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NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PARIS PAVILION, CORNER OF CANAL and Villere streets—Spalding & Bidwell, proprietors—to rent for Balls and Promenade Concerts. The only cool Ballroom in the city. Beautifully lighted with gas. Splendid Dancing Floor—and fitted up superbly with every convenience requisite to meet the taste and comfort of patrons. Apply at the Academy of Music, from nine A. M. to two P. M., to J. KITTREDGE, Treasurer Academy of Music. je30

THE NEW EL DORADO, 59 ST. Charles street, the most popular and enjoyable Concert Hall in New Orleans; Mr. R. R. Warner, Manager; open every night. Look at this array of talent: Miss Alice Mitchell, comic songs and fancy dances; Mlle. Sarah, slack wire performer; Sandy Dolan, Ethiopian, Dutch and Irish comedian; Tony Benton, Irish character, vocalist and comedian; Master St. George, the accomplished clog dancer; Professor Cooke, characteristic vocalist. Admission twenty-five cents; said ticket good for refreshments. The bar will be always supplied with the finest brands of imported liquors. je25 1m

WANTED.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 1 Cooks, Washers and Ironers, white and colored, wanted at this office, 136 Carondelet. Housekeepers, house servants, laundresses, nurse and waiter girls, railroadmen, wood-choppers, teamsters, ox-drivers, sawmill and plantation hands, blacksmiths, and mechanics of all kinds, wanted. Planters, merchants, mechanics, contractors, and others in want of good workmen, or laborers, white or colored, for city or country, call at the Central Employment Office, 136 Carondelet street, above Poydras. MITCHELL & HENRY, Managers. jy12 1t

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the AMERICAN KITTING 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

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 fullest 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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—AT BAY ST. LOUIS.—A FIRST-class residence, with large grounds attached, situated about two hundred yards east from Martin's Wharf, comprises seven bedrooms, with standing furniture, dinningroom, kitchen, storeroom, wine cellar, large hallway, galleries surrounding the house, well and cistern water, horse lot and stable, wharf and bath house; in fact every convenience for comfort.
For terms apply to H. O. AMES, No. 4 Peters street, opposite Customhouse. jy8 8t

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE corner of St. Charles and North streets, fronting on Lafayette Square, at prices ranging from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 112 St. Charles street. je25 2w

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

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 Carondelet streets. my31 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 288 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner, of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. jy9

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACCOMMODATING terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, je12 Office 50 Royal street.

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. O. Nixon, No. 106 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock A. M., or to Messrs. Davis & Freret, Real Estate Agents, No. 85 St. Charles street, or to Mr. Placide J. Spear, No. 46 Exchange Place. my6

LOST.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED and cautioned not to purchase a certain MORTGAGE NOTE drawn by me, dated Mansura, parish of Avoyelles, April, 1870, payable two years from date, for about two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($2638), with eight per cent interest from date, paraphed "Ne Varietur," by Edouard De Generes, notary public of that parish.
The consideration for which the same was given having failed, I will not pay the said note.
jy12 3t* FRANCOIS BORDE.

AVIS—LE PUBLIC EST PREVENU DE NE PAS acheter un certain billet hypothécaire tiré par moi, daté de Mansura, paroisse Avoyelles, Avril, 1870, payable deux ans de la date, pour environ deux mille six cent trente-huit piastres ($2638), portant huit pour cent d'interet, de la date, paraphé "Ne Varietur," par Edouard De Generes, notaire public de la susdite paroisse. La consideration pour laquelle le dit billet avait été donné n'ayant pas été remplie, je ne paierai pas le dit billet.
jy12 3t* FRANCOIS BORDE.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.
196.....Camp Street.....196
EDWARDS HOUSE.
Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms with excellent board, at very reasonable summer prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 3m.

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 the 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

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

THE WREATH OF GEMS,
A collection of the most popular SONGS, BALLADS and DUETS of the day, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte.
Boards, $2 50; Cloth, $3; Cloth, full gilt, $4.
Sent post paid on receipt of price.
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CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway, New York.
jy6 1t3

[Advertisement.]

THE SLAUGTERHOUSE QUESTION

LETTER FROM COLONEL T. G. NOEL

He Deems it a Duty to Protest

A Raised Curtain—Money no Consideration—The Officers of the Monopoly—Feet, Head and Gore—Want of Facilities—Discovering a "Moral Wrong"—Declaration of Independence and Constitutional Amendments—Let's go to Texas—The Refrigerating Process—Stray Animals and Thieves—Clay, Roselius, Hunt & Co.—Dibble, Bradley and Durell—Free Trade and Sailors' Rights—Bad Logic of the Times—The Gascons are Men and Christians—A Question of Militia Rank—He Quotes Franklin—$300,000—A Question of Interest—Think of It, $20,000 Worth of Meat Destroyed—The Last Epistle.

I deem it not only incumbent on myself as an individual, but a duty which I owe to the public, who are thoroughly cognizant of the position which from the beginning I have maintained in regard to the Slaughterhouse embroglio, to make a final protest against the monopoly, and show my friends and those whose opinions are antaganistic to my own, how I stand, and, with the assistance of Providence, never mean to falter. The reason for such a course on my part is obvious, and I hope cogent, seeing that I have crossed the river under protest of the strongest nature. Just one year ago, I commenced to combat this monopoly, and although thoroughly disgusted with the course of events in connection therewith, I entered into the fray with the best feelings of head and heart. Being a free American, and a merchant of New Orleans of thirty years' standing, none can deprecate my conduct, if I firmly believed I should enjoy the right of disposing of my stock at any point which was the best market.

When the law took effect on the first of June, 1869, the curtain was raised to my astonished eyes, disclosing a peculiar state of affairs. They were these: "Now, you might as well go in with us, because we have secured the executive and all the judges. They are arrayed against you, and notwithstanding the preposterous and outrageously unjust monopoly, it makes little difference to you whether the people pay one dollar extra a day for their provisions, by going over the river. To fight the monopoly would be like butting your head against a brick wall."

Those who know me well will, I flatter myself, concede that I have ever endeavored to be an honest citizen, and hence the sequence of my dislike to yield to anything wrong for the simple reason that money could be more accumulated in enforcing it. I informed my opponents that I would fight it out to the bitter end, and that no pecuniary recompense would cajole me into bartering my principles for sordid gain; that when they succeeded in forcing me across the river, it would be by the so-called strong arm of the law that would move my person, but not my principles.

Let me preface any further remarks with the remark, now that I have under compulsion changed my quarters, that I find the chief officers and their subordinates at the Crescent City Slaughterhouse agreeable and gentlemanly. Even the captain of the ferry steamer does all in his power to accommodate us. However, I have frequently stated to those slaughterhouse officials that if any good finally resulted from the change, I would be the first to accord my verbal and heartfelt appreciation of it, and never speak of any evil unless it existed. I find that on the first instant, a notice was posted up, to the effect that one dollar per head would be demanded of us, for the privilege of killing beef, together with our having to leave the feet and head and gore, such as the law in its clemency allows the monopolists. Now these gentlemen led us to understand a few months ago, that if their charges were deemed exorbitant, they would endeavor to meet our ideas; yet, so soon as they get us there, they try to extort everything that the law allows them.

The facilities given us are wretched in the extreme. Were they ample we would offer no murmur of complaint, but the simple truth is that the slaughterhouse is not large enough by one-half to accommodate the three parishes. There is absolutely not a place to put our horses in—not an apartment for our working men—not a location for our implements, unless we leave them at the mercy of the prowling thief or pay a caretaker, while to this is added the deplorable fact that the present sale pens are badly constructed and unsuitable.

It is therefore palpable that there does exist somewhere a great moral wrong, and to discover this moral wrong is my object and aim, for I am convinced of a great infringement on the rights of citizens, both as regards the law under which they suffer and the civil rights which it is supposed they enjoy. We maintain what is now termed law in the case under discussion is diametrically opposed to the principles and the policy of the Declaration of Independence, as well as contrary to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution. No one can impartially conclude, after visiting the Crescent City Slaughterhouse, that those men who ply their vocation there do so under protest.

Having now openly asserted, fearless of contradictory proof, that such wrong has an existence, let me endeavor to sift out the cause. The Governor has told us he was opposed to it, yet he signed its enforcement. The seventeen monopolists, and the limbs of the law, and all those human mosquitoes who have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in it, seem to think that although we are trampled upon in an illegal manner, they have withal a legal right to make money in an illegal manner. What care they whether their conduct is detrimental to the best interests of the city, so long as their exchequer is kept replenished out of the pockets of the sons of toil! That act which has passed and just going to take effect, if persisted in, will be of greater detriment to the future commercial prosperity of New Orleans than the railroads from West and North going into Texas; yea, even if they were to come to the mouth of the Red river or to the city of New Orleans, thus taking our stock and commerce on to the North. Why, even our people say that they only wish they could leave the city advantageously, because it is becoming so oppressive to the poor.

Now, as regards the refrigerating process by which it has been asserted meat can be brought from Texas in a fresh condition. On this point I will offer no definite opinion, as I have not been called on so to do. This much, however, I will offer—and I think I have on other occasions delivered a somewhat similar opinion, namely, that I care little how much or how little Texas meat is imported under such circumstances, or how cheap it can be disposed of, provided the company do not demand of the next Legislature a charter, which will give them any exclusive privileges which may infringe on the lawful rights of labor. Any enterprise which is calculated to cheapen the transportation of Southern products to our market, whereby remunerative profit is returned to the producer with corresponding cheapness to the consumers, I hold to be comendable and praiseworthy, and it shall always receive my support, but it must be conducted in the spirit of equal rights under the American constitution.

Any person versed in the peculiar workings of the police force can not but be aware that there are five officers employed to watch a stray animal and empound him, thus filching a dollar or two out of the poor man's pocket, while not one of those knights of the club are engaged in taking cognizance of the thief. It must be admitted there are on an average fifty thieves, whose whereabouts are known, to every one stray horse, while there are fifty stray horses empounded to every noted thief who escapes the penitentiary.

I do not presume to censure those at whose door I find not marks of guilt, but am only desirous of pointing out the guilt where I discover it. Now my distinguished friends, Roselius, William and Randell Hunt (whose hearts in days gone by beat in unison to mine), when such men as Henry Clay lived, and such sentences as he uttered were appreciated by—as all must admit the truth of his celebrated expression, that "he preferred to be right rather than to be President of the United States." As they have been accessory to the proceedings which have compelled us to ply in other ports our vocation, I call on them to show above their own signatures whether this act, which I and others stigmatize as unconstitutional and harrassing, is so or not. When that wish of mine is complied with, I will meet them on equal grounds, fearless of the issue which public opinion will take.

As to the antecedents of Judge Dibble on the question at issue, I intend to say but little. A few days ago I had the felicity of hearing that gentleman remark, from his judicial seat, that whether the injunction was or was not right, he would maintain it, or words to that effect. The manner in which he spoke of Judge Bradley on the occasion at once convinced me that, to use a vulgarism, hope for an amicable arrangement was about "played out" under his administration. I then proceeded to Judge Durell's court, where a case was being proceeded with under the civil rights bill; but what must have been my astonishment to find that, in a few moments after the case was called, the presiding Judge, during the argument of Judge Cotton for the defense, interrupted him by asking him where was the law creating the Slaughterhouse monopoly? The advocate replied he had not the act with him. He then asked the court if he had not read the act. A negative reply was given. Similar questions and replies transpired in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and also to Judge Bradley's decision. I retired from the court in a frame of mind something bordering on disgust.

With regard to the slaughterhouses as they at present stand, and the proof of the "Crescent City" being not of sufficient capacity, I, as a business man—as a salesman—would much prefer to give that slaughterhouse monopoly all that they can make out of us during the next three months, if they will take that and be satisfied, permitting us to slaughter at our own side of the river, and be amenable to the same restrictions, thus honorably competing with them on Free Trade and Sailor's Rights principles.

It seems to be a prevailing idea, and one strongly advanced and maintained by the *Times* newspaper, that they are going to furnish beef much cheaper by having the slaughtering done at the "Crescent City;" but how, I ask, can it be possible that men can sell cheaper when the tariff is double the amount that the same parties were previously paying?

Another idea, and one advanced for the last twelve months, is to the effect that there has heretofore been a monopoly with the butchers in order to prevent people of certain nationalities engaging in the business, and selling at what price they please. This, I most emphatically deny.

Mr. Weed, the proprietor of the *Times*, has exhausted all the denunciatory adjectives in the English vocabulary in his attacks upon the Gascon race of butchers. As a Christian, I am not more partial to them than to any other people of any country or clime under the canopy of heaven. Although they are cast under a cloud, and placed as targets for the irony of the *Times*, they are yet our fellow-citizens; and co-equals—mentally, morally and physically not unequal to their traducers. This humble meed of praise I offer them in no spirit of servile sycophancy, that I have found them as honest and as upright in the principles of trade as any of their would-be betters. If they are American citizens, why then curtail their civil privileges? They are men and Christians, why then stigmatize them as inferiors? They are, generally speaking, as honest as business men of other nations. Why then attempt to infringe on their commercial rights? The same journal that dubbed me as being a brigadier-general of the Gascons may, in twelve or fifteen months, style me brigadier-general of colored people, provided their rights be assailed. In one word, I love to advocate the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, "ALL MEN ARE EQUAL," so far as they come under the law. My doctrine is to punish the guilty and reward the innocent, who are pure and humble, for we are promised they will be the exalted in the kingdom of Heaven.

I, as a man, have no political aspirations, except to advocate the broad principles of liberty and truth between all mankind. I support no man for office unless he be honest. Whatever may have been his former proclivities, the time now is at hand when we must know no man's official claims from the fact of his being a Republican or a Democrat; but, in the language of Dr. Franklin, let us ascertain "Is he honest? Is he competent?" for the truth is palpable, that both Democrats and Republicans culpably erred in the last Legislature, and that bribery was practiced and openly permitted, few having the manly courage to denounce it. I then said, that rather than submit to that gigantic monopoly, the Slaughterhouse act, we of the three parishes had better pay the seventeen monopolists three hundred thousand dollars to destroy it than suffer its existence for twenty-five years.

Complaints innumerable have been occurring, from time to time, to the effect that certain State officers have been empowered with too much authority; that they refuse to remove from offices appointees whose infamous conduct is palpable; that some prefer pecuniary presents to the establishment of law and order in their respective States; and hence, that did they but fee a certain amount, be it never so large for an avaricious disposition, and abdicate that their abdication would be agreeable to every one except to their immediate friends.

From all I know of the workings of this monopoly there is no one particularly in favor of it except those who have a moneyed interest at stake. There are three parties who seem to be thus directly interested, namely, the stockholders, bull-drivers and the inspector, my friend, Thomas McNight. The first party are interested because they have a large moneyed interest in it, some of which was given them to advocate it; the second party because they receive fifty cents a head for driving the beasts, whereas at Cavaroc the conveniences are such that that occupation is not required; the third party because he honestly confesses he finds it remunerative to him—a fact in keeping with seemingly disinterested persons holding more exalted positions and who advocate it on similar grounds.

If Judge Dibble, who issued the damnable order which consigned to the river the carcasses of seven hundred animals, had been present when the markets were found to be denuded of meat, when the orphans were deprived of their Sunday's veal, and the public deprived of their accustomed supply, if he had been present and heard the denunciations of all upright persons against his horrible conduct, he would, were he Satan himself, have been moved to compassion. But he left the city, leaving in other hands no power to rescind the order. Think of it! $20,000 worth of meat destroyed and refused by "the powers that be" to be given as presents to the Sisters of Charity, or to the thousands of starving poor with which the city abounds. In the day of retribution I believe that this one act of his life will scarcely be looked over, even by a merciful judge of man's transgressions, and I am confident until that eventful day it may be forgiven, but it will never be forgotten by the people of New Orleans.

In conclusion, I would add that this is probably the last time in which I intend to appear in print in regard to this question, pregnant as it is with so many heart-burnings and unkind feelings to the parties concerned. The position I assumed from the beginning, was assumed solely for my city's good, having in view the advocation of some measure that would redound to the credit of my city and State; to deal out equal justice to my friends of all creeds and nationalities, leaving the final decision of the cause to a Providence who will bring me and others more directly interested, to an account. I have the pleasurable satisfaction of having acted without fee or reward, and it will be a consolatory reflection, when death shall shuffle off this mortal coil, to know that I am about entering a land where no such rascality as I have treated on so much at length, is being perpetrated. This, as I said before, is probably my last epistle, and I sincerely trust its contents may have a beneficial influence in converting to a sense of honesty or shame, those who take a pleasure, if not a pride, in grinding the poor man in the dust, heedless alike of the curses of mankind and their Creator.

T. G. NOEL.

COST OF LABOR.

We have been favored by the author, Edward Young, Esq., in charge of the National Bureau of Statistics, with a pamphlet of some seventy-five pages, entitled "Cost of Labor and Subsistence in the United States." The work, which consists of a series of tables prepared, evidently, with much labor, and showing the comparative and average weekly wages paid in the several States and sections in the years 1867 and 1869, for factory labor, for ordinary mechanical and agricultural labor, and the cost of provisions, groceries, dry goods and house rent. To these are added tables showing the comparative cost of building materials and labor in the years 1861 and 1869. As the work was prepared for the use of the special commissioner of the revenue, its correctness may be taken for granted.

Although these tables extend only over a limited space of time, they are sufficient to show a gradual and progressive increase in the rates of wages, and consequently a corresponding improved condition of the mechanical classes. The inference will be, of course, that all the benefits arising to society at large from the development of the sciences and improvements in the mechanic arts are shared in full proportion by what it has been the fashion to style the lower classes meaning those who support themselves by daily labor. A not very deep study of these and similar tables will at once, we think, show the error of those who hold to the opinion that the general rise of wages is of no practical importance to the daily laborer; because, when his wages rise, the means of living rise proportionally, leaving him in the same position as when wages were lower. It requires but little acquaintance with political economy to see that the advance of wages is a positive benefit to the man who works for daily or weekly hire, even although the price of all the necessaries, conveniences and luxuries of life rise also. For, supposing that the laborer, by proper thrift, is able to save five per cent of his wages, if the wages are doubled, the five per cent saved produces twice the amount of money in a given time; in other words, the working man can save one hundred dollars where he saved fifty before.

Besides, although higher wages than formerly be paid to produce many articles, the articles themselves are furnished at a much lower cost to the consumer. We may take the book printing business as an example. Forty years ago, when one of Scott's novels sold for a dollar and a half in New York, the price of composition (type-setting) was twenty-five cents per thousand ems. Now the compositors obtain fifty cents per thousand ems, and the book is sold for twenty-five cents. In planing mills and sash factories the wages of the workmen are increased full seventy-five per cent more than in former years, yet the prices of manufactured building materials are so reduced that it is in the power of any journeyman mechanic or day laborer, by a few years' economy, to obtain a homestead for himself and family.

On the whole, it looks as if the much-talked-of competition between labor and capital, so fraught with ruin to the former, is a mere chimera. At any rate, so far, wherever capital is employed to a large extent, the remuneration of labor has surely and steadily risen.

In the older settled parts of the United States, what was, less than half a century ago, considered as a large fortune is now, in numerous cases, not more than one year's income; and in many parts of the country men are found who possess fortunes equal to, and in some cases surpassing, the average incomes of the nobility and gentry of Europe. But these fortunes, although resulting from the successful application of capital, are not accumulated by the depression of labor. On the contrary, wherever such fortunes exists, the condition of labor seems to have improved, and its condition is such that every working man, by practising the virtues of industry, sobriety and thrift, may accumulate a comfortable provision for the decline of life. The "rainy day" may be anticipated and provided for; but need never be feared.

The New Orleans Republican.

NEW DRESS.—The REPUBLICAN appears in an entirely new dress, and in a typographical point of view, is one of the neatest papers in the country. That it is a prosperous journal is evidenced by the scores of columns of official advertisements.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN comes to us with a new and improved dress and a cheerful word as to its business success. It is now as handsome as any of its contemporaries, and we only repeat a common business remark when we say that it is quite as able and much more earnest, manly and reliable than its more pretentious neighbors.—*Louisiana State Register.*

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN has donned a new dress, and looks as neat as a pin. It is the best daily in New Orleans or throughout the South, and should be read by every Republican. It would also do the "true Southernor" considerable good if he would carefully peruse its colums.—*Attakapas Register.*

We take great pleasure in calling public attention to the correspondence published in this day's issue, by which it will be seen that the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, has settled with its wonted promptitude and reliability, a claim of Mrs Regina Morse, on a policy of $5000 on the life of her husband, Major Horace F. Morse, lately deceased. By special reference to that publication it will be seen that the "Phœnix," one of the oldest and staunchest companies in the country, is the only organization of a similar character that does not deduct its outstanding notes from the face amount of the policy, and this consideration is wise and liberal enough alone to invite public patronage and secure the confidence of policy-holders. The office of the company is corner of St. Charles and Canal streets and is most ably and faithfully represented by George S. Darling, Esq., general agent.

A careful Pennsylvanian waited till his wife went to the barn for hen's eggs and then tried his new gun with a load of buckshot at the side of the barn as a target. The doctor picked the shot out of her, and the husband will have to wait the slow process of divorce before he can marry the woman of his choice.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court—The St. James Chapel Case.

This case, which has occupied the attention of Judge Dibble at various times, was set for trial again yesterday.

There was the usual large attendance of the colored members of the church as witnesses and spectators. The matter shows no evidence of coming to a close at present.

Eighth District Court.

Henry Bidwell vs. Charles Cavaroc and Bank of New Orleans.—In this case petitioner avers that he is in possession, as owner, of a certain lot of ground, situated in the square bounded by St. Charles, Girod, Carondelet and Lafayette streets, measuring thirty-one feet —— inches on St. Charles street, by a depth of one hundred and seventy feet six inches, between parallel lines. Petitioner shows that he purchased the property from James A. Sylvester, on the third of October, 1869.

He alleges that he has been disturbed in his possession by the Bank of New Orleans, which lays claim to the property and attempts to take possession of it by virtue of a pretended sale made to said bank, for the sum of $16,000, by Charles Cavaroc, who represents himself as acting in the capacity of administrator of the succession of Christoval Toledano, and who had the property inventoried and sold as the property of said succession. Petitioner now annexes an abstract of the claim of title of the property from the year 1804 to the year 1859, when Mrs. Mathilde B. Delery became the purchaser thereof, and now alleges that Christoval Toledano never had legal nor actual possession of the property, nor has he ever been the real and actual owner thereof.

Petitioner alleges that the said Charles Cavaroc is proceeding to wind up the succession of Christoval Toledano, and that this property, which belongs to petitioner, and is in his possession, figures upon the tableaux of said succession as property belonging thereto, and that the same is about being homologated and the funds about being distributed among the creditors. Petitioner says that the Bank of New Orleans is about to proceed to take possession of the property as having purchased it from the succession.

He avers that the said acts of Cavaroc and the bank are illegal, and have damaged him in the sum of $5000, and that he is entitled by law to an injunction. He asks that the defendants be enjoined not to interfere with him in the possession of his property, and especially from taking further legal proceedings relative to property in the succession of Christoval Toledano, until the further order of this court. He also asks that defendants be condemned to pay him $5000 damages and $500 attorney's fees, and costs of court. Judge Dibble issued the injunction, fixing the bond at $1000.

The Havana Lottery Cases.

In these cases Charles T. Howard, as agent of the Louisiana State Lottery, asks that certain persons be enjoined from selling Havana Lottery tickets in contravention of the exclusive right of the Louisiana State Lottery Company to sell lottery tickets in this State. George L. Bright, Esq., made an argument in opposition to the claims of the company.

United States Commissioner's Court—The Havana Lottery Dealers.

Yesterday J. T. D. Lefevre and A. Richoux were arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Grant, on charges preferred by the officers of the United States internal revenue service, setting forth the allegation that the accused had sold Havana lottery tickets in this city without paying the special tax prescribed by law. Thursday morning is fixed for the examination of the cases. Meanwhile, the parties were placed under appearance bonds of $500 each. The United States District Attorney appeared for the government.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.

Their First Day in New York.

We published in the Associated Press dispatches Saturday morning a report of the arrival of the visiting firemen at New York, and their reception there Thursday. The report seems to have been copied from the *World* of Friday, though no credit was given.

The New York *Standard* of Friday reports the reception of the firemen, and says:

This evening the volunteers received a challenge from the Hoboken Base Ball Club to race them on any day they please to appoint. The volunteers do not seem willing to accept the challenge upon the terms suggested by the Hoboken men. The card which we publish in another column shows that the volunteers have appointed a committee to act in reference to all challenges which may be offered, and requesting all parties desirous of communicating with them to call at the Astor House at 3 P. M., on the eighth, ninth and tenth instants.

They propose remaining in New York a week, after which they will visit Boston. During their stay here they will have a foot race with their engine, and we may expect that several base ball and running matches will be played between the New Orleans firemen and our own clubs.

We wish our Southern friends a pleasant time during their tour, and that they may enjoy themselves particularly well in New York city.

This is the card referred to:

ASTOR HOUSE, July 7.

The undersigned are a committee appointed by Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6 and Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3, of New Orleans, with power to act in regard to all challenges which may be offered. Parties wishing to confer with us will please call at the Astor House at three P. M., on the eighth, ninth, or tenth instant.

(Signed.)

ROBERT E. DIAMOND,
Captain Mechanics' No. 6.
WILLIAM SWAN,
Captain Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3.
THOMAS CARROLL,
President of Joint Committee.

The Bay St. Louis *Gazette* furnishes little bits of interesting information:

The train makes daily trips between the bridge over the Bay of St. Louis and Pass Christian.

There are some tasteful toilets displayed by the ladies in their evening drives along the beach.

All nationalities are represented among the inhabitants of Bay St. Louis, except the Chinese.

All the houses in Bay St. Louis are full, except the hotels and boarding-houses, which can accommodate a few more.

Bay St. Louis will have street cars next year.

We are taking down the time of all the fast teams on our shell-road, and will publish a list soon. At present the double team of Mr. A. M. Fortier is ahead, even of the fast sorrel of Col. Both passed our office the other evening at a spanking gait, about the same time, but the team soon shot past the sorrel like a flash of greased lightning.

The Cincinnati census-taker found a woman thirty-three years of age who was married when thirteen years old, and who had given birth to fifteen children, nine of whom are still living.

Kid gloves of good quality are now sold in Paris at thirty cents, and in New York at fifty cents, and they are going lower yet.

Six vessels are now at New York quarantine with yellow fever on board. Consul Riddle has the yellow fever at Havana.

The "Mystery of Edwin Drood" has a rival in the mystery of the new telegraph poles along Poydras street.

A magnificent moonshine last evening, and half the town enjoyed it on the streets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

MASSACRE OF MINERS CONFIRMED

Cause of Admiral Dahlgren's Death

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

TROUBLE AMONG CONVICT HANDS

Meeting of St. Louis Germans

STANDING BY THE FATHERLAND

The Present European Situation

INTERESTING DETAILS FROM FRANCE

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Internal Revenue Receipts—An Actor Found Dead—Massacre of Miners Confirmed—Conference Report on Funding Bill Rejected—Cause for its Rejection—Dahlgren Died of Heart Disease—Army Appropriation Bill—Conference Report Adopted—Appropriations for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—*House*—The conference committee's report on the army appropriation bill was adopted. The bill gives $29,000,000.

The conference committee's report on the funding bill was rejected.

The opposition was mainly from the West and South, on the ground that compelling new banks to use new bonds is unjust.

Speaker Blaine announced Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth and Paine as the committee on the Georgia bill.

Senate—The Senate appropriated $100,000 for public buildings at Little Rock, $300,000 at St. Louis, $150,000 at Leavenworth, Kansas, and $100,000 at Trenton, New Jersey.

Internal revenue receipts to-day nearly $500,000.

Claud Hamilton, the actor, was found dead on the President's grounds, with a wound in the neck.

The massacre of miners in Wyoming Territory, has been confirmed.

There were no Southern nominations announced to-day. The rejection of the conference committee's report on the funding bill, it is thought, has killed the bill. Speaker Blaine has appointed the same committee for the new conference.

Admiral Dahlgreen died of heart disease.

NEW YORK.

Riot in the Eighth Ward—Nobody Killed—Governments Strong—Southerns Dull.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A serious riot occurred to-day between the whites and blacks in the eighth ward. The police, for a time, were beaten off, but finally arrested the ringleaders. None killed.

Evening.—Money closed at 5@6. Sterling 9⅞@10. Gold 112⅜. Governments closed stronger; old Tennessees 68½; others dull.

Money closed in good demand and firm at 5@6. Prime discounts 6@7. Exchange quiet and firm. The gold market was excited throughout the day, with wide and frequent fluctuations. Private cable telegrams reported a panic on the Berlin bourse, with a sympathetic decline in securities at Frankfort. The result was a rise to 114¼, with an enormous declining on the announcement that Prince Leopold had withdrawn as a candidate for the Spanish throne. The price tumbled to 113, when the downward course of the market was arrested by an announcement that the funding bill had been defeated in the House. Under this news the market quivered for a time between 113¼@113½, but soon it was reported that the difficulties between France and Prussia had been amicably adjusted. Here followed a scene of the wildest excitement; the operators in the room could not sell gold enough, neither could they sell fast enough. The market plunged downward, under heavy sales, and did not stop until 112 was reached. The balance of the afternoon was unsettled, and closed strong at 112⅝, under advices from Washington relative to the funding bill. Governments opened with increased firmness, but afterward declined, during the afternoon was strong and decidedly higher, closing strong at an advance. Bonds of 1881 114½; five-twenties of 1862 110@110⅜; of 1864 110½; of 1865 110½; new 109⅜; of 1867 109⅝; of 1868 109⅝; ten-forties 108.

In Southern securities a further progress was made in Tennessee. Old bonds advanced to 68½, new 68¼. The market otherwise was weak in North Carolinas, and dull in other State bonds.

During the afternoon firm in Tennessees, dull in others. Tennessees 68@68¼, new 67@67¾; Virginias 67, new 68; Louisianas 71, new 70; Levee sixes 72; Alabama eights 100; Georgia sixes 85, sevens 92@92½; North Carolinas 50, new 34; South Carolinas 87, new 78@78½.

Six vessels are now at quarantine with yellow fever aboard.

OUR FIREMEN.

Their Visit to Long Branch—Pleasures of the Occasion—Visiting Institutions To-day—Return.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The visiting firemen from New Orleans had their excursion to Long Branch yesterday. They started from the Astor House at 3:45 P. M. and marched on board the Plymoth Rock, at the foot of Warren street, North river, where they were received by Colonel Fisk, who welcomed them most cordially.

The firemen numbered about eighty, and were accompanied by the following committee, members of the Mutual Base Ball Club: Ex-Coroner John Wildey, Messrs. Daniel Williams, Charles Hunt, C. Harris, James Brown, Henry Lathem and James McCaffrey. They were also accompanied by Mr. Bates, general agent of the Erie railroad at New Orleans, and Mr. Cataline, another agent of the Erie road.

Colonel Fisk did not accompany the firemen. They had a pleasant trip. About three-fourths of them got out at Sandy Hook, and enjoyed themselves in swimming and other diversions. The remainder went to Long Branch, where they tarried about an hour. Arrived at Sandy Hook, they and their companions re-embarked, and got back to the city about 9 P. M.

On the return trip they partook of a sumptuous collation furnished by Colonel Fisk. They were all highly delighted with the trip.

At eleven o'clock A. M., to-day, they visit the Governor's room, City Hall. This evening, by invitation of the proprietors, they will visit the Theatre Comique, and to-morrow, at ten o'clock A. M., they embark on board a boat to visit the institutions on Randall's Island, by an invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The New Orleans firemen return to-morrow. The proposed contest with the Jersey City firemen is off.

CUBA.

Meeting of Slaveholders at Havana—Plan for Abolition of Slavery—Election for Deputies to the Cortes—Camaguey Cubans Abandon the Rebellion and Work their Plantations.

HAVANA, July 12.—A meeting of slave-owners, at which Captain General DeRodas presided, was held here to-day.

A committee of twenty-five was appointed to report as early as possible a plan for abolition, the members of the committee to initiate the plan by acting upon it immediately after its approval by the Cortes.

The meeting was very harmonious, and the issue of the abolition of slavery accepted with cheerfulness, as in accordance with the spirit of the century.

Captain General DeRodas has ordered an election for deputies to the Cortes.

The Cubans of Camaguay have abandoned the rebellion, and are working their plantations.

Consul Riddle is quite ill with yellow fever.

Markets unsettled in consequence of unsettled state of European affairs.

FOREIGN.

**Loss of Steamer Ecuador—Small-pox at Valparaiso—The "Plebi