NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 146. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1060.

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.

KIRALFY SISTERS.

CSADY and EDELKA, of the Kiralfy Troupe of Hungarian Dancers, have arrived and will shortly appear at the Academy.

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 Stamborg, F. Rickert, Isidore Levi, Emile Maier, J. A. Blaffer, William Todt, Charles Cavaroc, L. E. Marchand, Paul Esteban, Louis Pioge, J. Piquet, S. Cambon, H. Zebal, John H. Frerichs, H. F. Klumpp, W. M. Sommers, Charles Wagner, G. Brunig, J. H. Bassinger, E. F. Denechaud, F. Laborde, B. W. Hebrard, Aug. Tournemire, Max Nihoul, J. Tujaque, Jules Cassard, Thomas Taquino, William Davis, Hugo Lehmann, By. 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, GRENEVILLE, in square bounded by Broadway, Elizabeth, Pine and Ferdinand streets. Price $200 to $300, according to location. Apply to JOHN M. GOULD, No. 8 Magazine street. s27

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. 13 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. No yellow fever was ever known to prevail at this 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 30 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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE VERY NEAT AND DESIrable cottage house situated on Columbus street, between Dorgenois and Broad streets, containing four large rooms, with gallery on the south side and back, with a large cabinet, kitchen, servant's room, coal shed, poultry house, wash room, etc., convenient to three lines of cars—Esplanade street, Dumaine street, and Ursulines street. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. L. BERCIER, se28 3t Corner of Columbus and Dorgenois streets.

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. au2 2m

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity is offered to parties wishing to purchase the entire contents of a well furnished three-story house, well suited for a large private family or a first-class boarding house; location one of the best in the city, near Canal street. For further particulars address L. D., Box 698, city Postoffice. se28 10t

FOR RENT—THE GROUND FLOOR OF STORE No. 32½ St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles. Apply to Edward Barnett, No. 13 Royal street, New Orleans. se16

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

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS BY the Day, Week or Month. Also, a fine suite of rooms, without board, might be obtained, at the fine residence 22 Rampart street, between Canal and Common streets. Bath-room at the service of the boarders.

Also, a No. 1 COOK wanted. se25 10t

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

BUSINESS CHANGES.

WILLIAMSON SMITH, ESQ., HAVING this day sold out his entire interest in the COAL business to Messrs. SMITH & WINGFIELD, hereby tenders his sincere thanks to the community at large for their former liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits for his successors a continuance of the same.

All orders left at his old office, No. 25 Commercial Place, will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore, and under his supervision.

WILLIAMSON SMITH.

New Orleans, September 26, 1870. se28 7t

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

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

State ex rel. Barton vs. Bank of New Orleans, Administrator of Floating Debt.—The argument in the mandamus case of Barton vs. Bank of New Orleans, Administrator of the Floating Debt, on the question whether the Administrator is not bound to deliver bonds to the holders of certificates at the minimum rate of seventy-five per cent, came up on Wednesday before Judge Dibble.

This argument was ably conducted by Messrs. Bayne and Miller, for the relator, and Joseph P. Hornor, for the administrator and the city.

By the relator it was maintained that the funding provisions of the charter left no discretion to the bank, which is the Administrator of the Floating Debt, to deliver to the holders of certificates bonds at the rate fixed by the law.

By the bank and the Mayor and City Administrators, it was argued that—

1. Mandamus would not lie in such a case since the passage of the act of 1870, abolishing this writ as a means of enforcing the payment of a debt by the city.

2. That the discretion of deciding upon the rate at which the bonds should be exchanged, and as to the time when such exchange should be made, places the bank beyond the reach of a mandamus.

3. That a provision of the charter places these bonds beyond any process of the courts, makes them non-seizable, and that to allow this mandamus to go to them would be to evade and render of no effect said provision.

Judge Dibble, reserving his final judgment on the case, intimated—

1. That the act abolishing or modifying the writ of mandamus as to the city did not apply to this case.

2. That if such an act were intended to be so applied, he should not hesitate to pronounce it unconstitutional, as involving a violation of the obligation of a contract.

3. That the discretion referred to as exempting a party from a mandamus meant a sound and judicial discretion, and not a mere arbitrary freedom of will.

4. That the provision exempting the bonds from seizure certainly did not apply to a process to enforce a duty of a public officer imposed by the law.

The Judge stated that he would write out his case in full week after next.

State ex rel. McGinty vs. James Graham, State Auditor.

State ex rel. Dolhonde vs. same, George H. Andre and Patrick Frizzell, intervenor.

These cases were consolidated, and came up for examination yesterday.

The origin of these controversies was the question as to who were the legal owners of certain certificates of indebtedness issued in payment of work done on the public levees. The matter has heretofore been fully reported.

Judge C. M. Emmerson being sworn, said:

I was called in by Mr. Graham, Auditor, after the injunction was issued in the case of McGinty and Dolhonde vs. Graham, Nos. 211 and 212 of the docket of this court. Mr. Graham called upon me to obtain an order for a rule to dissolve the injunction. I think that was the nature of the rule. It appeared that the order for the injunction had the effect to tie up all the funds in the hands of the Auditor, and after conversation in relation to the matter, I stated, or intended to state, that he would be at liberty, or it would be safe for him to disregard the injunction for the excess over the amount claimed, and I ordered the rule to issue. I will now state, that from an observation Mr. Graham made, as he left the office, that he might have understood it differently. He may have supposed that I gave it as an opinion that he might disregard it for the whole amount.

The court took the matter under advisement.

State of Louisiana ex rel. R. R. Whitney vs. James Graham, Auditor.—The plaintiff in this case, through his attorneys, Hays & New, filed a petition yesterday, in which it is set forth that he is the holder and owner of a warrant drawn by James H. George, Parish Judge of the parish of St. Helena, to his own order, and indorsed in blank, on James Graham, State Auditor, for the sum of $250. Petitioner represents that the Auditor refuses to draw his warrant for this sum on the State Treasurer, and prays for a writ of mandamus. The mandamus was issued, returnable to-morrow.

The Jefferson City Improvements Case.

H. H. Romine vs. J. R. West, Administrator of Improvements.—In this case it was announced that R. King Cutler would deliver the closing argument on the part of the relator, but on motion of Mr. Cutler, who is engaged in an important case in the parish of St. Charles, his final argument was postponed until Wednesday, the twelfth of October.

Seventh District Court.

The Magazine Street Railroad case—James H. Young vs. John Steib; same vs. Charles Lauer; same vs. B. Saloy.—In these cases three separate petitions have been filed, as follows:

To the Hon. T. Wharton Collens, Judge of the Seventh District Court for the Parish of Orleans:

The petition of James H. Young, of the parish of Orleans, with respect represents:

That one John Steib, a resident of the city of New Orleans, without any right or authority thereto, pretends to be the holder and owner of a certain promissory note for the sum of $2000, drawn by one Joseph Kaiser, individually, and as President of the Jefferson City Railroad Company, dated New Orleans, July 1, 1865, and payable three years after date to their own order, with eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, the said note having been indorsed by said Kaiser individually and as president. That said John Steib further pretends, for the payment of the aforesaid note, together with interest which might thereon accrue, attorney's fees, etc., to have and hold a mortgage upon the Magazine Street Railroad, located in the city of New Orleans, and extending from Toledano street to Joseph street, on Magazine street, in the Sixth District of said city, together with all the buildings, stables, rolling stocks, cars, mules, materials, implements, etc., to said railroad belonging or any way appertaining.

That said John Steib thus pretending to be the holder and owner of said note and mortgage, has, in this honorable court, in a suit entitled John Steib vs. Magazine Street Railroad Company of Jefferson City, and numbered 3250 on the docket, instituted proceedings against said Magazine Street Railroad Company upon said note and mortgage, and has obtained a writ of seizure and sale directing the Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans to seize and sell said Magazine Street Railroad, together with all the rights, privileges, franchises, etc., of every kind, name and nature, to said company belonging; also, all the buildings, stables, cars, mules, rolling stock, materials and all appurtenances to said road appertaining; all of which will more fully and at large appear by reference to the proceedings in said suit number 3250, on the docket of this court.

That under and by virtue of said writ of seizure and sale, the Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans has seized and advertised for sale, and will proceed to sell, unless restrained by a writ of injunction, the said railroad, together with its franchises, fixtures, etc., particularly set forth and described in said writ of seizure and sale in the advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto annexed for reference.

Now your petitioner shows unto your honor, that the said railroad, together with all its franchises, rolling stock, and property of every description, seized by the Sheriff as aforesaid, under said writ of seizure and sale, belongs to and is the exclusive property of your petitioner, James H. Young, as will appear by notarial act of purchase by him from the City of Jefferson, of March 2, 1870, made part hereof, and is worth the sum of not less than $75,000, and should the same be sold under said writ, your petitioner will suffer irreparable loss and damage by being deprived of the same, and in other ways and manner.

Petitioner further avers that the note sued on has long since been paid and extinguished or forfeited; that said note upon the face thereof has been canceled; that said John Steib fraudulently pretends to be the holder and owner thereof, and is without any shadow of right in law or equity, to enforce the payment of said note, in whole or in part, or to have the said road seized and sold under said pretended mortgage.

The premises considered, petitioner prays that a writ of injunction issue herein enjoining and restraining John Steib and Thomas L. Maxwell, Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, from selling or offering for sale the Magazine Street Railroad, and the rights, titles, interests, privileges, franchises, property, shares, claims and demands, buildings, stables, rolling stock, cars, mules, materials, implements, and all other appurtenances unto said road belonging, or in any wise appertaining, under the writ of seizure and sale issued in the writ of John Steib vs. Magazine Street Railroad Company, of Jefferson City, No. 3250, on the docket of this court, or from proceeding any further under said writ; that John Steib and Thomas L. Maxwell be cited to appear and answer this petition; that after due proceedings had, the injunction be perpetuated; that the writ of seizure and sale and any pretended seizure under the same may be vacated, set aside and held for naught; that the aforesaid road, property, privileges, etc., may be restored and decreed to belong to petitioner; that petitioner recover twenty-five hundred dollars damages, with interest. Petitioner further prays for costs and for general relief in the premises.

[Communicated.]

SERMONS IN "STONES."

We are informed by the *Picayune* that the cathedral at Strasburg has sustained irreparable injury from the fire of the Badenese, and consequently, "there rests a stain upon the arms of Baden, no victories, however brilliant, can wipe out."

It is a matter of deep regret that by the ricocheting of a shot, or the unskillful projection of a shell, this terrible judgment should have been uttered by the *Picayune*. In the behalf of suffering humanity our contemporary speaks, and interposes the ægis of editorial thunder to protect the stones. Should the Badenese have immolated their prisoners in dungeons similar to that of Libby; have improved their shooting by making animated targets of those who passed over the "dead line," as at Camp Tyler, no stain would mar the sheen of their victorious arms, but the destruction of the "frozen muses" of Madame de Stael at Strasburg Cathedral has aroused the indignation of the *Picayune*, and Europeans must remember that to meet with the approbation of the architectural editor, they may do what they like with the living soldiers, but must spare the inanimate bricks and mortar. Such a poor exhibition of sentimentalism may well be called sickly.

BUNKS.

Academy of Music.

The Academy contains a good many "stars" just at this time, and they are all brilliant in their particular sphere. There is Billy Carter, that gem of a singist and banjo player. He may be said to be a "star" of the first magnitude in his line. He lights up all things around with his genuine wit and original pictures of male and female characters, rendered in song so comical, and at the same time musical, as to charm and delight all who hear him. He sings, talks and plays on the banjo with so much ease, and with such a droll manner and telling effect, as to keep all convulsed with laughter whilst going through with his inimitable performances.

And there is Walter Bray. He has a good deal to say, and he says it in his own peculiar way—this Walter Bray. He, too, is a genius of the comic order; and when he fails to get a laugh there must be "something rotten in Denmark," some grave cause for seriousness.

But we have been particularizing when, perhaps, we should not have done it, as Manager Bidwell has secured a company for his Academy of Music composed of "stars," and therefore it is invidious to particularize. We can not help it. We only wish we had room to speak of all in this article, for all deserve special mention, particularly the many Venuses that shine with so much grace and beauty.

Hold on, we must particularize just once more here before closing this imperfect notice of the performances at the Academy. The company is a good one, and the performances varied and entertaining throughout, yet there is one feature in them that beats anything ever before seen. We are speaking now of the daring and thrilling feats performed on the trapeze by M'lle Blanche Leopold and Mr. George Leopold. She is certainly astonishing in her feats of daring performed by great strength and agility. He also. The two together do things that would seem improbable to those who have not witnessed them, and yet they are nightly witnessed. Mr. Frank Gibbons, in the same line, is also a most accomplished actor, doing feats of the most daring and difficult nature.

The Land of Gold.

Truly, this is a land of gold—the land where bars of gold are made worth fifty thousand dollars—where gold is a common product of the land, and is made to give daily yield to the coffers of the State through the labor of its people.

Why should the currency of such a country—be it paper or coin—range below par? Why should its paper dollar be worth less than its gold dollar? At this time there is no reason why they should not be equal.

The war in Europe should not have the effect to make a difference, though "operators" would have made it a cause for depreciating United States currency. The war in Europe very naturally affects the credit of the powers engaged in it, but it can not touch the credit of this country, that has no part nor parcel in that war.

We are again on the high road to prosperity, and the day is not far distant when the government will resume specie payments and put an end to the traffic in gold now carried on among the money-changers.

A Beautiful Sunset.

Last evening was remarkable for the most beautiful sunset that has been observed in New Orleans for a long time. The piles of clouds around the descending luminary were tinged with every variety of color and every shade. The effect was heightened by a prevailing rose-colored effulgence that not only gilded the many shaped clouds, but brightened the church towers and steeples and the tops and walls of the higher houses. The whole effect was extremely rich and beautiful. Attractive as this sunset was, it is but the precursor of the equinoctial storm that is surely approaching and will be upon us in a few days.

The Boston *Advertiser* says a cargo of paper stock has just been landed in that city, consisting of negative ballots on Napoleon's plebiscite of May last.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND

Letter from Hon. George S. Lacey

NEW ORLEANS, September 29, 1870.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

As the legal opinion expressed by me, relative to the apportionment of the public school fund, touches a matter of serious importance to the people of New Orleans, I will not refrain from noticing the review of that opinion by the State Superintendent of Public Education, contained in your issue of to-day.

1. I draw a distinction between general school property in the city of New Orleans and property which may be acquired and held by a ward or district; and it is in reference to such general property, as contradistinguished from the private property of the Ward Boards, that I assert that absolute control is given to the City School Boards. That board, it is admitted, controls the school books, furniture, apparatus, and appendages of the public schools in the city of New Orleans; it manages and provides for the use of the public schoolhouses, the title of which is in the city; and to no other body is given the administration of property appertaining at large to the public schools in New Orleans. I am not wrong, then, in asserting that to the City Board of the city of New Orleans is given an absolute control over all *public* school property in this city. But if I am, what then? To the City Board is granted the control of *public schools* in the city; and the exercise of *that* power imperatively requires the city to have the funds so absolutely needed to carry the conveyed power into effect. This latter view has entirely escaped the attention of the State Superintendent.

Section fifty-four expressly bestows upon the City Board, in reference to the schools of the city, the distribution of the city school money *without reference to any particular fund;* and an interpretation of the law which denies to the City Board the right to a distributive share of the school fund in the hand of the State Treasurer, would have the effect of ignoring this clearly expressed provision of law.

It is contended by the State Superintendent of Education that the City Board has no greater right to receive and distribute than the *Parish Boards*; that the latter can only receive and distribute the local or parochial tax, and, as a consequence, that the City Board has no legal claim to the State fund. He has referred to section fifty-four.

The error of the State Superintendent lies in supposing the expression "*Parish Board*," as used in section fifty-four, to refer to the legal entity, which is often designated by that name; whereas it refers, and with a view to give harmony to the entire statute must be made to refer, to the several boards in a parish, *outside of the City Board*, thus bestowing upon the City Board of School Directors, all the power relating to the school fund possessed by parish and ward boards.

Should it be said that this argument proves too much, inasmuch as it establishes a right on the part of the City Board of New Orleans to take not only State, but local or ward taxes, for school purposes, then I answer, that such is a fair and legal interpretation of section fifty-four, standing by itself; but, as other provisions of the school law (sections fifty-seven and fifty-eight) give to Ward Boards in this city a control of local taxes, these provisions should be admitted to tone down the meaning which section fifty-four would possess *per se*, and to Ward Boards must be conceded the authority to control local taxes. The right, however, on the part of the City Board to receive and distribute the State fund, under a true interpretation of section fifty-four, nevertheless, remains intact.

I have no time to devote to a further notice of this matter.

Yours truly,
GEORGE S. LACEY,
Attorney at Law.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Four lots of ground, adjoining each other, fronting Water and Delta streets, between Notre Dame and Julia streets, First District.

2. A portion of ground, situated on Dorgenois street, between St. Ann and Dumaine, Second District.

3. Seven lots of ground, adjoining each other, fronting on Conti street, between Bayou St. John and Hagan avenue, same district.

4. Eleven lots of ground, adjoining each other, fronting on Conti street, between St. John and Cortez street, same district.

5. Eight lots of ground, adjoining each other, fronting on Conti street, between Bayou St. John and Hagan avenue, same district.

6. And a lot of ground, situate on Genois street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets, Third District.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Not a single dwelling house has been erected in Halifax, Massachusetts, within the last eighteen years.

Perhaps the blight has fallen on Halifax because that little town, only a dozen miles from Plymouth Rock, was the birthplace of Hiram Fuller, the New York journalist, who went to London and united himself during the war with a paper that espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy. It is quite probable that Hiram is more prond of Halifax and its pine woods than Halifax is of Hiram, the renegade Puritan.

It is understood at Chicago that Mr. McCullough, managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, will take the same position on the Chicago *Republican* on Monday next, and that Mr. Schuler, the business manager of the Chicago *Evening Post*, will at the same time take the same place on the *Republican*. The *Republican* will be reduced to a seven-column sheet, and sold at three cents per copy.

The Republican Congressional Committee still continue to distribute documents by the thousand. The last issued are Attorney General Akerman's speech, Senator Norton's Terre Haute speech, which is translated into German, and a pamphlet entitled "land and labor," which had been got up by the committee.

Captain T. Samuel Cushing, chief commissary of subsistence, headquarters, department of Texas, invites sealed proposals until the twenty-sixth of October, for furnishing fresh beef at the places named in the advertisements.

Readers will remember the character of Rebecca, in Scott's "Ivanhoe," who, to save her honor, would have leaped from the castle window. St. Jean, Canada, has realized the great novelist's fancy, a young girl of that town having jumped from the second story of a mill to avoid outrage. She was dangerously injured by the fall, and her assailant was arrested.

The "occupation of Rome"—To fight the enemies of the Lord.

LAWLESSNESS IN PARIS.

Emperor's Private Correspondence.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, September 24.—A Paris letter of the twentieth, received to-day, says sheds to serve as temporary barracks were in the course of erection on the boulevards for the troops, but they are still incomplete. The French officers of the guard remarked, bitterly: "This is how they do things in France. Instead of working night and day, we are never prepared, but always too late, until the Prussians surprise us." The districts of Belleville, La Chapelle and La Villette present the most uninviting appearance. Throughout the boulevards of those names every rough I passed carried a fusee, a strange sight in Paris, where, within a few weeks, weapons of any kind were forbidden, except by special permit of M. Pietri. Even sword canes and knuckle dusters were carried stealthily by respectable wayfarers for protection against thieves and garroters in these purlieus, where at present we step with chassepots and set on bayonet, and every ruffian can obtain a weapon for the trouble of asking for it. This state of affairs creates deep apprehensions throughout the city.

The State Prison birds and marauders are already beginning to show their teeth. Three days ago a member of the Garde Mobile, while drinking in a wine shop, exposed a fifty franc note, was followed, robbed and murdered in broad daylight. Within the enceinte, yesterday, two noncommissioned officers were stopped, at three o'clock in the afternoon, by two men. In the outskirts burglaries are committed with impunity.

A few days ago two ladies on the balcony of a house in the Rue Lafayette, were admiring the passing Mobile heroes, when suddenly the mob discovered a plate of the Eagle Insurance Company on the top of a balcony, which bears the impression of the imperial bird. Instantly cries were raised of "*a bas l'aigle.*" Groans, hisses and menaces followed. The ignorant rabble evidently believed the plate the imperial insignia. To the terror of the ladies, an attack was made on the house, but the damage was confined to the breaking of rails and wrenching off the plate with the points of their bayonets.

The commission charged with the examination of the private correspondence of the Emperor have made a brilliant discovery: Letters tied with a rose colored ribbon confined in a coffette Marguerite. These are the production of, or at any rate signed by, Marguerite Bellanger. That a coquette should write the warmest of warm letters to the Emperor, should she have a chance, is natural enough; that the Emperor should keep them seems absurd. The republic has taken a peep behind the imperial curtain, and discovered not only what the people knew before, that Napoleon III, in bad taste, prefers the then plain daughter of a Blanchisseanse washerwoman to the beautiful Eugenie, but also the scandal of which the poor innocents have hitherto been kept in the dark.

The Imperial mistress in one letter informs Monsieur Signeur that his name shall not perish. What was to be done? The President of the Court, M. De Vieun, undertook the affair. A document was drawn up stating that the infant was not a lineal descendant of Napoleon for the purpose of securing to Marguerite Bellanger the splendid property of Mouchy.

The Chinese in Massachusetts—What One of their Employers Says.

Mr. Chase, of Samson & Co., North Adams, Massachusetts, writes as follows concerning the employment of Chinese in their factory:

To-day the Chinamen are earning us more money on the same amount of work than the Crispins would do at the reduced prices. We are not getting as much work from them as we should do from the same number of other experienced workmen; but taking all things into consideration they are doing quite as well as the same number of new hands (Yankees) would do. We are not doing quite as much work as we would like to do, but we foresaw all this, and did not take orders or make calculations on doing as much work. What we aimed to do we have done, and are doing to-day. We are running our own roost and are making the best work we ever made. To give you an illustration: When the men commenced work, we labored under the disadvantage of getting some very poor instructors to teach them, and consequently we had most all the men to learn over, and also we had made some shoes as poor as could be. These shoes had to be disposed of, so we sent them around among our customers. Some grumbled hard about it, and others said nothing. One of our best customers wrote us that the first shipment were too poor for any one—the next lot were very inferior, and that we need not send any more. We wrote to him to let up a little on his countermand until he had received a few more goods. A few days ago we received a letter from him, saying that the goods he was now getting were good enough. They were better than some sample cases he had received from some of our neighbors, and that he would like to duplicate his order. When we take orders for next season's work we will put our Chinamen against the same number of men in any shop in the country. They are beginning to get quite Yankeefied. They go out shopping every day. Last week some of them bought complete outfits of clothing—fine white shirts, collars, cuffs, neckties, full black suits, fine calf boots, etc. They are rather vain about boots, buying none but fine calf boots. They rather improve, too, in the quality of their food. They eat hardly any pork now, but every day they have beef, veal or mutton.

The Lincoln Horror.

That is what the New York *Express* pronounces the new Lincoln monument in Union Square, and this is what that journal says of it:

Mr. Lincoln was a harmless man, although given to jokes of a somewhat loose order, and it really is rather hard that, now that he has gone to "that bourne," etc., he should be made the prey of heartless wags. These unprincipled people have erected a statue to his memory in Union Square, and certainly he would have much longer remained "to memory dear," had he been lost to sight in the fearful anomaly, the bronze nightmare which the heartless wags before mentioned have erected as his "counterfeit presentment." Mr. Lincoln, in life, was an inveterate joker; but surely he never made so utterly bad a joke as this one in Union Square.

The artist has violated all rules of symmetry, of proportion, and of character, and made the late lamented, who although not perhaps a thoroughly handsome man, still presented the appearance of a human being, a species of modern Frankenstein, a nameless horror that freezes the blood and causes each particular hair to stand on end like quills on the fretful porcupine. Really, from a moral and sanitary point of view, this is all wrong. Mr. Lincoln did no particular harm in his day, and there is no reason why in his case the evil that men do should be made to live after him. Mr. Lincoln may not have patronized the most fashionable tailor, and may not always have brushed his hair, but still Mr. Lincoln possessed the proportions of a human being, and was a simple, good natured man, rather than an unspeakable horror, a jaundiced nightmare, a bronze incubus. All this being so, why not cart away the Union Square joke, and melt it down for what price it may bring? It would be cheap to get rid of it at any price.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, in response to a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, in St. Paul, Saturday evening, said that New York would soon make its canals free for all products of the West.

France has only about five thousand miles of railroads, or less than one-half of the amount of Great Britain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

DEATH OF AN ARMY PAYMASTER

Four Millions Customs Receipts

TREMENDOUS STORM IN VIRGINIA

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN STRASBURG

Arrest of Cluseret, the Revolutionist

THE CAPTURE OF CLERMONT

PROTECTION TO HAVRE MERCHANDISE

ROUEN TELEGRAPH LINES DESTROYED

GREAT FIRE IN ANTWERP

FRIENDSHIP OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA

Russian Preparations on Gigantic Scale

OPINIONS IN GERMANY ABOUT PEACE

Raising a Black Flag Corps

LYONS TROUBLED WITH RED FLAG

WASHINGTON.

Death of an Army Paymaster—Nearly Four Millions Customs Receipts in a Week.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Colonel Dana, army paymaster, died yesterday in San Francisco.

Receipts of customs for the week ending the twenty-fourth instant, amounts to nearly $4,000,000.

The Consul at Geneva writes to the Department of State, under date of September 11, stating that the papers of that city relate an accident to three travelers and eight guides, and the porters accompanying them, by which all were lost on the sixth or seventh instant, while ascending or descending Mont Blanc. Two of them were Americans named Dr. James B. Bean, of Baltimore, who was in some manner connected with the Smithsonion Institute, and John C. Randall, Quincey, Massachusetts. The latter had heretofore made the ascension of Mont Blanc, and with great forethought made his will the night before leaving for this last attempt. Unhappily no doubt exists of the death of the whole party, which was probably caused either by a hurricane or an avalanche.

A meeting of French sympathizers was held here to-night, Thomas J. Durant, president.

NEW YORK.

Money Stiffer—Governments Heavy and Lower—Southerns Dull and Unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Money stiffer and in demand at five on governments as security and six on stocks. Sterling weak and unsettled at 109⅛@109¼. Gold 113¾@113⅞. Governments heavy and lower; 62s at 112⅜. Southerns dull and generally unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 29, Midnight.—It is now raining steadily.

LONDON.

North German Confederation—Active Friendship Between Austria and Prussia—Increase of Specie in the Bank of England—Accusation Against Jules Favre—Russian Preparations on a Gigantic Scale.

LONDON, September 29.—The Wurtemburg *Gazette*, official organ, denies that it is the intention of that government to enter the North German Confederation.

Active friendship between the Austrian and Prussian cabinets has been noticed.

A writer in the *Post* hopes England will not be sacrificed to her cousins.

Increase of specie in the Bank of England is £606,000.

Some of the Paris papers accuse Jules Favre with having acted upon a private understanding with Bismarck.

The preparations of Russia proceed on a gigantic scale; great activity everywhere prevails.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, September 29.—Information obtained from a well informed quarter states that the pressure brought to bear on the English ministry by such men as Sir Henry Bulwer on one hand, and deputations of the radical party on the other, is producing its effect upon the government which is likely to depart from its policy of abstaining from active mediation. The working classes favor a determined effort to stop the war. It is curious to see that while the monied men are against intervention, all the military and naval men are loud in their expressions of indignation because England makes no effort to save France from ruin.

The Belgian government forbids stock fairs or exhibitions, to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

The Moscow *Gazette* says: Russia loses power because France is no longer a counterpoise to Prussia, who is now able to assail her neighbors with impunity.

LONDON, September 29.—A correspondent writing from Hamburg, September 27, says: 80,000 reserves passed through Frankfort this week to reinforce the army in France. A great deal of typhus fever prevails in the German hospitals, and the wounded are being removed from the contagion.

HAVRE.

Merchandise Protected by Neutral Consuls—Huge Electric Light.

HAVRE, September 29.—The merchandise remaining here is protected by neutral consuls; their flags fly over the warehouses.

A huge electric light illuminates the entire bay, and enormous chains protect the entrance to the harbor.

TOURS.

Prefects Met to Organize Means of Defense—Independent Companies Received—Black Flag Corps—Lyons Troubled With the Red Flag.

TOURS, September 29.—The prefects of the several departments adjacent met to organize further means of defense. The organization is progressing rapidly. Companies of thirty men are being received by the government, who are permitted to choose their own officers, and will act independently of the regular troops. If circumstances demand it, these companies will be united under one command. The departments will furnish arms and equipments for this force. Their term of enlistment is for the war.

Another corps is organizing which will carry the black flag. They announce that they will neither give or take quarter.

The trouble at Lyons from the red flag continues, though the hope of their suppression has not been abandoned.

Marseilles is quiet.

Dispatch balloons are announced from Paris every day. Advices to-day from the capital report French successes in various minor engagements around the city.

The Garde Mobile behaves extremely well under fire. The removal of the government from Tours is no longer talked of.

ORLEANS, September 29.—The enemy, who were yesterday at Cercottes, the first railroad station north of this city, retreated. It is believed that a serious check at Paris occasions this retreat.

BELLEGARDE, September 28.—It is reported that Pithionires has been evacuated by the Prussians, who withdrew toward Etampes.

LYONS.

General Cluseret, the Revolutionist—He Addressed the People and was Arrested—Capture of Clermont.

LYONS, September 29.—General Cluseret, heading the revolution, forced his way into the town hall to-day, and addressed the people.

The National Guard arrested Cluseret and his adherents without bloodshed.

Clermont has been captured. Three hundred Garde Mobile and citizens resisted the first attack, when the Prussians returned with artillery and reinforcements and captured the place.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. The shot and shell thrown since Saturday have destroyed the suburbs. A bridge has been thrown across the Aisne at that place.

[Special to the New York Sun.]

LYONS, September 29.—The Southern League, or independent association, of the different southern departments of France, is growing stronger every day.

A formidable army will be organized before long with Lyons and Marseilles as central points.

Perfect order reigns under the red flag.

FERRIERES.

Four Telegraph Cables Found and Destroyed.

FERRIERES, September 29.—Four telegraph cables were found in the river leading to Rouen and the south, and destroyed.

MEZIERES.

An Armistice Concluded with the Prussians—The Prussians are Still Besieging Verdun.

MESIERES, September 29.—An armistice has been concluded with the Prussians around this place, which will probably be continued until October.

The Prussians are still besieging Verdun, but as yet have made no strong demonstrations.

STRASBURG.

Garrison Removed to Rasdadt—Strasburg Formally Occupied by Prussians—Strasburg Surrendered to the Inevitable—Numberless Victims of Fever—Inhabitants Generally Famishing—Ulrich Wept When He Surrendered.

LONDON, September 29.—The garrison of Strasburg have been removed to Rasdadt, Baden. The Prussians formally occupied the city to-day.

[Special to the New York Evening Telegram.]

LONDON, September 29.—A dispatch has been received from Mundelshe