NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME IV—NO. 153. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1067.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPALDING, BIDWELL & McDONOUGH, Proprietors and Managers.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday October 6, 7, 8, 9.
First Representation of the Grand Harlequinade and Burlesque, entitled
SINBAD, THE SAILOR,
OR THE
VALLEY OF DIAMONDS,
With New Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, and Laughable Pantomine Trick, Tranformations, etc.
A change of Olio Entertainment every night, presenting every member of the Gaiete Comique Troupe.
SATURDAY NOON—GRAND PANTOMIME MATINEE AND Sinbad, The Sailor, Festival.
oc6

A GRAND FESTIVAL
Will be given for the benefit of the SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEW ORLEANS, Melpomene, between Freret and Jacob streets, OCTOBER 8, 1870. The Managers are as follows: Aleck Butler, P. P. Young, Samuel Walker, Samuel Edmans, Samuel Williams. Lady Managers—Miss Clementine Steptoe, Miss Catharine Albert, Miss Hanna Beaufort, Miss Amanda Green, Miss Sarah Ann Butler.
Tickets 25 cents. Dainties sold. oc8 1t*

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, No. 3 Magazine street. se27

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 R. 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, Office 50 Royal street. je12

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. se13 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE, CONTAINING FOUR rooms, with sixteen lots of ground attached to it, all well fenced in, will be rented to a good tenant at the low rate of fifteen dollars a month. It is situated on Dorgenois street, between Canal and Palmyra, and is best suited for gardening. Inquire of Mr. F. A. BUDINSKY, Republican job printing office, 94 Camp street, New Orleans. oc2

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, oc4 1m* 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. au9 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., Lock Box 592, city Postoffice. se26 10t

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.—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

FOUND.

FOUND.—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, LARGE size, to be seen at the second precinct police stationhouse. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. oc8 3t

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.

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.

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

BOOKS---BOOKS.

WINNING THEIR WAY!
THE MUSIC BOOKS FOR THE MASSES.
Winner's New School
FOR THE
Piano-Forte, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Clarionet, Fife, Flageolet, Guitar, and Accordeon.
IN SEPARATE BOOKS.
"Designed to enable any one to obtain a knowledge of playing the above instruments without the aid of a teacher, with a large collection of the choicest Melodies of the day. Price of each book twenty-five cents. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
DITSON & CO., oc1 7t Boston and New York.

THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION.

Second Day's Farce.

The quintessence of sorehead dissatisfaction and disappointed political aspiration, calling itself the "Christian Republican Association in convention assembled," went through the second act of its farce yesterday, to the intense delight of an appreciative audience.

The adjournment the day previous appointed ten o'clock yesterday as the hour of meeting, but it was about half-past eleven before the curtain rose.

In the absence of the president, Rev. Mr. Satchell, the chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Fisk, who called the meeting to order, and opened with prayer.

It was resolved that three delegates who had not been present the day before, be now requested to hand in the credentials. Then a recess of five minutes was taken, but prolonged to about half an hour.

On the resumption of business, the names of delegates from the parish of St. James were reported, namely, Rev. Jesse King and Rev. Daniel King.

The roll being called the names of fifty-six delegates were called. A number of these were not present, but that seemed to make no difference, as somebody answered for them. There being some dispute and uncertainty about this, Mr. H. Rafael was appointed assistant secretary, and then the roll was called again, with somewhat uncertain result as to who was and who wasn't.

Dr. G. T. Brozeene now moved that the concatenation go into a nomination for Mayor. Carrried.

Mr. Cunningham nominated Joseph H. Wilson, upon which a delegate jumped up sharp, and moved that the nominations be closed. A great outcry arose at this, and did not subside until at last it was discovered that the motion to close had not been seconded. Mr. Glaudin then nominated A. P. Dumas.

One of the pelegates here sprang up and began a buncumbe speech about fair play, but as the concatenation were not prepared to hear anything about fair play, he was compelled to desist. The nominations for Mayor were then closed.

Messrs. Glaudin and Brozeen were appointed tellers, and the following was the result of the ballotting:

At the first ballot Wilson and Dumas got twenty votes each, making a tie. At the second ballot Dumas got twenty-three votes and Wilson twenty votes. So A. P. Dumas was declared the candidate of the concatenation, for Mayor.

A considerable breeze arose at this point, which soon became a gale. Dr. Brozene made a motion to appoint a committee to inform Mr. Dumas of his nomination. This occasioned a riotous dispute, some saying the move was a trick to get away the members while the next nomination was going on—others crying out that Dumas had signed no pledge to support the Christian Republican Association. The dispute waxed fast and furious, but was compromised by the appointment of three persons not members of the convention.

After that there was another wild contention about a motion offered by Mr. Bechtel to read a resolution passed the day before concerning a pledge to be signed by all candidates for nomination. Mr. Rodrigues was particularly vehement, swinging about with a plentitude of gesticulation that would have done credit to a gymnast. It was impossible to understand what he meant by listening to what he said. He appeared to ascribe to himself all the public virtue, leaving none for anybody else.

After a tremendous clamor and confusion of tongues, Rodrigues was induced to sit down, as out of order.

As soon as the last blatant was suppressed, another rose and commenced: "My fellow-Christians, men is men of any species. I goes in to support all humanism. I done did plenty. None work more than me in the pilgrimage of a Republicanism. I likes"—

Here the speaker was interrupted by twenty voices and sat down.

It was now announced that the nominee for Mayor, Mr. A. P. Dumas, had arrived. He was brought up to the speaker's chair, where a delegate made an address of thanks in his behalf. When the Major, in propria persona, attempted to speak it was evident that he was no adept in the national language of the United States. He said: "Je accapt ze nomination of that convention and subscribe to that platform."

And now came the star scene of the performance. Rev. Benjamin Buchanan, who is the pastor of a Baptist congregation in Algiers, and a delegate from the Fifth District, after consulting with his colleague, Edmond Jones, arose and said:

"Mr. President and brethren, I am a member of the Christian Republican Association, because I believe that a Christian should be a Christian in everything he does. I can't sit in silence and hear and see such goings on as have been done in this convention. I came here because I thought this was the convention to mend anything that was wrong in the Republican party, to make us all do right, and heal our backslidings. I did not know that this was an assembly to undo all that the Republican party has done heretofore for the benefit of the South. I did not know that this convention went in for breaking up the Republican party by making dissensions in its ranks, and so making it easy for an enemy to swallow us all. I go in for reform, not for destruction, and whatever may be wrong in the Republican party can be made right better by staying in the porty than by bolting. I thought that this convention would make things right, but all it seems to be doing is to elect bolters in place of the regular nominees of the Republican party. I go in to indorse the State administration and the nominations for city offices. All these men who are before us to be nominated for an office, would find the Republican party all right and sound if they had been put in some office by it. They would think any party first-rate that gave them an office. Jews would be Christians and Christians would be Jews, if they could only get"—

Here the speaker could get no further; he had been interrupted frequently during the latter part of his speech, and now he was assailed by such a storm of voices, and such a clamor of tongues, that, as Byron says, "realized the phrase of hell broke loose."

The noise was all the greater from the vociferous cheers that greeted the speaker from the spectators. It was quite apparent, too, that more than one of the delegates sided with Mr. Buchanan. But the stentorian voice of Randolph and others like him prevailed. Besides, just at this moment, a row between the sergeant-at-arms and a spectator, which threatened a serious difficulty, occurred. So Mr. Buchanan was silenced by the chair deciding that he could not speak, as there was no motion before the house. Mr. Buchanan aptly rejoined that he was silenced because he was speaking the truth, not because he was out of order; that other delegates could spout rigmarole, whether in order or not, if they only went in strong enough to do things that would break the party, and help the enemy.

He was unable to go further, the noise was too great.

Dr. Brozeen moved to go into the nomination of Administrator of Commerce.

Mr. Glaudin offered an amendment, substituting Administrator of Assessments.

H. Bonzano, John P. Becker, F. C. Mahan and S. P. Cazenave were nominated. On the first ballot, Bonzano got seventeen votes, Cazenave eighteen votes, Becker got four, and Mahan one vote. The two lowest candidates being dropped, on the second ballot Bonzano got nineteen votes, and Cazenave twenty votes—so Cazenave got the nomination.

It is a curious circumstance that, although during the balloting no members went out and none came in, yet the first ballot showed thirty-five votes, and the second ballot thirty-nine votes. Where did the four additional votes come from? Great are the mysteries of Christian associations!

Mr. E. Gardette now moved that the assembly, by vote, indorse the nominations of James Lewis for Administrator of Police, J. A. Masicot for Criminal Sheriff and C. S. Sauvinet for Civil Sheriff. This motion was opposed with tremendous uproar, and was finally dropped. It was, indeed, surprising to notice how many motions were made and resolutions offered and then allowed to slide.

For Civil Sheriff, E. Blessey and C. S. Sauvinet were nominated. At the first ballot Sauvinet got thirty-three votes and Blessey eight votes. So Sauvinet was declared the candidate.

For Criminal Sheriff, J. A. Masicot, Joseph Graves and N. Holz were nominated. At the first ballot Masicot got twenty-six votes, Graves sixteen votes and Holz no votes, Masicot gaining the nomination.

Several attempts to adjourn during the proceedings were lost. A great excitement took place in the street about this time, which attracted most of the delegates to the windows and proved an agreeable relief to the arduous labors.

Dr. Brozeene now got up, and in a speech abounding with lame metaphor, offered a long preamble and resolutions, amounting to an offer of alliance with the Republican party. We give the resolutions verbatim, that the members of the great Republican party of the country may draw their own conclusions:

WHEREAS, There are two formidable political parties in the State, apart from the Christian Republican Association; and

Whereas, One of these parties claims to be Republican, while their practical workings show to the great Republican party of the North, as well as to the citizens of this State, that they are but superficial Republicans, who, under the name of Republicans, are forcing upon the people of this State a political or demagogue policy, pregnant with usurpation, frauds and intimidation, detrimental to any free people; and

Whereas, The other one of these parties having accepted the political condition of the country, the equality of all men before the law and equal public privileges of either;

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the Christian Republican Association in convention assembled, do earnestly invite all lovers of universal liberty to unite, without regard to race, color, previous condition or nationality, or partisan influence, and thus secure the best interests of the State by inaugurating a political policy of State administration that will place in office men of political fidelity, and thus bring universal quiet and prosperity of our much loved State.

This sell out and solicitation to be taken into the Democratic fold was quietly passed without a murmur or dissent, though it is due to a large number of the members to say that they did not understand the purport of what they voted for. They were fooled by the catch phrases, and clap-trap metaphor about bayonet ceasing to bristle, quiet peace, freedom, equality, cannon, office, smoke of battle, purity, charging squadrons, public debt, etc., and probably thought they were voting for something to pay the national debt.

After this curious essay at amalgamation, Mr. Bechtel offered a resolution patting the general government on the back, and then the concatenation adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock, at No. 79 Customhouse street, or in other words, at Mr. Walsh's office.

The Twelfth of October.

The Tiro al Bersaglio are making the most active preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Columbus, on the twelfth of the month. The yellow fever has been especially heavy on the Italians, and in consequence they have been compelled to abandon a part of their programme. It was originally intended to carry with them in the procession a mammoth ship, with a crew dressed in character to personate the band of adventurers who landed at St. Salvador, in 1492. Unfortunately, however, sickness has put an end to this scheme, and the celebration will, in consequence, be shorn of a portion of its attraction. The society will muster at their hall, and, preceded by two companies of riflemen, under command of Colonel Sansoni, and marshaled by Mr. Frank Pace, Jr., and his assistants, will parade the Second and Third Districts.

They will stop at the house of the Italian consul, and after serenading him, will receive him in their ranks. The society will pay their respects to the Mayor, and at two o'clock will assemble with invited guests in the Lyceum Hall, where speeches will be made by Mr. Siniago, editor of the Grenada (Mississippi) *Sentinel*, Mr. Johnson, of the Mayor's office, and others. The speeches will be made in three languages, Italian, French and English. The Mayor and all the Administrators have been invited to participate in the entertainment, and a costly lunch will be provided for the invited guests, at the Lyceum. The society will close the day's proceedings by a social gathering at their meeting room.

Too Much Name.

Young Mr. Kidder, son of old man Kidder of New York, who is now in Paris, telegraphs to his pa that the terrible stories manufactured by Bismarck about the dissensions and troubles in Paris are false and unreliable. Kidder has got three letters too many at the end of his name, and the misfortune is that he considers the general run of mankind as only so many kids. All the reported troubles of which he writes were telegraphed directly from the city of Paris, and Bismarck had no more to do with manufacturing them than he had with getting up young Kidder himself. But Mr. Bismarck proposes to create some trouble in Paris before he has done with it, and if old Kidder's youthful heir don't get out of that village, he will find occasion to write to his pa a different story from what he now reports. Bismarck is too busy setting up soldiers around Paris to be bothering his head about the soldiers that are inside of the place. Kidder's three months provisions are getting shorter every day, and when he sees his cheese and crackers cut down to such a minimum that they would hardly do to bait a rat trap, he will not write so hopefully as he does to-day.

Polyglot Orator.

We understand there was a remarkable Democratic meeting held in the Tenth Ward on Thursday night. Judge Cotton was the chief orator of the occasion. It is said he was delivered of three speeches, or it may be nearer to the real facts in the case to say one speech three times. He first gave it to them in English, then he essayed German, and finally translated it into French. Here is a man for the Democracy to be proud of, because he has it in his power to mislead all the nationalities of which New Orleans is made up. It is a good thing to have Democratic ideas widely disseminated, for we have observed that where the party and its practices are best known, there the Republican successes are the best assured. We hope the accomplished linguist will continue his efforts until the Republican majority in the Fourth District is increased beyond a possibility of defeat in November.

Great sale of household furniture, pianos, iron safes, etc., this day, at eleven o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, by Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery, auctioneers.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings.

We copy again from the Memphis *Sun* a report more extended than that we received by telegraph:

CINCINNATI, October 5.—The Southern Commercial Convention met at ten o'clock this morning, President Garrett in the chair. Prayer and minutes were dispensed with. The Young Men's Christian Association tendered the use of their rooms, and hours were fixed for the morning, evening and night sessions till 10:30 P. M. each day. Delegates from Mississippi and one from Louisiana were admitted.

Alabama—To secure uninterrupted navigation of the Tennessee river was offered, and resolutions that Congress could in no way more fairly apply any part of the public money than in an appropriation to widen the canal throughout the Muscle Shoals of that river. Referred.

The reports of the chairman of the Louisville Convention Committee were referred, without printing, to the Corresponding Committee of this convention.

Speakers are limited to ten minutes each, unless granted further time by the convention.

Missouri offered the following resolution:

That the Representatives of the Valley of Mississippi in Congress be requested to introduce bills to increase and equalize postal steam service by additional subsidies to lines of steamers between the port of New Orleans and the principal ports of Europe, America and Asia. Referred.

New York offered the following:

WHEREAS, The geographical position of the United States, their vast territory, importance of productions and mineral wealth give assurance that they are destined soon to become the first maritime power of the earth, and whereas our continental railroad to the Pacific presents the opportunity to revive our shipping interests and regain her commercial importance; therefore

Resolved, That Congress should take prompt action to aid in the construction of iron steamships in American ship yards.

Resolved, That the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York is warmly recommended to the liberal patronage of the government. Referred.

The following by Missouri:

WHEREAS, The Omaha Pacific railroad was built largely out of aid furnished by the national government on a line that would not have been adopted had all the States been represented in Congress; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the government to confer equal benefits on all sections of the country; and

Whereas, As the Omaha Pacific railroad can never be made to subserve equitably the interests of the whole country on account of its location being so far north; and

Whereas, Another Pacific railroad is imperatively demanded, to produce a healthful competition whereby the rates of freight and travel may be reduced, and greater accommodations secured for the public; and

Whereas, Justice demands that the United States government should grant such needed legislation as will secure the most speedy construction of another great national Pacific railroad in a more central national route which will more equitably subserve the interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That this convention memorialize Congress to grant such.

Resolved, That the delegates from each State be requested to ask the Legislature of their respective States to appoint agents, who shall attend the sittings of Congress, and render such aid as they may have in their power to their respective Congressional delegation in preparing statistics and information tending to secure the legislation required for the accomplishment of the great objects embraced in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Georgia offered the following resolution, which was referred:

Resolved, That the present condition of Southern harbors requires the general government to grant liberal appropriations for the removal of obstructions in said harbors.

Resolved, That whereas, the port of Savannah has been unsuccessful heretofore in obtaining an appropriation for said purpose, and said city is the only one in which obstructions exist, which has not been granted an appropriation, that the harbor of Savannah be specially brought to the attention of Congress, and that this convention recommend a liberal appropriation for this end.

The following was referred:

Resolved, That we declare, for the full and final payment of the public debt, the revenue to be collected from tax on spirits, malt liquors and tobacco, and a tariff discriminating in their favor. Our own workmen and capitalists overcome the necessity for expensive taxation, which will soon enable us to compete with the manufacturers of Europe in the markets of the world.

Michigan offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance and Taxation be requested to report as to the feasibility of abolishing national banks, and substituting in lieu of these the issue of legal tender currency, by the national government.

Tennessee offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee on railways generally be raised by this convention. Adopted.

Mississippi offered the following:

Resolved, That the construction of the short line railroad from Corinth, Mississippi, to Hamburg, Tennessee, has the cordial indorsement of the convention. Referred.

Washington offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the removal of the capital be at once disbanded. Referred.

Ohio offered the following:

Resolved, That the District of Columbia be added to the list of States to be called, when States are called in regular order of business. Adopted.

Arkansas offered the following:

WHEREAS, The commercial relations of the United States with Europe are being variously disturbed by the present calamitous war between France and Prussia, and

Whereas, The best interests of Europe and America are to be consulted in the establishment of a permanent peace between the belligerents; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention earnestly invokes the friendly interposition of the United States, looking to the establishment of a speedy peace between France and Prussia. Finally referred to a special committee of five.

Missouri offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That Congress extend its aid in land and subsidies to the line of the railroad passing the south line now occupied by the Union Pacific railroad, reaching from the line in Kansas to the Pacific at San Diego and San Francisco.

Maryland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair, who shall give the subject due and proper consideration and report on the same at the next session.

Convention names of gentlemen appointed on various committees are fully announced, and the convention, at twelve M., adjourned to ten A. M. to-morrow, to give time to organize.

The committee appointed by Cincinnati met this evening to discuss the subject relating to adoption by the government of a settled policy with regard to the distribution of the public lands.

The scarcity of sardines for edible purposes, it is stated, is not due to the desertion of the coast of France and Spain by those fish, but to the fact that the sardines are pressed into oil, which is shipped to Liverpool, England, for the manufacture of soaps. Within the last twelve months it is reported that one hundred tons of sardine oil have been imported into Liverpool, where it sold readily at $160 to $168, gold, a ton of 252 gallons; this is nine pounds to the gallon.

Ship's Cargo Damaged by Vitriol.

The new ship Austria arrived here from Boston on the twenty-fourth of September, and, though it was not reported at the time of her arrival, it appears that on the passage out a heavy sea struck the ship, and of ninety-eight carboys of vitriol on deck, all but one were broken.

The captain of the ship was badly burned by the vitriol, from his knees down, and is still suffering severely from the effects of the disaster.

The vitriol was consigned to Mr. Waterman, the soda manufacturer, of this city. Under the decks the ship had a large and valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, and an examination of the cargo discloses the fact that it has been damaged to the estimated amount of sixty thousand dollars, the vitriol having penetrated through the decks.

A large quantity of fish between decks is in a horrible condition, and, of course, ruined. We do not learn that the hull of the Austria sustained much damage, but her spare rigging is spoiled. Negotiations have been progressing between the consignees and the underwriters, and it is understood that the latter do not consider that they insured against vitriol as one of the ordinary dangers of the sea, and they will, therefore, decline to pay the losses. The ship and cargo are now in charge of the Port Warden.

Academy of Music.

"Sindbad the Sailor" was witnessed last night by a full house. As an instance of the attractiveness of this gorgeous display of scenic effect, we noticed among the audience a great many who had witnessed the representation of the previous evening. But there was also a large accession of new comers, and it looks as if Sindbad is to have a long and successful run. We omitted in our previous notice of the present programme, to mention "Dr. Stone's Laboratory," which affords so fine an opportunity to test the artistic abilities of Messrs. A. B. Kennedy, Walter Bray, W. Cooper and James Fields. These two latter performers are unquestionably superior in their celebrated double clog dance. We need not mention Billy Carter, for he needs only to be seen to be appreciated. The various other performances are still given with all their former attractiveness, to judge from the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.

The magnificent burlesque extravaganza entitled the "White Cat," now in full tide of success in the largest cities of Europe and the United States, not to mention Algiers, Southwest Pass, Pass-a-l'Outre and other quarantined ports of entry, will soon be put on the Academy's boards, at considerable expense to the managers. This piece has been finely translated from the French, and is said to surpass anything of the kind ever presented to our citizens. This extraordinary extravaganza will be given on Monday evening, with new scenery, costumes and properties, sufficient to astonish the most *blase*, introducing all of the actors and actresses.

Jackson Railroad.

The Saturday evening and Sunday morning excursions on the Jackson Railroad are still continued, and those who wish to breathe a little country air, and recreate themselves with the prospect of country scenery, by taking a ticket for the five o'clock train on Saturday evening, or the seven o'clock train on Sunday morning, can have their day's enjoyment, and return either before daylight, or at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, fully in time for the ensuing week's business. Although summer is considered the more proper excursion season, yet the present time of year is the more enjoyable, on account of the absence of heat. Those who try it say that the country scenery of autumn is more preferable in this climate than at any other season.

More Chinese Immigrants.

More than two hundred Chinamen have arrived at this port from Hong Kong, and are now a short distance below the city. These men came here under a contract to perform plantation and farm labor. They came on the ship Charles Auguste, and arrived on Thursday last. We learn that a portion of them are engaged to work on the plantation of Mr. J. M. Pelton; others are to go on the plantation of Mr. Von Phul, and the greater proportion will be employed by Mr. Williams, of the house of John Williams & Son, through whose agency the contract with these Chinamen has been made. These Chinese immigrants are fully equal in intelligence, and physical capacity for labor, with those of their countrymen who have preceded them.

The Collector at San Francisco telegraphed to Secretary Boutwell that two hundred and twenty-six casks of seal fur skins, the cargo of the Hawaiian bark Manaloa, which recently arrived at that port, had been shipped to New York in bond overland. The treasury officials are yet in doubt as to the locality of Jones' Island, where, it is alleged, the seals were captured, and whether they are subject to import duty or not.—REPUBLICAN *of yesterday*.

Query: Are not these seal skins taken from animals killed on St. Paul and St. George's Island, through connivance of the treasury officials, and additional to the one hundred thousand authorized by act of Congress in the lease of said islands to the Alaska Commercial Company, the Jones' Island being purely imaginary? It will be recollected that the Alaska company are bound to pay to the government two dollars tax on each seal taken on the islands of St. Paul and St. George.

The Natchitoches *Times* takes pleasure in publishing the following, as requested by a correspondent at Coushatta, in that parish:

Willie A. Watson, who is nine years and nine months old, and weighs fifty-four pounds, picked in one day one hundred and twenty-nine pounds of cotton. He left the field for breakfast and dinner, and assisted twice during the day in carrying cotton to the gin-house a distance of a hundred yards. Willie picked an average of one hundred pounds of cotton for five days in succession.

Well done for Willie! The country needs plenty of boys just like him, but we fear they are few and far between.

A Berlin letter thus speaks of Napoleon's treatment at Wilhelmshohe: "A numerous suite of forty persons, with a large retinue of servants, attend him. He has eighty-five horses, and a variety of carriages greater, almost, than can be stored in the mews of the princely mansion. The royal servants are all at his command. The movements of the Emperor are apparently without restraint, and, if he chose, might drive about in the grounds, see company in the evening, and close the day with a visit to the opera at Cassel."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

GENERAL LEE STILL IMPROVING

FENIAN O'NEIL TO BE RELEASED

Interesting Internal Revenue Decision

CUTTING OFF WATER FROM PARIS

French Emigrants Arriving at New York

BIG SIEGE GUN TO BE IN POSITION

Steady Advances on Lyons

SOCIALISTS' OPPOSITION IN PARIS

NO FORAGE THERE FOR HORSES

Wood and Charcoal Exhausted

MEATS UNEQUALLY DIVIDED

WASHINGTON.

O'Neil and Other Fenians to be Released Soon—Orange and Alexandria Route Now Opened—Internal Revenue Decision in a Real Estate Case.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The President has assured a delegation from the Irish Republic that General O'Neil and his companions, now imprisoned for a violation of the neutrality laws in the recent demonstrations on Canada, will be released very soon.

The route is now open to Charlottesville and the University of Virginia on all the roads recently flooded. Transfers are made where bridges have been swept away.

In a case where, during the late war, a person purchased real estate, being, at the time of the purchase, engaged in actual hostilities against the government, and in order to avoid confiscation, caused the property to be conveyed to his father-in-law, who was not in open hositility to the government, and the latter, when it was ascertained the lands would not be confiscated, reconveyed to his son-in-law, without valuation or consideration, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that such a conveyance confers a taxable succession on the son-in-law; that the rule of the law is that, "when the parties are equally wrong, the condition of the possessor is the better," applies, and under all the circumstances, the reconveyance confers upon the grantee a succession under section 132, act of June 30, 1864.

NEW YORK.

French Emigrants Arriving at New York—Railroad Accident—Wall Street Devoid of Interest—The Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A large number of French emigrants, many of whom are Imperialists, arrived on the steamer St. Laurent.

The eastward bound express train of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, ran off the track at Dover, New Jersey. The conductor, fireman and one person badly hurt.

There has been no new cases of yellow fever reported for the past two days.

Evening—Affairs in Wall street are devoid of any interest.

Discounts 7@9. Gold opened steady, and closed firmer at 113¼; '62s 112⅞; '64s 111½; '65s 111⅝; new 110⅜; '67s unchanged; '68s 110½; 10-40s 106½; Tennessees 62½; new 60⅞; Virginias 63; new 64; Louisianas 70½; new 66; levees 76¼; eights 87; Alabamas 81; fives 71; South Carolinas 80; new 67.

The billiard match for the championship of America, between Dion and Rudolphe, now stands, Rudolphe 316; Dion 283. Tim Flynn was chosen referee. The game was opened by Rudolphe, who failed to score, followed by Dion with a run of 91. In the succeeding innings Rudolphe secured the lead.

The score at midnight stood: Rudolph, 1315; Dion, 1030.

LONDON.

Prussian Guard North of Paris—Cutting off Water from the Besieged—Simultaneous Bombardment of Paris—Captors of Toul to Capture Soissons—Mulhouse Evacuated—Passy and Vernon Occupied by Prussians—General Bourbaki Allowed to Re-enter Metz—Prince Pierre Bonaparte at London—French Prisoners Removed from Beverloo to Antwerp—Change of Lights—Underground Communication to Paris and Tours—Prussians Evacuating Country Beyond Tours—Great Gun to be put in Position—Wooden Huts—Earthquake—The Socialist's Opposition in Paris—No Forage there for Horses—Charcoal and Wood Exhausted—The Plebiscite in Rome.

LONDON, October 7.—The Prussian guard is north of Paris, between the Canal de L'Ourcq and the North railway. The fourth corps is on its right and the twelfth corps on its left. The task of diverting the waters of the Canal de L'Ourcq is entrusted to the pioneers of the Prussian guard.

The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris, and the object is to cut off the supply of water from the besieged.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will commence from all the batteries simultaneously the moment arrangements are perfected.

Belfort, Schlestadt and New Breissach will be attacked immediately.

The captors of Toul have been entrusted with the capture of Soissons.

The Prussians have scoured the provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardy without finding the new French levees.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse, and are marching toward Altikirch.

The Germans occupy in force Passy and Vernon, small towns in the Department of Eure. The Prussians were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the National Guards.

General Bourbaki has been allowed to reenter Metz. Orders to that effect were given by King William before Bourbaki left on his fruitless errand to England.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is here.

The French prisoners have been removed from Beverloo, and intrenched in a camp formerly occupied by the militia at Antwerp.

The remains of Paul de Cassagnac have been interred at Cassel.

The Androssan, Scotland, light has been changed to a flashing white light, showing every twenty minutes.

Both the Cologne *Gazette* and *Independence Belge* assert that there is complete underground communication to Paris and Tours.

The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are disposed to press the siege of Paris.

Epernon has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 3000 at Rambouillet.

A dispatch from Bonneval, in the department of Eure et Loire, dated Thursday evening, the sixth, says: The enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours, and are apparently falling back on Etampes.

The great gun for Fort d'Ivry, on the south of Paris, is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

General Branchitsck has been appointed military governor at Versailles.

The Bavarians about Bitsche, which place they are besieging, occupy wooden huts instead of tents.

A dreadful earthquake occurred in Colombia. Many lives were lost, and several villages entirely destroyed.

General La Marmora leaves Florence for Rome on Monday.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, October 7.—Letters from Paris, dated October 3, state that the Socialists opposition is still at work, and growing. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who left Paris, for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of the property of all accomplices in the Bonaparsist usurpation. The government has been weak enough to yield in some cases. The question of food begins to be serious. Already the club men are urging the people on, saying the provisions belong to the people, and Paris had no right to take them.

Five thousand beeves and five thousand sheep are killed daily, which is, perhaps, enough for all if a just distribution was made, but unfortunately money buys best in quality and quantity, and little or none is left for the poor. Groceries have been closed by the people for raising prices. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat.

Charcoal and wood have nearly failed, which is a serious thing for the people, still the city may hold out some weeks longer without much suffering from famine if the proper organization is made. The government has fixed the price of meat and made requisition for all flour and wheat in the city. Dr. Swinburne describes the wounds of the needle gun as terrible. The balls are of a larger size than any other used by contending armies.

Our Rome correspondent, under date of the third instant, describes the scenes attendant upon the vote on the plebiscite. He says he visited most of the polling places during the day and can give testimony as an eye witness that a better and fairer plan than that adopted by the Municipal Council could not be desired. Every class of the population voted except the priests and those associated with them. At one polling place an object of particular curiosity and applause was a monk with his capuchin habit decorated with the national colors, going with the rest to deposit his vote for liberty. He was the sole representative wearing the livery of religion and church. I have seen the carnival in its best days, but I never witnessed in Rome a scene displaying such will, hilarity and spontaneous joy.

The material damage done in the city by the Italian assault, was that done to the walls at Porta Ria, the Scalara, gate and windows of the palace of La Trau. The Brazilian buildings and the covering of the Scala Sunta received no injuries. The large palace of the Villa Bonaparte was burned by flying missiles, which entered the roof. The process of changing the names of the streets has begun, and royal arms are fast disappearing from the public buildings.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, October 7.—Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people, which