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NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 158. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1072.

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.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—For Sale.—Bar-room and restaurant with fixtures, together with lease of building for five years. Rent moderate. Situated in the Second District, near Canal street. The bar-room and restaurant is now in running order, with a good custom. The building has a covered verandah all around. Terms moderate. Apply to V. G. DeLisle, at Frank Herron's Fancy Grocery Store, corner of Canal and Basin, lower side, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. oc13 6t*

FOR SALE.....FOR SALE.
Upon the most liberal conditions, or for rent on a long lease, the following choice property:
1. A SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of St. James, fifty-four miles above the city of New Orleans, at the Vacherie road or landing, and measuring eighteen arpents and twenty-three toises front on the right bank of the Mississippi river, by eighty arpents in depth, between parallel lines, bounded on the upper side by the property of widow Locoul, and on the lower side by the Vacherie road. This property, one of the best in Louisiana, made nine hundred hogsheads of sugar in 1861 (see Bouchereau's crop statement), is now in a high state of cultivation and above overflow, having immediately in its rear the Vacherie Ridge. Cane Seed to plant one hundred and fifty arpents next year, one hundred arpents first year rattoons, seventy arpents two years' rattoons, and seventy arpents three years' rattoons, with Mules, Cattle, Carts, Plows, etc., and two thousand six hundred barrels of Corn.
2. AN IMMENSE CYPRESS SWAMP, with one of the best Steam Saw Mills, with Railroad Cars, etc., which could furnish Cross Ties by millions to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, that will run nearly through this track of land.
3. SEVERAL SECTIONS of the very best Land for Sugar Corn, or Tobacco at the Vacherie settlement.
4. That most Splendid RESIDENCE known as the "Home Place," in front of College Point, containing nearly one hundred superficial arpents, with one of the largest and nicest two-story Dwellings, with all modern improvements, and large ground covered with Pecan trees. The Chattanooga Railroad will have a station at its lower limit.
For terms and particulars, apply to
A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
se13 Sulm Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis 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. 8 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 FERIET, Auctioneer,
je12 Office 50 Royal street.

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

FOR RENT.

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

LOST.

LOST—WARRANT NO. 231, JEFFERSON CITY, issued May 12, 1869, for $65, and payable to M. E. Golden or bearer, has been lost. All persons are cautioned against purchasing it, as it belongs to the undersigned, and payment has been demanded of the city. The finder will please return it to
M. E. GOLDEN,
oc12 3t Care Republican Office.

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 law6w C. CAVAROC, Administrator.

BOOKS---BOOKS.

NEW CODE OF PRACTICE
Now in press, and will be shortly published,
THE CODE OF PRACTICE.
As adopted by the
General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.
At its session of 1870, with an
EXHAUSTIVE INDEX.
ALSO:
THE STATUTORY AMENDMENTS from 1825 to 1870, inclusive, and REFERENCES TO THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, from
First Volume of Martin,
TO
TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME OF ANNUAL REPORTS, inclusive, and References to the Articles in the NEW CIVIL CODE, and CODE NAPOLEON, and other authorities. Compiled and Edited by
ALBERT VOORHIES, ESQ.,
Ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, author of "The Criminal Jurisprudence of the State of Louisiana."
Price, $10, on receipt of which it will be forwarded: Address B. BLOOMFIELD,
Law Publisher' Lock-box No. 866,
oc13 3t* Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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

BAKERS.

PREMIUM BAKERY.
O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR,
131 Rousseau Street, Fourth District.
This long established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. The FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1870, being the third mark of distinction of this kind received by him in four years.
His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used.
Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pies, Crackers, etc., and furnishing cordons on short notice. ap29 6m

MASS MEETING AT MONROE

ENTHUSIASM OF REPUBLICANS

Governor Warmoth in the Field

SPEECHES ON THE OCCASION

The People Attentively Listen

[From the Monroe Intelligencer.]

In accordance with previous announcement, a mass meeting of the Republicans of Ouachita parish took place on Saturday last, in the Courthouse Square. Early in the morning the people began pouring into town on horseback, in buggies, in wagons, and afoot, to hear and see the Governor. The anxiety to see Governor Warmoth, among both white and black, was something remarkable. The Governor had been so thoroughly abused and misrepresented, not only by the Democratic press, but also by their speakers, that anxiety was raised to a great height to see him, and to listen to what he had to say. The most absurd impressions prevailed. Some though he was a colored man; others were astonished at his youthful and fine appearance, and, before he got through speaking, all were astonished at what one man expressed in the few words, "What an old head that young man has on his shoulders!"

That Governor Warmoth made a decidedly favorable impression among our people is certain; and, no matter how much the Democracy may attempt to arouse the former prejudices against him, they can not succeed. The ice is broken, and the seed planted last Saturday will in due time bear good fruits.

Shortly after one o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. F. Morey. Judge R. J. Caldwell offered a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of one president, five vice-presidents and two secretaries, which were unanimously carried.

On motion of the same gentleman the following were elected the officers of the meeting: Hon. John Ray, president; Judge W. J. Q. Baker, and Messrs. Sandy Bird, M. M. Grady, S. Whited, P. Nichols, vice-presidents; and Messrs. Charles Delery and Frank Barrington, secretaries.

Hon. John Ray, on taking the chair, made a few timely remarks which were well received. He alluded to the fact that it was now forty years since a Governor, while in office, had visited our town; and he rejoiced that the first Governor elected since Louisiana had become a free State, had taken this early opportunity to visit Monroe and North Louisiana, and to become personally acquainted with the country and with the people. He then introduced Governor Warmoth, who was greeted with a prolonged cheering.

After the cheering had subsided, the Governor proceeded to deliver one of the most elaborate enunciations of the true principles of the Republican party that it was ever our good fortune to hear. It is impossible for us to give even a synopsis of his remarks; but from the applause which repeatedly interrupted him, and the close attention with which he was listened to, we have no doubt he made a deep and lasting impression on all within the reach of his voice.

General G. A. Sheridan followed Governor Warmoth, and addressed the people in his usual eloquent manner. While keeping his audience in good humor by interspersing his speech with anecdotes, he introduced many facts which told effectively in favor of the Republican party. He showed that the charge of extravagance brought against the present State administration was false, by giving the figures, and proved that the heavy taxation of which the people now complain was brought about by the extravagant waste of the public funds under the Democratic Legislatures of 1866 and 1867. Going back to the late war, he showed conclusively to his hearers that it had been "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." By the conscript laws of the defunct Confederacy, he proved how, while a poor man was conscripted, one owning a certain number of negroes was exempted.

While the Democracy of the South claimed that the Republican party had not freed the colored man, he proved that it was the same Democracy which brought on the war to establish a confederacy "whose corner-stone was slavery." Appealing to the old line Whigs, he showed them that the only party to which they could consistently belong was the Republican party. But with the limited space at our command, it is out of our power to follow the different points made by the eloquent speaker. We saw how he brought the tears to the eyes of many, when he depicted the ruin and devastation brought on the country through the late war; while at other times the laughter that arose at his witty sallies compelled him to stop until it subsided.

General Sheridan was followed by General M. Jeff Thompson, whose remarks we were unable to hear; but we learn that, coming as they did from a man whose devotion the cause of the late Confederacy was proven on many a hard fought field, they made a strong, very strong impression. Many of his old companions in arms were on the ground, and, for the first time, heard the truth told them from the stand. They knew their old leader, and knew that what he said was the honest conviction of his heart.

At the conclusion of General Thompson's remarks, Hon. O. H. Brewster was loudly called for, and made a few remarks. He alluded to certain parties, claiming to be Republicans, who but a few days ago were loudly chanting his praises, that were now as energetically abusing him. These parties accused him of having neglected his duty in preventing the appointment of General Pargoud, when he could prove by Governor Warmoth (who was sitting by him on the platform) that he knew nothing of it until after it was made. In this campaign he proposed to fight the Democracy only, and if the opposing Republicans abused him they were assisting the Democrats. He called on the colored people present to say who organized the first colored school—who organized the first militia company, and who it was had stood in the front fighting the Democracy! [The crowd answered "Brewster!" to all these questions with one voice].

After a few more remarks by Mr. Brewster, the President announced that a meeting would be held this evening to ratify the nominations made by the Parish Nominating Convention of Saturday last, the eighth instant.

We think the Republicans of Ouachita have reason to congratulate themselves upon the success achieved last Saturday.

The audience consisted not only of Republicans, but also of Democrats—not only of colored, but also of white people—and everybody seemed to be anxious to hear what the different speakers had to say.

The Monroe brass band was on hand, and contributed, with eloquent strains, to the enlivenment of the occasion.

Whatever political differences may exist among the people, the meeting of last Saturday has shown conclusively that an era of good feeling is prevailing among us, and that the bitterness which characterized the political campaign two years ago is dead—never, we hope, to be resurrected. We have heard various estimates made of the number of people who attended the meeting, but believe, from the crowds we saw, that there were not less than three thousand present—some of our friends estimated the number at five thousand. For a country town like Monroe, we think this is doing very well. That the campaign will result in a success to our party we do not doubt in the least.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds, a barrel of pork 200 pounds, a barrel of rice 600 pounds, a keg of powder 25 pounds, a firkin of butter 56 pounds, a tub of butter 84 pounds. The following are sold by weight per bushel: Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 pounds; corn, rye and flax seed, 55 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; coarse salt, 85 pounds.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

Opinion of Attorney General Belden.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Superintendent of Public Education,
New Orleans, September 30, 1870.

Hon. Simeon Belden, Attorney General of Louisiana:

SIR—I beg leave to respectfully inclose for your information, printed copies of opinions of George S. Lacey, Esq., and myself, on the question of apportionment of school funds already made by me as required by law, and to request your opinion, as the legal adviser of State officers, as to the question involved, namely: "To whom should the apportionment of the school fund, in the hands of the State Treasurer, be made for this city, to the City Board, or to the Ward District Boards of the city?"

Very respectfully,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent of Education.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 1, 1870.

Hon. Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education, New Orleans, Louisiana:

SIR—I have examined with much care the law touching the question of apportionment, submitted to me for opinion in your communication of the thirtieth ultimo.

I am under obligations to you for opinions of Mr. George S. Lacey and yourself on the same subject, inclosed with communication.

To obtain a proper understanding of the school system of the State, we must keep constantly before our minds the theory of organization, under act No. 6 of the extra session of 1870. The organization we find to be as follows:

First—The Superintendent of the Public Education, a constitutional State officer, with general supervisory power throughout the State.

Second—Division superintendents, six in number, with the power of supervising schools in their respective districts, under the supervisory control of the State Superintendent, to whom they report, except in certain specified cases. Sections three, six, nine and ten.

Third—The State Board of Education, composed of the State Superintendent and division superintendents. The duties and powers of this board are defined specifically in sections four and five.

Then, for each incorporated town and city there is a Board of School Directors (except in the city of New Orleans) of not less than three nor more than five members; section sixteen.

For each parish there is a school board of five or more persons (Orleans excepted); section eighteen.

Then, for each Police Jury or other ward in each parish, there is a board of three school directors; sections twenty-one and twenty-two.

This completes the school organization of the State. It will be seen that the supervisory control is as follows:

First—Superintendent of State, general throughout the State, receiving communications through the medium of division superintendents, etc.

Second—The supervisory control of division superintendents, through their respective districts, to whom the parish boards report, and the power of parish boards over ward and other boards in the parish.

This division of power and duty it must must be observed, is only so, so far as the matter of seeing that schools are in operation is concerned, and has nothing to do with the distribution of money to whom and where it properly belongs. Indeed, there does not appear to be any reason why there should be circumlocution in receiving money, the amount of which the State Superintendent apportions, as due to a ward, a district, or a town.

The question as to whether the City or Ward Boards should receive the apportionment, to my mind is clear. Section fifty-four reads: "Said board (City Board) shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties in reference to the public schools of the city, and to the distribution of the school funds thereof, herein conferred on the Parish Boards of School Directors in other parishes." This, therefore, places the city, so far as power and duty is concerned, in the same position as the Parish Boards.

Now, let us see what that power is, so far as regards the receiving and disbursing of money.

It is this: That there are only two instances in which they can receive and disburse money.

First, under section twenty-one, fifth paragraph, where the money arises from a tax levied by the Police Jury, for the particular parish which, when collected by the tax collector, is paid directly into the treasury of the parish board, instead of into the State treasury as the regular school tax. And even in that case the parish board can not disburse, but must apportion the same among the ward boards of the parish, as provided in the section referred to.

The second instance is in section fifty-two, where district boards of school directors in parishes "fail to establish at least one school in the district," then the parish board assumes the powers, so far as respects the receiving and disbursing of money belonging to district boards.

These, as I said before, are the only instances in which parish boards can receive and disburse money belonging to the school districts or wards. Now, as there is an entire absence of authority to receive and disburse school money by the parish boards (the city boards being in power and duty the same), let us see if there is authority for the payment of money to the ward boards, directly from the State treasury as apportioned.

Section twenty-three reads thus: "That the president of the ward board of the district shall draw all drafts on the State Treasurer and upon the treasurer of the parish board, for money apportioned to his district."

The same section, paragraph ten, reads: "The treasurer (that is the treasurer of the ward or district board) shall hold all moneys belonging to the district, and pay the same out on the order of the president," thereby vesting the power in the ward board to draft on the State Treasurer for the regular school fund, and the treasurer of the parish board for such fund as may arise from tax levied by Police Jury, as provided in section twenty-one, paragraph five.

The ward boards of the city are, in power and duty, the same as the ward or district boards in the country parishes.

Section fifty-nine reads: "That each ward board in the city of New Orleans shall have the same powers and duties, and be governed by the regulations herein prescribed for district boards of school directors in other parishes."

This appears to be conclusive, that as the district boards in other parishes alone have the power to draft against and receive apportionment, so alone have the ward boards of New Orleans, whose powers and duties are exactly the same.

Wards, as subdivisions of the city, are defined by law, and can not be the subject of the slightest discussion. The representation in both houses of the General Assembly is by wards in apportionment, and which wards are defined by legislative enactment.

It must also be considered, in connection with this question, that all of these parish, town, city and district boards are corporations under the law; that they have the capacity of suing and being sued; that the ward boards employ teachers, and having the power to contract, and being required to contract, are the only bodies that could be sued on the contracts made; and, to say the least, it would be an anomaly in law to hold them responsible on their contracts, and at the same time leave the ward or corporation—the city board—to meet her obligations.

There is another view of the question which strikes me with some force. That the treasurer of the city board is required to furnish bond only in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, when the quarterly apportionment for all the wards reaches near fifty thousand, while fourteen treasurers of ward boards are required to furnish bonds of ten thousand dollars each, making an aggregate of one hundred and forty thousand dollars bonds to secure the apportionment of, say, fifty thousand, instead of twenty thousand to secure the same sum under circumstances already specified. It shows, at least by implication, that it was expected that the treasurers of the ward boards should receive the money, and not the treasurer of the city board.

For the reasons stated, I submit as my opinion that the ward boards are entitled to draw on the State Treasurer, and receive and pay out the sums respectively apportioned to their wards by the Superintendent of Public Education, and that the city board has no right to interfere in the receipt thereof.

I am respectfully yours,
SIMEON BELDEN,
Attorney General.

THIRD DISTRICT MASS MEETING.

Another Republican Demonstration.

The Republican mass meeting last evening, in Washington Square, was, beyond question, one of the most emphatic political demonstrations that ever occurred in the city of New Orleans. Certainly not less than six thousand people were present, and the enthusiasm was a cheering evidence of the earnestness of the Republican masses, while the thoughtful attention of those present, who have not yet identified themselves with the Republican party, showed how great is the change in the political sentiment of the people of New Orleans.

The arrangements for the meeting were striking. Around the platform, large enough to contain at least two hundred persons, were arranged a large number of transparencies, including at least one hundred and fifty lanterns belonging to the Colfax Guards, and which had done good service before, and the star spangled banner waved over all.

Long before the meeting, large numbers had assembled, and, as the hour approached, club after club came marching up to the sound of inspiring music. There were present, at last, the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Ward Clubs, with all the subclubs. The Colfax Guards were present in full force, and the meeting was brightened by the music of the two excellent Republican bands.

At half-past seven the meeting was called to order.

The officers of the meeting were announced, as follows:

President—Charles W. Boothby.

Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Merritt, E. D. Farr, L. Pessou, C. J. Adolphe, James H. Ingraham, J. A. Massicot, A. J. Armstrong, William C. Kinsella, Louis Cheneaux, E. C. Morphy, August Bunck, J. Baum, L. P. Pijaux, Pat Griffin, H. Carstens, William H. Houneus, William J. Moore, Oscar Bart, John McWhirter, John Uber, Thomas Carey, Joseph H. Hanlon, T. V. Coupland, James Jackson, C. S. Sauvinet, Fred Tobleman.

Secretaries—William H. Green, F. R. Barthelmy, J. H. Dougherty.

The president then introduced Hon. B. F. Flanders, who proceeded to address the assembly.

Mr. Flanders commenced by alluding to the great political change that had taken place during the last ten years, and adverted to the time, now seven years ago, when he had addressed his fellow-citizens of the Third District. After a reference to the magnitude of the meeting and the great interest manifested in the approaching election as shown by the immense throng here assembled, he dwelt at some length upon the great political and social revolution by which so large a part of the people before him had been raised from slavery to freedom and admitted to equal rights with other citizens before the law.

There had been fears expressed that if the colored men were allowed to vote, great danger to the State would be the consequence. But these fears had proved groundless. Danger to the State, on the contrary, could only exist when any considerable class of the community were deprived of the rights which reason and justice points out, should belong to all men.

The convention that framed the present State constitution thought proper to exclude from the exercise of the elective franchise a large class of citizens as a penalty for participating in rebellion. But the representatives of the people, at the last session of the Legislature, had unanimously proposed, and submitted to the people for their suffrage, such a change in the State constitution as would restore to this disfranchised class once more the right to vote and to hold office. There is no doubt that this restoration would take place, for no where had there been manifested a disposition to oppose it at the ballot box.

And now, all citizens having secured to them equal rights and political privileges, assured henceforth without peradventure, and there did not exist, nor could there exist any party in Louisiana who ever would or could put these rights in question. The main duty of all citizens is to see that proper men are selected to carry out proper measures; to see that the government should be hereafter honestly, faithfully and economically administered.

Upon the economy of future administrations depended the eventual reduction of taxation, and this was a question that affected the poor man more than the rich man. The great burden of public taxation falls on the poorer classes, and it is a great mistake to suppose that because a poor man owns no taxable property he is exempted from the burden of taxation. If taxes are high it obviously affects the poor man by naturally enhancing the price of everything he consumes, uses or needs. He pays no tax on real estate, but he pays it on every article of necessity or comfort. Hence it is peculiarly the interest of those who have been so erroneously classed as non-taxpayers so to vote that men be elected to administer the government who are influenced by no other consideration than public benefit.

The Republican party now controls the government of the State, and great things are expected from it. Upon the way in which its power is used depends its permanence and future prosperity. Let the voters look to it that men are elected whose record may be a guarantee that the power put into their hands shall be righteously used for the public good, and for the public good alone.

Mr. Flanders closed with some general remarks upon the political prospect, and the indications that the result of the approaching election would be the increased and accelerated prosperity of the body politic. The address of Mayor Flanders was received with loud applause, an indication of unanimous approval by the large assembly.

Mr. Flanders was followed by General J. H. Sypher, in a pungent and humorous address, full of sound argument.

The meeting was afterward addressed by Messrs. Conway, Sauvinet, T. Tobleman and Colonel C. W. Lowell. While these speakers were addressing the people assembled in front of the platform, Colonel J. H. Ingraham and General H. J. Campbell made addresses to the multitude assembled on the other side; for, as General Sypher remarked, it was too large a body of people for one man to talk to.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Third District, in mass meeting assembled, indorse the nominations made by the late parish convention of the Republican party.

Resolved, That, as Republicans, we discountenance all parties who endeavor to divide our ranks by incendiary speeches or by supporting bolting or independent candidates, as unworthy of the support of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we pledge our influence and votes to the candidates named in our regular State, parish and municipal ticket.

There is scarcely any vice, small or great, which some distinguished authority has not approved as sometimes beneficial.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CLAIBORNE PARISH

Exciting Political Discussions

SPEECHES OF WARMOTH AND SHERIDAN

REPLY OF SENATOR BLACKMAN

REJOINDER BY GOVERNOR WARMOTH

Profound Impression Created

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

MINDEN, October 12.

There was a splendid meeting of Republicans and Democrats at Homer to-day, which was addressed by Governor Warmoth and General George A. Sheridan.

Senator Blackman replied to these speeches at considerable length, and Governor Warmoth rejoined in a speech that exposed the fallacies of Senator Blackman's arguments, and produced a profound impression on his hearers. O. D. B.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

TRIBUTES TO GENERAL LEE

His Last Illness and Peaceful Death

COURT MARTIAL OF WEST POINT CADETS

ANOTHER FIRE IN GALVESTON

WALL STREET FEVERISHLY EXCITED

PARIS AWAITING AN ATTACK

WINTER CAMPAIGN QUITE CERTAIN

French Army Driven from Orleans

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN

Word "Peace" Tabooed in Paris

DREADFUL STORM ON IRISH COAST

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Court Martial for Trial of West Point Cadets — The President at Maryland State Fair.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—A special order of the War Department orders a court martial, to meet on the twentieth instant, at West Point, of which General O. O. Howard is to be president, to try cadets James W. Smith (colored), John W. Wilson, W. S. Davis, and George C. Hoyle. Smith is the colored cadet who, some time since, preferred charges of ill-treatment.

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Robeson and other distinguished personages, accompanied by the marine band, visited the State Fair, at Frederick, Maryland, to-day, and will return Saturday.

NEW YORK.

Wall Street in a Fever of Excitement—Scheme to Make Cash Gold Scarce and High—Nearly Four Millions Called in—Bulk of it Returned to Circulation.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Wall street has been in a fever of excitement all day over events in the gold room on a scheme to make cash gold scarce and high. To-day nearly $4,000,000 was called in, but the bulk of it was returned to circulation at high borrowing rates. At one time the borrowing rate was run up to three-eighths, and the price of gold to 14¼. At this juncture, it was reported the Bank of California had received permission from the Treasury Department to transfer $1,000,000, gold, from San Francisco to New York; also, that the Secretary would sell $1,000,000 to-morrow, which caused borrowing rates to disappear.

Late in the afternoon 3 ⅜ cent was paid for carrying gold, and price run down to 113⅝. These reports proved false, and as far as the Bank of California was concerned the reverse was the fact, the Bank having permission to transfer $1,000,000 from New York to San Francisco at commission of ⅜. The first installment of $100,000 on the account has been paid into the treasury here, to be paid out in San Francisco.

Gold closed firm at 114@114⅛. Governments opened weak and lower; closed dull and heavy: 6s of 1881, with coupons, 114; 62s at 112⅝; 64s at 111½; 65s at 111¾; new 110⅝; 67s at 110⅝; 68s at 110½; ten-fortics 106⅝.

Southern securities dull and generally unchanged. Tennessees 62½, new 60½; Virginias 63, new 65; Louisianas 70, new 66; Levee sixes 75, eights 87; Alabama eights 101, fives 70; Georgia sixes 80, sevens 90; North Carolinas 46½, new 26; South Carolinas 80, new 68.

Sub-Treasury balance, $62,000,000 gold, $8,500,000 currency.

ROBERT E. LEE.

Scenes of Mourning in Richmond—Announcement of General Lee's Death by Governor of Virginia—Honors in Louisville, Atlanta, Wilmington and Other Cities.

RICHMOND, October 13.—Richmond presents, to-day, a scene of mourning hardly witnessed in this generation. The stores and public buildings are all closed. The bells in all parts of the city are tolling, and on many doors are pictures and photographs of General Lee, draped in crape, with evergreens. Citizens, standing in groups on the principal thoroughfares, talk in subdued tones of the sad event.

The feeling is that he ought to be buried here at the State's expense, and the Legislature, in making this request of his family, reiterate public opinion.

Governor Walker sent the following message to the General Assembly:

"It is with unaffected grief that I announce to you the painful intelligence of the death of General Robert E. Lee, at Lexington, on yesterday morning. He died as he had lived—a noble example of the sublime principles and teachings of the Christian religion. He goes down to the tomb amid the lamentations of an affectionate and sorrowing people, of exalted public and private virtue. In his life and career, he filled the full measure of our conception of a man. A stricken family, a bereaved State, and an afflicted people bow with reverence and humility before this visitation of Divine Providence.

"It is fitting that you, the representatives of the people, should take such appropriate action as the melancholy occasion suggests, and I believe you would but give expression to the universal desire of the people should you solicit the interment of the remains upon the grounds owned by the State, in Hollywood cemetery, where, hereafter, they may raise a monumental shaft, commemorative alike of their sincere and lasting affection for the man, and their profound appreciation of his greatness and goodness."

After reading the Governor's message, a joint resolution was unanimously passed, expressing the deep sorrow of both Houses at the sad event, and requesting that the body be turned over to the State for interment at Hollywood Cemetery, near this city. A joint committee, consisting of five members from the House and three from the Senate, and their presiding officers, were appointed to go to Lexington and escort the remains here if the request was granted.

The Legislature then adjourned.

RICHMOND, October 13.—The Tobacco Association held a meeting this morning, and suspended its session for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of General Lee.

The City Council also met and adopted a series of resolutions, and appointed a committee to act in concert with the Legislature—the committees to ask, in deference to the wishes of our people, that the remains of General Lee be brought to Richmond for interment.

The committees will leave for Lexington to-morrow morning. The flags of the shipping, and those on all the public buildings (except the customhouse) were at half-mast all day, and all places of amusement are closed to-night, and general quiet and gloom pervades the city.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—There will be no sales of tobacco to-morrow. The warehouses will be closed on account of the death of General Robert E. Lee.

VICKSBURG, October 13.—The city is draped in mourning to-day. On the day when the funeral obsequies of General Lee are performed, business is to be suspended here.

ATLANTA, October 13.—Both Houses of the Legislature adopted a resolution to adjourn to-morrow, until Monday, to attend the obsequies, on Saturday, of General Lee. The citizens are arranging for imposing ceremonies.

General John B. Gordon is expected to deliver the eulogy on General Lee.

WILMINGTON, October 13.—The intelligence of General Lee's death created a profound sensation in this community, and calls to mind many associations connected with his visit of April last. To-day the flags on the shipping are generally at half-mast; also on the British and Danish vice consulates.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day adjourned out of respect to the memory of the dead hero. That body appointed a committee to make arrangements for the suspension of business and the tolling of bells the day of the funeral, and for a public meeting of the citizens to take suitable action.

The universal feeling among all classes and parties here is that a great and good man has fallen.

MEMPHIS, October 13.—General Lee's death causes profound sorrow. The papers are all dressed in mourning, and all the leading business houses draped, and from the awnings are suspended portraits of the lamented chieftain, hung with crape.

At a meeting to-night a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public expression of sorrow.

SELMA, Alabama, October 13.—The city has been in mourning all day in honor of General Lee. All business houses were closed; the church bells tolled, and a public address was delivered at the opera house to a tremendous crowd by General John T. Morgan.

The grief of the people is deep and universal. The death of General Lee is regarded as a national calamity.

LEXINGTON, Va., October 13.—This community was plunged into profound sorrow upon the announcement of the death of General Robert Edmund Lee. The various church bells rang out their mournful dirges, and a general suspension of the duties of Washington College, Virginia Military Institute and the minor schools followed, and they will not resume again until after the interment of the great chieftain.

Every business house in the community was closed, and crape affixed to the door; even the colored barbers shut up their shops, and a general expression of deep grief was visible in every face.

Washington College, the college chapel, Virginia Military Institute and the Episcopal Church, of which General Lee was a communicant, were draped in mourning a few hours after his death.

General Lee had been almost entirely unconscious since Monday night last, and expired very peacefully and quietly at half-past nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

He was first taken sick on Wednesday evening, September 18, while just about to sit down to tea, when he suddenly sank in his chair insensible. He soon reacted, and in the course of the next ten days steadily improved, until it was hoped that he was out of danger, but on Monday evening last he became suddenly and rapidly worse, and continued to sink until Wednesday morning. During the early part of his sickness he slept much and spoke but little, but was rational when awake, and always recognized those who approached. At times his mind seemed for a little while to wonder, and on several occasions reverted to the army. He once ordered his tent to be struck, and at another time desired that "Hill should be sent for."

He suffered but comparatively little pain during his whole sickness, and died without a struggle. He will be buried on Saturday, October 15, at twelve o'clock. The place selected for his interment is a vault beneath the college chapel, which stands in the midst of the college grounds. This was the first building he erected after his removal to Lexington, having declared that it was proper that the first thing the college did should be to dedicate a house to the services of religion.

Here he will appropriately rest, surrounded by the monuments of his later years, his remains sentineled by the mountains of that Virginia upon which he has conferred such imperishable fame.

The corpse was removed to-day from his residence to the chapel, where it will lie in state until mid-day on Saturday next. To-day the faculty of Washington College, faculty of Virginia Military Institute, and students of Washington College, held meetings and passed appropriate resolutions of condolence and respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, who asserted at the surrender of Appomatox Court-House that "Human virtue should be equal to human calamity."

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—A meeting of Confederate soldiers was held at the Louisville Hotel this morning to take appropriate action upon the death of their chief General, R. E. Lee. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the General Council, to request them to take action upon the subject. A committee was also appointed to request the citizens to close their business houses during the funeral obsequies. A committee was also appointed to wait upon the ministers of all the churches, and to request them to have their church bells tolled, and whatever other ceremonies they may deem appropriate and proper.

A call upon the citizens, friends and admirers of the lamented General Lee, to meet at the courthouse at half-past seven o'clock this evening was made, and long before the hour mentioned the large room of the Circuit Court was crowded, every particle of available space, even for standing room, being taken up.

Mayor J. G. Baxter was selected as permanent chairman. A committee of five was appointed by the chair, to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the citizens of Louisville in reference to the death of General Lee, to be presented at a meeting to be held on Saturday night next. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening, the fifteenth instant.

Many prominent persons from all portions of the State were present to-night at a meeting of Confederate officers and soldiers. The Rev. Mr. Platt, of the Episcopal Church, was requested to deliver an address in memory of the deceased, and a resolution was adopted that all the Confederate officers and soldiers attend the funeral obsequies in a body.

At a meeting of the General Council of this city to-night, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, The melancholy intelligence of the death of General R. E. Lee has reached this body, and

Whereas, We recognize in him a great and good man; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, in honor of his memory, we do now adjourn until Friday evening, October 14, at half-past seven o'clock.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Nearly all the business stores will be closed here to-morrow, in memory of the illustrious deceased.

LONDON.

A Winter Campaign Quite Certain—French Ambulances—New French Coat of Arms—Queen Isabella.

LONDON, October 13.—The Russian journals infer from the fact that the Germans are purchasing sheep-skins, that a winter campaign is certain.

The French intendents ambulances have been disbanded and others organized by members of the French press.

The new French coat of arms has made its appearance; it consists of figures of liberty with the legend "In the name of the French people." On the reverse is a garland of mixed oak and olive with wheat ear; in the center also the inscription "Republique Francaise Democratique, Une et Indivisible." Around the periphery are the words, Liberte, Agalite et Fraternite."

Yesterday was the third day of the October meeting at Newmarket. The chief feature was the race for Middle Park plate, and five hundred sovereigns given by the jockey club, the second horse to receive one hundred sovereigns. The list closed with one hundred and sixty-one subscribers. The race was won by W. S. Cartwright's chestnut colt, Albert Victor, by Marsyas, out of Princess of Wales. The betting before the race was twenty to one against the winning colt.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has settled near Geneva. She has a fine residence near the lake. Prince de Joinville is in Geneva.

An engagement took place on the eleventh between the Prussians and the French at Messangere, in which the letter were defeated and compelled to abandon the place.

A corps of Francs-Tireurs left Lyons yesterday, for the seat of operations on the Loire.

It is reported that the garrison of Moulins made a sortie, which resulted in the occupation of Stenay.

The decline in prices of consols is accounted for by the fact that there are few borrowers, owing to the crisis, and bankers object to employ their balances.

The preliminaries of the marriage between Princess Louisa, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and Marquis Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argy