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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, BIDWELL & McDONOUGH, Managers and Proprietors.

Monday Evening, September 19, 1870.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

Inauguration of the Regular Season with the
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LAST NIGHTS OF
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FAIR AT THE TURNERS' HALL
—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE—
WOUNDED EUROPEAN SOLDIERS,
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1870.
Grand Gala Day.
FAIR COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Grand Promenade and Parlor Concert, by Frank Gunther's Celebrated Brass Band.
The Celebrated Young Artistes, Miss Selma Franko and Jeannette Franko, have kindly volunteered for this occasion.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST:
1.—Radetz's March.........Strauss.
2.—The Sabbath Day.........Krutzer.
3.—Variations, from an Opera of.........D. Krug. By Miss Selma Franko.
4.—Blower Gallop.........Balfe.
PART SECOND:
5.—Souvenirs de Crispin, by Mr. Frank Gunther, dedicated to Jacob Muller, Esq.
6.—Serenade.........Schubert.
7.—Gallop di Bravoura, (for four hands).Schulhoff. By Misses Selma and Jeannette Franko.
8.—Columbus Waltz.........Mr. Titte.
PART THIRD:
9.—Andrea Hofer's March.........Hertel.
10.—O Sanctissima! (by request).........Mozart.
11.—Fantaisie Rigolette.........Jaell. By Miss Jeannette Franko.
12.—"Die Wacht am Rhein,".........Grand March.
se13 1t

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN AND FRENCH WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A Grand Dress Ball and Promenade Concert

Will be given at DENECHAUD'S PAVILION, Lake End Pontchartrain Railroad,

On Saturday, October 1, 1870.

For the benefit of the French and German wounded Soldiers. (The proceeds to be equally divided between the French and German Consuls in this city.)

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

MANAGERS:
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INVITATION COMMITTEE:
Thomas Taquino, J. A. Blaffer, J. Levi, William Todt, J. Tujaque.

Tickets can be had at all the Music and Book Stores, and of the above Managers.
All those wishing Ladies' Invitations are requested to apply to the gentlemen composing the Invitation Committee.
Arrangements have been made with the company to have the cars running all night.
In case the weather should be unfavorable, the Ball will be held at Mr. Denechaud's Washington Hotel. se17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.........FOR SALE.

Upon the most liberal conditions, or for rent on a long lease, the following choice property:

1. A SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of St. James, fifty-four miles above the city of New Orleans, at the Vacherie road or landing, and measuring eighteen arpents and twenty-three toises front on the right bank of the Mississippi river, by eighty arpents in depth, between parallel lines, bounded on the upper side by the property of widow Locoul, and on the lower side by the Vacherie road. This property, one of the best in Louisiana, made nine hundred hogsheads of sugar in 1861 (see Bouchereau's crop statement), is now in a high state of cultivation and above overflow, having immediately in its rear the Vacherie Ridge. Cane Seed to plant one hundred and fifty arpents next year, one hundred arpents first year rattoons, seventy arpents two years' rattoons, and seventy arpents three years' rattoons, with Mules, Cattle, Carts, Plows, etc., and two thousand six hundred barrels of Corn.

2. AN IMMENSE CYPRESS SWAMP, with one of the best Steam Saw Mills, with Railroad Cars, etc., which could furnish Cross Ties by millions to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, that will run nearly through this track of land.

3. SEVERAL SECTIONS of the very best Land for Sugar Corn, or Tobacco at the Vacherie settlement.

4. That most Splendid RESIDENCE known as the "Home Place," in front of College Point, containing nearly one hundred superficial arpents, with one of the largest and nicest two-story Dwellings, with all modern improvements, and large ground covered with Pecan trees. The Chattanooga Railroad will have a station at its lower limit.

For terms and particulars, apply to
A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
se17 Sulm Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.
The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.
For further particulars apply to
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.
jy2

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUABLE property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. jy16 tf

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.—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, in the parish of Iberville. It is about nine miles from the Mississippi river, and that section of country has never been overflowed. The Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid process of construction in the immediate vicinity, runs between two and three miles in front of this land, while the Opelousas Railroad passes its rear some six miles distant. It is undoubtedly the most valuable tract of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, and as to soil, timber and locality it is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 24 Commercial Place.
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BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—PARTIES DESIRING to do so, may secure pleasant rooms and satisfactory board for the approaching season or for a short period, in that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. Apply on the premises. au9 2m

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.

OUR HOME INDUSTRY.

An Old Foundry Reconstructed.

We had an opportunity, a few days ago, to "interview" the large and splendid foundry at the corner of Magnolia and Erato streets, near the Jackson railroad depot, known, until recently, as F. Lurges foundry, but which, since the death of that gentleman, has passed into the hands of George Cronan, Esq., by whom the business will in future be conducted.

Cronan's foundry is no affair of yesterday, for it was established more than a generation ago, and, as it now exists, is the result of the practical knowledge and experience of several successions of able mechanics.

It originated, if we recollect rightly, in the establishment of Homes & Bennet, who commenced business somewhere about the year 1840, and continued many years; the business of the firm, and their means of operating, constantly increasing. Luther Homes, Esq., the much respected secretary of the Mechanics' Agricultural Fair Association, was the senior of the firm.

The establishment of Homes & Bennet was the first in New Orleans that ever turned attention to "House work," that is, the manufacture of cast iron railings for galleries, etc., and in this branch of their art they acquired a wide-spread and well deserved reputation for excellent and tasteful work, and that reputation has not decreased under the management of their successors.

After the dissolution of the firm of Homes & Bennet, the latter gentleman associated himself with Mr. F. Lurges, and subsequently Mr. Lurges bought out his partner, and continued the business up to the period of his decease, which occurred but a short time ago, when, as before stated, Mr. George Cronan became the purchaser of the foundry.

The foundry fronts on Magnolia street, but extends one square to Clara street in the rear. It is a very large but rather eccentric looking building, particularly when viewed from the interior yard. The eccentric appearance is accounted for by the fact that additions have been made to the establishment from time to time as the increase of the business required, and that these additions were made with the sole view of facility in working iron, and without the least reference to architectural consistency. In addition to the main building there are several auxiliary edifices in the extensive yard,

Entering the premises through a large gate, on the right is the counting house and select store room, while on the left, a little further beyond, is the entrance to the moulding and casting department. At the time of our visit, it happened to be "casting day," which gave a much better opportunity to become acquainted with foundry operations than any other time would have done.

Entering the immense casting room, enveloped in a semi-darkness, somewhat relieved by the lurid light that emanated from the hissing hot molton metal, as it was conveyed from the roaring furnace to the various molds. We beheld a number of figures flitting to and fro, engaged in what, to our confused senses, appeared to be a species of *diablerie*. Some ran along in couples, carrying between them awful looking vessels, brimming with bubbling molton iron that emitted a hissing noise, suggestive of eagerness to begin the work of tormenting the condemned. All along the spacious floor were curious shaped resemblances, many of which a little imagination might conjure into various sized coffins, suppressed and kept in place by heavy weights piled over them. Among them hurried the figures, each two carrying between them the horrible hissing pot, and pouring its contents into the coffin-suggestive boxes on the floor, which responded by bursting out into gassy flame at top and sides, hissing in emulation. Then looking around we dimly espied gigantic cranes, stretching their powerful arms, and reaching all over the immense department, ready to do their share of the work, carrying around what was too ponderous to be conveyed by unassisted bone and muscle. Ever and anon these cranes swung around with immense vessels, filled with melted iron, fast in their clutches, while attendant appearances turned cranks and rattled chains, as others guided the vessels and poured their contents into destined moulds.

Sometimes a large pot was placed beneath the spout of the agonizing furnace, and the bubbling liquid iron suffered to pour into it, while some, standing by, added scraps of cold iron to "make the mixture slab and good"—that is, to bring the melted mass to a proper temperament for pouring.

The whole wierd scene appeared to a stranger suggestive of Macbeth, or Der Freischutz. But no demonology or witchcraft was there; the flitting figures, carrying and pulling, and dealing with melted iron as if it were something to play with, were the workmen intently engaged in a business that admits not of dallying or delay, every one thoroughly wide awake, as men are compelled to be whose occupation it is to handle large quantities of metal in a state of intense fusion.

However dramatic the scene may appear in the eye of an unaccustomed visitor, to the stalwart men who toiled away midst heat and smoke, prompt and careful, with the liveliest consciousness of incompatibility between seething metal and human flesh, the whole thing is the reverse of romantic; for their full attention must be given to the conditions required to change uncouth looking pig iron into beautiful castings of utility or ornament.

And to do this requires an amount of practical skill and varied experience inconceivable to most persons, even while admiring the result in the tracery of a garden fence, the tastefully embellished gallery of a cottage, or the massive looking columns of a public building.

In casting metals of every kind, the first operation is to make in wood an exact pattern of the object to be cast. To do this requires peculiar skill, not merely in giving the object its proper shape, but to avoid interstices or any "under cutting" by which the pattern would be unadapted for moulding. Hence, a thorough and skillful pattern-maker ranks as an artist of no mean degree.

The pattern being finished by giving it a coat of varnish, the next step is the process of moulding. The material used for this purpose is river sand, and the apparatus consists of a species of frame or shallow box, having two handles at each end, two of which boxes form a pair, and fit together to make a complete mould. The sand used for moulding is dampened to a certain required extent, to make it adhere, and then, the pattern being placed in position in one of the boxes, the sand is rammed tightly around the lower half, leaving one-half of the pattern above the sand thus rammed: The pattern is then carefully taken out of the half mould thus made by ramming the sand, and the operation is repeated with the other box. Then the two boxes are fitted together, and the mould is complete, ready to receive the melted metal. There are a number of perforations in the top and sides of the mould when prepared for casting, for the obvious purpose of permitting the escape of gasses as the melted iron runs in. Two of these perforations are large, one about six and the other four inches in diameter, the first being used as a mouth in which to pour the metal, and the other to indicate, by the appearance of the metal at the surface, when the mould is full," after which it would cause mischief to continue pouring.

Except in the case of very heavy castings, the iron thus cast soon "sets," that is, becomes cool enough to retain the form given by the mould, and generally can be taken out within an hour after the metal is poured.

The most essential matter in preparing the mould for casting is to have it sufficiently dry to obviate any danger of explosion, and this is a very nice point. The sand must be damp enough to make it adhesive, in order to mould it. But if, when the molten metal is poured in it, it should be the least damp beyond a certain point, an explosion would ensue destructive as the bursting of a bomb. What the havoc would be in an enclosed space containing seventy or eighty men, may be conjectured.

There is no rule by which the proper state of the mould can be ascertained, the sole guide being the experience acquired by long practice. The foreman of the foundry is always an "old hand," familiar of course, with all the phenomena of the business. As a rule too, his knowledge is not confined to the results of his own experience, but he omits no opportunity of attaining scientific information, which, when combined with his practical knowledge, would do credit to a savant. There are always other workmen besides the foremen, who have ample experience. Hence, although it is a fact that a slight accession of damp to the mould would result in a frightful explosion the accident never happens. Time after time on every casting day, the workmen throng among the moulds and pour into them the seething, bubbling, liquid metal, with as much nonchalance as the landlady of a cheap boarding house pours out attenuated coffee to wash down meagre breakfasts. One of the wisest of the precautions taken in the moulding and casting department is the total allimination of ardent spirits from the proceeding.

Among other means taken to keep off undue damp from the moulds, the floor of the moulding and casting department has a depth of fourteen feet of dry sand, so that nothing can be apprehended from the dampness of the original soil.

The foreman of the moulding and casting department in Cronan's foundry is Mr. Thomas H. Duffey. This gentleman learned his business in this city, and it is no slight evidence of his knowledge and ability that formerly he was engaged from New Orleans to be foreman in the foundry of J. B. & W. W. Cornell, in New York.

Those who have read Schiller's Song of the Bell, or any of the old legends of travail attending the production of ponderous castings in the olden time, when day after day the wrathful fire was fed and goaded on, under and around the immense furnace, while the heaving waves of molten ore surged within; withal, the mad excitement of the master and the workmen, increasing every hour as the crisis approached. Those who have read these legends would be astonished at the unpretensive size of the efficient furnace in Cronan's foundry, which will melt for casting twenty-five tons of iron in five hours. It is the result of modern science, which now makes the blast do in a few hours what in former times required days. A fan, about five feet in diameter, enclosed in a metal box and turned by machinery, pours the wind into the furnace with great velocity and effect. The principle is exactly the same as the bellows blowing the fire to make the pot boil faster.

The vessels used to convey the melted iron to the moulds, some of them being so big that it requires the powerful cranes to carry them, are called "ladles." The smallest of these ladles is a good lift for two men; the largest will hold about six tons of melted iron. They are made of the heaviest sheet iron, but they would not stand the liquid they are made to carry, were they not lined, the lining consisting of clay, with which they are well plastered inside. They are then thoroughly dried over a slow fire, for the least damp in the "ladle" when used would be death to those who carried it. The lining is renewed every time the ladles are used.

The iron to be melted is put into the furnace with a proportional quantity of coal, proportion being one ton of coal to four tons of iron. A quantity of oyster shells are added, for the purpose, we believe, of preventing any naughty amalgamation between the coal and iron when their systems become excited by the heat of the furnace.

During our inspection of the casting process we were much indebted for information to the politeness of the clerk and bookkeeper of the establishment, Mr. Dennis Cronan, Jr. That gentleman now conducted us to the finishing shop, up stairs, and here were various workmen engaged in various employments, some making ponderous iron doors and windows, some cutting screws, while others were drilling holes in heavy iron, using instruments that cut through the hard metal as if it were butter. Mr. Peter Welter, the foreman of the finishing shop, who has occupied that position for the last sixteen years, kindly gave a great amount of desirable information.

The blacksmith' shop in another part of the establishment contains ten forges, in eight of which, instead of the old-fashioned bellows, the blast is supplied by a steam fan, in the same way as the casting furnace is supplied. A contrivance to supply cool air to allay the heat arising from the forges in this shop is worthy of notice, and is creditable to the ingenuity of the contriver, Mr. Stephen Terrell, one of the workmen.

Leaving the forges, we visited the pattern room. This is a large apartment, filled from top to bottom with every imaginable variety of patterns in every imaginable shape, of every size, from the most minute to the most gigantic. This stock of patterns, the accumulations resulting from a business of many years duration, is considered to be worth thirty thousand dollars, and shows that the foundry is prepared, at the shortest notice, to execute any description of iron work. The business of the foundry is not, however, confined to iron work, as brass castings are also done to any extent required.

Although the larger number of the patterns stored away are of the utilitarian sort only, there is also a large number devoted to the ornamental, or the useful and ornamental combined. We noticed in particular two of large size, one representing a fountain surrounded with plants and flowers, the other the similitude of a female figure reclining on a pair of sea horses. These two castings would be noticable anywhere as superior specimens of art. We noticed, also, the large railroad turn table which was on exhibition at the Agricultural State Fair. Among other indications of the pondrous handlings in the foundry is a scale of the capacity to weigh twenty thousand pounds.

Another object of interest in the foundry is the breaking tower, which breaks the largest pieces of iron into sizes convenient for putting them into the casting oven. This consists of a strong frame about forty-five feet high. An iron hammer, nearly two tons in weight is raised to the top by competent machinery, and the iron to be broken being properly placed, the hammer is loosened from above, and down it comes with a shock that makes everything around shake, but its work is always effectually done.

We understand that Mr. Cronan, the present proprietor, is about to make extensive additions to the foundry buildings in order to meet the requirements of the increasing business. There is no quarter of the city that does not show some specimen of iron work from this foundry. We may instance the iron work of the Blaffer buildings on Canal street, and the splendid new store at the corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets, built by Pilie and Murray. The celebrated Diamond Grinding mills were also manufactured at this foundry.

There are few ways in which an hour or so can be more pleasantly and profitably spent than in visiting a first-class mechanical establishment, and observing the resources of art, and the wonderful machinery, conceived and executed by mechanical genius, which machinery seems almost to perform miracles. And we have seen no place where more gratification and information on mechanical subjects, (in the large department of metal) can be obtained than in Cronan's foundry. Certainly the time spent there was profitably spent.

Bow Bells, Appleton's Journal, New York Clipper, and a host of other popular papers, have just been received by Haley, 19 Commercial place.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK

Metz and Strasburg for Germany

SCHEME FOR A GERMAN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, September 14.—A *Tribune* correspondent from Paris, Tuesday evening, says one of the secretaries of the Berlin embassy has started for the Prussian headquarters to ask whether negotiations are possible. The government agrees that the Rhine fortresses shall be dismantled.

A *Tribune* correspondent at Rheims, under date of the sixth, thus describes a conversation with Bismarck, who began by expressing a high regard for General Sheridan, and gratitude to the United States for their sympathy with Germany. To a remark concerning the prospect of a German unity, Bismarck replied that there was no stronger friend of unity than himself, but care was required in accomplishing the work. South Germany having fought for our side, her wishes must be considered; her inclinations can not now be compelled. We must obtain the consent of those States to point us. In Bavaria it seems impossible to agree on any form of union, even among those who favor union. In Baden things look better. No doubt there is an opening.

The news of the French republic has just been received, on which Bismarck said, "We shall not interfere in their domestic affairs." To a suggestion that there must be some settled government to give Prussia a secure guarantee for the payment of the war expenses and indemnity, Bismarck replied only by repeating: "We do not want to interfere with the domestic affairs of France. Our people think we might have those German provinces France took from us many years ago. We must at least render France powerless to menace us by the same road. Metz and Strasburg we must have, and we ask no more than is necessary to our own safety. We are a very patient people. They have been telling us that if we would not fight they would compel us to. Well, we are like the father of a family, who, after enduring many insults, at last consents to fight a duel, but only on condition that the struggle shall be decisive and shall be final."

A *Tribune* correspondent before Strasbourg, on the thirteenth, says: "A boat conveying a large quantity of munitions of war to Strasbourg was captured by the Germans above Kehl. The firing from the fortifications is much weaker generally, and the outwork opposite the railway station is silenced altogether. That of the besiegers has increased with vigor. The giant mortars have inflicted great damage. Last night fire broke out in the citadel. A continuous rain has injured the besieging works and seriously retarded their progress. Arrangements for storming are still incomplete, and a belief gains ground among the German officers that a capitulation can not be long delayed.

"The Protestant clergymen of Alsace held a conference at Lomberthiem on the tenth to devise means to convince the people in Strasburg of the futility of resistance.

"Schlettstadt has been summoned to surrender. Count Remach returned an absolute refusal. Telegraphic and railway communication with Colmar has been severed.

"Two iron railway bridges have been blown up.

"The Bavarian ministers are considering a scheme for the reconstruction of the North German Confederation, and forming a German Parliament.

A *Tribune* correspondent at Berlin on the eleventh, says Washburne's letter to Favre is sharply criticised by the *National Zeitung*. It is said he had authority merely to recognize the new republic, all beyond that was an expression of personal feelings. It complains of his failure to protect the Germans under his care, now persecuted by Gambetta more cruelly than before.

The King prohibits the storming of Strasburg till it is possible without too great sacrifice of life.

The third parallel has been completed.

The removal of General Steinmetz was caused partly by his needless sacrifice of troops; partly by his fighting at Spicheren and Forbach against General Moltke's orders, and made the battles of the fourteenth and sixteenth necessary.

The German princes are preparing a manifestation regarding the future organizations and government of Germany, to forestall the popular action, and anticipate the Liberal agitation. Minister Von Delbruck, after visiting all the princes not with the army, especially the King of Saxony, has now gone to report to the King's headquarters.

I am assured, on authority I can not doubt, that Thiers has come over absolutely to feel the pulse of the English government and try to persuade them to join a neutral league to prevent the dismemberment of France and preserve European equilibrium. It is needless so say these ideas of fifty years ago can lead to nothing. The attitude of the English government remains precisely as before stated; willing to undertake mediation at the instance of both parties, not of one, and on some positive basis of previously accepted guarantees, but Thiers has none to propose. His voluntary mission is a complete failure. It it doubtful whether he will think it worth while to go on to Austria or Russia, where, notwithstanding Favre's sanguine hopes, there exists no disposition to interfere separately, and no prospect of a coalition.

A correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Berlin on the fourteenth, on trustworthy authority: "I can give the position of Germany. The national defense government in Paris, though existing *de facto*, is of no validity *de jure*, and Prussia can not, nor will she treat with it. When Paris is taken, the Senate and corps Legislatif, with the Regency government *de jure*, can, and it is expected will, resume the sessions and appoint a commission to accept terms of peace, and the Empress can return. When peace has been concluded, Napoleon will be released, and France left free to have an emperor, or such other government as its people want."

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a portion of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on Washington street, between Rousseau and Fulton streets, in suburb Livaudais, Fourth District. For full particulars see advertisement.

The Weed F. F. Sewing Machine seems to be making its way surprisingly in all parts of New Orleans. By the way, "F. F." don't mean "first families," but "family favorite"; and the machine itself, so simple and so strong, so easily learned, yet so capable of elaborately fine work, will certainly earn its name of family favorite wherever it is tried; and, from present indications, it will be tried extensively.

FURNITURE.—We again call the attention of city and country merchants to the advertisements of Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery, auctioneers and dealers in furniture, 87 Camp street, which will be found in our auctioneers column.

The Mayor of Franklin telegraphed the following to this city Friday:

No dry goods shipped from New Orleans on and after to-morrow will be permitted to land here. Quarantine established. Make as public as possible.

There will be rare attractions at the German Fair this evening, as will be seen by advertisement in the amusement column of the REPUBLICAN. The fair will open at three o'clock.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The following letter, from Chief Justice Chase, was addressed to Hon. Thomas W. Conway, who publishes it in the New Orleans *Advocate and Journal of Education*, of which he is the editor. It bears date more than two years ago, but has never before been printed. It will be read with interest by everybody:

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1868.

Hon. T. W. Conway:

My dear Sir—I have received your kind letters, and am much obliged for the information they convey. I am particularly touched by the proofs they afford of the attachment and confidence of the colored people. I have always said to possess the affection and true respect of the poor and the oppressed, is a worthier object of ambition than any official position, even the highest.

In that ambition I am glad to know I am not likely to be disappointed.

I may be mistaken, but I really believe that I have been credited with more ambition for place than I feel. Not that I possess any uncommon indifference to the gratification derived from distinction; but to me, great place has always seemed chiefly valuable as great opportunity for useful service. No one can foresee the future. Congress has adjourned, and the members have gone home to confer with their constituents. When they return, I presume they will take hold of their work vigorously. Opinions differ as to what is best to be done. On one point there is little real division. All seem agreed that the reconstruction policy of Congress must be ardently pursued, and that the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their old relations upon the basis of universal suffrage and equal rights is most desirable. I feel more anxiety on this point than any other, because this point once secured, all others may be reckoned as secure. The rights of labor, and the interests of labor are at the basis of all sound policy, and nothing is so important to them as the right to vote for the laborer.

Sincerely yours, S. P. CHASE.

P. S. I have never advocated universal suffrage and immediate amnesty to all. I have said that universal suffrage would reconcile comprehensive lenity with tranquility and prosperity. I would have no more disfranchisement after the complete establishment of universal suffrage, than is absolutely necessary to secure the new order of things, and the new constitutions, against overthrow. Those lately in rebellion have no more right to destroy the country by ballots than by bullets.

As to the trial of Davis, the amount and kind of misrepresentation is astonishing. The facts are simple. I neither seek nor shun the responsibility of trying any body. My purpose is to do my duty as a judge, honestly and faithfully, turning neither to the right or the left. While military authority was supreme in the South, as an incident of the war, and any body could be tried by military commission, no justice of the Supreme Court could properly hold a court there. This state of things lasted from before the surrender of Lee, in April 1865, till the final suppression of the rebellion was proclaimed in 1866.

Meantime in July 1866, an act of Congress, by changing the circuits, had deprived the Justices of the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the Southern States, and jurisdiction was not restored till March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary act.

Of course from July, 1866, to March, 1867, neither the Chief Justice nor any other Justice could try any body in Virginia; any editor of any newspaper would have as much right.

At the time the act of March, 1867, was passed, the Supreme Court was sitting in Washington, and the Chief Justice was bound to be there. But he wrote to the District Judge, at Richmond, that he would come down and join him in holding the court as soon as the Supreme Court adjourned in May. Davis, however, was brought before the District Judge and bailed, in May, before the Supreme Court adjourned.

This seems to have been done by a sort of consent, and it was done without any conference with the Chief Justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the District Judge, that the Chief Justice would come in a few days, and if a trial had been desired on either side, it could have been had then—in that very month of May.

In October, 1867, an adjourned term having been appointed to be held at Richmond, on the thirteenth of November, the Chief Justice caused the parties to be notified that he would attend at that time, in order that the trial might then take place, if parties were willing. He did accordingly attend; but the parties were not ready.

This was in November, 1867, since then the Chief Justice has been obliged to attend the Supreme Court, at Washington. One thing is certain, there has been no term at Richmond, since the capitulation of Lee, which the Chief Justice could have attended, which he has not attended.

And another thing is clear, that the trial of Davis might at any time have taken place—that is, since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders, under the authority of the President, or by a court held by the District Judge.

The Chief Justice, therefore, is in no sense or in the least degree responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready. S. P. CHASE.

Violating a Law of Congress.

The case of Williams and Holon, noticed in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, came up for examination yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Weller.

The charge is violation of the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, and there two other persons implicated besides Williams and Holon, namely, James Finney and P. McMahon. The latter has not been arrested.

J. W. Gurley, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, in the absence of United States Attorney A. B. Long. Messrs. Gastinel, Tully and Kerr were retained for the defense.

The counsel for the accused asked for a postponement of the examination until Tuesday next, at ten o'clock, on the ground of want of preparation. This being acceded to by the prosecution, the case was accordingly postponed till the time named, the bail being fixed at $500 for each. This bail was furnished, Messrs. S. W. Scott and Charles Cavaignac being the securities.

Academy of Music.

This evening is the last night of the Emerson Minstrels, and we presume the multitudes who have not witnessed their performances will crowd the Academy to see, hear and be happy. To-morrow evening the "Gaiete Comique Group of Specialties," will open the regular season, and will present over forty selected artists of established reputation in opera, burlesque, nationalities, instrumentation and dramatics. Secure seats early to-morrow.

CARBOLIC ACID.—This approved disinfecting agency is manufactured in its highest excellence by Messrs. Page & Co., 98 Camp street. Carbolic acid has been in general use in this city for two or three years as a disinfecting agency in damp and mouldy alleys, back yards, and in places where disagreeable odors are liable to generate and offend the olfactories and endanger health.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

BISMARCK'S VIEWS OF AN EARLY PEACE

Alsace and Lorraine to be Annexed to Germany.

THE ITALIANS IN ROME

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON

NEW YORK, September 17, 1870.

Count Bismarck contradicts the rumor that a negotiation has been had for the purpose of bringing about an early peace.

King William and the representatives of the German States, held a council at Rheims, where it was decided to annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

Prussia adheres to the oft repeated declaration that diplomatic interference will be declined.

The people of Paris are very despondent, and begin to look upon the gradual and irresistible advance of the Prussian armies with serious alarm.

The Italians have marched into the Roman territory in force. The headquarters are close to Rome. Civita Vecchia is already occupied.

An attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon has been discovered at Wilhelmshohe and the would-be assassin arrested.

The London *Times* says England will not fire a shot to resist the probable extension of the German frontier. SPECIAL.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

MEAGRE NEWS FROM PARIS

USUAL LINES INTERRUPTED

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING IN PARIS

THE FRENCH IN FAVOR OF PEACE

RED REPUBLICANS DANGEROUS

THE GUILLOTINE PROPOSED

FRENCH IRON-CLADS RECALLED

PROTECTION OF CHERBOURG AND HAVRE

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG

General Ulrich Discouraged

Fighting Twenty-five Miles from Paris

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN ITALY

OCCUPATION OF PONTIFICAL TERRITORY

PRODUCTION OF CUBAN SUGAR

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK.

Bank Statement—Decrease Except in Legal Tenders—Arrival of the Cleopatra—Outward Bound Vessels Detained by the Storm.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Arrived: Cleopatra.

Bank statement: Loans decreased nearly $3,500,000; specie decreased nearly $2,252,000; deposits decreased nearly $3,500,000; circulation decreased a trifle; legal tenders increased nearly $1,000,000.

Nearly all the steamers that were to sail hence to-day are anchored below, on account of the storm which is prevailing.

LONDON.

News from Paris Meagre—The Usual Lines Interrupted—Railroad Cut South of Paris—Battery of Heavy Guns—Heavy Fighting at Ris—Laon Railroad Abandoned to Prussians—Prussian Siege Train Still Aground—The Bonapart Plot—Naphtha Picked Up at Sea—Interest on French Treasury Bonds—Fund for the Sick and Wounded Germans—The Economist in Favor of Peace—Frequent Interviews Between Favre and Olozaga—The King Hopes Assistance Within the Walls of Paris—Citadel Blown Up by Guard of the Magazine—Commander at Laon Exonerated—More Hopeful Feeling in Paris—The French Eager for Peace—Red Republicans in Paris More Dangerous Than the Prussians—The Guillotine Proposed.

LONDON, September 17.—The news from Paris is meagre and contradictory. The usual lines are interrupted.

The Northern railroad from Orleans to Paris has been cut eight miles south of Paris, where the Prussians have planted a battery of heavy guns. Firing was heard in that direction, but there has been no details received.

There has been heavy fighting at Ris, another small town on the Orleans railroad.

The railroad to Laon has been abandoned to the Prussians.

The grain stored at various stations was removed to the city before the Prussian occupation.

It is said the Prussian siege train is still aground in the the Canal de la Marne.

Many of the old citizen police have been arrested, charged with implication in the Bonaparte plot. The nephew of an ex-prefect of the Seine, who was recently arrested, is believed to have been at the head of the conspiracy.

One hundred and fifty casks of naphtha were picked up off the English coast; no particulars.

Turkey has mustered the reserves of the entire empire.

The interest on French treasury bonds has been fixed at five and a half per cent.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has addressed a circular to the German people urging the creation of a fund for the sick and wounded.

The *Economist* has a strong article in favor of peace. It says the very object of the war was to sustain the principal of unity against the objects of France; that object has now been attained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, then agree that hereafter no great city shall be fortified.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, September 17.—The correspondent of the *Times* writing from Paris, fifteenth instant, says: The frequent interviews between Favre and Olozaga are attracting much attention. The latter left for Madrid last night.

It is evident that the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris, thus carrying out the old military trick.

Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend to have lost their horses. Two were taken Tuesday a great distance from their corps. A curious fact is that all these prisoners speak French perfectly.

It is regarded as imprudent to keep the Prussian prisoners in the city when the fight begins.

The commandant of the fortress at Laon has been exonerated of the charges of blowing up the citadel; the work was done by the guard of the magazine.

Minister Washburne advises Americans remaining in Paris during the siege to remain in their houses, but to be sure and keep the American flag flying from the roofs or windows. Americans accordingly take the siege coolly.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree this morning, fixing the price of butcher's meat, the best, at 21 sous per pound.

The Prefect of Police has issued an order that all wines and provisions found in the Imperial palaces shall be distributed to the ambulances.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in Paris to-day from the announcement that Lord Lyons has gone to the Prussian headquarters, and that the elections for the Constitutional Assembly will take place on the second instead of the fifteenth of October.

All arrivals from Paris describe the French as eager for peace.

LONDON, September 17.—It is said Bismarck has asked an explanation from the Belgian government for having allowed 12,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unchecked.

The *Independence Belge*, in this connection, says it fears Belgium has already leaned too sharply to Prussia.

A correspondent of the *Globe*, writing from Paris, says the Red Republicans are now more dangerous to the safety of the city than the Prussians. Some are already urging the erection of the guillotine.

Queen Victoria has united with Vice Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres in a letter of condolence to the widows and orphans of those who went down in the "Captain." She addressed each of them personally in sympathetic terms. She feels acutely the loss of her best ship with so many gallant seamen.

PARIS.

French Iron-Clads Recalled to Protect Cherbourg, Havre and Other Ports—Republican Demonstration at Marseilles—Sympathy of the American Consulate.

PARIS, September 17.—The French ironclads have been recalled from the Baltic and North Sea, to protect Cherbourg, Havre and other ports from capture by the Prussians.

Foucheron, Minister of Marine, is at Havre.

There was a grand Republican demonstration at Marseilles.

Esquiros made a strong discourse in honor of the United States, stating that the empire was a friend of the Southern rebellion, and that the Republicans of France favored the Union.

Price, of the American Consulate, also made a speech sympathizing with the new government.

FRENCH FLEET.

Satisfaction at Raising the Blockade—Promises Broken.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, September 17.—A special correspondent with the French fleet writes that the sailors express much satisfaction at the prospect of the raising of the blockade, and their return to some point where active service will be possible. When the fleet left Cherbourg the Minister of Marine made to Admiral Williaumez a positive promise that not alone should several of the ironclad ships follow at brief intervals, but what was of the first importance that the fleet transports would speedily join him, conveying a force of 30,000 or 40,000 troops for land operations.

The promise has been broken in both instances, and the fleet left to its own unaided resources, which has been barely sufficient to maintain the blockade off the enemy's ports, such service is tedious and unsatisfactory. Our situation is in dangerous waters, abounding in hidden reefs and shallows, no friendly lights to give warning in the night, no buoys to serve as marks for a guide by day, while we are compelled constantly to guard against surprises by the enemy, with but small means for retaliation.

In open ports we are forbidden to attack the fortresses, and could not do so with the slightest prospect of success, as the heavy iron clads draw from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet of water, with the exception of the Rochambeau, which combines a formidable armament with a comparatively small draught. But little can be done with a single ship. We might attack Kiel, but to what purpose.

The forts commanding the entrance are situated so high that it would be almost impossible to elevate the guns sufficiently to effect anything, while the ships would be exposed to a destructive downward fire, escaping which they would encounter more formidable obstructions in the bay which is filled with torpedoes, and made unnavigable by the sinking of vessels connected with chain cables, having only a narrow and torturous channel through which only the smaller craft manage to pick their way.

Under such circumstances it would be madness to attempt to penetrate far enough to bombard the town by a few wooden men-of-war. It would have been a piece of senseless temerity, and probably resulting in another German triumph, hence the complete and disastrous failure of the French fleet, in the hour of danger, notwithstanding their heavy cost to the country. There should have been no fleet here, or one four times as powerful.

STRASBURG.

Statistics of Shot and Shell—Immense Expense of a Siege—Situation Growing Desperate—An Early Capitulation Necessary.

COLOGNE, September 17.—The *Gazette* of this city to-day gives the following statistics of particulars: There are now before Strasburg eighteen battery mortars and rifled cannon; these fire collectively more than 70,000 shots into the city daily. 8000 quintals of iron ore is thus consumed daily.

The *Gazette* shows the immense expense of besieging Paris, and says that five times the amount of the above resources must be exhausted.

PARIS, September 17.—General Ulrich telegraphed to the war department that the situation at Strasburg is growing desperate, necessitating an early capitulation.

TOURS.

Prussians Fire into Passing Trains—Soissons from Paris to Tours Isolated—Prussians at Mulhouse—Demonstration at Bordeaux in Favor of the Republic.

TOURS, September 17.—The Prussians have fired into passing trains at Ablion and burnt the depot. They have crossed the Seine with fifty cannon.

The Prussian cavalry now isolate Soissons from Paris to Tours.

A dispatch from the Sub Prefect at Mulhouse announces that the enemy now occupies that town and Cernay, and seem to be seeking a new route to Paris.

It is reported that the advance guard of the Prussians have been defeated between Mulhouse and Colmar.

A demonstration was made in Bordeaux in favor of the Republic, at which the American Consul was loudly cheered.

VIENNA.

Sessions Opened—The Emperor's Speech—Peace of Austria.

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

VIENNA, September 17.—The sessions of the Reichsrath were opened to-day. The Emperor made a speech as usual on such occasions. He said while a sanguinary war rages between two great nations, Austria enjoys peace; she should now employ herself in consolidating a constitutional system.

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.