NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 136. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1666.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sunday Evening, September 15, 1872.
IMMENSE BILL.
The Fairy Comedy of
PALACE OF TRUTH,
And the exciting drama, NICK OF THE WOODS.
se15

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DAVID BIDWELL.....Manager and Proprietor.
Monday, September 16, 1872.
The management announce the production of Dion Boucicault's great London sensation, abounding with thrilling and startling tableaux, and cast in the full strength of the Academy's star company, entitled
ELFIE;
OR,
THE MAID OF THE CHERRY TREE INN.
Produced with new scenery, new machinery and new appointments. In preparation, and will shortly be produced, the great sensation play of LOST IN LONDON, and the society play entitled THE PRINCESS GEORGES; OR, ONE WIFE TOO MANY.
se15 tf

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.
CLASS 220.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	22	19	51	43	23	75	70	25	37	3	35	20	—

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 fourteenth day of September, 1872.
R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. s22

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
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is	4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is	3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is	2,000
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000	
1 prize of 1,000 are	25,000
50 prizes of 500 are	25,000
317 prizes of 200 are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes	12,600
349 prizes, amounting to	$250,000

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.
108, 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.
Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with marbled posts), with toasters, $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. fe10 1y

FOR SALE.

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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NOS. 46 and 48 St. Charles street, with entrances on Gravier and St. Charles streets. Will be rented entire or in rooms suitable for lawyers' and doctors' offices. For further information apply at Hart's Loan Office, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets. se13 1 ocl

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se8

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. Is 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 1tu*

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FERRET, 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. jy6

FURNISHED ROOM.—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. jo2

FOR RENT—IN SUITS OR SINGLE—LARGE, airy furnished rooms, in a location convenient to the business parts 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. 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF WASHBURN & SEARS is dissolved by the death of C. 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.

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,	B. B. 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 Hemard.
Memphis Press,	J. R. Groves & Co.
Louisiana Press,	E. K. Bryant.
Merchants' Press,	F. Kassmann.
Pelican Press,	J. Randolph.
Cooper Press,	J. P. Coulon & Co.
Kentucky Press,	Lipscomb & Campbell.

se8 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. URBAN,
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.
500 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,
au8 2m No. 49 Exchange alley.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $2, that took the highest premiums 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. jy21 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 without 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 tickets 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 Bast, 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 $255; 56 for $500; 119 for $1000; 295 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 requested 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 R. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky. se8 2t eod W

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Censorship of the Press—"Are You for Grant?"—The Press Convention—August Ninth Convention—Federal Interference.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The federal officials having obtained control of one branch of the Legislature—the House of Representatives—by the displacement of Carr and the election of Carter, emboldened by their success, they next essayed the censorship of the Republican press. Under the public printing law the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives are constituted a board of printing commissioners, with power to make or annul contracts with newspapers throughout the State for the publication of the laws and parochial and judicial printing. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor, and Carter, Speaker of the House, constituted a majority of this board, and editors were personally requested by them to make their newspapers more "independent" and to be sparing in their "praise of Governor Warmoth." There were editors in the State, swayed by "bread and butter" persuasion, and they contributed their mites in defamation of the Governor; but there were others, let it be said to the credit of journalism, who believed there was no "independence" in a muzzled press, and who regarded the petty intrigues of the schemers against a Republican executive as unworthy of countenance.

Messrs. Dunn and Carter revoked the contracts of several Republican newspapers because of their refusal to comply with the request; issued contracts to Democratic newspapers unfavorable to Warmoth, and for the publication of laws to favorites at an almost criminal expense to the State of thousands of dollars.

About this time James F. Casey, collector of the port and Grant's brother-in-law, appointed to office on the ground of his relationship, began to sound the chances for the re-election of his distinguished relative in 1872. No prominent Republican whose button hole could be reached could escape the significant question: "Are you for Grant?" The modest brother-in-law was informed by the Governor that some time would elapse before the canvass for a nominating convention, and he was not ready to decide. To the cry of unfriendliness to the negro raised against the Governor was now added, he was "not for Grant." Mr. Casey, a Kentucky Democrat, for the using of his patronage in favor of Democracy, was recommended for removal by S. B. Packard, president of the Republican Executive Committee, and by the Republican press convention of 1870. When on the point of official decapitation, Casey begged Warmoth to intercede with the President in his behalf, and on the promise that Casey would allow Republicans a portion of his official patronage, Warmoth requested President Grant to retain him, and he was allowed to remain in office. Casey afterward violated his pledge; removed the friends of the Governor from office; became interested in a sugar-shed monopoly; the custodian of a bribery fund for legislative purposes. The Governor refused to sign the bill. Casey became a leader in the opposition, and gave to it the patronage of the New Orleans Customhouse.

Possessing the House of Representatives, the federal patronage, the combination in furtherance of their schemes called a convention of the Republican press. It met July 12, 1871. Federal officials appeared as proxies for bona fide editors and proprietors, Speaker Carter for a newspaper that never existed, and a Democratic newspaper was allowed representation. It soon appeared that the convention was called, not for the legitimate interests of the press, but for a political contest. The committee on resolutions, Speaker Carter, Messrs. Patrick O'Hara, John E. Leet, Charles E. Merrill and R. W. Francis submitted a majority and minority report. The minority report, submitted by Mr. Francis, contained the following:

3. We heartily sustain and indorse the national and State administrations, and pledge them our individual support in all Republican measures.

The majority report, presented by Speaker Carter, contained the following:

Resolved, That President Grant has proved himself to be an honest public servant; has been faithful to the pledges he made to the people before his election; has reduced the public debt, saved the nation from a foreign war, and introduced economy, retrenchment and reform into every department of the civil service, thus making his administration one of the people, by the people, and for the people; therefore, we, the assembled representatives of the Republican press of Louisiana, recognizing him as the truthful exponent of Republican principles, and the representative of the common sense, pluck and hopefulness of the great masses of the American people, do hereby pledge ourselves and the papers we represent to support him for renomination for President in 1872.

To secure the adoption of this resolution was one of the prime reasons which prompted the calling of the convention by the federal officials. They sought it as political capital. A year in advance of the national convention—before that body had been even called—it was an extraordinary attempt to forestall public opinion. Reasonable men are not in the habit of pledging their influence so far into the future; but, determined not to be outwitted by the precious crew that now claimed to represent Republicanism *par excellence*, the friends of Governor Warmoth voted for the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted. Judge H. C. Dibble then introduced a resolution indorsing the entire State administration and Republican measures advocated by them—Warmoth, Dunn and Carter—to secure a united Republican party, but through the influence of Carter and other federal officials it was voted down by a vote of twenty to fourteen. They were ready to sacrifice the Republican party to gratify motives of revenge against Warmoth.

The combination did not procure the direct denunciation of Wormoth they hoped for, but the effect of the rejection of this resolution was to encourage attack upon the Governor, and to increase the hopes of his enemies. S. B. Packard, president State Central Committee, and United States marshal, issued a call for a State convention of the Republican party, to be held in New Orleans, August 9, 1871. Collector James F. Casey was chairman of the finance committee, Oscar J. Dunn, of the sub-executive committee. Letters were written by Governor Dunn to men of his race, urging them to stand by their own color and look with suspicion upon white men to represent them in the State Republican convention. These race appeals were effective and disastrous to the Republican party, because they destroyed the confidence of the people in their leaders. The schemes of the federal officials culminated in one of the most disgraceful acts of federal interference ever recorded in the history of the country. The day when Louisiana witnessed a political convention held in a federal building, under the control of federal officials and the surveillance of federal troops will be long remembered. It resulted in a manly protest on the part of a large body of Republicans, who adopted the following among other resolutions at Turner Hall:

Resolved, That we denounce the outrageous acts of the federal officials connected with the last State Central Committee for having attempted to pack this convention with their chosen adherents, against the expressed will of the Republicans of the State. We denounce them for having called the convention to meet in a United States courtroom in a United States customhouse; we denounce them for having attempted to intimidate the convention by surrounding it with armed special deputy marshals; we denounce them for having closed the doors of the courtroom and having barred the entrance to the Customhouse; we denounce them for attempting to exclude from this convention ninety-five delegates of the people who were met at the threshold by two companies of the United States army, called out by these men to assist in carrying this convention against the will of the people. We denounce their whole conduct in connection with the calling out and assembling of this body. They were guilty of every unfairness in the progress of the election for delegates. They were guilty of simulation and fraud in connection with the determination of the time and place of meeting. They finally established, without authority, certain pretended rules relative to the admission of delegates, calculated to further their scheme. They admitted to the convention hall, or to an adjoining room with an open door, their fraudulent delegates, while the doors were kept closed against the bona fide members of the convention until the hour of meeting, in order that they might spring and force an organization under the protection of the revolvers of their marshals and the bayonets of their soldiers.

Resolved, That we express our conviction that these outrages were not perpetrated with the knowledge or consent of President Grant; we disbelieve the statement of Marshal Packard to that effect; we proclaim our earnest hope that our President will repudiate the acts of these men, and we declare that we will only withdraw our hearty support and indorsement of him when we shall learn that we were outraged and insulted by his officers after consultation with him and by his advice and consent.

The Republicans at Turner Hall, in view of the conduct of the federal officials, so violent, unrepublican and dishonorable in its character, declared that the integrity of the Republican party depended upon the removal from office of Marshal Packard, Collector Casey, Assessor Joubert, Revenue Collector Stockdale, Special Deputy Collector Herwig and Postmaster Charles W. Lowell, and they respectfully asked that good Republicans be appointed in their stead. A committee of twenty was appointed and waited upon the President, who promised to investigate the matter. The Republicans from that day were divided. One portion became known as the Customhouse, and the other the administration wing.

The federal officials, whose shameless trickery resulted in the disunion of the Republican party and the quarrels among its leaders, are all in office to-day. The party they control to-day is an outgrowth of August 9, 1871. It is Republican in name, and in name only. It was built up by the degradation of a portion of the Republican press, under censorship and by the power and money of the United States government. If there is such a thing as a dignity of citizenship, of the press, of a State, that party deserves the opposition of every true man. Republicans in an independent reform party will be able to defeat the schemers that brought disgrace upon their party. Very respectfully,

EMERSON BENTLEY.

New State Line Steamship Company.

We invite the attention of the shippers of freight, and persons desirous of going direct to Europe to the advertisement of this new line of splendid steamers. It will consist of six magnificent vessels—the Louisiana, 2000 tons, now on the way here from Liverpool, commanded by Captain Stewart, one of the ablest officers of the commercial marine; the Minnesota, 2000 tons, Captain Hamlin; the Alabama, the Pennsylvania, the Virginia and the Georgia. These four last are building, and as soon as finished will sail for this port. As they are all first class vessels, and commanded by officers of experience and great merit, they will deserve to meet with the most liberal patronage. Messrs. A. K. Miller & Co., No. 29 Carondelet street, are agents for this line.

The White Hat Club.

This sterling Liberal club of the third ward was out last evening, making the parade previously announced. The boys wore their white hats, Mr. Flynn, the marshal, rode a white horse, and the fine organization moved with military precision at the command of Captain William L. Stanford. Some 150 men were in line, and their appearance attracted universal attention. This club is composed of a fine class of young men—working men—the pride of any community. They have our grateful acknowledgments for the serenade and cheers they gave us as they passed by our office.

Seymour Southrons of 1868.

Marching gaily along, with firm tread and martial carriage, this club passed by our office last night, preceded by the stalwart Phil Hoffman, the marshal, on horseback. This club numbers some 200 men. There were two clubs—Liberal and Democratic—at the beginning of the campaign, but with the fusion of the ticket they have fused, and now present a united front. They complimented us with a serenade as they passed our office. Thank you, gentlemen; may the good feeling you manifest find mutual expression as long as the campaign lasts.

A California convict, just discharged from the State's prison, has set about fulfilling a vow made at the time of his conviction—that of successively shooting the twelve jurymen who decided the case against him. In pursuance of this vow, he "laid" for William Bias the other day, and shot at him. If his vendetta is successfully carried out, it will have the effect of rendering professional jusice unpopular in California.

Chinese laundrymen in California hurry up slow payments by kidnapping and imprisoning their debtors.

Parade of the D. B. Penn Guards.

This fine club turned out about two hundred strong last night, the occasion of their first parade during the campaign. The club were all handsomely uniformed and were accompanied by a fine brass band of music, and about forty honorary members, among whom we recognized Colonel T. S. Williams, Captain W. C. Harrison, Colonel J. D. Blair, Colonel James Wingfield, Judge E. N. Cullom, Major C. M. Selph, Colonel J. S. N. Smith, and other prominent gentlemen.

The special object of the parade was to tender the compliment of a serenade to Colonel D. P. Penn, the fusion candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but in the course of their procession they took occasion to pay their compliments to their worthy treasurer, Captain J. J. Lane, on Clio street, where the procession halted for a few moments and cheered him. The club, preceded by a fine band of music, then marched to the residence of Colonel Penn, on St. Charles street, where they were most hospitably and munificently entertained by that noble representative of the Liberal movement, in the presence of Colonel McEnery, fusion candidate for Governor, and General Campbell and other distinguished supporters of the fusion ticket.

Colonel Penn, in acknowledgment of the compliment paid him, came forward and addressed the club from the steps of his residence in eloquent and patriotic terms, which elicited the heartiest applause from the club, which was named for him before he was originally nominated as the head of the Liberal ticket. He was followed by Colonel McEnery who spoke at some length to the evident gratification of all present, and was followed by Judge Moore, of Tangipahoa, Judge Cullom, General Campbell, and Captain Lane, all of whom heartily enlisted the sympathy of their hearers by their earnest, liberal and patriotic utterances.

During the proceedings the White Hat Club appeared and paused for a few moments to tender their compliments by giving three rousing cheers for McEnery, Penn and the Penn Guards, a compliment which was duly reciprocated. After which the Penn Guards marched off on the prescribed route of their procession, honoring the REPUBLICAN and other offices with a serenade and cheers as they passd.

At the head of the company a large transparency was borne, upon which was a portrait of Colonel D. B. Penn, with the inscription: "Our next Lieutenant Governor. D. B. Penn Guards. Second Ward Liberal Club." On the reverse a portrait of Horace Greeley: "Our next President." Underneath, the words of Mr. Greeley: "For thirty years I battled for the freedom of the slave; but never did it occur to me that I would be called upon to assist in the liberation of the master." On one end: "National and State Co-operation;" on the other, Greeley's white hat, with the pen in the band.

Following this came a carriage in which were seated Colonel McEnery, Colonel Penn, General H. J. Campbell, and Mr. Buchanan, the president of the club.

On each side of the barouche were transparencies: "A soldier, planter, merchant, our next Lieutenant Governor;" "The payment of all honest debts;" "We support no cliques' tickets;" "A little Penn movement:"

"Hurrah for Horace,
He is our man;
Staunch, sterling, honest,
Beat him who can."

"The Liberal movement means an honest administration; a reform in civil service, a subordination of military power during peace."

"Give us a man of honest heart,
Of wit, and worth, and word;
One who will live to prove the pen
Is mightier than the sword."

"Foreign and domestic relations, not home relatives." "A liberal hand for every liberal man." "When wrong beats down the right, we'll strike together to restore it."

These were some of the inscriptions on the transparencies, gotten up in Hermitage's best style, that glistened along down the line. Altogether the parade was a brilliant affair.

The Fossil Guards.

This finely uniformed and disciplined body of men were out on the streets last night, making their first parade of the season. With such good soldiers as Edwards, Peck and Beanham to handle them, their fine marching qualities are not to be wondered at. As they passed our office Captain Edwards formed his men in line and saluted, while the excellent band played an air, for which they will please accept our acknowledments.

It is now said that the mixed claims commission will make heavy awards to British claimants for cotton seized during the war. One party in New York has about twenty claims pending, averaging $50,000 each, all of which will be pronounced valid. The aggregate of these awards will make a large offset to those made by the Geneva tribunal in favor of the United States.

Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler and ex-candidate for the Presidency, who has figured and talked prominently throughout the country, has, according to the New York *Star*, opened a peanut stand in New York. Now let Train start an apple stall.

According to the papers of that State, a domestic servant in a Michigan town has turned out to be a Pennsylvania heiress who was abducted from home in her orphaned infancy at the instigation of her designing next of kin.

"Why, Ichabod, I thought you got married more'n a year ago!" "Well, Aunt Jerusha, it was talked of, but I found that the girl and all her folks were opposed to it, so I jest give 'em all the mitten and let the thing drop."

An old Italian proverb says, "See Naples and die." An American traveler, writing from thence, quotes this proverb, but adds, "I didn't quite die, but I did very nearly, the smell was so terrible."

Girls are gradually working their way into all the collegiate institutions in this country and England. The Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia has elected a woman to full fellowship.

David, the French tragedian, is making a quiet tour of the United States in a strictly unprofessional way.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION

HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED FORRESTER

TAMMANY RING STEALINGS

THE LAURA D. FAIR CASE

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

THE METIS DISASTER INVESTIGATED

HOMICIDE IN WILMINGTON

DETAILS OF THE GENEVA DECISION

SIR ADMIRAL COCKBURN REFUSES ASSENT

THE LONDON TIMES SATISFIED

PRESIDENT THIERS AT HAVRE

WASHINGTON.

The Geneva Arbitration—$15,500,000 Awarded—British and American Claims Commission—Internal Revenue Decision—Delegates to Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—A telegram has been received at the State Department from Hon. Bancroft Davis, agent of the United States, that the text of the award of the arbitrators at Geneva has been publicly announced there. The United States receives the gross sum of $15,500,000 for losses resulting from acts of the Alabama, the Florida and the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne.

It will be recollected that by the terms of the treaty the award is payable in gold at Washington, within one year from the date of the award.

The British and American claims commission met at Newport and without business adjourned to meet at Washington, October 2.

The Internal Revenue Bureau decides that a peddler of tobacco can not put a substitute in his place to sell tobacco, snuff, or cigars, under his special tax receipt. The peddlers special tax is a personal tax and is not transferrable.

Many delegates to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows passed north to-day, including Judge McKinstry, of Alabama.

NEW YORK.

Habeas Corpus for Forrester Refused—The Tammany Ring Stealings—Evidence to be Produced—More About Forrester—A Mysterious Letter—Superintendent Kelso Believes Him Guilty—Mutuals vs. Atlantics—Billiard Contest—Daly Beats Deery.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Judge Leonard to-day dismissed the writ of habeas corpus, and remanded Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer, to jail.

It is reported that County Auditor Wilson left at his death a large book of entries, in his own handwriting, of the disposition made of the Tammany ring stealings, the amounts and dates of payments, and names of persons to whom made.

The book was secured by ex-Controller Connolly, who, when he left the country, turned it over to a certain person, who has it securely guarded.

It will probably be produced on the trial of Tweed, Connolly and others of the ring, and it is said it will secure the conviction of every one of the indicted parties.

A somewhat mysterious letter, torn in shreds, was found yesterday in front of the cell of Forrester, the suspected Nathan murderer. After its having been pasted together, it was found to be a missive from Detective Eagan, of St. Louis. There was no address, and the purport somewhat difficult to determine, though hints are thrown out regarding Forrester's whereabouts on the night of the murder, and mention made of a scheme to secure his release by perjured testimony.

The letter found in pieces before Billy Forrester's cell was written by Detective Eagan, who worked up the Nathan murder case, to another detective in this city, who carelessly threw it away.

Superintendent Kelso expresses himself as confident that Forrester is Nathan's murderer.

A game of base ball between the Mutuals and Atlantics to-day resulted in a score of seven to nothing.

The billiard match between Maurice Daly, of New York, and John Deery, of Chicago, for $2000, 600 points, a three ball carom, was played in Irving Hall to-night. Plunkett, of Philadelphia, was referee. Daly won, scoring 600 points to Deery's 400, in ninety-six innings for each. Daly's highest run was fifty-four; Deery fifty-seven.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Irving Hall was thronged last evening by persons who had gathered to witness the second billiard match between Maurice Daly and John Deery. The game was French caroms, 600 points, up-crotch and jaw barred. The stakes were $1000 a side. Charles F. Spear, of Chicago, was umpire for Deery, T. A. Lynn for Daly, and E. J. Plunkett, referee. D. Budd Schofield was selected as marker. Deery opened the game at 8:28. Daly gained the lead and kept ahead to the close—12:35 A. M. Splendid play was shown by both, and though Daly won the game by 194 points, in ninety-six innings, Deery made the largest run—sixty-three points. One of Deery's strong points is his great staying power, and this match was made 600 instead of 500 points to give him the chance to tire out Daly.

The first call was in the ninth inning. Deery 17, Daly 57; second call, twenty-sixth inning, Deery 75, Daly 101; third call, forty-ninth inning, Deery 172, Daly 219; fourth call, fifty-fourth inning, Deery 188, Daly 313; fifth call, seventy-third inning, Deery 299, Daly 436; sixth call, eighty-ninth inning, Deery 388, Daly 512. Daly finished the game in seven more innings, making one run of fifty and another of twenty-six. The good shots were applauded on both sides; but Daly was the favorite with the audience.

It it said that a match will now be made between Cyrille Dion and Daly for $1000 a side, French caroms.

A Paris letter contains an interview with the famous Catholic Archbishop Dupanloup, in which that dignitary says, that while he casts no doubt upon the patriotism of President Thiers, he refuses to accept his administration of the government as best tending to secure the prosperity and consolidation of France. Dupanloup's choice for the Presidency is McMahon, and he has gloomy apprehensions of Gambetta.

It is asserted in commercial circles that the tea and coffee markets have virtually lost about two months' demand during the past year, owing to the appeal of the tariff.

The Spanish ram Numencia sails to-day for Cadiz. She has lost nine seamen and two officers by yellow fever, but her crew are now all well.

There are no yellow fever patients now at the lower quarantine station.

Arrived—Steamships Howell, General Meade, Assyria, Malta, Regulator and Darien.

The following is the weekly bank statement: Decrease, loans, $3,000,000; decrease, specie, $500,000; decrease, legal tenders, $1,000,000; decrease, deposits, $4,000,000.

Governments—Sixes of 1881, 115⅝; five-twenties of 1862, 113⅝; 1864, 114⅛; 1865, 114⅛; new 112½; 1867, 113⅛; 1868, 113⅛; new fives 110⅝; ten-forties 107¾. State bonds—Tennessee sixes old 72¼, new 72; Virginia sixes old 45, new 51; consols 50½; deferred, 15; Louisiana sixes old 52, new 45; levee sixes 60, eights 70; Alabama eights 82, fives 60; Georgia sixes 72, sevens 85; North Carolinas, old 33½, new 20, special tax 11; South Carolinas, old 32, new 24, April and October 25.

FOREIGN.

The Geneva Arbitration Concluded—The Decision Announced—Sir Alexander Cockburn Dissents—Conservative Candidate Elected to Parliament—The Newcastle Wrecked at Sea—Ship Indiaman Wrecked.

GENEVA, September 14.—The court of arbitration met at half-past twelve o'clock this evening, the delay in the arrival of Sir Alexander Cockburn and Lord Tenterden having prevented its assembling at twelve o'clock, the usual hour.

The five arbitrators, the agents of the respective governments, several of their counsel, twelve ladies and ten journalists were present.

Count Schlopis, the president of the court, read the argument of the arbitrators concurring in the decision of the tribunal, and announced that the sum of $15,500,000 in gold was awarded to the United States.

Sir Alexander Cockburn refused to sign the decision of the tribunal.

Count Schlopis was applauded after he concluded.

After the adjournment of the court twenty-two guns were fired in honor of the closing of its labors.

The English representatives le