the Sisters their usual donations. This was very melancholy. Why, the universal acclamation at the market was that if even Butler had seized that meat from the rebels he would have given it to the poor. [Cries of "G—d d——n him, he would!"] But, my friends, this miserable Dibble dladled us out of our meat, and the charitably-disposed out of their usual presents.

The speaker then entered into a lengthy statement concerning some transactions of in his opinion a questionable nature, and said to have been committed by Officer Edgeworth at the Cavaroc Slaughterhouse. The observations were hailed with marks of satisfactory concurrence.

He concluded by remarking that it was a somewhat strange state of things when certain individuals under a Republican Government could say to the community, "Go there and do so and so, and if you do it anywhere else we will punish you." My God! concluded the speaker, what is this country coming to in 1870? when men can say to us, "go into the house which I have built, or I will compel you" [A voice—we will never go in.] Maintain Weed & Co., and you will be their slaves for twenty-five years. I have during the last few days heard more than one hundred families saying that if they could leave here they would go into a country where they would have at least their liberty. The course supported in the *Times* is impoverishing this city every day. If such legislation be dosed out to us, we will be in a worse condition than the slaves were before the war. I only wish that I had an opportunity of meeting Mr. Weed or those who maintain his doctrines, just before yourselves, and to discuss their views, leaving you to be the judges.

After some more remarks of no particular moment, the speaker concluded amidst great applause, which was sprinkled with cries for Mr. Ellis and Mr. Cutler. At the final conclusion, an ardent admirer of the speaker convulsively grasped his hands, remarking with much warmth, "By G— old fellow, that was good, really."

Remarks of Mr. R. King Cutler.

I must acknowledge my great surprise at being called on this evening to make any remarks in reference to the great question that seems to agitate the public mind, in regard to the slaughtering of animals for public food; but it seems that some of you are determined to hear my voice. I came here as a listener to the speech of Mr. Noel, and only as a listener. My sympathies are with the suffering people, the public. [Applause.] But I only came here as a listener, having no idea of being called upon to express any sentiment whatever. Yet, inasmuch as you have called upon me repeatedly to give my opinion, I, as an humble citizen of this commonwealth, fear not, and am willing to give you my opinion. [Cheers.] My opinion is simply this, that government is formed for the purpose of protecting every man in the legitimate discharge of the duties which he is called upon to perform, and that no organization nor association can destroy the rights of the sovereign people. When the whole people speak the law must be obeyed. In regard to you butchers, you who have for twenty-five years, in the city of New Orleans, earned your living by the sweat of your brow, must be protected in your legitimate rights and none other. You have, however, been interrupted, firstly, by the Legistature of 1868; secondly, by the Legislature of 1869, and lastly, by the action of the courts. I am not here to flatter nor rebuke the dispensers of law, nor here for the purpose of saying to you that you shall not continue in opposition, because I understand that this day, in the United States Circuit Court, the case has been argued, and will be decided on some future day. [Applause]. I can add nothing to what has been said by my worthy friend and my fellow citizen, Mr. Noel.

After giving a history of the litigation, and explaining the terms of the orders given by Judge Dibble, he continued: I have nothing to say against the decision of the Supreme Court, but it does seem that Judge Bradley has heard, to some extent this very question, and he has, therefore said that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is legitimate, proper, just and legal, and has granted it. It remains to be determined by the Circuit Court of the United States, when it decides this question, whether or not the injunction that has been issued was or was not proper. Judges Bradley and Wood determine this question, and the probability is they will say: "Well done thou poor and faithful servants; the Butchers' Benevolent Society was right. [Laughter]. All Republican or Democratic governments are governed by the voice of the people. If we can not, great God save us from such a state of things, we can say at least. Go on, butchers, go on. I see a multitude here, and the reason I don't know you all is because, perhaps, I can not see you. [Laughter.] If your duty under the law be honest and just, butchers, go on and do your duty; serve the people, because no man can be debarred of his rights either in contract, life, liberty or property. [Applause.] Are seventeen men going to undertake to rule 300,000? Great God, gentlemen, don't you say—. [Cries of "they can't do it"]. Is that Republicanism, or is that Democracy, or is it honest. [Cries of no, never]. Mr. Noel gave you some very conclusive arguments, and very pointed ones at that. For my part I will conclude by saying let us have liberty! liberty! liberty *ad libitum*! [Cheers]. How is it possible that you have not your liberty? Because Weed & Co. has it. I have nothing particular to say about them; all I have to say was said about three years ago, and they have not gotten over it yet. I believe that Mr. Bigney means what is right, but he is on the wrong track—[laughter]—like the man who was hunting the opossum for the coon. Look, now, there are about four or five thousand of you here. I am proud to see such an assemblage, and was really delighted, yesterday, when I read that some forty of you had instituted actions to recover damages for the loss of your meat.

The speaker, at this point, suddenly became silent, but eventually he said: "Oh! I am speaking right on, although I did not come here to say a word."

A voice: "Let me say one word."

Mr. Cutler, to some observation addressed to him, said: "What the h—ll are you talking about?"

Mr. Noel, as the meeting had somewhat enlarged at the close, readdressed it. He was followed by a French speaking gentleman named Fondelle, and by Mr. Sambola and Cutler, after which a vote of thanks was accorded to the presiding officer and speakers, when the proceedings terminated in an orderly manner.

ROUMANIA OR ROUMELIA.

We reproduce the following interesting article from the Louisville *Commercial*. The writer evidently understands the subject:

Owing to the manipulation of the telegraphic news from Europe by ill-informed telegraphic operators, some confusion has arisen as to the locality of the recent outrages upon the Jews.

Rumelia or Roumelia is a province of Turkey proper, embracing the territory of ancient Thrace and including in its boundaries the cities of Constantinople, Adrianople, Gallipoli, Philippopili, and other populous cities. It is the principal seat in Europe of the Mahommedan population of Turkey. The Christians there are a subject race and glad enough to be left in peace themselves. The Turks reserve the privilege of any persecuting that is to be done, but to their credit be it said, they rarely exercise the right in any active form.

The name Rumelia, as also Roumania, is from the Turkish Rum-ili, or Roman land. When the Turks overthrew the Byzantine empire, they assumed, in a spirit of self-laudation, to have conquered Rome, and so called their new provinces from the Roman name. What has been since a short time after the Crimean war known as Roumania, is composed of the territories covered on the maps by the names Moldavia and Wallachia. Those provinces constitute the Danubian principalities, about which the great powers of Europe troubled themselves and the readers of newspapers so much a few years ago.

Under the provisions of the treaty of Paris in 1856, the settlement of their affairs was referred to a conference of the representatives of the great powers, the Porte and Sardinia, which in 1858 agreed upon a new plan of organization. Soon after Alexander Couza was elected hospodar for life by both principalities. This was not in exact accordance with the programme, but by the influence of Napoleon, who wished to develop the national spirit and interpose a barrier to Russian progress toward the Bosphorus, the election was allowed to stand. Couza was assassinated in 1865 or 1866, and by the influence of Bismarck, the Prussian Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, was elected hospodar in his stead. He is the present ruler of the country. Nominally he is the vassal of the Sultan, but the tenure by which the Sultan holds the country is very slight. The principalities are under the protectorate of the great powers, and the principal sign of their dependant condition is found in the fact that no ministers are accredited to the court of the hospodar, and consuls are the only representatives of foreign powers in the country.

The inhabitants pride themselves on their Roman descent, and in deference to this sentiment the united provinces go by the name of Roumania. The population numbers about 4,000,000 souls, of whom only about 150,000 are Jews, and the remainder mostly Christians, of the Greek Church. Very few, if any, Mahomedans are found in the country. The Boyars are the most influential class of the population and represent the political life of the nation. The mass of the people are a debased, servile and cowardly race, and, like all such people, cruel when they have power.

It was among them that the late massacre of the Jews took place, and as we have heretofore remarked, it is to be hoped that the Sultan, exercising his power of sovereignty, will send troops enough to prevent the recurrence of such outbursts of savage malignity, despite the protectorate of the great powers, which has shown itself a thing of nought, so far as any security to the people under it is concerned.

Gold for Cotton.

We copy the following from the *Price Current:*

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Monday night, the chairman of the committee previously appointed to consider the feasibility of selling cotton and other produce for gold, submitted a report in its favor. The report closed with a resolution "That it is eminently advisable, because it would be advantageous, inasmuch as it would add to the material wealth of New Orleans and its interior more than fifty millions in gold per annum. That this policy is practicable, because it requires no new law, either State or national, but its adoption depends solely upon the *ipse dixit* of a few banks, cotton buyers, and cotton factors."

The chairman of the committtee was desirous that the report should be made public, that it might invite discussion, but this was objected to by another member on the score of its incompleteness; and after some discussion it was accepted and laid over for future action by the chamber. A motion was then carried that the committee be increased by the appointment of as many parties, whether members of the chamber or not, as the president saw fit. The difficulties in the way of substituting gold for legal tender notes are so numerous, that the factors generally are opposed to it. In the meantime there is no reason that parties who wish to sell for gold should not do so; they can either sell for gold direct, or they can sell for currency and convert the currency into gold on the spot.

When the railroad between New Orleans and Mobile is completed a visit to the watering places will be one of the pleasantest rides, imaginable. Fancy modern cars, combining elegance and comfort, all the speed that safety will permit, courteous conductors, and reasonable prices. New Orleans then need not suspend business during the summer, but her merchants can go out of town in the evening and return in the morning, after a delicious sleep under their own vines, or in dwellings embowered by fig trees.

All of the steamers leaving this evening, and every evening during the week, will land at Carrollton. Those who can should take the delightful ride and river breeze, visit the *fete*, enjoy the sight of the beautifully illuminated garden, taste of the nectar and ambrosia prepared and served by the goddesses there: and while

"The night shall be filled with music"

and dancing, continue to "taste" as long pocket holds good—they couldn't be emptied for a better purpose, and the money's worth is returned in a material sense, as well as the satisfying reflection that it is given for the highest objects.

We publish this morning the official report of the meeting of the City Council Tuesday evening. An adjourned meeting will be held to-morrow evening, when important business, and a large amount of it, will be transacted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

No Official News of Jewish Massacre

DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY BILL

Strategy to Defeat its Passage

FERRY AND CHANDLER IN PERSONALITIES

Oregon Hopelessly Democratic

SAD ACCIDENT AT A THEATRE

Danseuses Precipitated Down a Door

YACHT CAPSIZED AND LIVES LOST

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

$883,000 Internal Revenue Receipts—No Official Information of the Jewish Massacre—Nominations of Postmasters—Debate on the Currency Bill and Adroit Motion to Adjourn—A Ripple in the Senate—Sharp Debate on a St. Domingo Prisoner—Forged Checks—Bishop Simpson Sailed for Europe—The St. Domingo Treaty—Oregon Hopelessly Democratic.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $883,000.

There are nineteen amendments to the pending currency bill.

The Secretary of State has no official information regarding the reported Jewish massacre.

An illicit distillery has been seized in Alaska.

The following nominations were made to-day: A. Carson, for Postmaster at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and John McLane for Postmaster at Corpus Christi, Texas.

House—Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, made a personal explanation, denying that he was in the pay of Cuba.

A long debate followed on the currency bill. A movement was made to table it, which failed by a vote of 66 to 65. A motion was then made to adjourn.

The Speaker modified the statement, previously made, as to the effect of an adjournment on the bill, and said that should the House now adjourn, the pending question being, "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" the bill would go to the bottom of all the bills on the Speaker's table.

Several members exclaimed, "And that would be the last of it." Eldridge replied, "That is the reason why he moved to adjourn."

Mr. Garfield called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn. The question was taken, and the House adjourned, yeas 79, nays 75.

Senate.—Mr. Ferry presented a petition from Mr. Hatch, who is imprisoned in San Domingo. Mr. Hatch accuses General Babcock of having prolonged his imprisonment in the interest of the San Domingo treaty. Mr. Ferry said that General Babcock was unworthy of his office.

Mr. Sumner said Babcock ought to be cashiered.

Mr. Chandler said that Hatch was a worthless, troublesome scoundrel.

Mr. Terry replied that Hatch was a man of honor and integrity, whose word he would take as soon as Mr. Chandler's.

After some sharp words denunciatory of the Foreign Relations Committee for their sluggishness in regarding the rights of American citizens abroad, the matter was referred to a special committee.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to prevent the enforcement of contracts for servile labor.

The following are the committee on the Hatch affair: Messrs. Nye, Terry, Howard, Williams, Warner, Schurz and Vickers.

The executive session adjourned.

The New York Chemical Bank has $20,000 of Zeit's forged checks, and Frank & Gans $12,000.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed for Europe to-day.

The San Domingo annexation treaty is becoming very important as a political issue, involving serious asperities among the Republicans. The President is fully committed to the treaty, as it is his pet measure.

The resolution offered by Mr. Schurz for a committee to investigate whether undue influences were brought to secure a ratification, was defeated in the executive session by a close vote. The precise vote is not known, but the same result will be reached by the select committee on the Hatch case.

The whole affair has an ugly look, and is the general topic in the House and Senatorial circles to-day.

Dispatches to the Republican Senators Corbitt and Williams are of a character making them concede Oregon as hopelessly Democratic.

CUBA.

Arrival of Steamship Moro Castle—Capture of a Wooden Cannon

HAVANA, June 8.—The Steamship Moro Castle, from New York, has arrived.

Yesterday the Gend'armes captured a wooden cannon near Sante Spirites.

FOREIGN.

Uneasiness in London About Fenianism—Pleasure Yacht Capsized and Twelve Persons Lost—The Wheat and Grass Crops—Nothing Known of the Massacre in Roumania—Distressing Accident at a Theatre—Danseuses Precipitated Through a Trap Door and Fearfully Injured—Mazzini Implicated in Revolutionary Movements—Demonstration in Favor of Papal Infallibility—The World's Chess Congress.

LONDON, June 8.—There is still some uneasiness over Fenianism.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* thinks the Fenian leaders will be forced to some action to sustain their sinking reputation.

A pleasure yacht capsized off Hastings to-day. Twelve persons were lost.

From the various agricultural papers of England are gleaned the following details relative to the growing crops: Wheat looks finely everywhere, and the crop larger than the average which may be