NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 155. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1069.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, October 10, 1870.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY NOON.

Entire change of

GAIETE COMIQUE SPECIALTIES.

First night of the Sensational, Fairy, Musical Burlesque Extravaganza, which has met with decided success in London, Paris and New York, entitled

THE WHITE CAT AND KING PIPPIN.

Replete with New Scenery, Appointments, Properties, Wardrobe, Music, etc.

Family Matinee on Saturday at 12 M. oc9

FOR SALE.

INDUCED BY THE RAPID INCREASE of my business, I have divided it into departments, and employed a responsible head for each department, as follows:

One for the First and Fourth Districts of New Orleans;
One for the Second and Third Districts of New Orleans;
One for the Sixth District of New Orleans;
One for the Fifth District and Carrollton;
One for the Sugar Plantations;
One for Lake Shore and other county property.

I hope, with my personal supervision over the whole, to make it to the interest of every one to consign his property to my charge.

J. J. ALSTON,
oct1 3t Real Estate Agent, 32 Carondelet street.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—The whole of the beautiful square, bounded by Prytania, Pitt, Marengo and Constantinople streets, in parcels and on terms to suit purchasers. Price, $500 per lot.,
J. J. ALSTON,
oct1 3t No. 32 Carondelet street.

ST. CHARLES BUILDING SITE FOR sale.—Four beautifully situated lots, on St. Charles street, corner of Peniston, surrounded by the most elegant mansions in the Sixth District. Price for all, $4500.
J. J. ALSTON.
oct1 3t No. 32 Carondelet street.

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. 3 Magazine street.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.
jy21

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUAble property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. 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 FERLET, Auctioneer,
jel2 Office 50 Royal street.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, in the parish of Iberville. It is about nine miles from the Mississippi river, and that section of country has never been overflowed. The Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid process of construction in the immediate vicinity, runs between two and three miles in front of this land, while the Opelousas Railroad passes its rear some six miles distant. It is undoubtedly the most valuable tract of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, and as to soil, timber and locality it is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 24 Commercial Place.
au13 tf

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.
oct 1w* 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

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

FOR RENT.—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

BOARDING.

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

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. se 27 1m

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A CERTIFICATE bearing No. 5631, dated thirteenth May, 1862, for sixty-six shares of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, in the name of Christoval Toledano.

Notice is given that application will be made to said bank for a new certicate in ninety days after this date.

New Orleans, October 4, 1870.
oc3 1aw6w C. CAVAROC, Administrator.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

D. W. C. SANFORD & CO., Commission Merchants in Provisions, have removed their office and sales room to the spacious and commodious warehouse Nos. 114, 116, 118 and 120 MAGAZINE STREET, between Lafayette and Girod. oc1 1w

COAL---COAL.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,

COAL DEALERS,

Wholesale and retail.

Office—No. 138 Gravier Street.

YARD—Corner Magazine and Girod streets, New Orleans. oc9 1m

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE undersigned, during the year 1868, the following certificates:

1. A CERTIFICATE of thirty shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
2. A CERTIFICATE of twelve shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.

Application has been made for new certificates.

P. L. BERNARD,
Corner St. Louis and Rampart streets
ap 2tam 6m

GRAND PARADE OF MILITIA

Field Day in Lafayette Square

First Brigade, First Divison, Under Arms

The second and third regiments of the first brigade of Louisiana State militia, turned out on Sunday last, eight companies strong, each for review and inspection by Brigadier General W. S. Mudgett, commanding brigade.

The second regiment, under command of Colonel James Lewis, formed on Claiborne street, right resting on Canal, and about four o'clock took up its line of march down Canal street. It was joined in the route by the third regiment, under command of Colonel James H. Ingraham, which had formed on Esplanade street.

Although there had been no previous notice of the parade published in the papers, the public were seemingly well posted on the subject, and the streets along the route were crowded with people.

Nearly sixteen hundred muskets were in the column, and the marching was in every respect excellent. Although it was difficult to hear the music in the rear of the column, still the men of the last company kept in step as well as the head of the column. When it is considered that this was the first time that the men had been brought together as a regiment or brigade, the manner in which they exhibited themselves reflects the highest credit on their energetic brigadier and the colonels of the two regiments. General Mudgett, an old soldier himself, has evidently imbued his men with the proper military spirit.

Marching through Canal street to St. Charles, the procession received every demonstration of a flattering character from the lookers-on. They proceeded up St. Charles to Poydras, and turned down that street to Camp, entering Lafayette square at the central gate on the latter street. A dense crowd filled the square and the steps of the City Hall were thronged with people. It became necessary for the general commanding to order details to clear the ground in order to obtain room for the necessary movements of the command in passing in review. The marching in review was fully equal to that exhibited in their march through the streets.

General Mason, commanding the second brigade, and Colonel Owen commanding the Louisiana Legion were both present at the review, and complimented General Mudgett in the most flattering terms on the fine appearance of his command.

After the review the Third regiment (Colonel Ingraham's) marched out of the square and moved down to the Third District. They were excused by the General, owing to the great distance they had to travel. The Second regiment was put through the manual of arms, and certainly exhibited themselves in a most favorable light. Some of the members of the regiment have only belonged to the organization for a few days, yet they picked up the drill with remarkable success. The order arms would have done credit to veterans in the regular army. Colonel Lewis has a right to be proud of his regiment.

Major L. E. Granger, the Assistant Adjutant General, was kept busy, and proved himself efficient and competent.

After exercising in the manual of arms, the Second regiment, headed by General Mudgett and Colonel Lewis, moved by the flank down Camp street, saluting the REPUBLICAN office as they passed, for which compliment we return them our acknowledgments. A pleasant occasion was terminated by the stacking of arms at the armory, on the corner of Rampart and Common streets.

We can congratulate Captain De Fuentes, of the Second regiment, and Captain Green, of the Third regiment, on the excellent drill to which they have brought their respective commands.

The following are the officers commanding in the brigade:

Commanding General—Brigadier General W. S. Mudgett.

Assistant Adjutant General—Major L. E. Granger.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel—James Lewis.
Adjutant—R. B. Baquie.
Quartermaster—J. D. Cooper.
Surgeon—Major J. B. Cooper.
Sergeant Major—M. E. Perault.
Company A—Captain J. R. Harrison.
Company B—Captain C. W. Gibbons.
Company C—Captain Thomas Boswell.
Company D—Captain R. T. Wheeler.
Company E—Captain A. A. Maurice.
Company F—Captain William Hawkins.
Company G—Captain H. E. de Fuentes.
Company H—Captain R. R. Ray.

Third Regiment Infantry—Colonel James H. Ingraham.

Regimental Quartermaster—J. J. Mallet.

Company A—First Lieutenant, J. J. Daniels; Second Lieutenant, L. Ford.
Company B—Captain E. Brunette; First Lieutenant, George Gracien.
Company C—Captain J. Lacroix; First Lieutenant, M. Lefroy.
Company D—Captain A. L. Boree; First Lieutenant, J. Parker; Second Lieutenant, P. Griffin.
Company F—Captain Arthur P. Williams.
Company G—Captain William H. Green; Second Lieutenant B. Ballon.
Company I—First Lieutenant, Joshua Williams; Second Lieutenant, J. Glapion.
Company K—Captain P. Andrew.
Sergeant Major—M. Bordenave.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Joseph Victor.

Academy of Music.

The first representation of the "White Cat" was given last evening to a crowded audience. This sensational extravaganza, which is founded on old fairy tale, is a striking instance of what the genius of theatrical adaptation can do in transforming a tale, which might be considered as calculated only to amuse childhood, into a piece of magnificence, delighting all ages and all styles of mind. From the opening scene in the king's palace to the closing scene of the paradise of cats, the attraction and the interest are unflagging. Of course every one knows what will be the end—that the white cat, with a great deal of the poetry of motion about it, will at length be the most beautiful princess in the world. Yet, notwithstanding the prescience the interest keeps up, through the enchanted forest, the white cat's banquet hall, old Mother Hubbard's home—all through to the grand transformation, the spectator leaves the representation with an impression that cats are some.

Along with the "White Cat" we have a total change of programme throughout. The grand ballet of the "Diamonds of the Valley," "Quarrelsome Servants," with Billy Carter as one of the characters, Frank Gibbons on the trapez, Mlle. Blanche Leopold, also. Attractive as all the previous performances at the Academy have always been, the present performances lose nothing by comparison.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Convention for the First District last night unanimously nominated Major D. M. C. Hughes and J. J. Tenney for the Legislature. This completes the ticket, the other two nominees being C. F. Buck and Maurice Fitzgerald.

CONFEDERATE RAM TENNESSEE.

Last Scenes in her History—A Local Item.

For some number of nights past a light has been seen on the right bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the Canal street ferry landing, which proceeded not from gas, coal oil, septoline, kerosine, or any means of legitimate nocturnal illumination. Most of those who beheld the light, seemed to think that "something was on fire," or that "something was burning." And so it was; for the "something" was one of the most interesting relics of a strife such as will, we trust, never occur again during the long future of the American nation. The subdued, though long continued nocturnal illumination on the right bank has been caused by the burning of the old "Tennessee."

The "Tennessee" was an iron-clad steamer, said to be the very best vessel, in all points of nautical and warlike efficiency, ever owned by the Confederacy. She was built by voluntary contributions from the Southern people, and these contributions were made with no niggard hand. Ladies, far and near, contributed their money—not only—but jewelry, bracelets, breastpins, ear-rings, finger rings, etc. These enthusiastic efforts were seconded by other contributions, and the gallant "Tennessee" was the result. But the vessel of many hopes did not long escape her Nemesis. About the time that Mobile succumbed to the arms of the Federal government, the Tennessee was captured by Admiral Farragut, and her career as a champion of the Confederacy ceased. She was transferred to the United States service, afterward laid up in ordinary, and moored on the right bank of the river, where the alluvial deposits gradually accumulated around her, until at length she justified the official fiat, "unfit for service," and was sold out of the United States marine. A short time ago she was bought by two gentlemen, for the purpose of making the most of her. This was not much; for it was found that the only feasible proceeding was to burn up her timbers to get out the iron, bolts, etc., of which she contained no small quantity. Hence, for the last ten evenings she has afforded a dull illumination to her neighborhood, a source of wonder as to what might be the matter, and a strong temptation to the juvenile population of Algiers to raise an alarm, and have a "bully run."

AVOYELLES PARISH.

MARKSVILLE, AVOYELLES PARISH, Louisiana, October 14, 1870.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

At a mass meeting held by the Republicans of this parish, near Mansura, on Saturday, October 1, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people, representing the Republican party of the parish of Avoyelles, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby ratify and approve unanimously the nomination of General James McCleery, for Congress, and to whom we pledge our unqualified support. Be it further

Resolved, That we unanimously approve and ratify the nomination of Major L. Frazer for the State Senate, whom we recognize as the choice of the people and the regular nominee of the Republican party. Be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby condemn and discountenance any and all movements of the unscrupulous and designing "office seekers" of this parish, who, under pretense of being Republicans, are attempting to divide the vote of the people and destroy the party for their personal gain and aggrandizement, and that we hereafter treat them as public enemies of the colored race and the Republican party. Be it further

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our united support to the regular nominees of the Republican party, in the coming campaign, and that we will use all honorable means to secure their election; be it further

Resolved, That we approve the course of our Parish Executive Committee in their endeavors to harmonize the Republican party of this parish; be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby sincerely and cordially approve the administration of our Chief Executive, Governor H. C. Warmoth, also his manly efforts to promote and protect the rights of the citizens of our State, without distinction to race or color; also his endeavors in carrying out the principles of the Republican party; and be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge to Governor H. C. Warmoth, the founder of the Republican party in this State—in whom we have the utmost confidence—our unqualified, undivided and united support in the future as well as in the past.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, the *Weekly Register*, the *Louisiana State Register* and the *Concordia Liberal*.

JOSEPH LAURENT, JR., President.
W. J. DEEKS, Secretary.

The Panic in Houston.

The Houston *Telegraph* says of the panic there:

We have never seen its power more fully exemplified than in the last few days. Hundreds have run from Galveston and Houston as if the yellow fever was in full chase after them. And they have carried their fears with them to the country, and it would perhaps be impossible to convince our interior friends as to the actual facts in the two cities named.

The *Telegraph* of the fourth has these paragraphs:

Lieutenant-Colonel Riordan has been untiring in his efforts to enforce the quarantine, and has his guards so arranged and stationed as to protect the city from trains and persons entering from places having the fever. The Galveston trains are not allowed to come nearer than four miles of the Harrisburg junction, or within nine miles of this city; and the New Orleans railroad trains have ceased to run. Our hopes increase constantly that we will escape the fever.

A squad of a dozen or two were sent down the road yesterday to aid the authorities of Harrisburg in stopping the Galveston cars at Plum Creek, five miles below Harrisburg. As the cars did not arrive it is supposed they did not come up or were stopped.

We can not conceive why the managers of the Galveston cars will persist in trying to make their trips to this city, when it is positively known that there is no communication between this and the upper country. If Galveston is infected with the fever it is cruel to send people here who have no chance of getting further.

The same paper, of the fifth, says:

We advise the unacclimated who have left the city not to return, to remain at night until all possible danger has passed. Both Houston and Galveston had a large number of persons, who have never had the disease, who have fled from it, and their absence, especially at night, decreases the danger of an epidemic in not leaving a large amount of food for it, and thus contributes to the safety of the two cities.

The *Telegraph* of the sixth contains these these items:

The conductor of the cars on the New Orleans road was fined yesterday, by the Mayor, $100 for violating the quarantine in bringing passengers from infected districts. Several other parties who had arrived at Galveston from New Orleans, and by a devious route made their *entree* into this city, contrary to regulations, were fined heavily.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, for account of the succession of James W. Zacharie, deceased, the entire contents of the residence No. 109 Customhouse street, consisting of elegant rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut household furniture, carpets, engravings, flagging, shrubbery, etc. See the advertisement.

FRIGHTFUL DESCENT OF A GYMNAST.

Fall of Frank Gibbons.

Last evening's performance in the Academy of music was interrupted for a few minutes by Frank Gibbons, the trapeze gymnast, who, while attempting to make an extraordinary evolution, missed his hold, and fell to the stage from the ceiling above. He was about to close his performances, apparently endeavoring to accomplish a feat not in his usual line. His daring efforts just previous had elicited considerable applause, and several ladies almost fainted from fright at his flights through the air from point to point.

Apparently he intended to catch the last trapeze with one leg and then descend, but unfortunately he did not properly calculate the distance or his ability, and went unrestrained through the air to the stage.

When he struck the boards his body was quite straight, his back downward, the dull, heavy sound sending a thrill of horror through the large audience, causing ladies to scream from the shock. Had his body struck in almost any other direction, instant death would have been the penalty. The curtain went down after his inanimate body had been carried off the stage.

In three or four minutes after this Mr. Gibbons appeared on the stage, to show the audience that a fall of thirty or forty feet had not killed or particularly harmed him. The audience, reassured, cheered lustily to see him before them, and then the performance proceeded as usual.

National Commercial Convention.

We copy reports a little more in detail than we have already published:

CINCINNATI, October 7.—This convention met this morning at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Garret in the chair. At noon the convention made a final adjournment, to meet at Baltimore in October, 1871.

Kentucky offered a resolution calling for a committee to consider and submit a report on education as related to industrial and commercial interests.

The invitation of the Chamber of Commerce was accepted.

Louisiana offered a resolution that New Orleans and other Southern ports should receive subsidies for steam ocean postal service similar to other ports in the United States. Referred.

Mr. Banks, Massachusetts, offered a resolution that a committee from each State be appointed to present their views to the convention in regard to the South Pacific railroad, and that a copy be sent to the President and Congress. Adopted.

A resolution to change the name to National Convention. Adopted.

The time of meeting was amended to read the first Monday in September, instead of October. Adopted.

The banquet given to the delegates of the Southern Commercial Convention, at Pike's Hall, this evening, was a well conducted and satisfactory affair. Seventeen long tables were set out for and filled by nearly five hundred persons. The tables were abundantly spread, and presented a tasteful appearance, and the addition of taper lights to the illumination with gas, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies in the galleries, was presented to the eye as well as to the soul.

Mr. T. Cook presided. On his right were seated Judge Whitman, General Banks, Mayor Torrence, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, and Judge Storr. On the left were Colonel Capen, Governor Fletcher, R. M. Corwine, W. D. Moore and W. G. Brien. After an hour's discussion, sparkling wines and toasts were taken up in the following order: 1. Our guests; by Judge Whitman. 2. Agriculture; by Colonel Capers. 3. Commerce; by Governor Fletcher. 4. Manufactures; by W. D. Moore. 5. Railroads. The response to the fifth toast was assigned to Hon. J. W. Garrett, but that gentleman having been called home by an announcement of domestic affliction, the response was made by Mr. Elliott. 6. River and navigation; by R. M. Corwine. 7. The United States; by General Banks. Next followed toasts to the several States represented in the convention, and responses were made by the respective representatives.

Base Ball.

Score of a game of base ball played at Louisiana Base Ball Park between the R. E. Lee and Crescent clubs, Sunday last.

R. E. LEE.	O	R	CRESCENT.	O	R
Stut 2 b	5	1	Martinez 1 f	4	1
Burt c	2	4	Tracy s s	3	1
Levy s s	3	2	Canty c	3	1
Tilton 3 b	4	2	Donovan 3 b	3	1
Eustis p	2	1	Pittus 1 b	0	2
Bertel 1 f	4	0	McClosky 2 b	4	0
Bond c f	3	0	Rodgers c f	4	0
Tennyson 1 b	3	1	Malone p	4	1
Lauer r f	4	1	Keating r f	3	2
Total	30	12	Total	30	10

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
R. E. Lees	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	12
Crescents	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	10

Time of game, one hour forty-five minutes.
Umpire—D. Schwartz, of Lone Star Base Ball Club.
Scorer for R. E. Lees—C. S. Myatt.
Scorer for Crescents—R. J. Fisher.

Congressmen.

The following is a list of the States which hold elections for members of Congress this year, together with the date on which the elections occur:

Alabama	November 8
Arkansas	November 7
Connecticut	April 5
Delaware	November 8
Florida	November 8
Georgia	December 21-2-3
Illinois	November 8
Indiana	October 11
Iowa	October 11
Kansas	November 8
Kentucky	November 8
Louisiana	November 8
Maryland	November 8
Massachusetts	November 8
Michigan	November 8
Missouri	November 8
Nebraska	October 11
Nevada	November 8
New Hampshire	March 10
New Jersey	November 8
New York	November 8
Ohio	October 11
Pennsylvania	October 11
Rhode Island	November 8
South Carolina	November 28
Tennessee	November 8
Virginia	November 8
West Virginia	October 27
Wisconsin	November 8

Death of R. L. Bradley.

Captain R. L. Bradley, late of the Metropolitan Police, and more recently employed in the Customhouse, died last evening, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, from the effects of a stab received on Saturday night, near the corner of Erato and Carondelet streets. We learn that the deceased made a dying declaration respecting the circumstances of his injury, but its purport has not yet transpired. The funeral of Captain Bradley will be attended by the Tenth and Eleventh Republican Ward clubs, by Knights of Pythias and by other organizations.

HORTICULTURISTS, ATTENTION!—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, at No. 109 Customhouse street, a large collection of fruit and ornamental shade trees, choice shrubbery, plants, etc., to be removed within two weeks. Attend the sale.

THE COURTS.

The Registration Controversy—Decision of Judge Dibble—The Registrar Ordered to Permit the Applicant to Register.

State ex. rel. T. McGrath vs. James L. Houston, assistant supervisor of registration.—In this case, Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, yesterday delivered a lengthy opinion, which concludes as follows:

It is a rule, broadly stated and fully settled, that the writ of mandamus will not issue to compel an executive or a ministerial officer to perform an act when the law has vested him with discretionary powers. There are duties required of these superiors which are doubtless discretionary; but has the officer absolute discretion? I think not. The following section of the act refers to the registration of naturalized citizens:

SECTION 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That every person of foreign birth, claiming the right to be registered, shall, in addition to the proof of residence, prove that he has been naturalized conformably to the laws of the United States; and as evidence thereof he shall produce a certificate of naturalization, under the seal of the court in which naturalization took place, duly attested by the clerk of said court, in his own proper handwriting, and shall prove by the oath of a qualified elector of the election precinct that he is the person named in the said certificate, and the person to whom it was issued; and shall further answer upon oath to the satisfaction of the supervisor or assistant supervisor of registration before whom the said certificate may be produced, when and where he was born, and when and where he obtained the certificate, and from whom, and the said certificate shall not be evidence that the person presenting it is a naturalized citizen, unless his answers be consistent with the facts certified, and the proof of his identity be satisfactory to the supervisor or assistant supervisor of registration, but not otherwise; he shall register the name of the claimant on the registration books, and shall stamp or write on the said certificate of naturalization the word "registered," with the number and precinct of the ward or parish and the date of registry.

By this section it is provided that a person of foreign birth must first prove his residence. Here the supervisor has discretionary powers to weigh and pass upon the sufficiency of proof as to residence. In addition the applicant must prove he has been naturalized. But how?

The character of this evidence is defined, and its sufficiency is taken out of the discretion of the officer. There must be a duly attested naturalization certificate. Such a certificate, issued by a court having power to render such a judgment, and at a time when such a judgment may be rendered, imparts absolute verity, and no ministerial officer has power to go back of the judgment to examine the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the court passed upon the claim of citizenship. In respect to the registration of a naturalized citizen, other questions of qualification and identity having been disposed of, the function of the supervisor is merely ministerial.

This is a case for the relief sought. It is therefore ordered that a writ of mandamus issue as prayed for, and that respondent pay costs.

Eighth District Court.

State ex rel. Thomas H. Barton vs. Administrator of Floating Debt—In this case Judge Dibble yesterday morning delivered an opinion. It concludes:

The city is willing to exchange its bonds at the market rate, which rate is determined by the demand. This is as much as ought to be demanded of a prudent administrator.

But it is insisted by relator's counsel that if their interpretation is not followed, the creditors of the city will be without a remedy to enforce their contracts against the corporation. For, they say, the act number five, hereinbefore cited, deprives them of the right of issuing execution against the property of the city. But that act provides another remedy; whether that remedy is sufficient to take the statute out of the imputation of being obnoxious to that constitutional inhibition which forbids the passage of a law impairing the obligation of a contract will arise if any one should attempt to issue execution against the intervenor.

With the policy of leaving those creditors of the floating debt at the mercy of the administrator of the city government I have nothing to do. The interpretation of the law, which I have given, seems the only one which can be gathered from the language of the statute without warping it; it does not bring the law in conflict with any constitutional inhibition. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the writ of mandamus prayed for be refused at relators' costs.

Temperance Celebration.

Two veteran temperance organizations of the city of New Orleans held high festival on Wednesday evening last, at the Bible House, on Camp street.

The occasion was the public installation, by Pelican Division No. 1, and Crystal Fount Division No. 4, of the officers elected by each division, to serve for the ensuing quarter.

The various temperance organizations, like the Masons and the Odd Fellows, as a rule, hold their meetings with closed doors. But it is an allowable custom among the orders of the Sons of Temperance, and the Temple of Honor, to deviate from their rule by having the ceremonial of the installation of officers performed in open meeting. This gives the public in general an opportunity of learning somewhat of the workings of the orders, and the result is generally an accession to the ranks of temperance from the outsiders who, at the open meetings, learn to estimate how little harm is done in this world by men confining their potations to nature's beverage—water, instead of maddening themselves by the habitual use of death-dealing alcohol.

On the present occasion there was a large and brilliant company assembled in an upper room in the Bible House, where several temperance societies hold their stated meetings. The assembled company consisted largely of ladies, for mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, although in no need of pledges for themselves, know full well the value of the Temperance Union as a haven of refuge for their nearest and dearest, a safety to so many bread winners from the sin that so easily besets them.

A little after eight o'clock the ceremony was opened by music, accompanied by a very sweet toned instrument that had been furnished by Mr. A. E. Blackmar for the occasion. Without going into details, we can only say that the singing was excellent, the beautiful melodeon blending with the voices without overpowering them.

An appropriate address was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Ivy, pastor of the Methodist Church, on Louisiana avenue. The Grand Worthy of the State then installed the officers with the ceremonies set forth by the order of the Sons of Temperance, as follows:

Pelican Division, No. 1.—W. P., J. C. Walker; W. A., T. A. Silcocks; R. S., J. Chellet; A. R. S., E. A. Farwell; F. S., A. W. Cribben; Treasurer, W. W. McGarity; Chaplain, W. J. Armitage; Conductor, —McCulloch; A. C., F. R. Jones; J. S., —Goodman; O. S., J. Crebbin.

Crystal Fount, No. 4.—W. P., H. S. Bell; W. A., E. Venables; R. S., W. Sharples; A. R. S., Charles Swept; F. S., Dr. C. P. Angell; Treasurer, Thomas H. Jones; Chaplain, Dr. S. M. Angell; Conductor, James Flanagan; A. C., L. J. Pittman; J. S., G. W. Fay; O. S., W. Greenleaf.

At the conclusion, a splendid collation was partaken of by the numerous company, and the "Sons" proceeded to show how people can be joyous and merry "without the aid of wine," by the imbibation of a beverage that "hadn't a headache in a hogshead of it."

BY TELEGRAPH.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH AT FARMERSVILLE

The White People Turn Out to Hear Him

A GOOD IMPRESSION LEFT BEHIND

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

FARMERSVILLE, October 10.

There was a very large meeting at this place to-day. More white than colored people were present.

Governor Warmoth delivered an eloquent and powerful address, and was followed by General Sheridan in one of his happiest efforts.

Both speakers made a splendid impression upon the audience. O. D. B.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAIN

Cuban Independence Anniversary

Yellow Fever at Governor's Island

Newspaper Sensation in Chicago

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES ILL

Gambetta's Proclamation to the People

ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH ARMIES

DELAY FOR WANT OF OFFICERS

DESPERATION OF BAZAINE

FIGHTING FOR A PATH TO BELGIUM

BATTLE NEAR TOUREY IMMINENT

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

North Carolina Appointments.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The President appointed John D. White, postmaster, at Greensboro, and George W. Beard, postmaster, at Newbern, North Carolina.

NEW YORK.

Death of Police Superintendent Jourdan—Third Anniversary of Cuban Independence—One Hundred Guns Fired—General McDowell Declines to Evacuate Governor's Island and Destroy the Barracks—Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Police Superintendent Jourdan is dead.

One hundred guns were fired to-day at the City Hall Park in honor of the third anniversary of Cuban independence.

General McDowell, in the absence of instructions from Washington, declines to order the evacuation of Governor's Island and the destruction of the barracks, in consequence of the yellow fever now prevailing at that post. Seventy-one yellow fever patients thus far have been removed from the island to the Quarantine Hospital. The military officers complain of the medical treatment and provision for comfort made by the city health authorities, which is entirely inadequate.

Two fatal cases lately occurred at Bellevue Hospital, and the husband of the woman who died of the disease Friday, is now in irons, for bringing her to the hospital in a small boat, from Governor's Island, after the disease had made its appearance.

Evening—Gold closed active and steady at 113½@113⅝. '62s 112⅞; '64s 111½; '65s 111⅞; new 110⅜; '67s unchanged; '68s 110½; 10-40s 106⅞. Tennessees 62¼; new 60½; Virginias 62½; Louisianas 70; new 66; levee sixes 75½; eights 87; Alabamas 101½; fives 70; Georgias 80; sevens 90; North Carolinas 49⅝; new 26; South Carolinas 82; new 66½.

LONDON.

Organization of French Armies Delayed—Lack of Good Regimental Officers—Bismarck has no Objection to Elections in France—Versailles Relieved from Payment of Levy—Trenchers's Attack on Prussian Hussars—The Town Burned in Punishment—All Quiet at Pekin—Denial from the Emperor's Secretary—The Reported Manifesto Apocryphical—Bazaine Fighting for a Path to Belgium.

LONDON, October 10.—The lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French armies.

Bismarck recently informed the Mayor of Versailles that he had no objections to the elections.

The German press ridicules the French *levee en masse* as bombast.

Versailles has been relieved from the payment of 100,000 francs levied by the Prussians.

Squads of Prussian huzzars were attacked on the night of the seventh, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Ablies. The town was afterward burned by the Prussians as punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

A large Bavarian force is south of Etamps.

Villages on the north of Paris, which were deserted on the approach of the Prussians, are re-peopled again.

Mr. Wood, English Secretary of Legation at Pekin, telegraphs the foreign office, under date of September 26, that all is quiet at Pekin and Tien-Tsien.

M. Conti, secretary of the Emperor, writes to the Brussels *Journal*, as follows: "My name has been associated with the publication of two documents, said to have been found in the Tuileries, I submit in that—the note about Belgium, said to be my handwriting, was not mine. The Emperor never dictated such language to me. The paper is, doubtless, one of the thousands of irresponsible documents sent by parties, and daily submitted to the Emperor.

Permit me to add that the reported manifesto of the Emperor, published in the English papers, is apocryphal.

A telegram from Berlin to the Manchester *Examiner* says Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium. The same correspondent says General Von Werder is advancing on the army of Lyons, between Belfort and Langres.

A note from the Prussion government to the great powers states that Paris threatens to hold out until it starves. In that event two millions of people would be in the hands of the Prussians, who will be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris; hence the people can not abandon the city by the roads. The inevitable consequence will be that hundreds of thousands must starve. The Germans nevertheless must prosecute the war, and those holding power in France will be answerable for the results.

The Germans evacuated Mulhouse Sunday, and proceeded toward New Brisach and Schlestadt.

Specie has vanished from France. The towns of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency.

A dispatch from Hong-Kong, received via Bombay, gives the report that the Chinese government declines to take any action providing against further outbreaks.

TOURS.

Pigeon Dispatches to Paris—Prussian Spies Shot—Arrival of France-Tireurs—Prince Frederick Charles Ill—Several Encounters at Dreux—Paris Provisioned for Months—Gambetta's Proclamation—Display of French and American Flags—Speech by Garibaldi.

TOURS, October 10.—Pigeons, which were brought brom Paris yesterday, returned to-day with dispatches.

A convoy with Prussian prisoners, has arrived.

M. Gambetta declines an ovation.

Fourteen Prussian spies were arrested in this vicinity, and promptly shot.

The Prefect de la Forge, who defended Saint Quentin, had no military education. He was editor of a Paris journal.

A strong body of France-Tireurs have arrived, composed of gentlemen from the south of France; they carry the black flag.

La Liberte publishes accounts of several successful sorties by Bazaine.

Prince Frederick Charles has typhus fever.

The Prussians are at Maintenon, Malesherbes, Lagrande and Chartres. There have been several encounters at Dreux.

General Bourbaki is expected at Tours.

M. Gambetta says the provisions in Paris are good for many long months.

The following is Gambetta's proclamation to the people:

"By order of the Republican government I left Paris, to transmit to you the hopes of the Parisians, and others seeking to deliver France. Paris presents a spectacle of two million people forgetting all differences to withstand the invaders, who expected discord. Four hundred thousand National Guards are now armed; one hundred thousand Mobiles and sixty thousand regulars are assembled. The foundries are casting cannon, and the women make millions of cartridges daily. Each battalion of National Guards has two mitrailleuse field-pieces, and are preparing for sorties.

"The forts are manned by marines, who are supplied with artillery of the greatest excellence, served by the finest gunners in the world. Hitherto their fire