NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 134. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1664.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Proprietor and Manager.....David Bidwell.

Thursday Evening, September 12, 1872,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

First time in this city of the sensation play, received in Paris, London and New York by the press and public as the greatest play of modern days, entitled

L'ARTICLE 47;
OR
BREAKING THE BAN.

A drama in three acts, by Adolph Belot; translated and adapted to the English stage by Henry L. Williams, as first performed at the Ambigue Comique Theatre, Paris, and presented to the New Orleans public by the Academy's talented dramatic company, in a cast unequaled in excellence.

SATURDAY NOON—Grand "Palace of Truth" matinee.

In active preparation, the sensation drama of "Elfie, or the Cherry Tree Inn," and the society play, "The Princess Georges, or One Wife Too Many." se12

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.
CLASS 218.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	75	72	42	50	35	46	51	4	21	32	41	—	—

The above drawings are published in 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 twelfth day of September, 1872.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap22

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 N.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, September 21, 1872.
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:
10,000 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
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1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
440 prizes, amounting to		$239,000

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.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,
Corner of Perdido and Rampart Streets,
Has on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Sets ever offered in this city.
Also, all descriptions of low price Furniture for plantation and family use. All goods packed with care and delivered free of charge. au31 4m

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
MIRAMON,
Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.
NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.
Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with arched posts), with feasters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $20.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoire, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fel0 1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LIGHT-TOP BUGGY. Price $125. Apply to R. BLAKESLEY, No. 70 St. Joseph street. se4

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE FINE TWO STORY FRAME house No. 117 Bolivar street, between Gravier and Perdido streets, one and a half blocks from the Common street cars. The house contains a double parlor, six large rooms and three cabinets; parlor, two large rooms, one cabinet in front, and four large rooms and two cabinets rear. The house sets back from the street, with large yard, woodhouse, cistern, and gas throughout the house. In an excellent neighborhood and in good repair. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
LOUIS KIMMEL,
No. 194 Bienville street, corner Franklin.
se4 15t*

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 312 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se2

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 138 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & PRESET, No. 27 Commercial place. au1

FURNISHED ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room in a small family, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing F. H. M., at this office. 15t

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. fe2

FOR RENT—IN SUITS OR SINGLE—LARGE, airy furnished rooms, in a location convenient to the business part of the city, adapted to the use of single gentlemen or families. The house is within one square of Canal street. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 158 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF WASHBURN & SEARS is dissolved by the death of O. W. Washburn.
GEORGE E. SEARS, Surviving Partner.
New Orleans, August 31, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP under the name and style of Sears & Kinsella, as successors of Washburn & Sears Public Weighers.
GEORGE E. SEARS,
JOHN KINSELLA.
se1 10t

WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER, HAVING THE evenings at his disposal, would take charge of a small set of books for a moderate compensation. Address R. F. G., this office. au13 1t*

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A SITUATION as housekeeper in a gentleman's family by a lady who well understands the management of a household. Address C., at this office. se7

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
From the first of September, 1872, the following tariff of charges is adopted by the undermentioned Presses:

CHARGES FOR COMPRESSING.
For foreign ports.....70c ℔ bale.
For coastwise ports.....60c ℔ bale.

CHARGES TO SHIPPERS.
Drayage to ship.....25c ℔ bale.
Covering sample holes.....15c ℔ bale.
Covering sample holes with shippers' patches.....5c ℔ bale.
Extra bands.....20c ℔ bale.
Cotton to be ordered immediately after receipt thereof—ship to be ready to receive within three days.....No charge.
If cotton is not ordered immediately after receipt, or ship is not ready within three days, storage and labor per month.....25c ℔ bale.

SMALL NUMBERS.
Storage and labor for first two months..30c ℔ bale.
Storage and labor for each succeeding month.....15c ℔ bale.

EXTRA DRAYAGE.
On cotton returned from ship or steamer, to be paid by shipper.....50c ℔ bale.
Labor on same.....10c ℔ bale.

Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, J. C. Denis, President.
Virginia and Mississippi Press, Hamilton, Lewis & Lynd.
Crescent City and Fire-Proof Press, J. P. Moore & Co.
Orleans and Shippers Press, Samuel Boyd & Co.
Alabama and Factors' Press, S. Hayward.

Planters' Press,	William Abbott.
Phœnix Press,	H. H. Rainey & Co.
Atlantic Press,	M. J. Zunts & Co.
Union Press,	A. P. Mason.
Commercial Press,	Smith & Goldsmith.
Natchez Press,	L. A. Levy, Jr.
Penn Press,	W. B. Krumbhaar & Co.
Canal Press,	J. C. VanWickle.
Jackson Press,	O'Brien & Co.
Fassmann Press,	Charles Hennard.
Memphis Press,	J. R. Groves & Co.
Louisiana Press,	E. K. Bryant.
Merchants' Press,	F. Ess mann.
Pelican Press,	J. Randolph.
Cooper Press,	J. P. Coulon & Co.
Kentucky Press,	Lipscomb & Campbell.

se6 6t

TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.
The undersigned being the specially authorized agents of the owners of the continuation of the Magazine street railroad, call the attention of capitalists and property holders generally, and especially of property owners in Jefferson City and Carrollton, to the opening of subscription lists to the balance of the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Magazine Street Railroad Company. Plans of the road can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to
JOSEPH HOLZ,
No. 47 Exchange alley, or to
D. URSAN,
Notary Public and United States Commissioner, No. 60 Camp street. au25 1 del

ALABAMA LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.
In store and for sale—
2500 barrels fresh Shelby, Alabama, LIME.
2000 barrels fresh Louisville CEMENT.
100 barrels Rosendale CEMENT.
500 barrels fresh W. R. Brown's Newburgh PLASTER.
By SAMUEL JAMISON, Sole Agent,
au9 3m No. 69 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of the New Orleans, Magazine and Carrollton Railroad Company, running from Toledano street to the upper line of Magazine street (say to Carrollton). There has been obtained a privilege of a ferryboat to cross the passengers over the Mississippi river to New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad depot so that this railroad will be the main line for passengers going to Northern Louisiana, Texas, etc. This road is already completed from Toledano street to Joseph street, with running stock, say two miles, double track, and the extension to Carrollton will be completed as soon as possible. The charter of the company and plan of the road can be inspected at the office, No. 49 Exchange alley, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where the books are also open for subscription and all information.
J. H. EHRMANN,
au2 2m No. 49 Exchange alley.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $2, that took the highest premium at the last Louisiana State Fair, 1872, over all competition. The "SOUTHERN SHADES" have no rollers, springs, pulleys, catches, or brackets, consequently, impossible to get out of order. Shades made any size to order. Awnings and wire screens to order. Orders from city or country filled with dispatch. Address or call on the SOUTHERN WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Claiborne street, between Canal and Common streets, New Orleans. N. B.—Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. fy21 1y

AT RETAIL.....AT RETAIL.
Sugar-cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.
For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between Natchez and Gravier streets;
ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 CASH DISTRIBUTION.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT
A FIXED FACT.
September 28 the Day.
YOUR TICKETS NOW OR NEVER.

The vast sales of tickets already made, and the increasing demand for them from all quarters having determined the Trustees that the Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, advertised for Saturday, September 28, 1872, shall positively come off on that day with out postponement, the management now notifies all who expect to participate in the drawing that they should buy their tickets at once. Delay for a few days caused many who wanted tickets at the concert in December last to go without them. Some living in Louisville waited until sales were closed, expecting, no doubt, a postponement, and then offered fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five dollars for ticks which the day before were offered to purchasers at the regular price. Others living at a distance sent thousands of dollars by mail and express, which got here after sales were closed, and had to be sent back. These disappointments need not occur again if the warning now given in due season is heeded.

The drawing will begin precisely at six o'clock Saturday morning, September 28, 1872, in the great hall of the Public Library building, and continue until the 1000 gifts are all drawn.

List of Gifts.

	Cash.
One grand gift	$100,000
One grand gift	50,000
One gift	25,000
One gift	20,000
One gift	15,000
One gift	10,000
One gift	9,000
One gift	8,000
One gift	7,000
One gift	6,000
One gift	5,000
One gift	4,000
One gift	3,000
4 gifts of $2000 each	8,000
15 gifts of 1000 each	15,000
20 gifts of 900 each	18,000
21 gifts of 800 each	16,800
25 gifts of 700 each	17,500
35 gifts of 600 each	21,000
45 gifts of 500 each	22,500
50 gifts of 400 each	20,000
60 gifts of 300 each	18,000
100 gifts of 200 each	20,000
612 gifts of 100 each	61,200
Total, 1000 gifts, all cash	$500,000

The Concert itself will be the most brilliant orchestral display that ever occurred in the West. One hundred performers, gathered from all parts of this country and from Europe, under the direction of Professor Hast, will contribute to this grand musical Carnival. And to afford ample room for every ticket-holder to enjoy such an unusual musical festival, the concert will be given in Central Park, where arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may come.

Persons holding whole, half or quarter tickets will be admitted to both the Concert and Drawing, and none without such tickets will be admitted to either.

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 119 for $1000; 285 for $2500; 575 for $5000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

In accordance with numerous solicitations, arrangements have been made with all the railroad and steamboat lines leading into the city for the sale of round trip tickets, good for six days, to all persons who may wish to attend the concert or drawing. Such tickets will be furnished by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, the Louisville, Indianapolis and Madison railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the Louisville and Cincinnati mailboat line, and the Louisville, Owensboro and Henderson mail line packets.

All agents are required to close sales and make their returns in full in time to reach this office by Thursday, September 25. To do this successfully, those located at great distances must close some days before the twenty-fifth.

All tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid without discount by the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, either in currency or by sight draft upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at option of the holder. The tickets must first be presented at this office, room No. 4, Public Library building, before they will be paid by the bank.

The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and the New York Herald and official copies sent to purchasers to whom tickets have been sent by letter.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky. se8 6t eod W

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Word Reform—The True Reformer—All Parties Guilty—Rebellion from the Party Lash.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Although Webster defines reform to be "amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved," the word is one of the best abused and most misused in the English language. It is equally a weapon in the hands of the pure statesman, the demagogue, the fanatic or the rioter. It receives a popular interpretation from the time, place, the man and the manner in which it is used; and from its commonness, its instrumentality in abetting too often vicious objects and ends, it is greeted with uncertainty and even sounds harshly to the ear. When Victor Hugo uses the word you have a vague impression of workingmen uncrowning kings preparatory to a universal republic; Garibaldi, a scampering of the Pope and priesthood over the Alps; John Stuart Mill, text-books in the workman's cottage, a limited day's work, women in the universities and at the polls; Wendell Phillips, the dropping of chains from the slave and an upsetting of rumshops; George William Curtis, a delicate outline of honesty and capability in the civil service of the nation; but a Bourbon newspaper or orator uses the word recklessly, and in so unintelligible a manner as to defy any definite conception whatever.

The citizen who is really solicitous for reform in its true sense is sadly perplexed in Louisiana to-day. He finds two parties contending for his vote, two tickets and two evils; he is anxious to choose the least, or he will take neither. He calmly surveys the field, and aims to make his choice deliberately, knowing that his vote is valuable, and if it is not cast in accordance with the most practical, comprehensible ideas of reform, as they may be conveyed to him, it will be negligently or criminally cast. Louisiana needs the vote of all her sons, "both native and adopted," say the fusionists, but no creed, human or divine, compels a man to vote contrary to the dictates of his own conscience, and such a vote can never be cast by a true reformer. The committees have doctored the Liberal ticket. That was their province, but the people will do their own voting.

To properly form a judgment on the two parties it is necessary to compare their records. What are the facts? The candid man must admit that both of the existing parties make pretensions of reform, contain good men; and both are entitled to respect because each represents a large body of the people. Both parties are guilty of unwise and impolitic action; neither can claim, with fairness, that their hands are free from corruption. They must be judged by their acts, and not by their words. Republicans and Democrats assisted in the passage of the swindling laws that increased the debt of the State, and necessarily the rate of taxation. A careful reading of the journals of the Legislature will demonstrate that under the operation of the two-thirds rule it was often in the power of Democrats to close the door on unscrupulous legislation, but they did not. While Republicans were maintained in power by the negro vote, the Democrats wielded the majority of wealth and intelligence, and only their persistent adherence to old and exploded issues prevented them from enjoying the confidence and acquiring office at the hands of the negro. Indeed, it is a sad commentary upon the perverseness of man, that ignorance should so effectually combat wealth and intelligence, as is demonstrated in the contest of the negro for his rights through the Republican party as against the Democratic party, which pronounced against them.

If Democrats could have yielded to wise counsel in 1868 and in 1870, and, instead of the policy they pursued, they had cheerfully accepted the situation of the negro, and by that means have allowed him to cease as a disturbing element in State politics, there can be no doubt we should have been saved from the contemplation of the bad credit and unsettled condition of the State to-day. Parties would not have been drawn according to race antagonisms or interests, but on real reform issues and projects of public improvement, and the demands of commerce would become the absorbing topics. From the close of the war to the present the State has suffered from constant and periodical agitations of issues that should be considered as dead, and these agitations have had their blighting effects upon every condition of society. The man who tells the people that the Radical party alone, or the Democratic party alone, is responsible for paralyzing legislation, is either a superficial observer, no observer at all, a cheat or a knave. It is time that sensible men should begin to comprehend this, and that the Bourbon appeals for the sake of "wife, children and all they hold dear," they must vote the fusion or any other ticket, should be set down as a degrading type of political clap-trap.

There are true men and true elements in all parties, politicians to the contrary notwithstanding, and no real correction of vicious legislation can take place until by some means the elements can be grouped under one banner, with reform as the sole mission. The Liberal movement was begun in this State by Republicans who were determined to unite with every favorable element and battle for the good of the State. They were met half way by a portion of the Democratic party, which recognized the blunders their own party had committed, and felt that a new avenue must be sought for success. The old rings broken up, the old leaders set aside, the Liberal party proposed to set up new standard-bearers and form what every interest of the State demands—a people's party, free from dead issues and only consecrated to the living. Evil influences surrounded the convention and it swerved somewhat from its original purpose, but a large number of Republicans greeted with intense satisfaction the opportunity of proving beyond a doubt they were equally patriotic, devoted citizens of the State prepared, to assist in the work of throwing down the wall of ignorance and securing the fraternal union of every class.

The fusion committees have taken men whose candidacy was never acceptable to the entire Democratic party, in violation of the wishes of the convention which gave conference authority, contrary to the spirit and pledge of the Liberal movement, and have given them absolute control of the Liberal party—placed it hand and foot under the lead of the Bourbon element, whose blunders have repeatedly defeated the Democratic party itself, and they have thereby alienated the Liberal Republican element, prevented a division of the negro vote, and this means that a union of all reform elements has not been effected.

It was declared before the convention assembled that the only hope of success depended on an accession from the Republican ranks, because the Democratic vote united was not sufficient to carry the State. Why are we to listen now to the hopeful utterances of the Bourbons? They claim to have the support of Governor Warmoth and the supervisors of registration. Will these agents be equal to 30,000 votes? Governor Warmoth at the head of the ticket could command 25,000 Republican votes; in fusion, it is seriously to be doubted that he commands 1000. The Republican majority in 1870 was 23,000, and it was not a full party vote. It may be set down to day at 30,000. If the two tickets remain unchanged in the field. Can any real reform movement depend upon friendly registrars? Does it not depend upon a fair and full expression of the people?

I am firmly convinced from the daily manifestations on the street, in the press, and from correspondents that fusion has fallen as dead weight upon the Liberal movement, and its hopes of success have no reasonable basis. There is yet time to call an independent reform convention, and it would be participated in by influential and worthy men. To accept of fusion is to destroy confidence between the different elements engaged in the Liberal movement, and once lost it will be hard to regain.

Public opinion is ripe, and it only requires a beginning to cause an independent movement to assume commanding importance. It may be the weapon to defeat fusion and it may name the next administration. Men should speak their convictions free from the party lash, and recoil from any movement tending to open up old issues and old wounds.

A fusion campaign means nothing more or nothing less than the old contest between the Republican and Democratic parties. The good judgment of every thinking man must tell him that such a campaign is not desirable and will prove disastrous. Fusion and folly are synonymous.

Very respectfully,
EMERSON BENTLEY.

Delmonico's—Marine and Merchants' Exchange.

At the junction of Canal and Common streets, on the levee, Captain L. A. Welton, the well-known steamboat agent, is organizing an establishment which will become one of the attractive features of the city—a steamboat captain's exchange. The whole building is occupied, the ground floor as a restaurant and drinking saloon, and a branch telegraph station; and above a reading room and various private rooms. The reading room is elegantly carpeted and furnished as handsomely and as comfortably as taste could suggest or heart desire. Files of newspapers from all trading points, bulletin boards, etc., are ready for use. Nearly all the veteran river men have arm chairs provided for them, with the names of their boats painted upon the back.

Mr. Welton, who is an enterprising and far-seeing business man, has organized this establishment in order to bring about a more amiable and co-operative feeling among steamboatmen, and he will succeed, for no one can enjoy Mr. Welton's hospitality without feeling amiably inclined.

The formal opening of the place will occur on the nineteenth instant. A meeting of steamboat captains is called at the reading-room to-night, however, to select delegates to the Cleveland convention of the twenty-fourth instant. The purpose of the convention is to offer a united protest of the "Merchant Marine" against existing or future laws by which the expenses of steamboats are increased, their business hampered and the steamboatmen, in self-defense, compelled to exact rates of compensation for their business deemed onerous by their patrons.

Mr. S. R. Wall has been engaged by Mr. Welton to take the general management of the establishment in hand, which is another attractive feature.

Quite a number of steamboatmen—captains, owners and agents—were present last evening, and an informal meeting was had, Captain G. L. Kounz in the chair; and several gentlemen expressed feelings of gratification that this much needed Marine Exchange had been organized by Mr. Welton.

More Ice Wanted.

Two cargoes of ice are expected here soon, on the ship Crescent, Captain Delano, which left Boston on the eighth of August, and the Abbie Torrey, which left about the same time. The supply on hand will be exhausted by next Monday. The Crescent Ice Company, the only importer of ice, made arrangements with their regular customers to supply them with certain quantities of ice during the season, and in order to do this have sent to Mobile and Vicksburg for such quantities as are required until the arrival of more ice from Boston.

The Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company are working five machines, which produce in the aggregate about thirty tons every twenty-four hours, but that quantity will not begin to supply the demand. More ice is wanted here immediately, and the arrivals from the North are awaited with impatience. In the meantime, grocers who have been retailing Louisiana ice to their customers are compelled to forego even the extra profits to be made in this emergency, because they can not obtain their usual supply.

Camp Meetings.

A Methodist camp meeting will commence next Thursday at Clear Creek, Rapides parish, twelve miles north of Alexandria.

On Friday, October 11, a camp meeting will commence on Spring creek, thirty miles southwest of Alexandria.

On Wednesday, October 2, a camp meeting will commence at Indian Village, Castor circuit, Louisiana conference.

On Thursday, October 10, a camp meeting will commence at Gilead, eight miles east of Clinton, and another at Old Salem camp ground, East Pascagoula circuit.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 77°; at 2 P. M., 87°; at 6 P. M., 84°. Lowest point during the night of September 11, 73°. Rain during the night of September 11, one-twentieth of an inch.

The Registration Cases.

Yesterday United States Commissioner Weller pronounced the following decision in the case of F. W. Nickoll, assistant supervisor of the sixth ward, charged by Eugene Staes, supervisor of elections, with interfering with him in the discharge of his duty:

The facts as admitted show that one of the United States inspectors insisted that Deputy Marshal Moret, who had been stationed at that registration office to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law, was resisted by F. W. Nickoll, one of the State inspectors, and hence this prosecution.

It is claimed by the defense that the deputy marshal was a mere police officer, whose duty it was to "preserve order, protect the supervisors and arrest disorderly persons."

If these were the only duties imposed upon him, there could then be no difficulty in deciding the question. But this same section declares that the deputy marshal shall at such polls "prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting," etc.

Where the law imposes a duty on a public officer, it confers upon him all the power necessary to the faithful performance of it.

How can he prevent "fraudulent registration" unless he is permitted to occupy a position where he can detect it. It would be quite an easy matter to arrange the desks so that no one outside the railing could see what was going on. Besides, the law makes it his duty to "protect the inspectors," and if he is not allowed to pass the railing how can he afford protection? In this case it was specially invoked by the United States inspector.

The counsel for the accused has said that there is no law limiting the number of deputies, and he might place fifty of them on duty at one office. I am bound to assume that the United States marshal has no disposition to provoke a collision with the State authorities, and hence, I conclude that he would, in the exercise of a sound discretion, place but one deputy at each of the registration offices, unless in case of a serious disturbance or resistance to the laws of the United States or an interference with the inspectors.

If a greater number were placed on duty in the office it would probably (depending upon the particular fact) be hindering and obstructing registration, for which the law amply provides. In the case supposed by the counsel, I would not hesitate, upon a proper affidavit, issuing warrants to arrest them.

While it is the duty of the deputy marshal to watch over the registration, he has nothing to do with the books or papers, nor can he challenge any voter applying for registry. If he sees a voter about to be registered who he believes, from information or personal knowledge, is not qualified, he should advise the United States supervisor of the fact, in order that he may make the challenge and have the proper entries made.

I was sorry to hear the counsel for the defense in his argument declare that if the commissioner decided in favor of the prosecuting witness, he would not abide by it. He also spoke of expelling these deputies, if they attempted to enter behind the railing, by force.

The time for a forcible resistance to the laws of the United States has passed by. The citizens of New Orleans are loyal and true to the constitution and laws of the federal government, and they desire, above all things, an honest, quiet and peaceable election. I agree with the counsel that there are provisions in this law which are unconstitutional. But upon this question the higher courts must pass. Until it is repealed by Congress or annulled by the decision of the court of last resort, it must be executed. Forcible resistance to it will lead to the most disastrous consequences, for the authority of the federal government must be maintained.

Great forbearance is required from all parties in the present heated state of the public mind. It should be the object of all to secure a fair and legitimate registration and an honest election.

If you can accomplish this, public confidence will be restored, and the people peaceably acquiesce, no matter what may be the result of the contest. If we can not preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and secure to every voter his legal rights, then the election is a farce, and the sooner we obtain a master under another form of government the better. There can be no stability in the government, no security for either persons or property, unless our elections are fairly and justly conducted. He who tampers with the ballot-box commits the greatest of political crimes, and should be universally execrated.

My serious illness for many days past, and my present physical condition, prevent me from presenting fully my views on this act of Congress, but perhaps this is unnecessary.

My decision is, therefore, that the defendant is guilty as charged in the affidavit, and must give bond in the sum of $250 to answer before the United States Circuit Court at its next term, and in default thereof he stands committed.

The case of C. L. Van Hooten was called, and W. F. Davis, Thomas H. Wynne, B. P. Blanchard and the accused gave their testimony.

The commissioner decided promptly that there was no ground for the arrest, and dismissed the charge.

It will be remembered that in this case Mr. Davis, supervisor, instructed Mr. Wynne, deputy marshal, to take Mr. Van Hooten into custody and to the first precinct lock-up, for refusing to permit him, Davis, to examine the registration books some minutes after the office had been closed.

Republican Meeting at Carrollton.

There was an immense turnout of the Republicans of our little sister city at Peterson's Church last night. Captain William Wright was the "star of the evening," and his address on the dignity of labor and the future greatness of America was handsomely received. Captain Wright is laboring incessantly during this campaign for the success of his party, and as a stump orator he has few equals. He was followed by Mayor McKay. The meeting was the largest that has been held in Carrollton for years.

Torchlight Parade.

There will be quite an imposing demonstration next Saturday evening by several of the Greeley clubs. The Fossil Guards and the Seymour Southrons will, on this occasion, make their first appearance in their new uniforms this season.

A page of the Kansas City *Times* of Sunday is devoted to the forthcoming agricultural fair and industrial exposition in that city, a description of the grounds and buildings, and a little pardonable self-glorification. The fair will commence on the twenty-third instant and continue one week.

The people of the Sixth District enjoyed the performances of Sargent, the illusionist, at St. Stephen's Church last evening. The numbers present were very great.

"Henry Dunbar" and "Temptation, or the Irish Emigrant," will be presented at the Varieties Theatre this evening by the Orleans Dramatic Association.

Assistant supervisors of registration in the parish of Orleans will find further instructions from the State Registrar, in another part of this paper.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

NO CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY

TREASURY AWARDS FOR BONDS

THE APPROACHING "MILL"

O'CONOR POSITIVELY DECLINES

GREAT LAND SLIDE IN SPAIN

MANY LIVES LOST

THE EMPERORS AT BERLIN

GENEVA ARBITRATORS AT BERNE

MEETING OF OLD DEFENDERS

ANNIVERSARY OF A BATTLE

MORE OF THE MAINE ELECTION

VARIOUS POLITICAL NOMINATIONS

HEAVY RAINS AT THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON.

Return of Secretary Delano—No Cabinet Meeting—Departure of the President—Satisfaction With Geneva Arbitration—Corcoran Art Gallery to Open—Supervisor Emory's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Secretary Delano returned from Ohio to-day.

The remains of the late Captain Davenport, of the United States navy, are to be brought to this city for interment.

The Corcoran art gallery will be opened to the public next month.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day, and the President left town at 9 P. M. for Long Branch.

The President to-day expressed himself satisfied with the result of the proceedings of the Geneva board of arbitration.

The President accepts the resignation of Supervisor Emory. Perry succeeds him. The district comprises Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Supervisor Cobb succeeds Perry in North and South Carolina.

NEW YORK.

Treasury Awards for Bonds—Forrester—Death of a Supreme Court Judge—The Edwards and Chambers Fight—Sub-Marine Torpedo Boat Launched—Death of Bishop Eastburn—Charles O'Conor Keeps Declining—A Party Without a Candidate—The Political Campaign Inaugurated—Stock Exchange—Present Hours Continued—Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Arrived—Steamships Crescent, City of Washington, India and Frankfort. Arrived out—Alexandria.

Awards were made by the treasury to-day for $1,000,000 of bonds at $112 87½ to $113.

Forrester, the alleged murderer of Nathan, was not brought before court to-day on habeas corpus, as expected.

Judge Henry Hogeboom, of the New York State Supreme Court, died this morning.

Edwards and Chambers have arranged for a fight to take place in six months, Edwards betting $2000 to $1000.

A number of naval officers yesterday witnessed the launching of the newly built submarine torpedo boat at the Brooklyn navy yard. The naval constructor, however, expressed his disapproval of the use of the torpedo, and thinks the boat unsafe.

Manton Eastburn, bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, died at Boston this morning.

Charles O'Conor, in response to an address of the Louisville delegation urging him to accept the nomination for the Presidency, has written an elaborate letter declaring he must decline.

In response to the elaborate letter of Charles O'Conor declining the Louisville nomination, the chairman of the Louisville delegation has written another letter tendering thanks for Mr. O'Conor's utterances of sound political wisdom and pure morality, and announcing their determination to adhere to Mr. O'Conor as a candidate of the people.

Money, after being firm at 4@5, fell suddenly, and was freely offered at 2 at the close. Exchange dull; 109⅞. Gold 113. Government sixes of 1881, 115⅜; five-twenties of 1862, 113¾; 1864, 113¾; 1865, 114¼, new 112¼. Southern States are very dull and heavy; market closed heavy; Tennessees, old 72, new 72; Virginias, old 44½, new 51; levee sixes 60, eights 70; Alabama eights 83¾, fives 56; Georgia sixes 72, sevens 85; North Carolinas, old 53¾, new 20½, special tax 13; South Carolinas, old 54, new 25½, April and October 25½.

Arrived—Steamship City of Galveston.

The campaign has been fairly inaugurated in this city. Last evening the Republicans held the first of a series of rallies to be held at the Cooper Institute.

The Liberals and Democrats held a ratification meeting in Union Square to-night. Crowd estimated at 40,000.

The Stock Exchange decides to continue the present hours of business, which are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday. It was announced that the targets ordered by the association from Europe were now on the way hither; also that the Secretary of War had been requested to detail markers from the regulars.

General Sigel and Major Partridge were appointed to vacancies in the executive committee.

There were twenty-four bids for gold to-day, amounting to $4,334,500, advertised 112 35 100 to 113. The amount sold will go for sale was $1,000,000, and it at from 112 87 100 to 113. [illegible] on of the Na-

At the first annual [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] tional Association of [illegible] presentation of the [illegible] yesterday, a larger [illegible] est of the country was [illegible] wrought iron in [illegible] meeting was one of great [illegible] present, and the [illegible] After an all day session, the [illegible] importance. [illegible] adjourned to meet at Philadel- [illegible] convention [illegible] January next. The object of the [illegible] phia [illegible] tion is to obtain full information of [illegible] statistics and condition of the iron trade throughout the world, improve the manufacture of iron, and secure harmonious action in all matters of interest to the trade.

Edmond Yates, the author, was arrested in England yesterday.

The following is a full text of the O'Conor letter of yesterday:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—My views as to the duty of resisting the Baltimore nomination coincide with those which you have expressed. Unless their lines are kept firm and their antagonism on some real or supposed principle, consistently sustained, political parties can produce no good. They are on their face mere factions—combinations to delude the people, and divide, as profits of a trade, such portions of wealth as can be wrung from them under forms of law. Consequently, in a country governed by parties, an avowed coalition of elements before deeply and vitally antagonistical, for the mere purpose of carrying an election, is not honorable. The participants in it part with their regard for decorum, and it is familiar knowledge that this is the last reliance against dishonest action, after virtue and public spirit are extinct. Undoubtedly in all things there are degrees, and in imaginable instances there may be wide toleration; indeed, I am quite prepared to say that there are a large number of eminent men in the Republican party who might well have aspired to the Presidency, and whose acceptance as a candidate at Baltimore would not have been unjustifiable. The nomination which was in fact made is utterly so. It's folly is manifest and its failure inevitable. A public coalition, though it has all the inherent qualities of a conspiracy, has not the same chance of success. The people may be sacrificed by secret betrayal—they never consent to open sales.

Ever since the snap judgment against popular sentiment obtained by the deed of Baltimore, arguments very inapplicable or very unsound have been used to prevent resistance. There is said to be no fit choice presented, and that of the two admitted evils it is wisdom to choose the least. If all this were true, it should not result in favor of the Baltimore nominee. Of transcend