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NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 170. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1084.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE EMINENT ACTOR, DOMINICK MURRAY.
Friday Evening, October 28,
FAREWELL BENEFIT.
MICKEY FREE, and RENICIA BOY.
Saturday Noon—ONLY MURRAY MATINEE—"MICKEY FREE," and "RENICIA BOY."
Saturday Night—"OMADHAWN" and "BROTHER BILL AND ME."
Sunday—Last Appearance of DOMINICK MURRAY—"OONAH'S ENGAGEMENT," "MICKEY FREE," and "BROTHER BILL AND ME."
Monday—ROBERT McWADE as "RIP VAN WINKLE. oc25

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management is pleased to announce a brief engagement with ROBERT McWADE, whose unqualified triumphs throughout the country wherever he has appeared in his specialty of RIP VAN WINKLE and his DOG SNYDER, distinguishes him as the LATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS.
The piece will be presented with new Scenery and Effects on MONDAY, October 31, 1870. oc26

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF THE LEE MONUMENTAL FUND,
—BY THE—
ORLEANS DRAMATIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
Friday, October 28, 1870.
The performance to commence with Schiller's
ROBBERS.
To conclude with the farce
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
MISS VAUGHN has kindly volunteered.
Tickets $1. Doors open at seven. Performance to commence at a quarter before eight.
Box office open on Thursday and Friday from nine to three. oc23

SECOND GRAND MASQUERADE
AND
FANCY DRESS BALL.
BY
Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Thursday Evening, November 24, 1870.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
F. O. Hunt, F. E. Myers, Thomas H. Cummings, J. H. Dobie, J. Potter, A. N. Murtagh, V. Mielly, E. J. Nelson, F. B. Earhart, George G. Blodget, C. C. Haley
COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.
A. Shaw, Past Deputy G. C.; W. E. Fitzgerald, District Deputy G. C.; A. Sambola, Past Chancellor; Theodore A. Kingston, V. C.; William McCann, Frank E. Myers, H. W. Canny, John W. Madden, C. C. Haley, F. B. Earhart.
RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
L. F. Deynoot, P. C., Chairman; J. H. Dobie, George G. Blodgett, Thomas H. Cummings, William McCann, E. J. Nelson, A. V. Ward, W. C.; W. F. Dunham, W. C.; Theo. A. Kingston, V. C.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
John G. Guerin, Chairman; F. E. Myers, H. W. Canny, J. W. Madden, C. C. Haley, F. B. Earhart, V. Mielly, Henry Dupre.
Tickets.....$2 00
Gunther's Celebrated Band has been engaged.
Maskers will be required to unmask only at the reception room on entering. For ladies' invitations apply to any of the Committee. For lease of Bar, Restaurant, etc., apply to Jotham Potter, Box No. 18 Mechanics' Exchange, or No. 61 Delord street; or to A. Victor Ward, No. 86 upper Rampart street.
oc21 1d

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A DESIRABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY, on Claiborne street, near Esplanade, having sixty-four feet front on Claiborne, with a double cottage house, a two-story kitchen, all slated and well finished; also fine garden with fruit trees, etc. Railroad cars passing every five minutes. Will be sold on easy terms.
For full particulars apply to
JOSEPH A. BROWN, Lumber yard,
oc25 2w Bienville and Peters streets.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY LOTS OF GROUND IN the Sixth District, in square bounded by Peters avenue, Long, St. George and Valmont streets. Price, $200 to $250, according to location.
Also a valuable tract on the Jackson railroad.
Apply to R. H. SHANNON,
oc25 2w No. 34 Exchange alley.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SQUARES OF GROUND on St. Charles street, well located. Also, a fine Residence on Esplanade street.
VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
oc23 6t 46 Carondelet street, back office.

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. 37 Bourbon street,
or to F. 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

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 OR RENT.—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 or rented to a good tenant, very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 15, second floor. No yellow fever or cholera 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

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

WANTED.

WASHERWOMAN WANTED.—A FIRST-class washerwoman can get steady employment at the Phœnix House, 96 St. Charles street.
oc27 3t

WANTED—COPPER AND TINSMITHS AT FACTORY of Barbarin Gas Lighting Company of Louisiana, 58 Derbigny street.—Liberal wages and permanent occupation will be given to competent workmen. A. E. DUPAS,
oc26 15t Chief Engineer.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE PAPER on city property, including the Sixth District (late Jefferson City). Also, money loaned on collaterals. VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
oc26 6t 46 Carondelet street, back office.

THE COURTS.

The Great Jefferson City Improvements Case.

State ex rel. H. H. Romine vs. J. R. West, Administrator of Improvements of the city of New Orleans.—The final argument in this case was delivered yesterday, by R. King Cutler, in the Eighth District Court.

The case comes up on an application for a mandamus to compel the respondent to furnish the lines and levels called for in a certain contract made between the relator and the city of Jefferson, before its annexation to the city of New Orleans.

The petition sets forth that on the first of March, 1870, the City of Jefferson passed ordinance No. 19, appointing the Mayor, together with J. H. Massie, H. C. Caulkins, W. G. McConnel, George W. Pratt, F. C. Hester, F. B. Stamps, Brown and Bellonie (the Aldermen of said city), or any three of them, a special committee to contract, in the name of the city, for shelling or paving the streets or avenues of said city, and for other purposes, with full power to act and bind the City of Jefferson in the premises.

On the seventh of March, 1870, the said special committee contracted with relator for shelling, with lake or ordinary shells, according to the grades, lines and levels to be furnished by the City Surveyor, the following streets in the City of Jefferson, viz: Louisiana avenue, Peniston street, Marengo street, Napoleon avenue, Valmont street and Coliseum street, according to the terms and specifications of the contract made and executed before John Tabor, notary public, in and for the city of Jefferson, on the seventh of March, 1870.

On the fourteenth day of March, 1870, the Common Council duly ratified and confirmed the contract.

Under an act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1870, the City of Jefferson was consolidated with the city of New Orleans, wherein the city of New Orleans is liable for the payment of all the debts and the performance of all the obligations of the City of Jefferson, and is thereby bound to carry out the contract sued on, according to the terms thereof.

That under said act, and by the contract sued on, the city of New Orleans, through the Administrator of Improvements, is required to furnish to relator the grades, lines, and levels of the streets aforesaid, within ten days from a demand by relator, in writting, of the said city for the same.

That on the twelfth day of April, 1870, relator made demand in writing, of J. R. West, Administrator of Improvements, for the grades, lines and levels, to enable him to proceed with the work; but that West refused to comply, thereby preventing relator from commencing and carrying on the work called for; that said Administrator and the city of New Orleans, are guilty of a violation of duty and the rights of relator, and that such refusal works an irreparable injury.

After recapitulating the arguments heretofore reported, Mr. Cutler went on to say: That the Common Council of the City of Jefferson had absolute control over all public works connected with her streets, wharves and public places; that the power thus resting in the Council was legally imparted to the committee oppointed to effect and conclude the agreement in controversy; that the committee did in fact enter into an agreement with relator for shelling certain streets in the City of Jefferson; that this contract not only became an accomplished fact by the action of the committee, but was fully and legally ratified by the Council itself; and, finally, that the contract was not only legally entered into by the committee, and fully ratified by the Council, but according to the estimate made by the Surveyor of the city of New Orleans, was closed at a figure just and reasonable, and bestowed upon relator nothing more than a fair and equitable compensation for the works by him contracted to be performed.

The contract may have been made against the wishes of certain people who preferred to walk in the mud and trudge in dog fennel, but it was made, nevertheless, and was legal. The action of the Mayor and committee was approved by the Council, and was therefore legal.

[Here Mr. Waples, Assistant City Attorney, interrupted the speaker, and Mr. Cutler replied]:

The name of the Mayor is signed to the notarial contract with Romine, and the Council afterward adopted the contract, but the ratification was unnecessary. By virtue of the ratification ordinance the contract was fixed and made legal.

Here Mr. Cutler asked leave of the court to take a rest of five minutes.

Two-thirds of the members of the Council voted for the resolution approving the contract in question.

By the act of consolidation there is no reservation of a power in the city of New Orleans to contest the validity of the acts of the City of Jefferson, and the city of New Orleans is bound to pay the liabilities and execute the contracts of the City of Jefferson.

Here Mr. Waples remarked that they were bound to execute any valid contracts.

Mr. Cutler replied: "You are bound to execute any contracts whatever." He then read from the act of consolidation, by which the city of New Orleans was bound to carry out, assume and pay any contracts of the City of Jefferson whatever.

Mr. Waples: I concede it.

Mr. Cutler: Then you must carry out the Romine contract—the contract before John Tabor, the notary. The law says the city shall carry out this contract. The act of consolidation of the sixteenth of March, 1870, says nothing about valid contracts, but that the officers of the city of New Orleans must carry them out. The vested right of Romine can not be divested by the act of consolidation. He showed that Judge H. C. Caulkins had no interest in the contracts, and vindicated him as a man of talent and honor, although he had been villified by certain ignorant persons who had testified in this case.

He then went on to speak of the difference between this city and Chicago, and asked where was there a canal in this city to drain it of its stagnant water, and free it from yellow fever! The air is foul from the effluvia of the stagnant ponds, and pestilence rode on the winds. He called on the Administrators of the city to redeem us from the reign of filth and dog-fennel, and read a written statement showing the advantages, to the city, of carrying out these contracts. He referred to the testimony of two respectable brokers, witnesses in the case, and of Mr. Bell, the City Surveyor, showing that the contracts were entered into at a cheap rate.

Were the contracts too much? It was for thirty years bonds, worth from forty-five to fifty per cent discount. The city administrators must admit these contracts as honorable men. Mr. Bell estimates that the contracts were taken below the price given Romine for doing this work.

In conclusion, he thanked the court for its courtesy in listening to an argument that was unnecessary. He spoke of the advantages to the Sixth District of making these improvements, and showed that the additional taxation would increase the taxable value of property so as to pay the bonds in eleven years. He spoke of a certain portion of the Sixth District where the paving and grading of a street had improved the value of adjacent property one hundred per cent in one year. The argument occupied over two hours.

The case was then submitted.

Third District Court.

Captain Dan C. Byerly, Clerk of the Third District Court informs us that there will be a calling of cases in this court on Saturday, to be fixed for trial the first two weeks of the session, opening on the seventh of November.

Eighth District Court.

On Saturday there will be a calling of cases in this court, for trial during the first and second weeks in November.

The Registration Difficulties.

Aug. A. Breaux vs. James D. Houston.—In the Eighth District Court, yesterday, this case came up for trial. It had been alleged that defendant had refused to register plaintiff as a voter. Defendant's counsel stated that the plaintiff would be permitted to register. Judge Dibble thereupon ordered that the petition for a mandamus should be dismissed at the respondent's costs.

A. C. DeArmas vs. Oscar Bart.—This case, similar in all respects to the foregoing, was also dismissed at respondent's costs.

Metropolitan Warrants Receivable for Taxes.

State ex rel. Tony Lafon vs. John S. Walton, Administrator of Accounts.—Relator in this case, tendered to the city government, in payment of taxes due by him, Metropolitan checks, commonly known as "blue checks." The city refused to receive them, alleging that they were not drawn in accordance with law.

Judge Dibble, yesterday morning, rendered an exhaustive and learned opinion, making the mandamus peremptory, and ordering the city to receive the Metropolitan warrants for taxes and licenses.

[Communicated.]

THE WIT OF THE "TIMES."

The *Times* of yesterday gave us an unusually choice specimen of its fine writing. In journalism hereabouts, its effort has been rarely equaled and never excelled. A prominent Republican official was so unfortunate a few days ago as to receive a telegram telling him that a promising child had died of that dire scourge of children, scarlet fever. In reference to the sad event he penned a few simple lines, in which appeared several of those expressions of childish prattle so homely, and, though so common, yet in bereavement so kindly remembered.

The *Times*, whose laborious efforts always to say something funny, in its recent evening edition, which as we all know to our intense annoyance is thought to be too precious not to be incorporated into its morning issue, pounces with the swiftness, though not the strength, of a creature of the vulture tribe on these modest verses of a political enemy. It revels delightedly, and with its ususual complacent admiration of all its jocose efforts intensified—efforts which ought to consign any but privileged idiots to a gibbet at best. The lines referred to were naturally written, and probably the afflicted parent did not aim to distinguish himself in writing them.

Doubtless the *Times'* editor on similar occasions would eagerly embrace the opportunity to win fame and renown. The tears which nature demands of the most callous, he would be able to dry with high thoughts of sudden honors, and the feelings of anguish that certainly *almost* every human heart would experience, he would lose in the glow of honest pride at the prospective brilliant success he would achieve from his effort inspired by the open grave of a friend. But mankind, generally, would look coldly on this sort of thing, and would rather sympathize with the plainer though less brilliant expression of sorrow. Charity must certainly allow something to those whose imbecility compels them to seize any and every occasion to give point to at least a few of the multitude of desperate efforts to shine in wit and humor, but even charity itself is disgusted in extreme cases. A few days ago news arrived of the passing from earth of a man, deemed by many a hero, and by all as a model gentleman and Christian. With all the journals that remembered him with greater or less indications of grief, the *Times*, in which the precious *morceau* of yesterday appeared, ventured to add its anxious tribute. This, in the mass of tributes paid, was perhaps accepted, but his admirers will not fancy the idea that a journal which could presume to amuse its readers in the style of yesterday, *should also take the liberty of praising the refined, the courtly, the Christian gentleman, General Lee!*

Rip Van Winkle.

We received a visit, yesterday, from Mr. G. W. Riddell, agent of Mr. Robert McWade, who, on Monday evening next, will appear at the Academy of Music in "Rip Van Winkle." The *Rip* of Mr. McWade is, we learn, different in many essential points from the character as portrayed by Mr. Hackett years ago, and subsequently, by Mr. Jefferson, although, like the performance of these gentlemen, the *Van Winkle* of Mr. McWade is founded on Washington Irving's well known story. Those who are old enough to remember Hackett, and those who, years later, have seen Jefferson, will be able to make a comparison of the three actors on Monday night, at the Academy of Music.

Lee Monument Fund—St. Charles Theatre this Evening.

This evening, for the benefit of the Lee Monument Fund, the New Orleans Dramatic Relief Association will give an entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre. The performance will commence with Schiller's "Robbers," and conclude with the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife." In addition to the dramatic talent of the association, Miss Annie Vaughn has kindly volunteered her services. The house will, of course, be full.

Railroad Superintendent.

Mr. Sewell, who has been appointed by Colonel McComb as superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, is now in the city, and is about to enter upon the duties of his appointment. Mr. Sewell brings with him the prestige of great ability, manifested as superintendent of an extensive railroad in the State of Delaware, and is fully authorized by Colonel McComb to introduce any and all improvements necessary to make the Jackson Railroad equal to the best in the country.

Revoking Quarantine of Texas Ports.

Mayor Flanders received yesterday the following dispatch from Governor Davis of Texas, dated at Austin:

"Order issued to-day revoking quarantine of Texas ports on the fourth of November."

The reason why the Prussians are not pushing matters a great deal faster in the French war is that the time of Bismarck is much taken up in gossipping with newspaper correspondents and telling them state and military secrets—at least so it may be inferred from the reports sent by the "our own" correspondents to various leading journals. How can a minister of state get on with public business when he spends hours of his time in being interviewed and pumped? Bismarck ought to stop that, and if he don't William ought to discharge him and employ a man who will attend closer to business.

Mr. Dominick Murray, the unequaled delineator of Irish character, who is now filling an engagement at the Academy of Music, was most cordially welcomed at the REPUBLICAN editorial rooms yesterday.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER CRIERS

Their Suppression in Washington

THE NEWSBOYS' INDIGNATION MEETING

SPEECHES ON THE OCCASION

Certain citizens of the national capital are annoyed by the cries of the newsboys Sunday morning, and have therefore petitioned to the city authorities to prohibit the Sunday sale of newspapers on the streets.

The newsboys held an indignation meeting one evening last week, over which one of their number, John Fitzgerald, familiarly known as "Fitzy," presided. This is his opening speech:

Fellow-Newsboys—We have assembled here to-night to express our indignation against a petition which appeared in the *Republican* of Wednesday, to stop us from "crying Sunday papers," signed by some men who think more of a few hours lazy rest in bed, than of poor widows and orphans, whose whole support depend on the small pittance which we newsboys make by hard and honest labor, probably think that they are respecting the Sabbath. Very few persons know what we suffer by getting up at three and four o'clock in the morning, and standing in the snow or rain with hardly clothing enough to cover us, while they are warm in bed; if they did, probably they would not have signed their names to that list.

There is one thing, boys, I noticed in that article, and that is, that several names appeared more than once in the list of signers; probably the persons who got that list up can tell how that happened; we can only guess at it, and I don't think it hard work to tell how. I have no doubt that some have milk-wagons come to their doors Sunday morning and ring large bells for about a quarter of an hour, a thing which not only is apt to wake them up, but also the neighbors. I would like to know if our cry is worse than that!

Some of the names on that list I know to be men who spend their Sabbaths in visiting beer gardens, creeping in side alleys that lead to bar-rooms, and in other ways worse than that.

Those names don't look well on that list. And another thing I've noticed, that Jews have signed it. Now what respect have they for our Sabbath? Who makes more noise than their children in the streets on the Sabbath?

Boys, I tell you what, there are certain persons in this world who you can get to stick their names to anything that will be put in the newspapers, and I think that is why there is so many names to this list. But some of them will see their names in the papers some day where they won't like it to be if they don't look out.

After thinking this all over I think that the best thing we can do is to get up a petition, to which we will all sign our names, asking the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, not to stop us from crying papers on Sunday, as it is will not sell half as much as before.

Mike Lynch was unanimously chosen secretary, and in acknowledgment of the compliment made the following remarks:

Feller Newsboys—Me and you and all of us is a going to suffer by this here law, if them City Councilmen is a going to pass this here law what will stop us from crying out our papers on Sunday. If they does stop us how is we a going to let the people know where we is on a Sunday morning. Now the people of all kinds wants to read the papers on a Sunday, and we will have to either ring the bells or toot a horn for to let them know where we is. I hope that you fellers will behave yourselves to-night, and act like fellers what knows what they is about. Don't you be scared. There is a plenty of your friends in the Councils, and if we only ask 'em right why they'll see that we is not imposed on by them men who signed that pertition.

Mike took his seat amid great applause, and then the assembled boys were told by the presiding Fitz to hear.

Fitzy called on Patsy Milligan for a few remarks, and this is what the latter said:

Mr. President: I don't keer about goin back to blackin boots agin for them roosters that wants us to stop hollerin papers on a Sunday mornin. I gits up early, and works hard enuf with my jaws to try to turn an honest penny; and now some of them fellars that's too lazy to git up on Sunday mornin' till afternoon comes wants to spile the business.

If them Councilmen won't stick to us, may be we can get a bill to sell the papers on a Sunday afternoon to suit the church people. There's George Basset, Klarance Barton and Ben Palmer, Johnny Murray and Artur Shepherd and his big brother, who is in the Aldermen and plenty of Councilmen wat will stick for early news on a Sunday mornin, cause they don't lay abed asleep till dinner time. There's plenty of big men in the country wat's followed our trade, when they was boys a hollerin newspapers on a Sunday and every other day, and it ain't a fair shake to come any sich dodge now. If them farco banks and billiard saloons and draw-poker tables will shut up earlier on a Saturday night, them fellows that signed that paper agin us kin get more sleep and rush out early on a Sunday after their paper when they hear us a yellin. Let's all go to the City Hall a Monday night and show them city fathers our ragged clothes, and ask 'em if they kin go back on us.

The following letter was read by Fitzy, who prefaced that it was written by Frank Carr, who could not be present on account of being obliged to sell his New York papers:

Fellow Newsboys and Citizens—I congratulate you all at this meeting to-night, which involves for our interest. The object of our meeting is to discuss this question: whether we will be allowed to cry our papers out on Sunday. There appeared in the *Republican* of Wednesday a list of our merchants of this city—there were 1239. Among them were such men as Perry & Bro., A. Saks, and a great many more of men that have verry near made their fortune; those are the kind of men that signed this Petition for to prevent the newsboys from crying their papers on Sunday because they do not make anything of Sunday and we do.

Sunday is the day we only make our living; the workingmen are all home on Sunday to pass away their time. It is the poor man that supports us, and not the rich man; there might be a few good men among them rich fellows! If you ask them do they want a paper this morning;—No; go long, you are a poor newsboy; you ought to be at church. They must remember that they were boys once; and maybe some of them as poor as any of us. I hear to-day that a clergyman was going around this city, those few last days, hunting up all the Councilmen to get their vote for to stop the newsboys from crying papers on Sunday. Let every Councilman consider this over, and then give their idea on this question. If there is any good man among them they will surely be in favor of the poor newsboy when this bill comes before them next week. How do they expect us to sell papers on Sunday without crying them out? Have we to go and ring every man's door bell. I know now, if any man be in his house eating his breakfast or fast asleep, he would not like us to make them get up from their slumbers or breakfast. He might accidentally throw hot water or some other thing down on us. Of course we would not like that, or would he like the other experiment; and so we or the gentleman would have to sue each other for ringing his bell or he throwing hot water down on us. Nine of them men that signed this bill are clergymen wanting us to make our living on the Sabbath.

I hope when this bill comes before the Board of Councilmen that it will be in favor of the poor newsboys. I close my remarks wishing you all success, hoping that this movement against the newsboys may never come up again. Three cheers for all of the papers of Washington. I have no more to say at present. Your old newsboy, Frank Carr.

A little bandy-legged colored boy, known as Paul, forced his way to the front, and squaring himself, commenced as follows:

Mr. Presidum Fitz: [A cry fom the crowd, "Dry up, yous fellers; lets hear what de moke's got to say."]

Paul. Well, if I'se a moke, I kin jist sell as many of dese Sunday papers as any ob you dirty-faced Irish brats. But dat ain't nuffin to do wid dis bisness. What'd we fellers, Fitz, Pete, Harrington and Jim Simpson, git this here room for to-night? Cause why—cause we jest want to show all dese fellers what signed dat great long pertition ob names in de 'PUBLICAN de oder day dat we newsboys 'sociation is jist got some rights as well as dey. Dese men tink we like de bisness, I gess, of selling Sunday papers, and gittin up at fo' clock on de mornin' of de Lord's day.

Golly, I gess I'd like for to sleep a little, but den when I see dat old 'oman of mine a trying for to make a livin' for herself, and know dat dar is nobody for to help her but me I tells you it makes me jump up and git; and den it does me a heap o' good to see dat old old 'oman's eyes shine when I gibs her de two or free dollars what I makes on Sunday. Wonder if dem fellers tink we fellers is more wicked for sellin' papers den dey is sellin' whisky on Sunday. Golly, I don't believe we does half as much ha'm as dem fellers does. Dem Christian fellers is done dis. I fused to gibone of dem a paper for fo' cents las Sunday, and he said, "Neber mind, nigger, yous gwine to be stopped sellin' papers on Sunday." I said, "Git, you old beat," and he looked at me orful. Now, I jest tell you, fellers, what to do. Lets us go up to the City Hall Monday and tell them Council fellers dat dis ting is a pussykution; cause we won't give them fellers papers for noffin dey is trying for to stop us. Mr. Presidun Fritzy, dats all I'se got to say.

Here some enthusiastic young rooster exclaimed, "Bully for the nigger;" and Paul retired amid the applause of his confreres.

Johnny O'Dwyer thought that the "Newsboys' Association" ought to make some arrangement in case "them councils" passed "that 'ere law." He had asked a dry goods seller on the Avenue what they should do in such an event, and in accordance with his suggestion he offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Newsboys' Association of the city of Washington, That in the event of the passage by the City Councils of a bill to prohibit the crying aloud of newspapers on the Sabbath day, we pledge ourselves to abide by the law, and agree with each other to visit each residence in the city and ring the door-bell or make our presence known by knocking to find out if the citizens want to buy the paper.

This seemed to meet the views of the boys exactly, and the shouts which went up in approbation were positively deafening. "That's what we want!" "Yes, that's what we'll do!" "We'll pull de bells off but what we'll make 'em hear." "I'm a knocker," said John William Henry Brown. "Ise a bettin' big money dat I makes 'em har me, ki-yi!"

We condense the foregoing report from the Washington *Republican*, a journal noted for its accuracy.

The Peabody Education Fund.

In regard to some complaints made by Hon. T. W. Conway in reference to the distribution of the Peabody education fund in this State by Mr. Lusher, which were copied in the REPUBLICAN of Wednesday, we are informed that the free normal department of the Straight University has already received from this fund five hundred dollars. We have also been handed the following:

STAUNTON, Va., July 10, 1869.

Hon. R. M. Lusher:

My Dear Sir—The trustees have decided to co-operate with State systems (of public instruction) as far as possible. We hope to do so with Louisiana; and I see no great difficulty, if the two races are placed in separate schools. I believe there are no mixed schools in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina or any other State; nor can I suppose that Louisiana will venture on so bold an experiment.

If, under the State law, no schools are maintained but such as are attended by colored children, or if, virtually, the colored children, and they alone, are provided for by law, we must look particularly after the white children.

On making our arrangement with towns our judgment must be guided, first, by the amount raised by the people; secondly, by the population to be provided for. Our contribution is not a charity to poor children, but an encouragement to communities. The people must contribute something, say, three-fourths, or more, of the amount needed to support a free public school in their midst, and a certain number of children to be provided for should also be reported, so that we may know what supplementary aid is required, each year, to render the school permanent and successful.

Both the trustees and Mr. Peabody are warmly attached to our plan as it now is, particularly to that feature of it which relates to public schools. I can not yet say, however, what amount can be granted the coming year. If we can work more advantageously in Louisiana than elsewhere, we can justly and wisely do more there than we could otherwise; but if the children for whom we provide will not attend the schools, we must withdraw our aid and bestow it elsewhere.

I wish you to exercise a wise discretion in this matter. Be pleased to let the people know that the way in which they use our contribution one year will determine the question whether it shall be renewed. Everything is on probation; that is our great security. If the people raise the needed funds and concur with us, whole communities will have the same interest in the schools as though they were supported by general taxation. We wish particularly to know how much money has been raised, and how many children attend the schools aided in Louisiana.

Yours truly, B. SEARS,
General Agent.

N. B.—The Louisiana agent may be addressed per Postoffice box 472, New Orleans. He acts gratuitously.

Ship Genevieve Strickland.

The ship Genevieve Strickland, Captain Strickland, from New York, arrived here Wednesday, shows evidences of the late gale. She shifted her cargo, and now has a list to starboard of about five streaks.

It is expected that the cargo is badly damaged. Captain Strickland, his officers and crew, are entitled to thanks for their efforts in bringing the ship safely into port.

Important sales of furniture this day by Messrs. Montgomery:

First—At half past ten o'clock, at that elegant three-story mansion, No. 17 Rampart street, between Canal and Common, the entire contents of said residence, consisting of seventeen elegant furnished rooms.

Second—At half past eleven o'clock, on account of departure, at residence No. 271 Josephine street, between Camp and Chestnut, the entire contents of said residence, consisting of fine mahogany, walnut and a general assortment of elegant furniture.

We had a pleasant call last evening from the popular treasurer of the St. Charles Theatre, generally known as "P. G.," and the new manager, Mr. J. W. Albaugh, who were escorted to our editorial rooms by the summer manager of the St. Charles, Major Bob Strong.

BAGGING.—See D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement of auction sales to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

FAST TIME OF THE LEE

A GAIN ON HER OWN TIME

BAZAINE AND METZ CAPITULATED

NUMBER OF PRISONERS 150,000

DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM

OLD NEWS FROM FRENCH SOURCES

INTERVIEW OF LYONS AND THIERS

Schneider on Sacredness of Debt

STERN AND BOATS OF THE CAMBRIA

RACE OF THE LEE.

Seven Hours, Forty Minutes and Forty-Two Seconds to Baton Rouge—The Lee Gains One Minute and Twenty-Seven Seconds.

BATON ROUGE, October 27.—The following are the figures of the time made by the steamer Robert E. Lee to this point to-day on her run from New Orleans to Natchez:

	H.	M.	S.
Carrollton	—	9	25
Hill's Gate	—	24	43
Red Church	1	29	5
Bonnet Carre Church	2	25	23
College Point	3	23	20
Convent	3	37	—
Donaldsonville	4	30	55
Bayou Gonla	5	40	23
Plaquemines	6	26	50
Baton Rouge	7	40	42

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The Lee, on her last run to Natchez, made the following time:

	H.	M.	S.
Carrollton	—	25	50
College Point	3	26	13
Baton Rouge	7	41	15
Bayou Sara	9	50	45
Natchez	16	38	5

WASHINGTON.

Assessors Instructed to Look After Liquor Stocks—Troops Ordered to Turbulent South Carolina Districts—Customs Receipts for One Week—Meeting of Plenipotentiaries.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—A circular from the revenue department directs assessors to demand from liquor dealers statements of their stocks of brandy, gin, rum, whisky, high wines, alcohols and fruit brandies on hand outside of bonded warehouses.

Imported and domestic liquors must be separated. This statement is required by the fifteenth of November.

The Secretary of War orders troops from Georgia and North Carolina to South Carolina districts reported turbulent by Governor Scott.

The customs receipts for the week ending October 22 are over $3,000,000.

A meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Spain and South American governments is officially announced to take place at Washington Saturday next.

NEW YORK.

Corrected Reading of a Herald Special—Dullness in Wall Street—More Liberal Supply of Capital—Goverments Closed Quiet—Sub-Treasury Balance—Arrivals at and from New York.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The *Herald's* Berlin special of October 24, should read: The Landwehr, under Krummer, near Metz, in repelling Bazaine's sorties, October 7, lost 400 fathers of families, leaving as many bereaved widows and 1070 orphans.

Wall street was very dull to-day. The different departments of speculation were devoid of any special feature. There was a more liberal supply of capital offering, indicating that most of the money withheld from the street for some days past has been returned to active circulation.

Governments opened dull on account of the large operations at the treasury, closed quiet and steady. Sixes' of 1881, 113½; of 1862, 112⅝; of 1864, 111⅜; of 1865, 111⅜; new, 110¼; of 1867, 110¼; of 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106½. Tennessees, 62¼; new, 60¼; Virginias, 62; new, 63; Louisianas, 70; new, 67½; levees, 73½; eights, 87½; Alabamas, 100; fives, 70; Georgias, 80; sevens, 90; North Carolina sixes, 47½; new, 27; South Carolinas, 80¼; new, 67.

Sub-treasury balance, $64,250,000 gold, and $10,000,000 currency.

Arrived: Northern Light, Arizona, Columbia and Minnesota. Arrived out: Panama.

METZ.

Bazaine and Metz Capitulate—150,000 Prisoners—Army and Garrison Laid Down Their Arms—A Most Important Event of the War—Dispatch from King William to the Queen—Late News from Metz via Tours and a Young Officer—Another French Report from Metz, and a Hopeful View of Things.

BERLIN, October 27.—King William telegraphs to the Queen to-day as follows:

This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated with 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded.

The army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked.

TOURS.

Shops Closed and Streets Deserted in Orleans—French Women in Mourning—No Humiliating Terms—March on Lyons Checked—Activity of Garibaldi—Long Interview Between Lyons and Thiers—Mazzini on His Way to Tours—The English at Paris—No News from Paris.

TOURS, October 27.—Information from Orleans states that all the shops are closed and the streets deserted. The women almost universally appear in mourning. The Prussian officers ineffectually attempt to dispel the gloom.

At Marseilles affairs are more orderly. The journals which were formerly suspended have been allowed to reappear by order of M. Gambetta. The civic guard is less unruly.

It is asserted that the Prussians withheld a safe conduct from Thiers, from the fear of having the Parisians learn the true feeling throughout France.

From all parts of the country come hopes that the government will accept no humiliating terms.

The journals of this city unanimously assert that the only hope for fair terms lies in an indefinite prosecution of the war.

The Prussian movement eastward has been stopped. The march on Lyons was checked by Garibaldi's victories

Garibaldi has been active. He has taken many prisoners and cannon, and has accomplished the object for which he went forth.

Parties who furnish the enemy willing, or for the hope of profit, will be court-martialed as traitors. Mayors must defend every town; those failing will be dismissed, and the towns officially denounced.

The inhabitants of the departments of Jura and Vosges petition against a peace involving the cession of territory.

The *Moniteur* announces that letters for Paris may be sent to the Prefecture at Tours, as it is determined to break the blockade.

The Prussian movements in the Vosges and Normandy have been checked by the rain, wind and cold.

It is noticed that Prussian inhumanity increases with their difficulties. They destroy farming utensils, looms and factories, tear down dwellings, kill horses and cattle and destroy the food they can not eat.

The Francs-Tireurs are taking advantage of the bad weather, and inflicting heavy damage.

M. Keratry has ordered the Mobiles in Britanny to concentrate at Mons. Keratry will organize them himself for an offensive war; many regular troops will be incorporated in this army.

M. Keratry's proclamation promises the Mobiles the best weapons, with a proportionate number of cannon and mitrailleuses.

Wagons are going through the streets collecting provisions for the Chateaudun sufferers.

The journals announce that a long interview occurred yesterday between Lord Lyons and Thiers.

It is reported that Mazzini, the noted Italian Republican leader, has left Italy, and is now on his way to Tours.

The English at