NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 213. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1124.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

CALABRESI.....MANAGER.

Saturday, December 17, 1870,

FIRST MATINEE OF THIS SEASON.

At twelve o'clock precisely.

Bunge's new comic opera in three acts.

VOYAGE EN CHINE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, NO RESERVED SEATS:

Parquette, Parquette, first and second tiers, Dress Circle.....$1 00

Children under twelve years.....50

Third tier.....50

The doors will be open for the Matinee at eleven o'clock, precisely.

Evening performance at seven o'clock.

Second night of Auber's Grand Opera, in five acts,

LA MUETTE DE PORTICI,

in which Messrs. Caseaux, Dumestre, Dekeghel and Mmes. Naddi and Billon will appear.

Box office open every day from nine A. M. to four o'clock P. M.

Doors open at half-past six, and the performance commences at seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets can be secured for the Opera at Grunewald's music store, No. 129 Canal street. de16 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

GREAT SATURDAY PROGRAMME.

Brilliant engagement of the accomplished artiste,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

MATINEE NOON.

LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Mary.....Miss Mitchell.

EVENING, A QUARTER TO EIGHT.

PEARL OF SAVOY.

Marie.....Miss Maggie Mitchell.

Pierrot.....Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

Monday Next—Miss Mitchell's highly successful play of LORLIE.

Doors open at a quarter to seven; commences at a quarter to eight. de17 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, December 19,

AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON DURING THE WEEK.

The Galeote Comique Group of Specialties,

Involving over FIFTY STAR ARTISTS, combining every department of the amusement world.

Grand Family Matinee Every Saturday.

Programmes changed nightly.

See bills of the day. de11

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday, December 16, 1870.

BENEFIT OF

COOL BURGESS,

THE FUNNIEST MAN IN EXISTENCE.

de16

A GRAND FAIR

Will take place on WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870, at the New Hall of the

Home Missionary Institute,

on Franklin, between Lafayette and Poydras streets, for the benefit of the

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

and will continue for four days, ending Saturday December 17.

Tickets, twenty-five cents. de11 6t*

THE LADIES' FAIR

In aid of the funds of the

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY,

Will Open at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

On Monday Evening, December 19,

and continue eight days. de16 4t

WANTED.

WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A FURNISHED house to rent, could find a responsible tenant by addressing House, ladies' box 3186, New Orleans Postoffice. de16 10t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY CLERK, to assist in office, to copy or to do other writing, by a gentleman accustomed to such business, and who is willing to be generally useful. Address Ira Hastings, City Postoffice. de15

TEACHERS WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the position of Principal Teacher at each of the Public Schools in Greenville, Mississippi. Applications to be made on or before the second day of January next, either in person or by letter, and to be accompanied in all cases by certificates of competency and character.

JULIUS JUNKERMANN,

Superintendent of Public Education for Washington County, Mississippi. de4 1m

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS

OF THE

United States, to sell L. V. Deforest & Co.'s

Aluminum Gold Jewelry.

Agents are making $200 to $300 per week selling the Aluminum Jewelry. The best imitation of gold ever introduced. It has the exact color, which it always retains, and stands the test of the strongest acids. No one can tell it from gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being about one-tenth lighter. L. V. Deforest & Co. are selling their goods for one-tenth the price of gold jewelry to sold for, and on most liberal terms to agents—one-quarter cash, balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. We send persons wishing to act as agents a full and complete assortment of goods, consisting of Seals, Bracelets, Lockets, Ladies and Gents' Chains, Pins, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc., for $100—$25 to be paid when the goods are received, the other $75 in thirty, sixty and ninety days. Parties wishing to order goods and act as agents will address

L. V. DEFOREST & CO.,

no8 2m 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS—Or rooms alone—on reasonable terms at that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. de3 2m

BOARDING—ALL WHO WISH TO OBTAIN Board with a genteel family, speaking English and French, are referred to the advertisement of E. Galatas, Esq., at No. 123 Rampart street, Second District, a delightful location near the public square. Mr. Galatas refers to several of our best citizens. no30 1m

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, convenient to business. No. 20 Bienville street. de10 10t

FOR RENT—TWO FINE BRICK HOUSES, newly painted and repaired, with all the modern improvements, situated on St. Andrew street, near corner of Magazine street, and No. 211 Prytania street, near corner of Josephine street. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Apply to R. Conery, corner Canal and Delta streets. de31jal

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children. Apply at No. 231 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

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. no9

LOST.

LOST—NEAR CANAL STREET, ONE NOTE, dated December 14, 1870, to the order of Nicholas Herron, drawn by Charles Morrison, at ninety days from date. The public is invited not to discount the same. de17 3t*

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by J. H. Hirsch in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, dated February 7, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $45.

Promissory note made by Moses Wimberg, in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, dated June 25, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $[illegible].

Draft drawn by Solomon Lion, in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, on M. Kaufman, Fort Gibson, and accepted by him, dated June 25, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $[illegible].

Draft drawn in Boston, September 7, 1870, by Brown & Brother, at four months, on Brown & Brother, Vicksburg, Mississippi, for $[illegible].

The public are cautioned against negotiating for above papers, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of one or all of them to No. 16 Gravier street. de11 10t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY improved places on St. Charles street, in the Sixth District of New Orleans. Prices twenty-two and twenty-five thousand dollars.

SHIRLEY SEYMOUR,

de16 1w No. 38 Carondelet street.

BAY ST. LOUIS LOTS, ON NICHOLSON avenue, extending from the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to the bay, are now for sale on easy terms, and at prices varying from two hundred to one thousand dollars each.

J. J. ALSTON,

de11 1m No. 33 Carondelet street.

TWO-STORY FRAME COTTAGE AND lot of ground thirty by ninety feet, on Constantinople street, between Perrier and Prytania, for sale at the very low price of $3000. One-third cash, $1200 in one year without interest, and the balance in two years, with eight per cent interest.

J. J. ALSTON,

de11 1m. No. 33 Carondelet street.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situated in the parish of St. Martin, fronting on the river Atchafalaya, and containing about three thousand acres. These are some of the richest lands in this State, partially cleared and free from overflow, situated on a stream navigable at all seasons of the year, and within four miles of the Chattanooga and Texas Railroad. Will be sold in a block or by portions of one thousand acres, to suit purchasers.

Apply to B. & A. SOULIE,

no13 1m No. 57 Bourbon 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.

jy31

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. 18, second floor. No yellow fever or cholera was ever known to prevail at this place. jy16 tf

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

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR DECEMBER 16, 1870.

CLASS 298.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	6	70	58	34	8	35	44	45	46	10	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors. St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this sixteenth day of December, 1870.

H. PERALTA,

ADAM GIFFEN,

Commissioners.

BEWARE OF ROGUS LOTTERIES. au28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

CLASS R.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, December 31, 1870.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50 000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20 000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
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1 prize of 1,000	are	25,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		13,500
440 prizes, amounting to		$190,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.

Prizes payable without deduction.

Orders to be addressed to

CHARLES T. HOWARD,

Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. 1e

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Alcus, Scherck & Autey vs. Steamboat Lizzie Hopkins.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTICT COURT, DISTRICT of Louisiana, No. 9656.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat LIZZIE HOPKINS, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Alcus, Scherck & Autey, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third MONDAY of January, 1871, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Lizzie Hopkins, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 14, 1870. S. B. PACKARD,

de17 2t ja7 14 United States Marshal.

N. J. and P. G. Bigley vs. Steamboat Bossier, her tackles, etc., and property on board.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana, No. 9629.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer BOSSIER, her tackle, etc., and property on board, now libeled by N. J. and P. G. Bigley, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday of December, 1870, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamer and property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of November, 1870.

S. B. PACKARD,

no30 de6 13 20 United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

N. J. & P. G. Bigley vs. Steamer Bossier, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Louisiana, No. 9629.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, December 17, 1870, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city—

The steamer BOSSIER, her tackle, etc., now lying on the right bank of the river, above the Canal street ferry landing.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, seventh day of December, 1870.

S. B. PACKARD,

de7 13 17 United States Marshal.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

F. C. Mahan vs. the Loan and Pledge Association.—In this case E. Filleul, acting as Judge *ad hoc*, in place of Hon. H. Dibble, recused, has delivered the following decision:

The defendants, the President and Cashier of the "Loan and Pledge Association," a corporation created by an act of the Legislature, have been ruled to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue, commending them to make an estimate of the profits and losses of the association—a statement of all cash paid into the company, etc.

The relator is a stockholder, who states that he has an interest to have this statement made and his duty performed. The article eleven of the charter and the section five of the by-laws require that such statement should be made.

Let a writ of peremptory mandamus issue, as prayed for, according to law.

The Vermillion Bay and Texas Land Case.

State ex rel. the Atterney General vs. H. T. Burgess et al.—In this case Judge Dibble has rendered a lengthy decision, from which we extract the following:

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 4, 1865, Duncan Smith, H. T. Burgess and R. W. Jones, of Louisiana, and W. C. Phillips, M. A. Southworth and John Hancock, of Texas, were authorized to construct a railroad canal from Vermillion Bay to Texas, through White lake, Mermenteau lake and Lake Calcasieu, to the Sabine river. The act granted the right of way, specified the size of the canal, and empowered the said parties to collect tolls from vessels navigating the same, and prescribed other conditions and requirements in relation to its construction and maintenance.

By the act the State proposed to sell all unoccupied land belonging to the State between said canal, when completed from Vermillion bay to Sabine river, and the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the islands in the said lakes, and all lands belonging to the State on the north side of said canal within twenty miles of the same. The terms of the sale were twenty-five cents per acre of the land, upon the following terms: "Said parties shall commence said canal within four months after the termination of the present war, and complete the same within three years thereafter; but said parties may commence and complete any portion of the whole of said canal at any earlier day, if the condition of the country shall permit, and shall pay the price due and owing to the State within ten years from the passage of the act, and if said parties shall fail to commence and complete said canal or to pay such stipulated price per acre on said funds, they shall forfeit all rights under the act to the canal and land, and the canal and all appurtenances to revert to the State at the expiration of fifty years."

The State, through the Attorney General, for several reasons came in and asked that the contract be declared forfeited. Judge Dibble decided that the suit of the State must be dismissed, and the injunction against the said company dissolved, and judgment rendered against the State.

The decision thus concludes:

Three years have elapsed, and the canal has not been built; but the State can not now avail itself of that fact to annul the grant made as aforesaid. As has been seen, the Legislature, in March, 1867, assumed to repeal the act of 1865, authorizing the construction of the canal, and the work was stopped altogether. A State has no more right to take advantage of its own wrongs than has an individual.

From these several considerations, I have concluded that the suit of the State of Louisiana is dismissed; that the injunction herein issued should be dissolved, and set aside, and that there should be judgment in favor of the defendants and against the State of Louisiana, in accordance with the prayer of the answer made by defendants.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company vs. A. Richard et als.—This injunction suit involves the constitutionality of the act incorporating the Louisiana Lottery Company, which became a law August 16, 1868. The defendants are lottery ticket vendors, and seek to defeat the exclusive right of the plaintiff to sell tickets. The defendants urge, among other reasons, that the article forty-two of the constitution was not complied with in passing the bill; that it was not read three successive days, etc.

The journals of the House disclose that the rules were suspended to admit of the reading. The majority of a quorum can pass a bill, and four-fifths of a quorum are enough to suspend the constitutional rules.

As to the argument that the law was void, as creating a monopoly, the Supreme Court held in the Slaughterhouse case, that the Legislature could enact such a law, because not prohibited by the constitution.

The force of the civil rights bill, also urged in this case, can not be held to protect lottery ticket vendors.

The farthest application attempted by Mr. Justice Bradley, was that these provisions may be held to protect citizens in the sacred right to labor. But such labor is understood as will result in corresponding benefits to society, the protection of whose laws the laborer seeks.

Lotteries are repugnant to good morals in view of the rules of political economy. They eat the substance of the community, but produce nothing. Still the evil exists, and the policy of prohibiting or regulating it is whether the legislative control is a subject with which the judiciary has anything whatever to do. The State might have passed laws prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets, and the Supreme Court of the United States would boldly set the law aside as conflicting with the fourteenth amendment. A lottery company exists by virtue of the law attacked, but it receives no protection from the civil rights bill. Judgment will be rendered, making the injuction perpetual, defendants to pay costs. A like judgment was also rendered in a similar suit vs. the Alabama Loan and Aid Association.

The Perry Fuller Frauds.

A sensation dispatch, purporting to give an account of proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Durell, on the second instant, was published a few days ago in the Northern papers, and republished by our city contemporaries. Finding no foundation for the report we failed to notice the matter in our co[illegible] reports, except to mention the fact that the United States District Attorney, Mr. J. R. Beckwith, had moved for an *alias capias* in the Perry Fuller case.

Mr. Beckwith expressed astonishment that such a little spark should have raised so much smoke. He says there is not a particle of foundation for the sensational stuff referred to.

The Metropolitan Police Case—Suit for Thirty Per Cent Additional Compensation—New Trial Refused.

The counsel for a number of policemen, suing for thirty per cent additional compensation, applied under a rule yesterday for a new trial, Judge Dibble having decided against the petitioners. After argument, Judge Dibble refused to grant the new trial, on the ground that the act of the Legislature especially debarred these claimants from becoming the recipients of the thirty per cent in question.

Suit for Alimony and to Establish Paternity of a Child.

A somewhat celebrated case is now progressing in the Fifth District Court, Judge Leaumont, in which Maria Weber is plaintiff, and a private detective officer named Petrie is defendant.

The plaintiff seeks to establish the paternity of her little daughter and to obtain alimony from defendant.

Damages Against a Railroad—Verdict for $10,000.

In the Seventh District Court, yesterday, came up the case of Johnson against the Claiborne Street Railroad Company, claiming damages to the amount of $30,000, for having been run over by one of the cars belonging to the company. The plaintiff was a Red river pilot, and alleged that he was getting $500 per month when the accident occurred to him. The case was tried by a jury, who brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $10,000, interest and cost.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S SPEECH

Yesterday afternoon a ceremony of much interest to a large portion of our community took place on Canal street. The State regimental flag was presented to the first regiment of field artillery, commanded by Colonel Squires.

The presentation was made on the gallery in front of Messrs. Barrie[illegible]e's store, in the Touro buildings, in the presence of the first regiment of the second brigade, commanded by Colonel Owens, and the first company of Louisiana cavalry, under command of Captain H. E. Shropshire.

The presentation was fixed for three o'clock, and as the hour approached the galleries in front of the Touro buildings began to fill, while in the street below crowds of people gradually assembled, until the whole broad expanse of Canal street, from Royal to Dauphine, presented a pavement of hats, plug and otherwise.

It was near four o'clock when the military came filing down Carondelet street and took a position on Canal street, in front of the Touro Buildings. Meantime General Longstreet, who was to make the presentation, appeared on the gallery, accompanied by Colonel E. W. Mason, Commissary General of the First Division and acting secretary of the Adjutant General. Messrs. Semmes and R. N. Ogden, who were to take part in the ceremonial as speakers, followed. We noticed also the presence of Mayor Flanders and several members of the City Council, Colonel Walton, Doctor Ames and Recorder Dumont from Algiers, with other gentlemen; of course the press was properly represented. We noticed also, as invited guests, Captain Henry Street and Lieutenants Graham and Fernald, officers of the newly organized corps, the first company of City Guards.

As soon as the military were in position, Colonel Squires, accompanied by a guard and several officers, among whom were Captain Sansoni and others of the Tiro al Bersaglio, appeared on the gallery, and the regimental flag about to be presented was brought forward by Colonel Mason, as aid to General Longstreet. In presenting it, General Longstreet said:

"Colonel Squires—It is my pleasant duty, as the representative officer of his excellency, the Governor, to hand you this banner for your regiment of artillery. The Louisiana Legion is the first corps, composed of our old comrades, whose services are given to the State and the country. None but those who have had the resolution to combat and overcome deeply-rooted prejudices can appreciate the effort that it has cost the noble officers and soldiers of the legion to throw off these bonds, and enroll themselves on the side of peace and order. The advantages and benefits that your individual members will receive, do not appear at present, but I will assure you that the time approaches when you will refer to this organization, with as much interest as you are wont to consider your former deeds of valor; and I will assure you that those who do right from a sense of duty, are sure to receive their just reward. We give you this flag, the emblem of the pride and honor of your State, in the fullest confidence that your faith will prove equal to your courage and gallantry. 'Audaces fortuna juvat.'"

General Longstreet then presented the flag in due form. The flag is of heavy blue silk, bordered with gilt fringe. The arms of Louisiana (the pelican and its young) are heavily embroidered in the centre, with cannon *en sautoir* underneath, and above, the words "La Field Artillery." The staff is also ornamented at the top with cannon in a similar position as on the flag. The flag as a whole is very beautiful, and we dislike to find fault, but we regret that the word "Louisiana" was not brought out in full, instead of being represented by the insignificant "La," which had not even the usual mark of abbreviation at the end. It is to be hoped that in future flags the memorable name of Louisiana will not be so nearly suppressed.

Mr. R. N. Ogden then, on behalf of the ladies, presented the four beautiful "guidons." These were of heavy red silk, one with the inscription "Headquarters Regiment Field Artillery," the other three with the letters of the batteries, A, B, C worked thereon, and all having the representation of cannon placed *en sautoir*.

We have no room for Mr. Ogden's address, which was a graceful and eloquent effort, but the speaker was not very happy in his comparison of the independent-looking men before him (each one a sovereign) with the "bold *peasantry*" of Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

Mr. Semmes, in a response on behalf of the recipients of the flag and guidons, repliedto both the previous speakers. The gentleman spoke with the eloquence and impressivness that never fails him, but there was a tone of reluctant, regretful concession that ill-accorded with the occasion, described by the speaker as one of the most significant, aye, dramatic, that had been presented to the public of Louisiana since the the termination of the recent civil conflict; the consideration of the actors in the scene intensifying the dramatic significance. If we did not greatly mistake the scope of the speaker, there seemed to be no heart in the renewed fealty of Southern men to the Union, but loyalty was to be merely a point of honor, because a pledge had been tendered when the contest was abandoned. We hope and believe that among Southern men generally—even among former gallant opponents—there is a warmer feeling toward the flag and the country that belong to us all—a feeling of which Mr. Semmes' address is no type. At the conclusion of the speaking the flag was flung to the breeze and saluted by those present amid the inspiriting music of the band. Then the splendid-looking body of citizen soldiers, a corps which, in organization, drill, military experience and *esprit de corps*, would be a credit to any State or any country, took up the line of march, and the imposing ceremony was at an end.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery will sell this day at twelve o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, basement St. Charles Hotel—

1. For account of the succession of C. Flint: The valuable four-story brick store, warehouse attached, No. 38 Royal street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

The valuable five-story brick store, No. 40 Royal street, adjoining the above, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. The neat raised cottage house and two lots of ground on Canal street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets.

2. A square of ground in the Fourth District, in square bounded by St. David, St. Patrick, Harmony and Toledano streets, divided in twelve lots. The terms are easy, being one-fourth cash, and the balance at one, two and three years.

The Snah of Persia, who is performing a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Kerbela, lately passed through Bagdad, accompanied by a suite of ten thousand persons. The horses and other beasts of burden composing this caravan number upward of fifteen thousand.

Big sister: "Oh, papa, I must go to hear Nilsson. You know I'm so fond of music!" Juvenile brother, triumphantly: "Then why don't you let me play on my drum?"

JUSTICE TO AMERICA'S ROWLAND HILL.

It will be seen that the following appeal, setting forth a plan for securing a suitable testimonial to the father of cheap postage in the United States, is signed by some of the best known men in the country:

CHEAP POSTAGE TESTIMONIAL.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, who know of the earliest and persistent efforts of Mr. James W. Hale to give to the people of this country the benefits of cheap postage more than a quarter of a century ago, take this method to appeal to you and to suggest a voluntary testimonial to that citizen who has never yet received any popular recognition for the great services of which all are now reaping the benefit.

It is proposed that every person who may be so inclined shall, on Monday, December 19, 1870, set apart one three cent stamp, or the equivalent thereof, for every letter received on that day, as a voluntary offering to the Rowland Hill of America, that day being the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Hale's connection with the newspaper press. May we not hope that the numerous friends of Mr. Hale in every part of the country, as well as all postmasters and publishers, will make special efforts, to the end that a substantial compliment will result to this veteran reformer.

Although many of the active business men of to-day may have never before heard the name of James W. Hale, the fact still exists that he is the father of our cheap postage system. Whatever offerings are made may be sent to A. P. M. Roome, Esq., secretary of the committee at New York city, or, if preferred, may be addressed direct to Mr. Hale, No. 69 Wall street, New York.

Contributions need not be limited to the above named amount.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,
M. H. GRINNELL,
W. H. ASPINWALL,
DAVID HOADLEY,
A. P. M. ROOME, and others.

Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, who heads the signers of the above, in a note to Hon. William Orton, says: "I have long known James W. Hale as the energetic and zealous originator of the cheap postage system of the United States. He is, in truth, the Rowland Hill of the United States. If any man living deserves a national testimonial for great public service, I think it is Mr. Hale, who has, at great self-sacrifice, devoted his time and talents, I might say gratuitously, as well as efficiently, for the public benefit."

The Union League Club.

Governor Warmoth, president of the Union League Club, has, in accordance with the present by-laws of the organization, appointed as an Executive Committee, to constitute, with the president, vice president and secretary, a board of government: Judge H. C. Dibble, John R. Clay and H. Bonzano. With Governor Warmoth for president, and the other gentlemen of the board of government as now constituted, this club will be certain to enjoy great success.

The Rochester *Union* says that Mr. Holmes, a gentleman who resides in Orleans county, New York, and was elected by the Republicans to sit in Congress till March 4, left for Washington last week. He had never been in New York or Washington, and was quite unwilling to make the journey alone. He was seeking the companionship of somebody in Rochester, but did not find a guide that knew the way through New York to Washington. Mr. Holmes is a strictly pure Congressman. He has never been exposed to temptation, and the thieves and swindlers who infest the Capitol will not dare to approach him. If he saves his money from the confidence men on the cars and reaches Washington he may be considered out of danger. He will only sit three months, and no man can be robbed of country purity in that time.

The Internal Revenue Department, through its regulations and provisions for the collection of tax on spirits, learns the process of the manufacture of spurious liquors, and almost the exact quantities produced. A very large quantity of sparkling wines, or so-called champagne, are made from the mixture of California wines with light imported wines, and afterward charged with carbonic acid gas in the same manner as bottled soda water. The department was called on to decide whether the article so compounded is really champagne, in which case no tax is imposed, or whether it is liable to a tax of fifty cents per quart. It was decided to be liable and taxed as such. Now these mixtures will be forced from the market, and the manufacturers obliged to go into other business. The department will send a commission to New York to look into this subject.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the faubourg Livaudais, Fourth District, late City of Lafayette, on First street, between Levee and Rousseau streets.

2. And two lots of ground, adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the borough of Freeport, formerly called Bouligny, in the parish of Jefferson, on Austerlitz street, between Laurel and Live Oak streets.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

Placide J. Spear, auctioneer, will, this morning at half-past ten o'clock and this evening at half-past six o'clock, continue the sale of unredeemed pledges at the St. Charles Loan Office, No. 15 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common streets. Our readers who wish to secure great bargains in diamonds, gold and silver watches, double-barrel guns, revolvers, paintings, silverware, clothing, etc., will do well to be present at the opening of the sale, as they will be certain to purchase goods at one-fourth of their actual value.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, an extended list of valuable properties in the First and Sixth Districts. See the firm's advertisements for full particulars.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, sells at auction this day, at half-past four o'clock P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, household furniture and movable effects.

Susan B. Anthony is of the opinion that women should never marry. It would seem that all men concur in this opinion of her's—so far, at least, as she is concerned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

CONFIRMATIONS FOR TEXAS

Resignation of Senator Drake

DRAKE'S REPLY TO CARL SCHURZ

San Domingo Annexation Opposed

AMENDMENT OF SUGAR DUTY ACT

Restoration of French Empire

PROOFS OF PRUSSIA'S SCHEME

Discharge of an Alleged Counterfeiter

WASHINGTON.

Pleasanton Confirmed—Texas Judge and District Attorney Confirmed—British Subscriptions—Resignation of Senator Drake—Petition Against San Domingo Annexation—Adverse Report on Bills to Abolish Income Tax—Drake's Reply to Schurz—Organized Disloyalists—Adverse Report on Claim of J. Ross Browne—Relief of Henry Ewell, of Baton Rouge—Passage of a Bill Relieving Political Disabilities—Sugar Duty Act Amended—Roderick Butler Indicted for Forgery.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Senate confirmed General Pleasanton as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, also, the appointments of Joel C. C. Wierch as District Judge, Eastern Texas, and Henry C. Hicks United States District Attorney, Eastern Texas.

Sir Edward Thornton has received $5000 for the widows and orphans of the crew of the Oneida, which was quietly contributed by seventy British subscribers, headed by Earl of Shaftesbury.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, having been appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, tendered his resignation as Senator, to take effect on the nineteenth instant.

Senate—Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of New England against the annexation of Dominica.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to various bills abolishing the income tax.

The House bill making appropriations for revenue cutters passed. It goes to the President.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession relating to organized bodies of disloyal and evil disposed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, the denial to citizens of the United States of equal protection of the laws and their rights under the constitution; and also what murders and outrages for political purposes have been committed by such organizations. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Drake took the floor to reply to Mr. Schurz. "Stabbing the Republican party in cold blood," and "a devilish conspiracy," were among the milder epithets of Mr. Drake, in denunciation of Mr. Schurz.

Mr. Schurz made a brief reply, after which the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned till Monday.

House.—The Committee on Claims reported adversely to the claim of J. Ross Browne, lately minister to China.

A bill for the relief of Henry Ewell, of Baton Rouge, passed. It goes to the President.

A bill restoring to the estate of Samuel Miller, of Virginia, $41,000 for stocks and bonds sold under illegal confiscation, passed.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill relieving a number of persons named from political disabilities. Passed, by 111 to 53.

A bill from the Ways and Means Committee, to amend the act relative to the collection of duties on sugar, passed. House adjourned to Monday.

Hon. Roderick Butler, Republican, Member of Congress from the First District of Tennessee, was indicted by the grand jury here to-day for forgery, in signing the names of pensioners to documents, whereby he obtained the pension money due them. A bench warrant was issued, and he will be arrested to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

Discharge of Brockway, the Alleged Counterfeiter—Statute of Limitation Protects Him—Governments Weak—Southerns Dull—Monetary Troubles Renewed—Speculative Stocks Declined.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Brockway, the alleged counterfeiter, was discharged to-day under the statute of limitation.

Evening—Money irregular, high all day, but closed at 7 for currency. Sterling 9¼@9¼. Gold closed at 110⅝@110¾.

Governments weak all day. Southern securities dull but steady. Tennessees 61¼; new 60¾. North Carolinas 44; new 21½.

The monetary troubles were renewed today. There was an active demand at high rates, but at the close a prominent broker supplied the demand at seven for currency.

Currency is flowing West in large sums, and smaller sums go South.

Speculative stocks declined heavily.

Domestic exchange is generally against New York.

Five-twenties of 1862, 107½; of 1864, 107⅛; of 1865, 107⅛; new, 109½; of 1867, 109¾; of 1868, 110¼; 10-40s, 106¼.

Virginias, 65; new, 62; Louisianas, 70¾; new, 64; Levee sixes, 71; eights, 85; Alabamas, 101; fives, 70; Georgias, 80; sevens, 91½; South Carolinas, 87; new, 66.

Arrived: Steamers James Adger and Charles W. Lord.

LONDON.

Movements of Manteuffel—Balloon Mail from Paris—Supply of Gas in Paris Exhausted—Austria and Existing Guarantees for European Peace—Prussian Scheme for Restoration of the French Empire.

LONDON, December 15.—It is thought General Manteuffel is marching on Caen and Cherbourg. Dispatches from Havre, however, represent his retreat southward as precipitate.

A balloon, with mails from Paris, descended at Honfleur.

The supply of gas in Paris is exhausted.

It is announced that Austria, wishing to maintain existing guarantees for European peace, is yet desirous of spar