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VOLUME IV—NO. 163. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1077.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Thursday and Friday Evenings, October 20 and 21, 1870.

Last representations of the Grand Harlequinade Burlesque of SINDBAD THE SAILOR, OR, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS, and the beautiful and successful Ballet entitled "Aventures des Grisettes," with a new and select Olio Entertainment.

SATURDAY NOON—Mr. W. B. Cavanagh's laughable piece, "The Mad Poet," and last Gaiete Comique matinee.

MONDAY, October 24.—First appearance of the Academy's Regular Dramatic Company, sustaining the celebrated Irish Comedian and Character Actor DOMINICK MURRAY, who will appear in Dion Boucicault's famous drama, in three acts, entitled "The Rapparee," and the popular farce called the "Beneficia Boy."

Wanted for the above pieces—Fifty supernumeraries. oc20

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

SATURDAY, October 22, 1870,

Benefit of "Lee Monumental Fund,"

On which occasion Bulwer's Historical Play of

RICHELIEU,

Will be presented by the Members of the

SHAKESPEARE CLUB,

Assisted by Miss NELLIE WALLACE, of the Academy of Music, by favor of Manager Bidwell; and Miss ANNIE VAUGHN, who has also kindly volunteered.

Doors open at half-past six o'clock. Performance to commence at half-past seven o'clock, P. M. Seats may be secured at Box Office on FRIDAY, the twenty-first instant, and on the day of performance from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Tickets—One Dollar. oc16 6t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi, having a front on said river of about thirty-nine arpents, by a depth of forty arpents, about three hundred arpents of which are now planted in cane, and a sufficient quantity of seed cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred arpents next year.

With all necessary buildings, comprising a fine dwelling house, laborers' quarters, stables, etc., sugar house with a good steam sugar mill and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete and in actual use.

The place will be delivered as soon as the present crop is taken off, but plowing may be commenced immediately with an understanding with the present occupant.

This plantation is susceptible of producing from three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crops thereon can easily be raised to five or six hundred hogsheads. It will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to

B. & A. SOULIE, No. 57 Bourbon street,
or to P. P. DUCONGE, No. 39 Chartres street.

Persons wishing to examine the place will be given every facility to do so at their ease and comfort. oc20 1m

FOR SALE,

AT A BARGAIN,

A FIRST-CLASS TURN OUT.

Young Mare, fine Top Buggy and Harness.

Mare can trot in 3:10. Address "C," at this office. oc18

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—PERSONS desiring to improve immediately can find easy terms. Squares to be laid off by ditches this week. Apply on the ground, at the white bridge at the crossing of Carrollton avenue, on the New Basin. The short line of horse cars to Carrollton is soon to cross here. FRANK SMITH. oc16 1t

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 upperside 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 Boucherean'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 2uim 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 $500, 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 56 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 THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, No. 220 Baronne street, corner of Julia street, containing twelve rooms, halls, gas, hydrant, cistern, etc. Possession given immediately. Apply to M. M. Cohen, law office No. 30 Camp street. oc13 3t

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

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 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.
oc5 1aw6w C. CAVAROC, Administrator.

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. Appiy on the premises. au9 2m

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—UNION INSURANCE COMPANY—New Orleans, October 10, 1870. The office of the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY is removed to No. 3 Carondelet street.

oc13 1m0 J. N. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

REMOVAL—THE LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK and Safe Deposit Company has removed to their new banking house, No. 51 Camp street.
oc16 3t

CHRONIC NEW ENGLAND HATER

HIS BLUNDERS OF GEOGRAPHY

HIS ERRORS OF FACT

The *Picayune* has a writer whose calumnies upon the North are not so popular now as before the war, but whose chronic hatred of New England, its superior educational institutions, its observance of law and its inculcations of morality and justice, prompt him to observe the same spiteful and ill-natured tone toward Boston, as the great commercial centre of New England, as in days long gone by, and now forever past.

Some little Irish boys in Canton, Massachusetts, whose fathers believe in Democracy and free whisky, distinguished themselves, and disgraced the town, by throwing stones at a teacher in one of the public schools.

The *Picayune* writer, to vent his spite against Boston, locates the affair in that city, and attributes the act of these vicious boys to "the kind of civilization which Boston diffuses over New England." Not contented with the most obstinate perversion of facts, this writer explains, in last evening's issue of that journal, that the affair did not occur in Boston, "but in the town of Canton, New Hampshire."

To read Mark Twain's war map, it is necessary for a man to stand on his head, and when Canton, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, only fourteen miles from Boston, is located by an intelligent writer as being in New Hampshire, it is evident that he had been studying the map of New England in the manner adopted by the students of Mark Twain's war map.

The writer stands on his head, too, when he assails New England civilization, and New England morals, for the times have so changed that it no longer entitles a Southern journal to unfading laurels to abuse, misrepresent or ridicule any part of the free, educated, intelligent North, especially that part of the North where its principal products are men—men who dare speak the truth, and dare defend the home which was their birth-place. By and by this ridicule of the North will cease, if no other reason than that it does not pay.

Academy of Music.

The Gaiete Comique specialities still hold sway in the Academy, and nightly fill it with delighted audiences. In addition to the grand round of attractions of an individual character, in which each member of the talented company is made to assume a distinctive part, the laughable local farce of "The German Recorder," and, in the language of the small bills, "the laughable absurdity, extensively known to the Crescent press and public of New Orleans as "The Mad Poet of the Catskill Mountains," have been produced this week much to the merriment of all who have witnessed their representation, if not to the credit of the genius of their authors.

Mr. W. B. Cavanagh as *Thaxter Ross*, the mad poet, renders a good picture of his style of a poet, and certainly succeeds, by the assistance of Miss Jennie Engel as *Alice Romagne*, the English actress, in making a good deal of fun for those who delight in the ridiculous. Miss Minnie Jackson, as *Tommie O'Brien*, makes a rollicking boy, always ready to defend the fair sex, and not without ambition to become an editor some day, having served his time as a newsboy. Mr. William Carter, as *Bill the Buffer*, gives a most life-like picture of the character, as it is seen in every-day life, and does not fail to bring, in theatrical parlance, "the house down," at the same time that he comes down himself while promising to take off the top of somebody's head. Carter's talent lies in the ludicrous mood, but he sometimes soars to the sublime, simply to drop to the ludicrous. A man that can do this is certainly "some pumpkins" in his line. The other characters in the play are well sustained.

To-night the representation of the grand harlequinade burlesque entitled "Sindbad the Sailor," will be rendered for the last time during the present engagement of the Gaiete Comique Groupe of Specialties. All who have not seen the present company should not fail to do so this week, as they will be succeeded next week by the Academy's regular dramatic company, and the celebrated Irish comedian and character actor, Mr. Dominick Murray.

The Weather.

Last night, at half-past nine, there was a decided change in the weather, so decided that occupants of thin suits had ardent visions of overcoats and flannel underclothing. Somewhere about three o'clock in the afternoon the first installment of the long expected rain came to hand, precursor of the delayed equinoctial storm. The rain did not last long, but still there are abundant indications that a continued spell of wet weather is about to visit us, none the more pleasant because accompanied by a wintry chilliness of the air.

Rain is much needed, not only in the city, for lavatory and culinary purposes, but, equally, in the country, for the sake of the maturing crops.

Much as it is desired, the delay of rain has been of decided benefit to the cotton region, as the picking has gone on to completion without let or hindrance.

The most important bridge on the line of the New Orleans and Mobile road is the one at Bay St. Louis, which is ten thousand feet, or about two miles long. The Rigolets bridge is three thousand six hundred and seventy-five feet long; the bridge at Biloxi measures six thousand feet. All three are draw-bridges. The Rigolets bridge can be drawn back to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the central pillar to allow the passage of vessels. The other two have an opening of eighty feet. There are twelve second and third-class bridges, the principal of which are those at Chef Menteur, over the Pearl river, and at Pascagoula. There are thirty-seven stations between New Orleans and Mobile.

This is from the New York *Herald*:

Fifty-one Indians have lately been naturalized as citizens of the United States at St. Paul, Minnesota. It strikes us that this naturalization of native Americans is superfluous; but at all events the red men are coming to the ballot box with the black men and the white men. Next we shall have the Mongolians, "the heathen Chinee," or, in other words, the yellow men. And why not? White, black, red and yellow men, let them come. But the women? Let the women "tarry at Jericho till their beards be grown."

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

State ex rel. Joseph Hernandez vs. Board of Liquidators of the Floating Debt.—In this case relator claims, as transferee of Jacob Hawkins, reporter of the Supreme Court, the sum of $625, the amount of his quarterly salary for the quarter ending March 31, 1870, as evidenced by a warrant issued on the first of April last. Mr. Semmes, attorney for relator, argued yesterday morning that the salary became due on the thirty-first of March, and to all intents and purposes became due at that time, notwithstanding the warrant was not issued until the first of April.

Attorney General Simeon Belden, who appeared for the defendant and for the State as intervenor, argued that as a matter of public policy the claim should not be regarded as a part of the floating debt, as it would involve the payment to Judges and District Attorneys throughout the State, amounting to over $300,000, payable every three months, which would require more ready money than there is in the treasury.

The Attorney General also filed a written answer, substantially as follows: The claim is no part of the floating debt, and is not entitled to payment out of the funds arising under the provisions of said act, and known as the floating debt liquidation fund.

The point raised was, are Auditor's warrants drawn upon or after April 1, 1870, for for time prior to the first of April, entitled to payment out of the liquidating fund under the act of 1870, and especially the provision of the second section, viz: "That this act shall apply only to debts contracted and adjusted in due and legal form prior to April 1, 1870."

The action in this case was based upon the warrants, amounting to $625, drawn in favor of the reporter of the Supreme Court, and held by the plaintiff by purchase.

Mr. Semmes contended that the warrants in question, and those of a like character, were part and parcel of the floating debt, while the Attorney General took a position directly opposite, and denied that they constituted part of the floating debt, or were provided for by the issue and sale of bonds or exchange of the same, under act of March 10, 1870. Mr. Semmes contended also that the floating debt arrangement made it optional with the creditor of the State whether he should apply for payment from said fund or wait until the State was regularly in funds. He took the position also that the salary in question was due upon the thirty-first of March, at twelve o'clock M., and before the first of April. His client was in office and was not obliged to wait until after midnight upon the thirty-first of March before demanding his pay. He was entitled to it on the thirty-first of March. The Attorney General's position in this matter, which involves the payment of several hundred thousand dollars, is as we understand it: 1. That the act in question never contemplated any such payment, because under that construction there would be an insufficient amount to meet its requirements. 2. That the meaning of the term "floating debt" strictly applies to that character of debt for which there has been no practical provision for payment. 3. That in order to constitute this particular claim floating debt it must have been in a condition to have been adjusted in legal form before the first of April.

Judge Dibble reserved his opinion, and adjourned his court over until Monday next, the twenty-fourth instant. Whatever way this case may be decided by the Judge, it will, beyond peradventure, be taken to the Supreme Court, as it involves so large an amount.

The School of Medicine in Court.

New Orleans School of Medicine vs. Samuel Choppin et al.—In the matter of the contest for the possession and right of property in the building known as the New Orleans School of Medicine, counsel for defendants have filed the following exceptions and answer: C. C. Beard, D. Warren Brickell and C. E. Fenner, by their undersigned counsel, and except to the capacity of the alleged plaintiff to institute this suit, and authority of Samuel Logan as Dean of the Faculty of the alleged corporation, to represent the alleged plaintiff or employ counsel for that purpose, and to any and every act of the alleged plaintiff, on the ground that the alleged corporation ceased to exist, and by the death or resignation of its corporators, lost its faculty of action, long prior so the institution of this suit, and to the alleged tender; so that at no time since the year 1866 was the said alleged corporation capable of speaking, acting or contracting, or authorizing any one to speak, ack or contract for it. In case this exception is overruled, these respondents, without waiving the same, deny all and singular the allegations in this petition contained, except the fact that the property described in the petition was purchased by them on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1870, from the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, for the price and sum of $156,000 cash, which they have paid, and that they are the owners thereof jointly, etc.

Premium Cotton Turned to Good Account.

The premium for the best bale of cotton raised in the United States, not including the Sea Islands, was awarded at the St. Louis fair, to Mr. W. B. McShane, of Lee county, Mississippi. It was donated by him to the Southern Orphans' Home, and was sold at auction at thirty-two cents per pound, in that city, to Mr. Tutt, who redonated it to the society, and then resold to Messrs. Shryock & Rowland for twenty cents. The St. Louis *Democrat* understands that the generous firm who have purchased it this time propose not only to redonate it to the same institution, but to organize a prize drawing with it for the same. The number of tickets to be one thousand, price one dollar per ticket. The desire is to make this fine bale of cotton clear the society of all indebtedness. The *Democrat* seconds the efforts of Messrs. Shryock & Rowland, and states that when the St. Louis merchants are informed that nearly every ounce of the cotton in that $1500 premium bale was picked by the fair fingers of Mrs. McShane herself, that the entire bale might be without speck or blemish, and that it might be sure to take the prize, there will be a general rush for the tickets, as the possession of the bale will be an object worthy of effort. It thinks if matters are managed right, this unequaled bale of cotton can be made to bring a large sum to the society to which it was donated.

The Homer *Iliad* says:

In behalf of Governor Warmoth and company, we return special thanks to Dr. P. A. Williams and other clever young men of Homer for their serenade on Tuesday night. The music was excellent, and the general friendly greetings most agreeable. The affair was *apropos* and most praiseworthy to those engaged, and was most highly appreciated by Governor Warmoth and the distinguished gentlemen with him, as well as by ourself.

A Roman Catholic Silesian farmer, discussing war matters with one of his neighbors, said: "The Prussians have got the best of it in Schleswig-Holstein and in Austria, but they will never conquer the French till God Almighty himself turns Protestant!"

Beecher writes: "Tobacco is the one best remedy for all stings of insects. Wet it so that the juice shall start, and place it on the place stung, and in one moment you are all right again.

SAILING OF THE CUBA.—The steamship Cuba, Captain Dukehart, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

D. Jose Ducanas, Mrs. Fannie Miltenberger, Miss Hennie Miltenberger, John G. Thomas, Paul Radelat.

A Rockford man publishes a list of his debtors, with the amont due from each, and advertises to sell such debts as are not paid by a given date, at public sale, at the courthouse door.

A TRIP TO BARATARIA

Fruitless Search for "Christians"

THE REPUBLICANS WELL ORGANIZED

HARVEY'S CANAL,
Saturday Night, October 15, 1870—1 P. M.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

According to promise, I have jotted down a few items connected with our recent trip to Barataria, Cheniere Caminada and Grande Isle. Dame rumor having said that Barataria had drawn up articles of secession from the left bank, and had been cajoled into the belief that the Christian Association had overturned the balance of the State, a few unbelieving Thomases determined to go down and see if the good old lady might not be mistaken. So a party, composed of Messrs. Stamps (not revenue, but T. B.), Morrison, Worrall, Gaudet, Martin, Kemp, Perkins, Gibbs, Brown, and a field hand, started from the head of Harvey's canal on Tuesday, the eleventh, in skiffs, after first ascertaining that our chief engineer had plenty of steam aboard, with valves in good working order, and that our pilot fully understood all the shoals and stumps that lay in our path.

After a pleasant ride of thirteen miles we arrived at the plantation of Paul Osborn, pleasantly situated on the bank of the bayou Barataria, when we expected to meet with a "Christian" reception (having heard that Mr. Osborn had, through the efficacious prayers of Revs. Fisk and Chapman, become a convert to their faith), but we soon ascertained that, if he did not know how to come the Christian blarney over us, he knew how to receive and treat us as Republicans, which he did. At eight o'clock P. M. we proceeded to a small church a few rods below the residence of Justin Bernard, Esq., beautifully situated in the midst of a grove of live oaks, where meets the "Oak-Rest Radical Republican club," and there we had a meeting which gave the lie at once to the old lady.

If the meetings of the club at Barrataria are usually so well attended as that night, I advise them to either secure a larger house, or meet under the oaks, in old Druidical fashion. The building was simply crowded, the spaces outside were crowded, and, after the speeches of Judge Martin, Dr. T. D. Worrall, Hon. T. B. Stamps, J. B. Gaudet, A. J. Kemp, Samuel Perkins and Harry Gibbs, if there were any of Fisk's Christians hanging around, they were pretty well crowded, too—so much so that there is no room for them down there any more. The "Christian Ass-ociation" flatter themselves that they have a broad *bottom* to stand (or sit) upon, but when such "grape and canister" flies among them as was there poured out by the speakers, they always cry, "Don't crowd the mourners."

Only crowd the "Christian Ass-ociation" with good Republican doctrine, and, like the washerwoman's tub, their "bottom" will soon fall out.

Next morning at eight A. M. we started for Grand Isle, chartering the small stern-wheel steamer Agnes, at the plantation of Judge Berthoud, who chartered for us the boat.

The Judge is a Democrat, but a high-toned gentleman, and knows how to receive and treat his guests, although they may differ with him politically. It would be a good idea to forward occasionally a copy of the REPUBLICAN to George Rolfs, Captain of the Agnes, who is undoubtedly not aware of the fact that the late war is over; that slavery is abolished; that the colored man has rights, and is entitled to enjoy them under the law, as he attempted to come the "deck passage" game on some of us. Our friend Morrison (who, by the way, is the efficient Register of Voters on the right bank) quietly informed him that this was not a Democratic crowd but a company of Republicans. Captain Rolfs soon comprehended the situation, and everything then went on smoothly, we arriving at Grand Isle at twelve M. at night. Grand Isle is being registered, and thoroughly, too, as Morrison and Kemp know their business. Here we found the people strongly in favor of the success of the Republican cause.

From Grand Isle, together with the Board of Registrars and our band, we proceeded to Cheniere Caminada, where we received the kind hospitalities of John B.Ducua, Esq. Cheniere Caminada has about six hundred and fifty inhabitants and one can form his own opinion of the healthfulness of the place, when I tell you that on the whole island there is not a single physician. Our friend, the doctor, had to quit for the moment politics, and renew his profession as good Samaritan.

After satisfying ourselves of the political soundness of the good people of Caminada, we returned to attend another meeting to be held at Mr. Bernard's plantation, arriving at 10½ A. M. Saturday. Here again we had overwhelming proof of the errors of the old lady, Dame Rumor. Hatch, Fisk & Co. may slide and shuffle around the other side of the river as much as they choose, it will do them no good. Our kind host, Osburn, upon whom they much depended (and were trying to use as a cat's paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire with), will have nothing to do with them, and he is a power on the bayou. From what I could learn the nominating delegates will place his name on the list for the Justice of the Peace for his ward. No better selection could be had.

In consequence of some of us having to take separate skiffs en route home, the writer was obliged to leave before the meeting was over, but left the Doctor pouring his hot shot into the enemies of Republicanism with his usual earnestness and ability.

And here I am, quietly gliding along the bosom of the "ever raging canal," heartily glad that our little company paid Barataria a visit, for now we are sure and confident that our friends there will poll such a vote as will quiet the friends of Democracy forever in Jefferson parish. J. B. G.

The only yellow fever that exists here now, worth quoting, is the gold fever, and that is on the decline. There is some fever in the lottery business, and it is common to many people who purchase tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery. It is, however, a healthy excitement, superinduced by the good fortune of persons who have had the good sense to invest a few dollars in the daily and single number drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery. J. Seymour Burke, of 367 Lafayette street, has had an attack of this kind of fever lately. He was the lucky holder of one-fourth combination ticket, embracing numbers 27, 42, 69, which drew the handsome little prize of two thousand and fifty dollars on last Monday. As a matter of course Mr. Burke was a little feverish—or if you choose to call it by some other name less objectionable at this time, say somewhat excited over his good fortune. And none but the most stoic could be insensible to such exciting results. As we have said before, there is no danger in this fever, though its cause be declared endemic. As there are but few of our people who would not risk an attack of fever from the cause of drawing a prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, let them not forget to buy tickets and secure the chance of wealth.

The Pension Office has completed its estimates for the fiscal year of 1871-2. The sum required is $21,000,000. The appropriations for 1870-1 were $31,000,000, and the expenditures $29,000,000. There are 70,000 applications on file awaiting examination. Two thousand three hundred cases of those entitled to artificial limbs under the late law have been passed; and of this number all but thirty have elected to take the commutation, seventy-five dollars, instead of the limb.

A man in Wayne county, Mississippi, is feeding his cow on juniper berries in hopes to get her to give gin and milk.

CHINESE IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Chevalier Rochrig's Chinese Class—Something New in College Studies.

[From the New York Tribune.]

ITHACA, N. Y., October 10.—The tide of Chinese immigration which is setting toward our shores seems destined to cause a revolution, not only in commercial and social circles, but in universities, too. They must learn our language, if not we theirs; and Cornell, taking the lead in furnishing the facility for this, as she has in many other enterprises of late, organizes a course of Chinese instruction. Chevalier Rochrig is the Chinese professor, and is already preparing his class for the mysteries of the Oriental language. He begins, not by teaching the alphabet, or the sounds of the letters, and then how to speak the language, but first he exhibits a series of grotesque and apparently senseless characters, and defines them; he requires his class to write these out and to fix them in their memory, which is not difficult, though all of the characters were once the pictures of the words they represent, and have been perverted in their use and bear now no resemblance to their originals.

The professor first met his class of nearly forty members on Friday last, and found them all alive with curiosity. He began by alluding to the inducements for studying the Chinese language. He considered it useful to the geographer, the antiquarian and historian; it had been useful to the naturalist, to the philologist, and to the astronomer, while to the general scholar it was almost indispensable. American trade with the Chinese is increasing, and to the man of business a knowledge of the language will certainly be of great value. In China there are many opportunities for foreigners in such departments as civil engineering, chemistry, agriculture, telegraphy, clerking, etc. The new organization of the Customhouse service of China employs for its higher officers all foreigners, to whom large salaries are paid.

The professor then spoke of the Chinese character and language. The latter he said was at first wholly pictorial, but gradually the images became words, and in various ways changed until the slightest resemblance to the objects could not be traced. In the Chinese language there is no such thing as a florid style, or a beautiful style. Style is not taken into consideration. It is in writing the language that skill is displayed, and the man that executes with dexterity and ingenuity the characters, is the one that undertands the language. Their spoken language is the poorest in the world, while the written is the richest. The Chinese is read by neighboring nations often in their own language, making such changes in the order and succession of the words as were necessary. This is shown in the numerals, which all nations call by different names, but understand alike.

The Chinese is no easy language to learn. The question, "How long will it take to learn it?" was well met by the professor, who quoted from Confucius, first in Chinese and then in English, thus: "There are persons who are unable to accomplish anything. It is because they lack earnestness, energy, and patience. But they should persevere. Such people require 100 days to do the work that others do in one! And for what is done in ten days, they would need at least 1000." But it is truly a difficult language, having a multitude of characters, quite complicated. The grammatical relations of the words is omitted, the reader being obliged to supply it, and to use his imagination freely. Altogether it seems to be an algebraical language, affording excellent mental gymnastics.

The professor has studied the Chinese language and literature, both ancient and modern, very thoroughly, and is well prepared to instruct students in it. He will first teach the class the language of the present day and the modern literature, and then to those who wish, he will give instruction in the ancient literature and trace up the origin of the language. The text books will soon be published by the professor. Besides this, he is preparing a work on the Indian language, containing sketches of various hitherto nearly unknown languages. The professor is prepared to teach this as well as Chinese. As soon as a few preparations have been completed, instruction can be given here in Japanese, Hottentot, and various barbarie dialects.

Seizure of a Tobacco Factory.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

On Thursday last Colonel Stewart, United States Collector of New Florence, Missouri, received information that John T. Williams, proprietor of a large tobacco factory at Paris, Monroe county, was about to absquatulate. Mr. Charles Stewart, Deputy Collector, started at once on the trail, and at Centralia he found at the depot a number of boxes branded "merchandise," and marked "Williams, Little Rock, Arkansas." Taking possession of these boxes, and breaking them open, Mr. Stewart found inside of them a number of caddies of manufactured tobacco, which had not been stamped. He also arrested one J. W. Cheeney, the peddler for Williams, and found in his possession several empty tobacco boxes, bearing the government stamp, and intended to be refilled. Mr. Stewart proceeded to Paris and seized the factory of Williams, with three barrels of whisky and some other articles.

Williams is said to be largely in debt to his hands as well as to many business men in Paris, and has left clandestinely with his family. The United States Marshal is in pursuit, and the fugitive will no doubt be arrested.

Race of the R. E. Lee.

The race of the steamer R. E. Lee excited much interest yesterday. The *Times* of last evening obtained, from Messrs. Sinnott & Adams, the following record of the time made by the Lee to Hill's Gate:

	H.	M.	S.
Left St. Mary's Market	8	53	..
Passed Carrollton	9	18	30
Passed Hill's Gate	9	47	15
TIME			
To Carrollton		25	30
To Hill's Gate		54	15

The Natchez' "time," on her last trip, as far as Carrollton was 25½, and to Hill's Gate 55¾. It will thus be seen that the Lee made her increased time between Carrollton and Hill's Gate, beating the Natchez one minute and thirty seconds.

The *Picayune* makes the comparative time of the Natchez and Lee to these points:

Passed.	Natchez.	Lee.
Elevator	8½	....
Carrollton	25½	25¼
Harry Hill's	55¾	54¼

The Ottumwa *Courier* says that Thompson Wright lives in Pleasant Township, Wapello county, where he voted the straight Democratic ticket for twenty-four years. He recently hired a colored man to work on his farm, and was warned as follows:

mr. wright, dear sir.—as neighbors and friends we will just say that you are a neighbor that we all love and we have a white man's neighbor hood and we want you to make way with that nigger or we will. We don't wan't a darkey to undermine us in work we will give him till Saturday night to leave in, and then if not you, we will see that he goes.

Good for this time, to thomas wright.

Pleasant Township gives fifty Democratic majority. The colored man ran away, and Wright voted the straight Democratic ticket.

All that remains to be done to complete the Mobile and New Orleans section of the Chattanooga railroad, is to lay the rails for a distance of less than five miles, between the Rigolets and Lake Catharine, and on a small gap between Biloxi and Mississippi City.

A man in Wayne county, Mississippi, is feeding his cow on juniper berries in hopes to get her to give gin and milk,

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Rifles, Cannon and Howitzers

STEAMER'S CARGO FOR HAVRE

Napoleon's New York Investments

ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

CAPTURE OF CHATEAU DUN

SORTIE FROM PARIS DRIVEN BACK

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS REJECTED

FAILURE OF FAVRE AND BURNSIDE

REPORTED TERMS OF PRUSSIA

Fighting Along the Rouen Road

WASHINGTON.

Report that Peace is Arranged—Dispatch at the State Department from a Reliable Source.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—A dispatch has been received to night at the State Department, from a reliable source in London, to the effect that the report that peace is arranged is much believed, although not yet officially stated.

NEW YORK.

Sentences for Perjury in a Divorce Case—Steamer for Havre with Rifles, Cannon and Howitzers—Arrival of Jefferson Davis from Liverpool—Arrests for Violation of Registry Laws—The Money Market—Governments Steady—Southerns Dull.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Two persons were sentenced to-day to nine years each in the penitentiary for perjury in a divorce case.

The Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer St. Laurent sailed for Havre to-day with a full cargo of rifles, cannon and howitzers, sold by the United States Navy Department.

Mr. Jefferson Davis and family arrived here to-day in the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

Judge Anthony Hartman and City Marshal Donovan were arrested to-day for violation of registry laws.

The money market to-day was without any new feature. Call demands were promptly met at 5@6. The demand for discounts at bank was active at 7, and more paper offered than could be discounted. Sterling exchange is firm at 8½@8⅝. Gold opened quiet at 112⅝; remained at 112¾@112⅝ most of the day, but closed steady at 113⅛.

Governments: Most of the day, but late in the afternoon, 5-20s of 1865, new sevens and eights, advanced ⅛, and all closed firm as follows: 1881s, with coupons, 113⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞; of 1864, 111⅝; of 1865, 112⅛; new issues, 110½; of 1867, 110½; of 1868, 110⅝; ten-forties, 106¾. Southern securities were very dull, and there were but few transactions in them. Tennessee sixes, 62½; new, 60½; Virginia sixes, 62; new, 63; Louisiana sixes, 70; new, 66; levee sixes, 75; eights, 87; Alabama eights, 101; fives, 70; Georgia sixes, 80; sevens, 90; North Carolina sevens, 48⅝; new, 27; South Carolina sevens, 80; new, 67.

LONDON.

Prussians Bombarding Chateau Dun—Army that Captured Soissons—Explosion of an Ammunition Wagon—Sortie from Paris Driven Back—Escape of Prisoners—Napoleon's New York Investments—Peace Negotiations Rejected—Terms of Prussia—General Boyer Visits Bismarck from Metz—Fighting Along the Rouen Road.

LONDON, October 19.—A dispatch from Chateau Dun says that the Prussians have commence bombarding that place.

The army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin that captured Soissons was 22,000 strong, not 220,000, as at first reported. They entered the place on Sunday, and found 52,000 pounds of ammunition. It is thought at Lille that the surrender was brought about by treachery, instigated by Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming in London and elsewhere to place the Prince Imperial on the throne, with Eugenie as regent.

The explosion of an ammunition wagon near Sedan caused a panic. The gates were hastily closed, and the drawbridges lifted. The explosion was caused by a smoker's pipe. Many were killed and wounded by the explosion.

A sortie from Paris, on the fourteenth, was driven back. The French, who were entrenching at Ville Juif, were driven off.

Five hundred French Garde Mobile prisoners escaped from the Germans at Chateau Thiers.

It is asserted that Napoleon has ten millions of francs invested through the agency of bankers in New York.

Peace negotiations by Favre and Burnside were rejected. It is stated that the terms were: 220,000,00, as indemnity; Alsace and Lorraine to remain neutral ten years, and then decide their future by plebiscitum; the Prussians to enter Paris and sign the treaty.

General Boyer, with a flag of truce from Bazaine, has visited Bismarck.

Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

There has been spirited fighting along the Rouen road.

General Bourbaki is at Blois.

The Prussians have burned the bridge at Beaugency.

LONDON, October 19.—The Parisians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will hesitate at no sacrifice for the defence of the capital.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Prussians around Paris are quartered in the finest villas and other private residences, sleep on luxurious couches, stable their horses in libraries and feed their kitchen fires with rich carvings from the houses and orange trees from the conservatories. Fruit, vegetables and other food are abundant.

The women of Paris are forming an organization with the object of rendering all the assistance in their power to the defenders of the city.

TOURS.

Details of Occupation of Orleans—Levy on the Citizens—Unfavorable News from Marseilles—Railway Trains to Move Troops—Capture of Chateau-Dun—Ten Hours' Fight—Tours Filled with French Troops—Sortie from Montmedy—Surprise of Prussians—Capture of Camp Chests, with Specie—General Le Fort Resigned the War Portfolio.

TOURS, October 19.—Details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussians have been received.

The Prussians levy enormous amounts upon the citizens. They took all their horses and quartered the soldiers upon the people. They ate, drank and wasted excessively. The officers are studying their maps carefully. Their army is estimated at ninety-five thousand. They have evacuated the left bank of the Loire. The German merchants in Orleans are not disturbed.

News from Marseilles is unfavorable. The Garde Civique are getting troublesome.

Gambetta has ordered the railway company to hold trains in readiness to move troops at a moment's notice.

From an official source it is stated that the Prussians captured Cheteaudun after a ten hours' fight. A force of National Guards and nine hundred Francs-Tireurs disputed every inch of ground. The Prussian force was eight thousand strong.

Nothing official has been received from the large armies confronting each other near Orleans. It is, however, understood that the French are slowly falling back, while the Prussians seem to be withdrawing toward Orleans.

Tours is filled with French troops, who have