663

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 141. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1055.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND FESTIVAL.

Will be given for the benefit of the SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEW ORLEANS, Melpomene, between Freret and Jacob Streets, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870. The Managers are as follows: Aleck Butler, P. P. Young, Samuel Walker, Samuel Romans, Samuel Williams, Lady Management—Miss Clementine Steptoe, Miss Catharine Albert, Miss Hanna Beaufort, Miss Amanda Green, Miss Sarah Ann Butler.
Tickets 25 cents. Dainties sold. se22 3t*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, RIDWELL & McDONOUGH, Managers and Proprietors.

Monday Evening, September 19, 1870.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

Inauguration of the Regular Season with the GAIETE COMIQUE GROUPE OF SPECIALTIES,

Presenting over FORTY SELECTED ARTISTS Of Established Reputation in OPERA, BURLESQUE, NATIONALITIES, INSTRUMENTATION and DRAMATICS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture quarter to 8 o'clock.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. se17

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:
Louis Schneider, Henry Stumberg, F. Rickert, Isidore Levi, Emile Maier, J. A. Blaffer, William Todt, Charles Cavaroc, L. E. Marchand, Paul Esteban, Louis Piege, J. Fiquet, S. Cambon, H. Zebal, John H. Frerichs, H. F. Klumpp, W. M. Sommers, Charles Wagner, G. Brunig, J. H. Hassinger, E. F. Denechaud, F. Laborde, B. W. Hebrard, Aug. Tournemire, Max Niheul, J. Tujaque, Jules Cassard, Thomas Taquino, William Davis, Hugo Lehmann, Hy. Norman, Charles Ever.

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 ratoons, seventy arpents two years' ratoons, and seventy arpents three years' ratoons, 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 Cane, 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.,
se13 8stm 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.
jy21

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.
au13 tf

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.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE GROUND FLOOR OF STORE No. 32½ St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Apply to Edward Barnett, No. 18 Royal street, New Orleans. se16

FOR RENT—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. au9 2m

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

WANTED.

WANTED.—1000 GREEN SALTED ALLIGATOR Skins, well taken off the animal, without holes. The highest prices paid by
THOMAS SCHORR,
se6 1m 61 Customhouse street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

BY THE DEATH OF MR. G. W. HUNTINGTON, the firm of PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO. is dissolved, taking effect from and after the thirty-first ultimo. All their business will be attended to and liquidated by their successors.
PAYNE, DAMERON & CO.

The undersigned, surviving members of the late firm of PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO., will continue the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business at the old office, Nos. 64 and 66 Baronne street, under the name and style of PAYNE, DAMERON & CO.
J. U. PAYNE,
WILLIAM H. DAMERON,
HENRY M. PAYNE,
New Orleans, September 1, 1870. se3 1m

THE J. S. CLARK ROBBERY

PIERRE BERTIN THE THIEF

A Stolen Diamond Traced

AFFIDAVITS PROVING THE FACT

The following affidavits made yesterday, conclusively prove that Pierre Bertin was one of the parties concerned in the robbery of the safe of Mr. J. S. Clark, at the corner of Canal and Broad streets, on the fourteenth of February last, as, according to the affidavits, one of the diamonds then stolen was directly traced to Bertin. It is now in the possession of Mr. Clark, but the discharge of Bertin, on Thursday, by the Judge of the Sixth District Court extinguishes the last hope of ever recovering the balance of the property stolen from Mr. Clark, amounting in value to about twenty thousand dollars:

Affidavit of Adolphe Haassler.

State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, ss.—Adolphe Haassler, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at No. 65 Royal street, in the city of New Orleans, and is now employed in the Club Louisianais, No. 69 Royal street; that on the ninth day of September, 1870, he was informed that there was a handsome diamond for sale, upon which he could make a handsome commission.

Deponent made inquiry in respect thereto, and found the diamond in the possession of one Jean Duviell, a wine merchant, at No. 7 Eront Levee street, in the city of New Orleans. Said Duviell stated to deponent that he had advanced twelve hundred dollars thereon, and desired to sell it for the purpose of getting back his money.

Deponent took the diamond to several jewelers, among others, Mr. A. Bonnet, of No. 65 Royal street, and showed them the diamond, and left word with them if any one wanted to buy a fine diamond to refer them to him; that within a day or two thereafter a gentleman called on deponent, having been sent by one of the jewelers to whom deponent had shown the diamond, and he asked to see it, and after examining it, entered into negotiation for the purchase thereof, and while said negotiation was pending, Mr. J. S. Clark saw the diamond and immediately identified it as his property, which had been stolen from him when the safe at his house was blown up on the fourteenth of February, 1870, whereupon, becoming satisfied that it was Mr. Clark's property, and those who had given it to me not claiming it, I delivered it to him. ADOLPHE HAASSLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of September, A. D., 1870.
JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Jean Duviell.

State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, ss.—Jean Duviell, being duly sworn, deposed and says that he resides at No. 7 Front Levee street, in the city of New Orleans; that he is acquainted with one Pierre Bertin; that on or about the end of the month of August last the said Bertin placed in the hands of deponent a diamond, the value of which deponent did not at first know, but subsequently ascertained to be great.

After taking the diamond to Mr. A. Bonnet, a jeweler on Royal street, and ascertaining its value in a measure, deponent, at the request of said Bertin loaned and advanced to him thereon the sum of two hundred dollars, and afterward, also by request of said Bertin, sought to sell said diamond, and for that purpose placed it in the hands of Mr. Adolphe Haassler, in whose possession it was found by Mr. J. S. Clark, who claims the ownership of said deamond, and, as deponent is informed and believes, has fully established its identity, and that it is the same stolen from him in the mouth of February last, when his house was broken into and his safe blown open.

Deponent further says that said Pierre Bertin was accustomed to take his meals at the house of deponent, where deponent keeps a public table for daily boarders.
J. DUVELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-third of September, 1870.
ABEL DREYFUS,
Notary Public.

Affidavit of John Canhape.

State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, ss.—Jean Canhape being duly sworn, says that he is in the employ of Jean Duviell; that he has heard read the deposition of Mr. Duviell, and the facts therein set forth are true to deponent's knowledge.

Deponent was present when Pierre Bertin gave the diamond referred to, to Mr. Jean Duviell, and also when the latter loaned and advanced the said Bertin the sum of two hundred dollars thereon.
JOHN CANHAPE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-third of September, 1870.
ABEL DREYFUS,
Notary Public.

Affidavit of Adrian Bonnet.

State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans ss.—Adrien Bonnet, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at No. 65 Royal street in the city of New Orleans; that on or about the fifteenth day of September, 1870, at his store, he weighed, at the request of Mr. J. S. Clark, a certain diamond found in the possession of Mr. Adolph Haasler and claimed by Mr. Clark as his property, stolen from him, Mr. Haasler being present at the time of such weighing; and deponent found said diamond to weigh five karats, one-sixteenth and a thirty-second of a karat, in open air scales, and upon comparing said weight with the certificate of purchase from Tiffany & Co., in New York, in the possession of Mr. Clark, the weight I found to be exactly the same.

A. Bonnet, sworn to and subscribed before me at New Orleans, this twenty-third day of September, A. D., 1870.
JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

We lack the space this morning that ought to be devoted to a discussion of the facilities of even the most noted thieves and burglars to extricate themselves from the meshes of the law. In consequence of these facilities the reputation of New Orleans suffers, and the city has become the paradise of burglars and thieves, who are the terror of honest men and the dread of those who have property that is liable to be stolen.

Eighth District Court.

This court was to have held a session yesterday for the trial of several important cases.

At the usual hour the Judge and attorneys assembled in the court room, but the court was neither opened nor adjourned, Judge Dibble having informally determined not to hold a session until this morning. So the knights of the green bag lounged around the building, laughing, joking and punning as lawyers are wont to joke and pun when their minds are freed from the perplexing cares of their arduous profession. And the dingy old building, so redolent of the fumes of musty records, was left to its solitude.

None of the other courts were in session, no petitions or answers filed, and altogether the day was the dullest of this dull season.

We copy this from the Marksville *Register:*

On dit, that a grand mass meeting of the Republicans of Avoyelles will be held in this neighborhood on or about the twenty-sixth instant, for the purpose of celebrating the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Governor Warmoth, Collector Casey, General McCleery, and other prominent speakers, are expected to attend. Full particulars as to the place of meeting, etc., will be duly published.

THE PARISH CONVENTION

NOMINATION OF ADMINISTRATORS

THE NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS

TRANSACTION OF OTHER BUSINESS

ADJOURNMENT TILL TO-DAY

SECOND DAY.

The adjourned meeting of the Republican Parish Convention was held yesterday in the Senate chamber, at the Mechanics' Institute.

The President, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, called the convention to order, and Captain W. L. Evans, secretary, called the roll of members.

The Chair announced a quorum.

A motion was made by a delegate that the convention take a recess of ten minutes, to enable the members not yet arrived to be present: Carried.

During the recess a gentleman of known standing in the Republican party ascended the platform, and was commencing an address to the assemblage on the subject, as we understood it, of the necessities of the hour in relation to the Republican party, and the continued success of its principles. A majority of the convention objected to hearing any address at the present moment, evidently thinking that the address might exceed the ten minutes and occupy valuable time. So the speaker desisted.

The convention having reassembled, the roll was again called.

B. P. Blanchard, of the Third Ward, moved the nomination of Captain James Lewis be made unanimous, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The Chair announced that the convention had met to complete the business left unfinished of making nominations for parish and municipal officers, to be voted for by the Republican party and others, at the election in November next. The first to be nominated was a candidate for the office of Administrator of Assessments, and nominations were now in order. The following nominations were made: H. Bonzano, W. C. Boothby.

On motion, the nominations were declared closed.

At this point a delegate arose and stated that Captain Boothby desired to withdraw his name, which was done.

Hon. H. C. Dibble, from the Second Ward, moved that H. Bonzano be nominated by acclamation. This motion was adopted unanimously, and amid a storm of applause, the Chair announced Mr. H. Bonzano as the nominee of the Republican party for the municipal office of Administrator of Assessments.

The convention then went into the nomination of a candidate for Administratar of Commerce, and the names of the following gentlemen were brought before the convention: S. C. Emley, W. S. Mudgett, St. F. Cazenave and E. Eichelberger. The nominations were then declared closed.

The Chair appointed as tellers Messrs. H. C. Dibble, Isham Nicholas and J. C. Miller.

On the first ballot S. C. Emley received 32, St. F. Cazenave 15, W. S. Mudgett 2, E. Eichelberger 1 vote, and there was one vote for William Baker, who had not been nominated.

The result was read by the tellers, and the Chair declared Mr. S. C. Emley the duly chosen candidate of the Republican party for the office of Administrator of Commerce. On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The convention proceeded to elect a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the civil courts of the parish; and the following nominations were made: C. S. Sauvinet, J. W. Swords and W. R. Fish.

The chair appointed Messrs. Blanchard, Dougherty and Hunter as tellers.

On the first ballot there were 50 votes cast, 26 being necessary to a choice, and C. S. Sauvinet received 25; J. W. Swords 14; and W. R. Fish 12. So there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows: C. S. Sauvinet 35; J. W. Swords 13; and W. R. Fish 2 votes.

The result being declared by the tellers, the Chair announced that C. S. Sauvinet had been chosen the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Sheriff of civil courts of the parish of Orleans. The nomination was made unanimous.

The convention went into an election for a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the criminal court of the parish of Orleans, and the following nominations were made: Messrs. Pat. Creagh, J. A. Masicot, A. P. Dumas, William George.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Davisson, Boutte and Dupart as tellers.

On the first ballot Pat. Creagh received 21, J. A. Masicot 19, A. P. Dumas 5, and William George 6 votes—there being no election.

A delegate stated to the convention, on behalf of Captain George, that he desired to withdraw his name from the nomination in favor of J. A. Masicot.

On motion, the name of A. P. Dumas was dropped from the list of nominations, as having had the lowest number of votes on the last ballot. The contest was, therefore, entirely between Messrs. Creagh and Masicot.

On the second ballot, the following was the result: J. A. Masicot received 27 and Pat Creagh 23 votes. There was one vote for A. P. Dumas.

The result having been declared by the tellers, the Chair announced Judge J. A. Masicot the choice of the convention as candidate for the office of Criminal Sheriff at the ensuing November election.

On motion, duly seconded, the nomination was declared unanimous.

This ended the nominations to be made by the convention as a whole, the convention being now to divide on the Second, Third and Fifth Districts to nominate a Coroner for that portion of the parish below Canal street; and the delegates from the First, Fourth and Sixth Districts to nominate a Coroner for the portion of the parish above Canal street. Both nominations to be reported back to the convention.

After some explanation where and when the sections of the convention for the nominations of Coroners should meet, the whole being unintelligible amidst the noisy congratulations by the friends of the successful aspirants after the honors of office, the convention adjourned to receive the reports of the two sections of the convention relative to the nominations for Coroners.

During the whole of the ballotings most of the delegates, and many spectators kept score, and there was a "religious silence," broken only by the calling of the teller, and the basso profundo voice of Assistant Secretary Craig, as he announced the score.

The balloting was certainly as interesting and exciting as a game of keno, or rouge et noir, only not so expensive to most of those who took part in the game.

Mixed up with the labors of the convention, there was no small spice of fun, arising mostly from the efforts of friends of candidates in their behalf. Generally, these little tilts were *sub rosa*, but occasionally some one would forget himself and speak out in meeting. But setting aside the necessary excitement and its inevitable manifestions, the whole proceedings were characterized by a praiseworthy decorum fully in keeping with the dignified deportment of the presiding officer, Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

It is not fully known at what times and places the wards will nominate justices, constables and members of the General Assembly. These are all, however, to be reported to the convention, when made for approval and publication. The convention will, therefore, after receiving to-day the report of the nominations for Coroners, find it necessary to adjourn to a future day, to ratify the remaining nominations. The Algiers' Republicans will make their nominations next Monday night.

The delegates from the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts met last evening in the Senate Chamber to nominate a candidate for Coroner, and for other business. Judge Dibble was elected president, and Mr. W. F. Davis, secretary.

The following nominations for candidates for Coroner were made: Patrick Creagh, John L. Brown, Henry Bonseigneur, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Henry Smith, Charles Baquie.

On the first ballot thirty-one votes were cast, sixteen being necessary to a choice. The result was: Patrick Creagh 21; H. Bonseigneur 7, and John L. Brown 2 votes.

The result being read, the Chair announced Mr. Patrick Creagh as the choice of the convention for Coroner. The nomination was made unanimous.

It was then resolved, that after adjournment, the delegates from the First Senatorial District remain to complete their district and ward nominations, the other delegates retiring.

The roll having been called, it was

Resolved, That the delegation from each of the wards present separate and fix upon their nominations for the several offices to be filled, and report them for ratification to the wards collectively when they shall reassemble. So the delegates from each ward retired apart.

In an hour's time the three wards reassembled. The First Ward nominated for Senator S. S. Fish, which nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The Second Ward nominated for Senator P. F. Herwig, also confirmed.

The Third Ward nominated for Senator A. E. Barber, which nomination was also confirmed.

The First and Second Wards nominated jointly: For First Justice of the Peace, Harvey M. Dibble; for Constable of the First Justice's Court, R. L. Bradley.

The Third Ward nominated for Second Justice of the Peace, W. L. Evans, for Constable, A. J. Davern. Nominations all confirmed.

The delegates from this ward announce that its nominations for candidates to the House of Representatives will be made to-day.

The Second Ward then went into a nomination for the House of Representatives. Messrs. Wilson, Isabelle, Nichols, Lightfoot, Eli Jones, Gaddis, Murray and Ullman were put in nomination. On the fourth ballot Messrs. B. Gaddis, T. Murray and Isaac Ullman were elected.

For the First Ward, Messrs. Sims, Oplatek and Johnson were put in nomination. At the third ballot the choice fell on F. Oplatek and W. G. Johnson.

The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

AFFRAY ON ST. CHARLES STREET

PISTOLS AT NO. SIXTY-SIX

SHANG McLAUGHLIN SHOT

His Assailant Arrested

OTHER PARTIES IN DURANCE

SHANG AT THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

The records of police transactions have borne the name of "Shang" McLaughlin quite frequently, both here and in Galveston, but his race, like that of another fast young man, Gus Taney, is now probably ended.

This morning, shortly after one o'clock, we learned of the shooting of Shang McLaughlin in the wine room of the saloon No. 66 St. Charles street—on the second floor—where dissolute young men may quaff the sparkling Krug and drink the health of fair but frail young women.

We did not learn the particulars further than that William Eadermore fired four shots into McLaughlin's back.

The assailant was arrested, together with seven or eight others, and taken to the first precinct station, where Eadermore is locked up without bail.

McLaughlin, desperately wounded, and suffering severely, was carried to the Charity Hospital, where he may or may not gasp out his dying breath.

And this is another brief record of midnight crime in New Orleans.

Fisk and Maretzek.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

NEW YORK, September 20—The impressible Fisk, prince of Erie, and Max Maretzek, the well known impressario, had a fight today on the stage of the grand opera house during a rehearsal. The quarrel arose from Maretzek's having taken part in Mlle. Nillson's concert last evening, while being engaged by Fisk as leader of the orchestra at the grand opera house. When Maretzek appeared on the stage at rehearsal, Fisk ordered him out of the theatre and called him a swindler and a damned thief. Maretzek made a jump for the Colonel and got in a stunner on the latter's face, sending him to grass before he knew where he was. First knock down and first round for Max.

Jim came up smiling, however, and returned the Dutchman's compliment by a straight left-hander on his left optic, shutting his eye in mourning and drawing the ruby from a cut on the cheek. Max took his gruel kindly, and soon came back for more, giving the admiral a shower of blows impartially distributed all over his body, and fighting him down into a corner of the stage. On this round Fisk again fell heavily, dragging Max down with him.

The fight then resolved itself into a rough and tumble affair, until the stage carpenters pulled Maretzek off. Max, still shouting for satisfaction, declared that he would fight with pistols, but no formal meeting has yet been arranged. Fisk has been driving in the park this afternoon looking as fresh as ever, and apparently none the worse for the fight. This evening he and Maretzek occupied opposite proscenium boxes at the Nillson concert, Max wearing a mouse on his left eye, and a little court-plaster on his face.

The end is not yet, as Maretzek is spoiling for another fight, and Fisk expresses his perfect willingness to have it out. Fisk accuses Maretzek of having swindled him out of thirty or forty thousand dollars in various enterprises, of having swindled him in his recent trip to Europe to engage an opera bouffe troupe for the grand opera house. He says Maretzek charged thousands of dollars for imaginary expenses, and made the artists whom he engaged pay him a commission on their salaries and passage money. When he came back Fisk engaged him to lead the orchestra at the grand opera house, after which he made another engagement to lead the orchestra for the Nillson concerts. When Fisk heard of this last engagement he discharged Maretzek, and when he met him again in the theatre ordered him out, and the fight occurred.

The German Fair.

This enterprise of benevolence was closed last evening, after a long continuance of gratifying success. As the setting sun exhibits a refulgence superior to the brightness of his mid-day career, so the fair at the Turner Hall, in closing, excelled itself in being superior to all former attractiveness. The result of the enterprise will be given in another issue of the REPUBLICAN.

A Terre Haute lawyer undertook to commit an assault and battery on a newspaper man the other day, and has been seriously ill ever since, and there are several balls secreted in his anatomy that the surgeon can't find. Editors are not always muscular, but are sometimes traveling arsenals.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the Republican.]

WHAT BISMARCK DEMANDS

Prussians Occupy Melun

RUSSIA ARMING AGAIN

Senator Morton Accepts the English Mission

Further Rumors of the Fall of Strasburg

NEW YORK, September 23, 1870.

The American press dispatches from Berlin give a report current in that city that Bismarck insists upon the capitulation of Paris as a condition precedent to an armistice.

The Prussian forces occupy Melun, a city about thirty miles southeast of Paris.

It is again positively asserted that Russia is concentrating troops, with a view to being prepared to take an active part in the war so soon as diplomacy can settle the terms upon which the Northern Bear shall draw the sword.

A dispatch from Washington says that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has accepted the English mission.

The Associated Press dispatches repeat the rumor that Strasburg has surrendered.
SPECIAL.

GREAT BATTLE BEFORE PARIS

French Attack the Prussians

ROUT OF THE FRENCH

TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER

Provisioval Government Removing to Limoges.

GREAT CONSTERNATION IN PARIS

Prussians Advancing on Blois and Tours

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 23, 1870.

A great battle has been fought before Paris.

The Prussians were attacked by the French in large force in the woods of Clermont, at Meudon and Yerries, on the south of the city.

After a fearful struggle, the French were routed with terrific slaughter.

The Prussians are advancing from Orleans to Blois and Tours.

Great consternation prevails at Paris.

The provisional government is preparing to remove to Limoges. SPECIAL.

THE ROUT BEFORE PARIS CONFIRMED

Strasburg Theatre Burned

Two Hundred Women and Children Perish

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC AT BARCELONA

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1870.

The total rout of the French before Paris is confirmed by later advices. The particulars are arriving.

The theatre inside Strasburg was burned during the recent furious bombardment by the Prussians. Two hundred women and children perished in the flames.

The yellow fever if raging at Barcelona, in Spain. There are one thousand cases.
SPECIAL.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

EGRESS FROM PARIS PROHIBITED

TROOPS IN THE PARIS FOETIFICATIONS

The Defenses Around Deserted

PRUSSIANS PONTOON THE SEINE

THREATENING ASPECT OF THE REDS

Condition of Anarchy Approaching

UNSATISFACTORY FIGHT AT CHATILLON

FLIGHT OF ZOUAVES WITHOUT A SHOT

Prussians Concentrating Around Paris

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF ADVANCE

Vomito Along the Mediterranean

PANIC AMONG THE INHABITANTS

Intelligence of Startling Nature

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK.

Chinese Grading a New Jersey Railroad—Gold Declined—Governments Heavy—Southerns Unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Five hundred Chinese will be at work in a few days grading a new railroad in New Jersey.

Evening.—Gold declined in sympathy with weakness of exchange; closed heavy at 113⅜.

Governments closed heavy. Five-twenties of 1862, 112⅞; of 1864, 111½; of 1865, 111¾; new, 110⅜; of 1867, 110¾; of 1868, 110½; ten-forties, 106⅜.

Southern securities generally unchanged. Tennessees 62½; new 60¾; Virginias, 65; new, 64; Louisianas, 71; new, 60; levee sixes, 73; eights, 86¾; Alabama eights, 100; fives, 69; Georgia sixes, 82; sevens, 90; North Carolinas, 50¾; new, 28; South Carolinas, 80; new, 68.

Thirty clergymen from abroad to attend the Evangelical Alliance, which has been postponed on account of the war, were entertained to-day by the Young Men's Christian Association.

WASHINGTON.

The Butler Forgery Cases Suspended—Return of Mr. Akerman.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The government has ordered the cases of forgery now pending against Hon. B. R. Butler, of Tennessee, in the pension office, suspended until after the election, he having been renominated for Congress. The cases have been ordered transferred from the pension bureau to the bureau of justice.

Attorney General Akerman has returned.

LONDON.

Nothing Sacrificed Through Sympathy with French Republicans—Forty-four Ships Run the Swinemund Blockade—The Emperor and His Friends—American Immigration Before the British Scientific Association—Discipline Vanishing from Troops in Paris—Panic at Beauvais on Approach of Prussians—Sevres Demands Protection—Morton's Appointment Discussed—Conference in Negotiations Between Bismarck and Favre.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Times* says neither the Democratic nor the Republican party is sacrificing the German vote through sympathy for the French Republic.

Notwithstanding the blockade, forty-four ships have entered Swinemund since September 2.

Count de Palikao is with the Emperor. Princess Mathilda and Count Benedetti are at Brussels.

During the session of the British Scientific Association, Major Saunders presented a paper on the physical geography of American emigration and the increase of the production of cotton. The paper is highly appreciated, especially its recommendation to establish branches of the supply association in the Southern States. The newspapers strongly approve this scheme.

Reports from Paris via Berlin state that all discipline is vanishing from the troops in Paris. The soldiers are mutinous, and in some cases have shot their officers.

The inhabitants of Sevres sent a deputation to demand protection from the approaching Prussians. The deputation was partly from the reds and partly from the imperial functionaries.

A panic occurred at Beauvais upon the approach of the Prussians.

The announcement of Morton's appointment was unfavorably received here, as the present conjuncture requires a man thoroughly acquainted with European affairs and diplomatic training. The United States can exercise important influence in favor of Republican France in the present crisis. A man like General Dix is required to meet the occasion.

The continuance of negotiations between Bismarck and Favre inspire confidence of a successful termination of their efforts. Were their views irreconcilable, it is argued there would have been a rupture between them before this.

PARIS.

Egress from Paris Positively Prohibited—Prussian Advance Pickets near Malmaison—All the French Troops Retired within the Fortifications of Paris—Defenses of the Country around Deserted—Pontoon Bridges Thrown Across the Seine by Prussians—The Rappel Abuses England—Bitter Attacks on the Government—Trochu's Forces Fell Back on Defending Paris—The Reds Insist the War shall go on till Victory is Won—An Entire Change of Officials Demanded—The Red Men Threaten to Hamper the Government—Incoming of the Prussians a Lesser Evil than Supremacy of the Reds—Return of Favre Awaited Anxiously—The Fight at Chatillon Unsatisfactory—Flight of Zouaves Without Firing a Shot.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

PARIS, September 20.—Egress from Paris is positively prohibited. The Prussians refuse to give permits to or fro.

The Prussian advance pickets are near Malmaison, between St. Germain and Paris, and no French troops in sight.

All the French troops have retired behind the Paris fortifications.

The defenses of the country around Paris have been deserted, and only the Prussians now occupy the surrounding country.

The Prussians have thrown pontoon bridges across the Seine, below St. Germain, where the army of the Crown Prince is stationed.

The siege of Metz has become a mere blockade.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The *Telegram* has the following from Paris: "The *Rappel* abuses England for refusing to participate in the negotiations transferring Rome to Italy."

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

PARIS, September 22.—The attacks on the government continue more bitter than ever, now that we are shut up.

Trochu's forces that were sent to the front having failed to check the enemy, fell back upon the original idea of defending Paris by itself.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

PARIS, September 22.—Some of the "Red" organs, the *Reveille* for instance, insists that there shall be no peace on any terms; that the war must go on at all hazards until the victory is won. These same people insist on a clean sweep being made in the public offices, so that the whole administrative body, employed under the empire, rank and file, as well as the heads of departments, shall give place to new men.

How is a government possible under such conditions? It is of vast importance that the government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach the Ministers bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and embarrass the government with disturbances. If anything goes wrong, these are the people to be feared.

The government officials are doing their very best, but the red men are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction. They threaten seriously to hamper the government, and it may be that before long Paris will regard the incoming of the Prussians as the lesser evil than their supremacy.

We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. The government fixes the prices of meat, which is cheaper, I dare say, than in New York. It is not yet more than twenty cents per pound. There is no scarcity of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited.

For wine, the Prussians outside may envy us.

The city seems unusually healthy. Even small-pox has disappeared; we hear nothing of it. The people forget to be ill in the midst of war.

We are waiting, in no little excitement, the return of Favre from the Prussian headquarters, but those who are well informed have slight hopes of his success.

Another correspondent writes, under date of September 20: The fight of yesterday, at Chatillon, was anything but satisfactory. It appears that originally, General Trochu, having reviewed his forces, determined to defend Paris without the help of an army outside. He had made up his mind to give up all strong places beyond the line of the forts, when suddenly came Ducrat from Sedan, in the guise of a peasant. Here was a general fit to be trusted with the command outside of Paris. Ducrat should have an army of 50,000 men to defend certain heights. They came to trial yesterday, and the most important incident of the day was the flight of the Zouaves, without firing a shot. They ran into Paris amidst execrations and hooting. They have been arrested in great numbers, and it is proposed to shoot them, or at least to make a good example of them in the Champs de Mars.

The young Mobiles did better. They stood their ground, but the result of all is, that the army of Ducrat has returned behind the forts, and General Trochu falls back upon his original idea of defending Paris by itself.

TOURS.

Protection of Orleans and Tours—Prussians Concentrating around Paris—Their Cavalry Incessantly in Motion—Corps of Spanish Guerillas Forming at Toulouse—New Prefects—Prussian Plan of Advance Partisan—Receipts Given for Small Arms Never Delivered.

TOURS, September 23.—Effective measures have been taken for the protection of Orleans and Tours. No news from Paris. The Prussians are withdrawing their forces from other points to concentrate around Paris. Their cavalry is incessantly in motion, patrolling the country for miles around the capital. The object is to prevent communication with any point.

Paris will scarcely hold out and proceed with the election.

A corps of Spanish guerillas is forming at Toulouse to assist in the defense of France.

Gambetta has sent a new prefect to take charge of Haut Rhin. The recently appointed prefect of Bas Rhin, M. Valentine, succeeded in entering Strasburg.

La France, claiming that its authority is unerring, gives the following as the Prussian plan of advance Parisward.

It was regulated so as to bring several corps before Paris on the fourteenth of September; then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting communication with Tours from Versailles, as the Prussian general headquarters were to harrass Paris until it surrendered. Metz, Strasburg and Toul would hold out, and present at least a fortnight's task. Meanwhile, the Prussians will detach two corps to Lyons, Havre and Cherburg, and send flying columns throughout the country for forage. Seventy-five thousand cavalry for this service are expected from Germany.

A portion of the programe has already been realized.

The writer reaffirms that Steinmetz was disgraced because of the heavy loss inflicted by Bazaine.

The *Journal* of this city states that M. Magne, formerly Minister of Finance, writes privately that shortly before the change of the government, he paid, on receipts, for a million Chassepots, and three hundred thousand other guns which were never delivered.

STRASBURG.

Reported Destruction of a Theatre by Shells and Fire—Loss of Prussians in an Assault—The City Easy to Shell—Ulrich Inclined to Surrender.

LONDON, September 23.—Telegrams have been posted in the news rooms that the Strasburg theatre, with two hundred refugees, mostly women, was burned by shells. These telegrams have not been confirmed.

Lunette No. 53, at Strasburg, became the object of a terrible fire in the recent assault. The Prussians lost many men, including their commander, Quitzou.

The Manchester *Examiner* says that General Ulrich is inclined to surrender Strasburg, but the wounded soldiers and the citizens of the city strongly oppose the surrender.

The Germans have placed mortars in the lunettes fifty-two and fifty-three, which they have captured. From these lunettes the mortars can easily shell the city.

FLOREN