NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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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 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 Ploge, 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 Nihoul, 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.

Applications for ladies' invitations must be made at J. A. Blaffer's, 26 and 28 Bienville street, and Mr. Isidore Levi's, 169 Poydras street, or to any of the Invitation Committee. Positively no invitations will be issued after the night previous to the ball.

Arrangements have been made with the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, who have kindly offered to run their cars to the Lake every hour until eleven o'clock P. M., included, and to return from the Lake at three o'clock on Sunday morning, without extra charge for return fare.

Mr. Charley Jaeger's celebrated Silver Cornet Band have kindly offered their services for the occasion, free of charge.

In case the weather should be unfavorable, the Ball will be held at Mr. Denechaud's Washington Hotel. se17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BROADWAY, GREENville, in square bounded by Broadway, Elizabeth, Pine and Ferdinand streets. Price $200 to $300, according to location. Apply to JOHN M. GOULD, se27 No. 8 Magazine street.

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 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 3uim 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, outhouses, 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 s reet.

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, au13 tf Real Estate Agent, 24 Commercial Place.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE GROUND FLOOR OF STORE No. 32½ St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Apply to Edward Barnett, No. 13 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.

COOPERS WANTED.

50 additional Coopers wanted to go to Baton Rouge.

Apply to O'FALLON & HATCH. se25 5t 33 Carondelet street.

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.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into copartnership, under the style and firm of SMITH & WINGFIELD, for the transaction of the Coal and General Commission Business, at 162 Common street, New Orleans.

JOHN E. SMITH, JAMES H. WINGFIELD.

September 12, 1870.

We are fully prepared to fill all orders for steamships, steamboats, railroads, hotels, foundries, cotton presses, restaurants, manufactories, steam mills, families, etc.

All orders left at our office, and at No. 25 Commercial Place, and No. 625 Magazine street, will meet with prompt attention. se27 1m

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

PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN GATHERING

Over Two Thousand Voters on the Ground

DEMOCRATIC CONVERTS

On Saturday morning at eight o'clock the staunch little steamer Abita, Captain Miller, left the Lake End of the Pontchartrain railroad, carrying a large party of Republicans bound for Covington, parish of St. Tammany, to attend a Republican mass meeting and barbecue.

Among the excursionists were Colonel James F. Casey, collector of the port of New Orleans; General J. H. Sypher, Republican nominee for Congress for the First Congressional District of Louisiana; General George A. Sheridan, Hon. T. W. Conway, Dr. M. A. Southworth, Hon. H. L. Rey, State Assessor for the Third District; Hon. D. Douglas, Messrs. A. Chevelon, Joseph Peters, Joseph Williams, E. Thezan, Samuel Carter, William Buffin, J. Theodore, Joseph Victor, Octave Rock, and others. The party was accompanied by Kelly's Republican Brass Band, of thirteen pieces.

There was a fresh breeze blowing as the Abita steamed across the lake, making the voyage rather more exciting than a trip on the "raging canawl," while the popular captain, and the polite clerk, Mr. J. H. Smith, did every thing possible for the comfort of the passengers, and the brass band enlivened the way with excellent music.

The boat did not touch at the usual stopping places, but steamed rapidly up the Tchefuncta, and shortly after eleven o'clock arrived at the lower landing, some six miles from Covington by the river. A number of vehicles were there waiting to convey the party to the scene of the day's business, which was soon reached by a pleasant drive through the woods, and there a gratifying sight was presented.

All among the tall pine trees were groups of people clad in holiday garb, all in eager expectation. A large platform had been erected, above which the stars and stripes proudly waved, the front displaying the banner of the Wide Awake Club and another banner, which looked as if it might have done service in the last presidential campaign. Green wreaths were hung all around, and at a short distance was a capacious table laden with an abundance which promised that none should go hungry away. Seats had been arranged for spectators, and these were already filled. Hundreds were standing around, and numerous vehicles were near, containing spectators who had come from a distance. Horses and mules were tied to trees, and the whole preparations gave evidence that there would be a most earnest manifestation of the Republican party.

One of the leading men of the Republicans in St. Tammany, Judge Hiram Newell, had made preparations to receive the party from New Orleans; although at present the Judge is suffering from infirm health, he was, however, actively engaged on the ground in company with other prominent gentlemen of the Republican party. Among other visitors we noticed Major Dumas and family.

As soon as the party from New Orleans had reached the ground, and the band had regaled the country folks with such music as they do not often hear, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Bosque, who proposed Hon. John Hutchinson as chairman, and that gentleman was installed by acclamation.

Mr. Hutchinson introduced Hon. Thomas W. Conway, who addressed the assembly in an earnest speech, full of thought. The speaker alluded to the great change that had taken place, and compared the time past when Republican manifestations in country places were attended with danger of personal violence to all who took part in them, and the present time, when every man was allowed to vindicate his views, with none to make him afraid. Difficulties which had beset the Republican party in the South, were fast disappearing, and under Providence its success was certain. Success meant law, order, equal rights to all, abundant and well remunerated labor. Above all, it meant universal education, the basis of all public and private good. There were already more schools in Louisiana than ever there had been before, and a larger available school fund than ever had existed before, the success of the Republican party meant the increase of the means of education to the utmost extent, free to all.

The second speaker was Mr. J. Williams. This is the colored orator who, it is said by Democratic papers, had been retained by the opponents of Republicanism. The telling speech made on this occasion, and listened to with eager interest by the colored people on the ground, showed how false this Democratic assertion had been.

Mr. W. R. Miller next addressed the meeting in a speech replete with forcible reason and happy illustration. The speaker showed that the principles of the Republican party were founded, not on unreasoning fanaticism, but on inevitable human progress. Progress coeval with the creation of man, and always moving on with a force that no human tyranny, no despotic attempts to perpetuate political cast, could resist.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's address, General George A. Sheridan took the stand.

General Sheridan spoke at great length, touching on a variety of subjects connected with the great questions of the day, with the pacification and consequent development of the great Southern country and its vast resources. He showed how those resources had been retarded for generations by blinded fanaticism, seeking to disguise itself under the cloak of sectional feeling (miscalled patriotism), and their already great development under the enlightened Republican rule, that gave to all men the right to liberty and citizenship, affording them that great motive to exertion, the absolute security by law of the fruits of their labor.

General Sheridan made allusion to the class of citizens more recently settled in the South, whom it was attempted to stigmatize under the name of carpet-baggers. He claimed that every citizen of the United States had the right to make his home in any portion of the common country, a right guaranteed by the constitution of the country—a constitution constantly appealed to by the Democratic party, and as constantly violated by that party whenever it suited their purpose to do so. The orator spoke of the claim made by Democratic speakers that the Democrats were the true friends of the colored race, and that the Republicans had done them only injury. Had the Republican party injured the colored men when, in 1854, they took their stand against the organization of any more slave territory? Had they injured him by the election of Abraham Lincoln? By emancipating the colored race from slavery? By bestowing on that race the rights of citizenship and the elective franchise? By the fifteenth amendment? What had the Democrats done to befriend the colored man? They had opposed, step by step, every measure to place him where he now is!

General Sheridan's speech was delivered in his usual happy style, full of pungent humor that delighted his audience, replete with sound argument conveyed in droll illustration, every phrase adapted to the comprehension of the least intelligent of those who heard him. We are inclined to think that the humorous style indulged in by General Sheridan frequently blinds his opponent to the fact that his positions and arguments can not be overturned or confuted by any style of oratory, and they are as incontrovertible as if couched in a style of didactic gravity.

And now the Congressional nominee, General Sypher, was loudly called for. He appeared on the stand, and was greeted with a storm of welcome.

General Sypher commenced by remarking on the present administration elected by the people of the United States in the interest of human rights. This administration had been stigmatized by the Democratic party as tyrannical to the South. Yet it was owing to the principles on which the present administration is based, that over three millions of men had been freed from the chains of soul-benumbing slavery, and endowed with all the rights of freemen. Was this tyranny? Is human liberty a monopoly? Does it mean that one race alone shall enjoy it, to the exclusion of all others? No! It means that the freedom and franchises of one American citizen belongs to every man who can claim by birth or naturalization the privileges of American citizenship.

General Sypher next spoke of the arrogant claims of the Democratic party. Upon what are those claims founded? That party ruled this broad country for thirty years, holding in its grasp the administration of the general government, and two-thirds of the State governments. During all this time it had endeavored to make the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal, a practical nullity, and then had attempted to overturn the government and break the country to pieces. And now it claimed, as a reward for this mal-administration and this treason, that the government it had attempted to subvert should again be intrusted to its hands. Entrust the administration of the national affairs and the shaping of the national policy to a party to whom it is owing that we have just passed through a long and bloody war, out of which we emerged with a public debt, that will burden our industry for years to come. A party, too, containing in its ranks all the elements of the late rebellion; a party whose sympathizers throughout the South are the men whose utmost efforts for four years were directed to the ruin of the country, by breaking it into fragments.

After the rebellion had succumbed, and resistance to the authority of the nation had ceased in the field, the ballot was substituted for the bayonet, and step by step the Democratic party fought against the reconstruction measures passed by the United States Congress, and with a sullen obstinacy, showing the same feeling of sectional hostility that had prompted the war.

And now when they have experienced the futility of all previous modes of resistance to the principles of human liberty, embodied in the platform of the Republican party, they change their tactics, and endeavor to overcome the party to whom the colored man is indebted for all he possesses, and do this by means of the colored man himself.

For they have thrown away the cardinal principle for which with ballot and bullet they have fought so many years, the principle that the colored man has no rights that the white man need respect. They have laid this aside, at least, for the present, and profess themselves willing to accord to the colored man the rights that he already possesses by the consitution of the country and the law of the land, for which he need not thank the Democratic party.

They offer, what? To receive the colored voter into their ranks, so that, as he is a voter in spite of them, he may hereafter vote, according to their dictation, in favor of his enemies and against his friends.

What can the Democrats do for the colored man that the Republican party has not done for him already? What can the Democrats give him that he does not already possess—possessing it, too, by the untiring and fearless efforts of the Republican party, the party of the nation, the party that he is now asked to forsake.

And what will be the consequence to the colored man should he suffer himself to be charmed by the Democratic charmer? He would be used until, by his vote, the Democratic party once more gained power and the control of the government, and then that power would be used as a scourge to put the colored voter back to where he was before the reconstruction acts of Congress had been passed.

True, he could not be deprived of liberty, nor could he easily be deprived of the right of suffrage or the rights secured to him by the fifteenth amendment. But, under Democratic rule, under the domination of the party which until lately has set forth colored subjugation as the one thing needful, all the rights of the colored man would be of little practical use to him. He would be secure of nothing.

It is well worth the while of the colored man to pause ere he commits himself, and the welfare of his family and of his race to the tender mercies of a party which has hitherto almost begrudged him his share of God's air and God's sunshine; and who, even if they keep good faith, can give him no more than he has already.

General Sypher then exhorted all colored men to stand by the party that had freed them, had befriended them, that had bestowed on them the rights and franchises of citizenship, and made them men among men.

The address was concluded by an able appeal to the Democratic element present; particularly to those who had suffered sectional feeling to impel them toward a party to whose antecedents they had always been opposed. These were exhorted to come out from among those who would be their political task-masters, and vindicate their patriotism by adhering to the party of progress, the party of Southern development and future prosperity.

It was very evident that the address of General Sypher made a deep impression among the unbelievers present, and completed what the speeches of Sheridan and others had paved the way for.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of the parish of St. Tammany, in mass meeting assembled:

1. That we cordially indorse the present Republican administration of the United States government, under Ulysses S. Grant, the people's choice as chief magistrate of the nation; and we indorse and approve the course of J. F. Casey, collector of the port of New Orleans, who has, in all his official acts, proved the soundness of his Republican principles.

2. That we indorse the adminstration of his Excellency, Governor H. C. Warmoth, and of the honest and able State officers associated with him.

3. That we ratify and indorse the nominations of Hon. James Graham and Hon. Antoine Dubuclet for State Auditor and State Treasurer; and that the nomination of General J. H. Sypher as candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District, merits our hearty approbation and will meet our undivided support.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Captain W. L. Cozzens for his courteous treatment of our friends from New Orleans, who have come to strengthen our hands and aid our efforts for the triumph of the Republican party.

Toward dark the meeting adjourned, the party from New Orleans being well pleased with the attentions of their St. Tammany Republican friends, Mr. Bosque, Mr. Ingraham, and others.

From various expressions we heard on the ground, we found that a great disappointment existed at the absence of Governor Warmoth, to see whom many of those present had traveled a considerable distance. This was the only circumstance to mar, in the slightest degree, the enjoyment of the day.

The New Iberia *Times* says:

In consequence of the death of General Price, Mr. Chouteau's partner, work has been temporarily suspended at the salt mine, but we hope, for the interest of the country, the company and the world at large, that it will be soon resumed.

THE COURTS.

Sixth District Court.

B. R. Forman vs. New Orleans City Railroad Company.—In this case a petition has been filed, showing that the New Orleans City Railroad Company is indebted to the petitioner in the sum of $450 for this, to wit: That in 1860, the city of New Orleans, for the use and benefit of all present and future residents of said city, did make a contract with J. B. Slawson, by which it granted to said Slawson "the right of way" to run street cars along and upon Canal street from the intersection of Canal and Royal streets to the Metairie Ridge, and along the Metairie Road from its intersection with the New Canal to the bayou bridge at the Bayou St. John, for twenty years, and as a consideration or condition of said right of way, upon and through the said public streets of said city, the said municipal corporation required and exacted of the said Slawson that he should run street cars along said streets at not greater intervals than fifteen minutes, from daylight until ten o'clock P. M., and every thirty minutes from ten P. M. until midnight, and the said Slawson so contracted and obliged himself so to run street cars.

That the New Orleans City Railroad Company purchased from said Slawson his right of way and assumed all his obligations and liabilities in relation thereto, which substitution was ratified and approved by the city in 1862, or thereabouts; that pursuant to said contract, and for the purpose of doing business as a common carrier along said streets, the said company have constructed a railroad, and announce that they will run their cars upon the said track for the carriage of passengers, and have so announced for more than five years past.

That the said company does not run its cars with regularity, and at not greater intervals than every fifteen minutes from daylight until ten o'clock P. M., but that on a portion of their said road, from the intersection of White street to the Metairie road, and from the New Canal to the Bayou bridge, the cars run with great irregularity, and often at intervals of thirty minutes in the day time, and they frequently run at intervals of one hour after ten P. M., and often cease running altogether after that hour on the section of their road above described.

The petitioner shows that he is and has been daily a passenger in the cars of said company, on said road, at least twice a day, and invariably paid his fare to ride from one point on the said road to any other point between the termini of the road, in accordance with the rules of the said company, and is obliged to ride in said car to and from his residence on Murat street, and his office on Carondelet street, and has so done for nearly five years past.

Petitioner avers that it is the duty of the company to carry passengers with dispatch, and having failed to do so, they are responsible in damages. He claims that he has been damaged in the sum of $450, and for this amount he claims damages.

Eighth District Court.

In the matter of John McGrath, praying for a writ of mandamus against J. D. Houston, Assistant Supervisor of Registration. In this case a petition has been filed, in effect as follows:

Petitioner claims that he was naturalized and became a citizen of the United States on the fourth of June, 1868. That he has ever since been a resident of the city of New Orleans, and of the Sixth Ward of said city since the year 1868; that he is not disfranchised for any of the causes stated in the first paragraph of article ninety-nine of the constitution of this State.

That he is ready and willing to take and subscribe to the oath that he did not hold any office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled the "Confederate States of America;" that he never acted as a leader of guerilla bands during the late rebellion; that he never, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published sermons during the late rebellion, and that he never voted for or signed an ordinance of secession in any State.

Petitioner avers that he is a qualified elector, and that he has been thus duly registered on the seventh of April, 1868, and on the second of October, 1868, but on the thirteenth of September, 1870, he presented himself at the office of the Supervisor of Registration of the Sixth Ward of the city of New Orleans, produced his certificate of naturalization, and requested to be registered.

That one James D. Houston, the Assistant Supervisor of Registration in the said ward, did then and there maliciously, wrongfully and illegally refuse to register your petitioner, on the pretended ground that the judgment of the United States District Court, which ordered and adjudged that your petitioner be admitted to be a citizen of the United States of America, was fraudulently obtained. All of which will more fully appear by reference to the annexed papers of naturalization, and endorsements thereon.

Petitioner avers that the action of the said assistant supervisor was arbitrary, and not authorized by law; that the judgment is in legal form, and, like every other judgment, is complete evidence of its own validity. 4 Peters, 407.

Petitioner avers that by the said refusal he is deprived of his rights as an American citizen to vote and participate in the approaching election; that he values the assertion of said right at more than five hundred dollars; that the slowness of ordinary legal forms is likely to produce such a delay that he could obtain thereby no relief, and that the public good and the administration of justice will suffer from it. And that he is informed, and verily believes that he is entitled to a writ of mandamus, to be issued by this honorable court, to compel the said assistant supervisor of registration to register him as a qualified elector.

Petitioner further avers that he is informed and verily believes that section thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the list of voters, etc.," approved March 16, 1870, which declares the decision of any supervisor of registration to be final, and not subject to any revision or correction by any parish or district judges, is null, void and unconstitutional, in conflict with article ten of the constitution, which provides "That all courts shall be open, and every person for injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay;" and also, with article seventy-three, vesting the judicial power only in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in Parish Courts, and in Justices of the Peace.

Petitioner avers that he has annexed the necessary affidavit, and complied with the requirements of law to obtain a writ of mandamus.

Wherefore, petitioner prays, the premises considered, that a writ of mandamus issue, directed to James D. Houston, assistant supervisor of registration for the Sixth Ward of the city of New Orleans, ordering him to register your petitioner as a qualified elector in the said Sixth Ward. And your petitioner, reserving all other legal remedies and actions against the said Houston, as the case may admit, would respectfully pray for all other and further relief, as in duty bound.

Judge Dibble issued an alternative mandamus as prayed for, returnable this morning at ten o'clock.

[Not a Very Bad Toast.

After the unanimous nomination of Mr. Bonzano as Administrator of Assessments some of his friends met in a saloon on St. Charles street to take a smile on the result of it, and by request our old *confrere*, Mr. Gus. Kruebbe, gave the following impromptu toast, which was fully indorsed and appreciated:

With pleasure and with satisfaction
We've seen conventional election
On him bestow that nomination,
Who has so nobly fill'd the station.
That station!—Governor's appointment!
And which has proved a healing ointment,
A benefit—for just assessment.—
We say it, and not less there meant is,
Three cheers! and may we keep "lon tano"
In office our dear friend Bonzano.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FRENCH CLAIM A VICTORY

A Provisional Government in Rome

REPORTED EXPLOITS OF BAZAINE

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

NEW YORK, September 26, 1870.

A courier from Paris reports that the French were victorious in all the actions near the city on Friday. He also asserts that Paris is calm and firm.

A provisional government has been established at Rome.

It is reported that Bazaine succeeded on Friday in burning the Prussian camps from Metz to Thionville. SPECIAL.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

New Orleans and Galveston Appointments

CORRESPONDENT AT HEADQUARTERS

CONVERSATION WITH BISMARCK

WHAT WILL BRING ABOUT PEACE

POSSESSION OF METZ AND STRASBURG

FRENCH BELIEVED VICTORIOUS

Strasburg in the Deepest Ignorance

THE WAR MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE

COMPARISON WITH GRANT'S CAMPAIGN

BALLOON LETTERS FROM PARIS

Account of Battle of the Nineteenth

ENGAGEMENTS IN THE OPEN COUNTRY

Alliance Between Prussia and Austria

EXPECTED MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Commodore Porter Asks to be Relieved from Navy Department Duty—Galveston and New Orleans Appointments.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Admiral Porter asks to be relieved from further duty at the Navy Department on account of failing health.

The following appointments have been made: James Rodgers, assistant weigher and gauger, Galveston, Texas; John C. Norcross, inspector, New Orleans.

NEW YORK.

Contract Renewed with New York Associated Press—Gold—Governments Dull and Lower—Suspected Filibuster Seized—Sailing of the Ville De Paris—Rudolphe, the Billiard Player—The Farragut Obsequies.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The New England press, including Boston, have renewed their contract with the New York Associated Press.

Evening.—Gold closed strong at 113⅜.

Governments dull and lower, closed very dull; 62's 112⅝, 64's 111¼, 65's 111½, 67's 110¼, 68's 110¼, 10-40s 105⅛.

Louisianas sevens, new, 65½; levee sixes 75, eights 86.

The schooner Billy Butts, which left Saturday, under suspicion of being on a filibustering expedition, is now supposed to be bound for Venezuela. Her cargo of arms and material is destined for the government of that country.

The steamer Ville de Paris, which sails on Saturday, takes a small quantity of arms. A supply of Remington rifles, the only arms ordered by France, is very limited.

Rudolphe, the missing billiard player, arrived yesterday on the Abyssinian. He states that he enlisted in the French army, was captured and paroled at Sedan, and subsequently reached England via Belgium.

The Farragut obsequies will begin Friday morning, at eleven o'clock. A committee of distinguished officers go to Portsmouth to take charge of the remains.

LONDON.

Cavalry at Bozoches and Autenay—Prince Albert Near Bazoches—Prussians Reconstructing Laon Fortifications—Appeals to the People to Overwhelm the Invaders—Belgium Alarmed at Failure of Peace Negotiations—Treaty for Release of the Wounded—Strasburg in Ignorance—They Still Believe France Victorious—War Movements in France Compared with the Campaigns of Grant—Subscriptions for the Families of the "Captain" Victims—All Hope of Settlement Between France and Prussia Abandoned.

LONDON, September 26.—A dispatch from Orleans reports cavalry at Bozoches and Autenay.

Prince Albert, with a large force, is reported near Bazoches.

The Prussians are reconstructing the Laon fortifications.

Communication between Paris and Tours, by balloons, continues.

The prefects of the Western departments, according to the proclamation of the ministry, are appealing to the people to rise en masse to overwhelm the invaders.

Three million francs for defense have been voted by Calais.

Belgium is grieved and alarmed at the failure of peace negotiations.

The *Patrie*, a semi-official journal under the old regime, and now published at Poictiers, is enthusiastic for the Republic.

The treaty between Belgium and Prussia for the release of the wounded now in Belgian hospitals, has been signed.

Fighting all day, Friday, near Paris is reported from Tours, but the accounts are contradictory. The English journals refuse to publish them.

The inhabitants of Strasburg are still kept in ignorance of events outside the city. They believe the French have been victorious, and that the army is advancing to the relief of the city.

The English press compare the war movements in France with those of the late American contest, especially with the campaigns of General Grant against Vicksburg and Richmond.

As soon as the Italian troops were installed all the prisoners were set free.

The letter from Victor Emmanuel to the Pope announcing the necessity for the occupation of Rome, is condemned by some as too dutiful, and by others as too arrogant.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, September 26, evening.—The following is an extract from an article published this evening in the *Globe*: "Among the foremost and largest subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the widows and families of the crew which perished in the Captain, is the contribution of the officers and ship's company of the United States steam frigate Franklin, now lying at Portsmouth.

"Their contributions were handed in with a promptness and liberality which could hardly have been looked for, even by one of our own ships. The gallant crew of the Franklin paid over to the fund a very large sum, which must have been subscribed in a very short time. It is not the amount—although, as said before, it is the largest on the list—that causes us so keenly to appreciate the act. It is the kindly spirit that prompted it; the open-hearted and combined generosity of the sailor and American."

All hope of settlement between Prussia and France is abandoned. The general feeling is that the refusal by France of Bismarck's proposition will place that country in the worse position.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The *Times'* special London dispatch from Madrid says before Olozaga's departure yesterday he was met at the station by friends, who asked him if the restoration of Napoleon was possible. "It is easier," was his reply, "to raze the Pyrenees to their base."

The ministerial organ announces that in a few days there will be joyful news for Spain.

After the proclamation of the King of Prussia, as Emperor of Germany, it is the intention of Bismarck to recompense the King of Saxony, for the loss of his crown, by placing his son Prince John on the throne of Spain.

The *Herald* special says the liberal press, even those journals not sharing Jacoby's opinion, denounce his arrest, notwithstanding the loud cries of the principal organs.

The approaching alliance between Austria and Prussia occupies public attention in Vienna. The Hungarians oppose the arrangement, fearing the preponderance of German influence over Austria.

The reasons for the removal of General Steinmetz, given in the *North German Gazette*, differ materially from those credited by politicians, who attribute his displacement to unwarrantable exposure of his troops in the battles around Metz.

This journal, denying the reports, extols the General's personal bravery, which was combined with the greatest regard for the lives of his troops, and says his appointment as Governor of Posen was necessary on account of military expediency.

Napoleon's gala drives create displeasure in court circles. The vehicle used on the occasions was the imperial open carriage, which was brought from Sedan, containing nine seats. As a delicate hint two of the King's state carriages, with two seats each, were sent for the future use of the Emperor, who, understanding fully the cunning of their polite attention, has ever since kept within doors.

According to his physicians, he is unwell, suffering from draught and cold of the castle, and a change of residence is proposed, either to the Palace Expalation, at Cassel, or Bellevue Castle, near Berlin, occupied once by his uncle as a winter residence.

It is probable that General Cadorna will replace DeRodas in Havana.

The idea of ceeding Cuba to the United States gains ground in Madrid.

TOURS.

Balloon Letters from Paris—Account of the Battle of the Nineteenth—General Ducret Encountered the Prussians, Drove Them from their Positions, and was Then Compelled the Seek Shelter in Fort De Vanvres—Return of Messengers to Paris—The Situation—Prussians near Bourget and at St. Cloud—Proclamation from the Provisional Government at Paris—Nothing Important near Versailles—Gunboats on the Seine—Engagements in the Open Country Between Paris and Blois—Denial that Bazaine Proposed to Surrender.

TOURS, September 26.—Balloon letters from Paris give the following account of the battle on the nineteenth: General Ducret occupied the heights from Ville Juif to Meudon. He made a reconnoissance, and encountered the Prussian masses concealed in the woods with heavy cannon. The French attacked vigorously, and drove them precipitately from their position. The Prussians reformed on the heights of Chatalou, and opened a tremendous artillery fire, from which General Ducret was compelled to seek shelter in Fort de Vanvres. His artillery was well served by the Garde Mobile, who were cool and resolute. Ducret finally withdrew into Paris. The Prussians suffered severely.

TOURS, September 26.—A large number of official messengers, hence for Paris, have returned.

The omnibus horses of Paris have been seized by the government to transport troops.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes decrees increasing the number of regiments, and conferring extraordinary powers upon general officers.

A division of cavalry reached here from South France.

A large force of Garde Mobile have passed Tours, going to Orleans.

Martial law in Algeria has been suspended.

The Prussian dragoons are at Meudon.

The Prussians are in force at Bongiville, Real Monterre and near Chatillon.

Skirmishes have occurred at Ville Juif, Lanage, Chevilly and elsewhere.

The Prussians have apparently abandoned the St. Denis side; their movements indicate an intention to attack at Sceaux. Later information place the Prussians near Bourget and at St. Cloud.

The *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation from the provisional government, at Paris, dated twentieth instant, reaffirming that the policy of France is not to cede an inch of soil or a stone of her fortifications.

Later dispatches from Paris state there has been only outpost skirmishes.

A message from Versailles says the Prussians have undertaken nothing important in that neighborhood.

The gunboats on the Seine are ready for action, and entrenchments and barricades are going up everywhere.

Several engagements have taken place in the open country between Paris and Blois. Results not serious.

The government here denies the categoric statement of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, that Bazaine had made proposals for surrender.

The garrison at Havre has been reinforced and also received a number of mitrailleuses. The place is now fully prepared to resist an attack.

Several journals here dwell on the fact that the government officials allow such disorders to continue as those at Lyons. General Cluseret is there, and his influence, they say, is very bad, his purpose being to excite serious disturbances.

MEAUX.

Headquarters of King William—Conversation with Bismarck—Possession of Metz and Strasburg.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, September 26.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Meaux, headquarters of King William, under date of the eighteenth instant:

"I had a conversation with Count Bismarck, during which I asked him if the report was true that there was an English representative here? He answered: 'The English have asked me if we will treat with Favre, and I replied we would if his government would guarantee us the possession of Metz and Strasburg. This he could not do.' 'In this war we are influenced,' said Bismarck, 'by no motive of aggrandizement whatever. We have no purpose in view but our own security. Consequently, we must provide for the next war, which is sure to come. France is now without allies, but may soon succeed in procuring them, and is sure to commence another war under better auspices. That is why we demand these fortresses; but the present government in Paris dare not agree to cession of French territory, nor probably will the next government. But our purpose is fixed, and, if necessary, we are ready to stay all the winter at Paris.

I said the general impression was France is too much weakened to begin another war for many years. "That is not the case said Bismarck; France is a very wealthy country, and will remain so after the war. Within five years she will have so recovered as to be able to recommence hostilities; for that reason we must have those fortresses, but as the government at Paris is not disposed to deliver them up, and probably has no command over them, peace is not very near, and we must wait until we can reduce them. We hear that the garrisons are already eating horses."

Then the question of peace, I said, reduces itself to one for the possession of Metz and Strasburg! He answered, "Yes, that is it precisely."

BRUSSELS.

Bands of Workmen Sing the Marseillaise, and cry "Vive la France"—Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine Disfavored—Manifesto from Napoleon in Reply to Proclamation of Government at Tours—Note from Venezuelean Government to Holland.

BRUSSELS, September 26.—Bands of workmen, yesterday, paraded the streets, singing the Marseillaise and crying vive la France.

A majority of the people here disfavor the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine..

The immediate publication of a manifesto from Napoleon in reply to the last proclamation of the government at Tours, is promised. M. Comte, private secretary to the Emperor, is said to be the writer of the document.

The *Independance Belge* to-day publishes a note from the Venezuelean government to Holland justifying the rupture between the two countries, but hoping for a speedy restoration of the *entente cordiale*.

QUEENSTOWN.

The Fire Queen Under Repairs—Liverpool and New Orleans Lines.

QUEENSTOWN, September 26.—The steamship Fire Queen, of the New Orleans and Liverpool line, is at Monkstown, Ireland. She requires a new shaft. Workmen are en route from Liverpool to repair her.

BERLIN.

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