NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 154. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1684.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Manager and Proprietor.....DAVID BIDWELL
THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE DAY.
Monday, October 7, 1872,
Every night until farther notice.
Engagement of the talented young actor,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
Who will appear in his great California success of
BEN McCULLOUGH;
OR THE WANDERER'S DIVORCE,
Saturday Noon—McCULLOUGH MATINEE.
In Rehearsal—ACROSS THE CONTINENT. oc6

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sunday, October 6, 1872,
Last night of
JOHNNY THOMPSON.
Three great pieces.
WANDERING DTUCHMAN,
DIXIE, ON HAND.
oc6

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Monday Evening, October 7, 1872,
BENEFIT OF MRS. G. C. PEARCE,
Assisted by members of the Shakespeare and Orleans Dramatic Variety Clubs, Miss Lulu King and Miss Esther Blumenthal, in the sensational two act drama of
The Husband of an Hour,
and the musical extravaganza of
JENNY LIND AT LAST.
Also, Little Sadie Vivian in a favorite SONG AND DANCE.
Seats can be secured three days in advance at the box office of the theatre. Tickets $1, gallery fifty cents. oc29 9t

THE COMING FAIR
IN AID OF
MOUNT CARMEL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The above Fair, which will be opened in the Lyceum (City) Hall, St. Charles street, on the evening of November 9, promises to be a most brilliant and successful entertainment. The object of the Fair is of itself sufficient to enlist the active sympathy and support of any community of Christian people less charitably disposed than the good people of New Orleans. The object of the Fair is to pay off the debts on the Asylum.

Mr. J. Hanly, of Algiers, has presented the Fair with a splendid gold Watch, which will be voted for between the young ladies. R. Offner & Co. presented a handsome and costly silver Water Cooler, with Goblets to match, to be competed for by the editors and reporters of the various newspapers of this city. A magnificent Punch Bowl, being manufactured expressly for the occasion, will be voted for between the well known liquor dealers and steamboat captains. The competition for this prize will be very exciting, as all have hosts of friends. The young gentlemen have entered the list for the possession of a beautiful and valuable gold-headed Cane. The votes will be counted by the Rev. W. J. Heaphy and a committee of gentlemen representing the interested parties, at the close of the Fair. The ballot boxes will be carefully sealed.

Grand Musical and Dramatic Entertainments will be given each night, in addition to the other attractions, with a complete change of programme each evening. The regular programme will be arranged and published previous to the opening of the Fair, and will contain a choice selection of dramatic and classical pieces, etc.

Tickets 25 cents; without tickets 50 cents. oc5

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 5, 1872.
CLASS 238.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	71	23	27	4	1	7	24	56	51	40	26	45	—

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 5 t; day of October, 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 O,
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, October 12, 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
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50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
440 prizes, amounting to		$230,000

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.

FOR RENT.

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 DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 139 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FRERET, No. 27 Commercial place. au1

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. 163 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

RESTURANTS.

PARODI'S
OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
97.....St. Charles Street.....97
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has opened a first class OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT at the above place.
The house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up in splendid style. All the luxuries of the season, such as OYSTERS, FISH, GAME, etc., will be served in the best style.
The best of WINES and LIQUORS always on hand. se28 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK,
House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,
No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.
Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,
CISTERN MAKER,
132.....Julia street.....132
(Between Camp and Magazine.)
Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 30 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

D. URBAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.
Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. de3

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by
JOHN S. CARTER,
At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de23 1y

PATENTS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
Solicited by
JENKINS & OLM3TEAD,
Architects and Engineers,
No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana.
mh19 1y

BREUSING & ERNEST,
(H. Breusing.) (Arthur J. Ernest.)
UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.
Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 240 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. no8 1y

NEW ORLEANS STENCIL WORKS
AND MAGIC BATTERY MANUFACTORY.
Sole Agency for the Golden Wonder.
GEORGE E. TEETZEL & CO.,
No. 145 Gravier street,
Manufacturers of Cotton Brands, Stencil Plates, Official Seals, Ribbon Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc. au2 5m

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja13 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence,
152.....Julia Street.....152
NEAR CAMP.
All operations in Operative, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed. Nitrous oxide and other anæsthetics administered. oc23 1y

COAL.

COAL.....COAL.
B. D. WOOD & BROS.,
106.....Common Street.....106
(Opposite City Hotel.)
Families supplied with best quality at lowest market rates. oc6 1m

COAL.....COAL.
F. T. FIELD,
No. 4 Carondelet Street,
Is selling the best quality of Pittsburg and Anthracite COAL at lowest market rates, and delivered free of cartage. Families and others supplied in any quantity. oc6 3t

A CARD.....A CARD
We are prepared to supply, at the most reasonable rates, any demand in Pittsburg Anthracite and "Peytonia," or "Virginia" Cannel Coal.
McCLOSKEY, RIGLEY & CO.,
oc3 12t No. 166 Gravier street.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—SIX STATE WARrants.—Salary warrants of the Adjutant General for the months of January, February, March, April, May and part of June, 1872. Information that may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. Apply at this office. se5

FOUND.

FOUND.—CAME TO MY PLACE, ABOUT NINE months ago, a light, cream colored COW. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. ADOLPH STOUDER,
oc2 3t Camp Parapet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEXINGTON STABLES.
WILLIAM HIPPEN, PROPRIETOR.
No. 137 Baronne street.
Has just received a lot of
FINE HORSES AND MULES
For Sale. oc4 3t

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 Resendale CEMENT.
500 barrels fresh W. R. Brown's Newburgh PLASTER.
By SAMUEL JAMISON, Sole Agent,
au9 3m No. 69 Carondelet street.

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, No. 169 Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans. N. B.—Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. ja21 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.

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to rim by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.
de8 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—I HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 121 Common street, to letter A, Gallier Court, where I will accommodate parties wanting money on good securities. C. W. CAMMACK,
oc2 3t Broker.

REMOVAL.—ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF November the New Orleans Branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will remove to No. 182 Canal street, corner of Dryades.
A. PAILLET,
se17 2m Assistant Cashier.

THREE NEW ORLEANS RAILROADS TO THE PACIFIC.

The Termini—Mazatlan—Guaymas—San Diego.

This is the age of railroads, and each commercial city will sooner or later possess its share of them. In a very few years New Orleans will have a choice of three routes by rail across the continent to the Pacific, all in a mild southern latitude. The shortest will be that to the southwest, via San Antonio, Texas, to Laredo, on the Rio Grande, Monclova, the little capital of Coahuila, and the city and State of Durango, Mexico, to Mazatlan, on the Pacific, 1150 to 1200 miles by the most direct course, or about the same distance from New Orleans to New York by a direct line. The next runs directly west, also via San Antonio, Texas, and through the city and State of Chihuahua, Mexico, to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, a distance, direct, of 1200 to 1400 miles; and the third, called the Texas Pacific, via Shreveport, and thence directly west to San Diego, on the Pacific, 1600 to 1700 miles in a direct line. A bright future is now opening to New Orleans, to Texas and to the Mexican States and ports to be traversed and reached by these roads.

Without at present dilating on this bright future or writing of the cities, States and rich mining countries on these routes, let it suffice to describe somewhat the three western terminal ports above named. First, of

MAZATLAN.

This city of the State of Sinaloa, and the most considerable on the Mexican coast, which was captured last month by a revolting band of pronunciados, or revolutionary pronouncing gentlemen, was a port of 12,000 inhabitants ten or twelve years ago, and has, probably, grown considerably since. Writers do not fully agree as to the character of the place. Albert M. Gilliam, a Virginia gentleman, appointed consul at San Francisco by President Tyler in 1843, and who visited Mazatlan some thirty-one years ago, says of it:

It is entirely defenseless from the surges and winds of the ocean, not possessing any of the attributes of a good harbor, and is unsafe for shipping by its having a large rock immediately before the town, upon which vessels founder in time of storms. However, Mazatlan is the principal commercial port on the Mexican coast on the Pacific ocean. It contains about 5000 inhabitants (in 1843), and I imagine that the same number of people can hardly be found where there is such a farago of complexions and tongues. * * There are not less than 200 Americans at Mazatlan. * * The scale and shellfish of this coast are abundant and excellent. There is a blue-gilled oyster caught here equal to any of those in the Chesapeake bay.

Bayard Taylor visited it in July, 1849. He says:

Few ports present a more picturesque appearance from the sea than Mazatlan. The harbor or roadstead, open on the west to the unbroken swells of the Pacific, is protected on the north and south by what were once mountain promontories, now split into parallel chains of islands, separated by narrow channels of sea. * * * The sky was of a dazzling purity, and the whole scene had that same clearness of outline and enchanting harmony of color which give the landscapes of Italy their greatest charm.

It is a sufficiently warm climate, even for an Orleanian. In Taylor's visit to Mazatlan in January, 1850, he says

The sun was intensely hot until neat evening. The situation of the place is very peculiar and beautiful. The houses are stone, of a white, pink or cream color, with heavy arched entrances and cool courtyards within. The contrast of their clear, bright fronts, with the feathery tops of the cacoa palm, seen under a dazzling sky, gives the city a rich, oriental character, reminding me of descriptions of Smyrna. * * * Mazatlan is decidedly the gayest and liveliest little city on the continent. * * * The air was as transparent as crystal, and the breakers rolled in with foam and delightful freshness to bathe the shelly sand at my feet. * * * Bundles of sugarcane were heaped upon the ground, and oranges, bananas and other fruits spread upon mats, beside which their owners sat. * * * The region about the mouth of the Gulf of California enjoys an unvarying clearness of climate, to which there is probably no parallel on the earth. At Cape San Lucas, the rising and setting of a star is manifest to the naked eye.

The style of the buildings is that of the old Castilian, with short columns, Moorish capitals and ornaments. Some of them present long lines of colonnades. The shops are numerous and well filled. It is in latitude 23° 40'. Culiacan, the capital of the State of Sinaloa is some three days travel inland by mule from Mazatlan. It is near the junction of the Tamazula and Umaza rivers.

GUAYMAS.

This Mexican port is but about two degrees south of New Orleans, or in latitude 27° 40'. It is in the State of Sonora. Balbi, in his Geography of 1839, says:

Guaymas is important for its commerce and for its port that Messrs. Hardy and Ward regard as the best in Mexico; it is so well situated, in a military point of view, that, with with a light expense, it could be rendered impregnable.

Gilliam, already quoted, says it is a better harbor and safer anchorage than at Mazatlan, yet has not so great a commerce as the latter. The mineral wealth of Sonora is very considerable, but the mines have always been worked in an indifferent manner. The State possesses every variety of climate. All kinds of grain are raised, and sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, and different kinds of fruits and vegetables succeed well. Ures is the State capital.

SAN DIEGO.

It has been about a century since a Spanish mission was founded at this point, and some eighteen others in California, as well as a *presidio*, or military fortress, from whence troops could be marched to protect the colonists But so late as forty-three years ago (1829) an American writer who visited it—Monterey and San Diego being then the only ports at which foreign vessels were allowed to enter and discharge their cargoes—says it was a dull little village, under the miserable Mexican government, life utterly monotonous, the only business being hide curing, at a point called "Hide Park." Indian thieves and Mexican insurgents were as common there at that time as they are still at Mazatlan and other Mexican cities. In 1849—twenty-three years ago—after the discovery of gold in California—Bayard Taylor visited San Diego, and found it but little changed in these twenty years, though it was full of overland emigrants by the Gila route, bound for San Francisco and the mines. Taylor says:

The harbor is the finest on the Pacific, with the exception of Acapulco, and capable of easy and complete defense. The old hide houses are built at the foot of the hills, just inside the bay, and a fine road along the shore leads to the town of San Diego, which is situated on a plain, three miles distant, and barely visible from the anchorage. Above the houses, on a little eminence, several tents were planted. A number of people were clustered on the beach, and boats laden with passengers and freight instantly put off to us. In a few minutes after our gun was fired we could see horsemen coming down from San Diego at full gallop, one of whom carried behind him a lady in graceful riding costume. In the first boat were Colonel Weller, United States boundary commissioner, and Major Hill, of the army.

This Colonel Weller afterward became Governor and United States Senator for California, and he is now a United States commissioner in New Orleans.

Ten or dozen years ago San Diego (which is the capital of the county of the same name in our State of California) had grown to 2000 of population; and it is to-day possessed of some of the best and most enterprising citizens of our Union, who are so well off as to subscribe $250,000 in behalf of the Texas Pacific railroad, a corps of whose engineers are now surveying through the Bear and other canons eastward from San Diego to New Orleans. As San Diego was the first civilized settlement in California, it is hoped the Texas or Southern Pacific railroad, with its branches centering there, may soon make it, with its excellent shipping port, as great and strong as its prosperous northern neighbor, San Francisco.

GRAND REOPENING AT MILLER'S BILLIARD SALOON.—Last night the elegant billiard saloon of Messrs. J. & H. Miller, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, over the Orleans House, was opened for the season with grand eclat. The proprietors of this popular establishment had thoroughly renovated it from one end to the other, and with tables refitted with new cloths and all other appliances. Those present were justified in giving voice, as they did to their unbounded satisfaction. To our mind there is no better place in the city to enjoy an agreeable as well as quiet game of billiards than this, especially if the players should be especially fond of the game, for the tables used are those of the manufacturing of J. M. Brunswick & Co., of St. Louis, of which our friend, Mr. W. J. A. Hughes is the popular and efficient agent for this city. These billiard tables have long enjoyed great popularity all over the South, and deservedly too. Orders left at Miller's billiard saloon for these tables or appliances will meet with prompt attention from Mr. Hughes.

ASSESSMENT NOS. 110, 111 AND 112.—See special notice column. Death of J. P. Clerc, A. H. De Meza and Jemima Prebble; payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street. Amount paid since organization, $272,250.

A Reporter's Credentials.

The St Louis reporters have queer credentials to public entertainments. A few days since one made application for entrance into the Fair Grounds. The following conversation thereupon ensued between him and the guardian of the gate:

"Got a ticket, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Well you can't go in then—stand aside."

"But I'm a reporter for the *Globe*."

"Show me your credentials!"

"Well, here are three passes on the Iron Mountain railroad, one on the Belleville branch of the Cairo Short line, one on the St. Louis and Southeastern, one on the Fifth street road. Here's a copy of the *Globe*, a ticket on a Chinese laundry, a restaurant bill of fare, two toothpicks, a clean handkerchief, a bunch of keys and a pipe."

"Pass in, sir."

Delegates to the Liberal Convention.

The following is a list of delegates elected to the Parish Liberal Convention:

First ward—G. Murphy, James Waldron, C. T. Howard, W. J. O'Connor, E. P. Karweshide, T. Murphy, V. J. Lambert.

Second ward—C. L. Van Houten, W. W. Hyde, L. Whittaker, T. B. O'Brien, J. M. Murch, Manuel C. Royes, H. A. Buchanan, Thomas Deveroux.

Third ward—W. L. Stanford, S. Droste, T. Hacket, J. P. Champagne, J. Vigo, J. L. Hamlin, J. McMullin, Charles Randell, J. E. Flynn, E. Hilborn, Robert Strong, William Bulger, J. Malley.

Fourth ward—Joseph Donnelly, John Wolf, William Borges, John King, John Doosey.

Fifth ward—Patrick Gannon, E. J. Duprat, J. P. Macheca, Frank Lareschi, G. W. Conwell, Paul Page, P. Torre.

Sixth ward—Emile Lemaire, Gus Baumer, A. V. Flotte, Michael Earley, C. C. Cain.

Seventh ward—F. Schreibert, B. F. Leggett, Joseph Asher, G. W. Rockwell, James Dunn, William King, J. Volirath, J. H. Manuel, J. Rodgers.

Eighth ward—Thomas O'Neil, James O. Riordan, J. B. Auger, James Parker, Barney McKernan, George Delamore.

Ninth ward—F. Roig, C. H. Eagers, A. Wallace, P. Ruitz, P. Cary, J. Meyer.

Tenth ward—Charles H. Chase, Samuel W. Cotton, Thomas Gormon, Joseph Gros, Fred Schneider, John V. Hausner.

Eleventh ward—A. M. C. Hearsey, W. F. Hodgkins, H. M. Crumhorn, J. C. Golding, John B. Fitch, L. Sweeney.

Twelith ward—Thomas Janney, D. Wicker, J. Bendernagel.

Thirteenth ward—Charles Piper, James Bruce.

Fourteenth ward—J. Weenen.

Fifteenth ward (Algiers)—C. L. Sweef.

The Place to Buy.

The place to buy furniture is at the extensive warerooms of Mr. J. B. Hubbard, corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, who has the largest stock in the city, and sells at the lowest prices. A visit to his establishment, where the richest furniture makes an elegant display, affords as much pleasure as to go to a museum. Mr. Hubbard has one price only.

Go to C. C. Haley, Commercial place or Poydras street, for Sunday reading. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN always on his counter.

Another ship with ice has arrived, the James A. Wright, only seventeen days from Boston.

A Londoner, detained in the city during the summer, was amazed to see, in his neighbor's garden, a gathering of resplendently clothed women. He knew the household was out of town. Who could these be? The amazement was not lessened when three corduroy-clad men, smoking long clay pipes, and bearing pewter pots of foaming beer, joined the party. Satin and corduroys, and silk and beer, and velvet and clay pipes, and lace and pewter pots, were certainly very incongruous. Still he gazed, and still the wonder grew. The majestic dames took long draughts from the plebian pewter, and occasionally laughingly puffed smoke from the common clay. The deepening darkness finally shut off the view of the looker-on in London. A few days afterward he learned that his neighbor's servants had invited some of their friends to spend the evening with them, and had provided for their comfort not only room, drink and food, but also dresses from the mistress' unlocked wardrobe. American summer absentees will do well to be warned in time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR FRANKLIN DISPATCHES

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGNERS

MASS MEETING ON THE TECHE

GREAT SPEECHES OF SENATOR KELLOGG

SPEECHES OF OTHER ORATORS

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

FRANKLIN, La., October 5, 1872.

Senator Kellogg and party came down from New Iberia last night by boat. While there Mr. Kellogg was the guest of Dr. Dupeniere, who presided at the meeting. One of the features of the New Iberia meeting was the presence of over 200 people who came from a distance of from thirty to forty miles. It should be stated that the New Iberia band has accompanied Senator Kellogg's party since leaving Vermilionville up to last night. Before sunrise this morning the people came flocking in from all parts of the country, and before twelve o'clock the streets were crowded in the vicinity of the courthouse, where a handsomely decorated stand had been erected. The scene was enlivened by a band from New Orleans, which arrived last night.

Several gentlemen, who came up from New Orleans, said they had not before appreciated the magnitude of the meetings Senator Kellogg had been addressing during the past thirty days. They had heard that the meetings were large, but seeing was believing. It is needless to say that the attendance to-day was very large, composed to a great extent of white citizens. No one will deny that it was at least six times larger than the meeting McEnery & Co. had when here. Hon. C. B. Darrall presided and, in introducing Mr. Kellogg, made a few appropriate and well-timed remarks. Mr. Kellogg's speech to-day, as usual, had a most happy effect; in fact, many think it was one of his best.

He discussed briefly the national issues, showing the origin of the Ku-Klux and enforcement bills; that he and other Republicans in Congress did not support some of the features of the Ku-Klux bill, but that those who did not were condemned by Horace Greeley, who urged upon Congress to pass both of these bills, and insisted that Congress should make them even more rigid than they were.

He showed the relation and effect of the policy of the Democratic party upon the question of a protective tariff on agricultural interests against the interest of the people of this State; how the policy of that party and their present platform militates directly against the sugar interest; how it puts the planter and those he employs and the whole business community interested in sugar growing, directly in competition with cheap West India slave labor. He showed the record of the Democratic party in Congress upon the sugar and rice interests, and how a President and Congress, elected pledged to the policy, would militate against these great interests.

Mr. Kellogg then showed that the general complaint of high taxes was not attributable to the federal government, but to the State government. He then impressed upon his audience the importance of electing good and capable men to office in order to secure good, just and wholesome laws. To attain this end the white people are interested in encouraging the colored people to habits of industry; to husband their resources; to accumulate property, and thus become taxpayers, and equally interested with them in securing good officers and good laws.

To encourage the colored people to be quiet, industrious and contented, they should be allowed to enjoy all their rights, and be protected and encouraged in the enjoyment of those rights; among them the right to register and to vote for the candidates of their choice. He then advised the colored people to co-operate with the white people at all times, to secure good officers and good laws, to the end that all may prosper. His advice to them regarding local offices was received with universal approbation from all sides.

It is impossible to give even an approximate idea of this portion of Mr. Kellogg's speech without reporting it in full. His manner of treating the question of the relations of the white and colored people, before, during and since the war, and what it should be in the future, met, as it has everywhere, with especial and universal commendation. The ground he takes upon this question alone makes Mr. Kellogg hosts of friends wherever he goes, and the colored people, as well as the white, everywhere show how they approve and appreciate it. Mr. Kellogg then went on to dissect, in his peculiar way, the fusion ticket and combination.

The manner in which he handles this subject never fails to make a profound impression upon the white people, and as he goes on to show the origin, personnel, evident intent and object of this combination, his auditers often look absolutely astounded. Mr. Kellogg showed that the ticket, though admitting that there are doubtless some good men on it, on the whole is a Trojan horse, under cover of which the wire workers and schemers of the old Slidell regime hope again to impose upon the public confidence and get into power, inaugurating the same old proscriptive policy, the policy adopted by the Legislature of 1863—a policy which was in many respects worse than what they say is the present State administration, and calculated to keep capital and emigration from coming to the State, and drive out much of what is now here; to array the white man against the colored man, and inevitably retard the future prosperity of the State.

Mr. Kellogg's manner of dealing with the finances of the State, and the way to enhance our credit, and inaugurate good government, and secure prosperity, meets with hearty approval on all sides.

In answer to the question, often asked him, why he does not condemn the Liberal movement more, Mr. Kellogg says he regards the movement as having done much good in this State, and afforded a sufficient pretext for many good men to come out of the old Democratic party organization and identify themselves with a party which now more nearly represents their views than does the old Bourbon proscription policy.

During his speech Mr. Kellogg was several times interrupted with questions in regard to important points, which he most effectually disposed of by making his points even stronger and more satisfactory to his audience. In conversation with several business men of the place who were present, your correspondent learned that in his replies to the questions made his hits were especially telling. The speech of Mr. Kellogg to-day was one of his best and most effective, all admit.

Mr. Kellogg was followed by Colonel Field, who made a most effective and common sense speech. His treatment of national questions was especially able and convincing.

Colonel Lewis closed the meeting with a characteristic speech of nearly one hour, his well directed hits drawing forth loud and continued applause.

Resolutions were passed as at all other meetings held in this district, indorsing the national and State ticket and Hon. C. B. Darrall for Congress.

The day and occasion has been auspicious, the audience attentive, and the meeting, as a whole, a perfect success, and will do our cause a vast amount of good in the parish of St. Mary and the surrounding country. We leave this evening for Brashear City, where arrangements have been made for a rousing meeting to-morrow evening.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE BRITISH COMMISSION

Long Session Yesterday

THE JEROME PARK RACES

NITRO GLYCERINE EXPLOSION

RUSSIAN EMPEROR AND THIERS

FUSION CAMPAIGN AT SHREVEPORT

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION CLOSED

A HEAVY FAILURE IN BOSTON

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT FRANKLIN

MORE GEORGIA ELECTION RETURNS

SMITH'S MAJORITY 50,000

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

United States and British Commission—Long Session Yesterday—Return of Cabinet Officers—Tennessee River and Atlantic Ocean Canal.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The United States and British commission had a long session to-day, and closed the proofs in a large number of claims, and extended the time for taking testimony in others.

The following cases were disallowed:

Laurie, Son & Co. vs. United States, No. 321, for personal property destroyed by the United States army.

Samuel Irvine & Co. vs. United States, No. 322, for personal property destroyed by the United States army.

Edward McHugh vs. United States, No. 357, for illegal imprisonment by the United States.

Elizabeth Sherm, administratrix, vs. United States, No. 359, for alleged imprisonment of her husband by the United States.

The commission has adjourned until October 28.

Secretary Robeson and Postmaster General Creswell have returned.

The *Star* says: The engineer in charge of the survey of the proposed canal connecting the Tennessee river with the Atlantic ocean at Savannah, Georgia, which reached the War Department too late to be prepared and presented to Congress at its last session, has been put in proper order, and will be sent to Congress early in December next. It is very probable that the President, in a special message on the subject, will recommend favorable action on the matter. The projectors of this canal desire government aid to the extent of $17,000,000.

GEORGIA.

Partial Official Reports—Majority for Smith Fifty Thousand.

ATLANTA, October 5.—The official reports of ninety-nine counties show a majority for Smith (Democrat) of 46,013; 129 Democrats and six Radicals are so far reported elected as representatives.

The Democratic majority has been increased by two things: Many negroes were tax defaulters, and their leaders took the money sent to pay their taxes. The negroes in many places sought to seize the polls, and get up trouble, and failing, refused en masse to vote, though invited, in order to make a point on the Democrats.

AUGUSTA, October 5.—It is believed that the Democratic majority will reach, if not exceed, 50,000.

NEW YORK.

Bank Statement—Vienna Exposition—Our Products to be Represented—Jerome Park Races—Police Justice Indicted—Base Ball Tournament—Baptist Association Meeting—Ministers on Trial for Radicalism—Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—Fire at Patterson—Foster Blodgett Arrested for Forgery.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The bank statement shows a loss of over $2,500,000 reserve; decrease in loans $2,500,000; specie $2,000,000; legal tenders $3,000,000; deposits $9,250,000.

At a meeting held last night at the Union League Club rooms a committee of twenty-nine was appointed to take measures to have the products of this country suitably represented at the Vienna exposition.

Belmont's Woodbine won the first race; time—3:16¼. Tubman won the second race; time—1:15¼, 1:47.

Dash of three miles: Sandford's Monarchist 1, McDaniel's Harry Bassett 2. Time—5:34½. The odds against the winner was three to one.

Minnie won the fourth race. Time—1:19½.

The fifth race was won by Lochiel; Blind Tom second and Astronomer third. Time—3:26.

Arrived—Donau, Iowa and Virgo.

Police Justice Buckley, of Brooklyn, was to day indicted for intoxication while on the bench and dereliction of duty.

The base ball tournament to be played at the Union grounds, Williamsburg, for a prize of $1000, best two games out of three: $1800 to the first, $1200 to the second, and $1000 to the third, as follows: October 8, Mutuals and Bostons; October 9, Mutuals and Athletics; October 10, Athletics and Bostons; October 11, Bostons and Mutuals; October 12, Atlletics and Mutua's; October 13, Bostons and Athletics.

In the base ball match to-day between the Baltimores and Atlantics, the former were 39 to 14. The Mutuals defeated the Eckfords to-day by a score of 7 to 3.

It is rumored that at a meeting of the Baptist Association, which is to take place in a few days, on Long Island, the Rev. S. K. Hyatt Smith and George F. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, will be put on trial for radicalism on the subject of open communion. Smith's views have caused a great deal of interest among the Baptists.

At Bayonne, New Jersey, this morning, an explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on the Central railroad, where some caboose laborers had been at work track-building. Glycerine was applied for an experimental blast. The quarrymen were ensconced behind boulders. After the blast Patrick McGlynn, who was not more than forty feet distant, was found horribly mangled, with his right arm torn off by pieces of rock. Another laborer was struck in the bowels, and is in a dying condition. Another was lifted into the air, and is dangerously hurt. A residence 200 feet distant had its roof crushed through, by a boulder weighing 1000 pounds.

The excise board to-day refused license to Paul Falk, against whom the Seventh Methodist Church made a complaint for selling beer.

The money market was active and stringent to-day, ranging from 7, gold, to 7¼, closing at 7⅛. The exchange market was weak in the morning, when sales were made at 106¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 108 for sight, but in the afternoon there was a decreased demand for bills and an advance in rates, closing at 107@107¼ for sixty days.

The gold market was active and excited; price declined sharply under the pressure of sales; from 114¾ to 113¾, and afterward rallied to 114¼, closing at 114⅛@114¼.

The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank about $90,886,000.

Governments opened steady at ⅛@¼c lower than at the close last night, and declined ⅛@¼c during the day.

Cotton was dull early in the week, but afterward became more active and advanced. The sales for the week reached 116,268 bales, of which 102,100 bales were for future delivery and 14,168 on the spot and to arrive. Exporters took 8009 bales, spinners 5889, speculators 61, and 299 were in transit.

Money stringent at 7 gold to ¼ commission. Sterling light, 8⅝@8½. Gold 114⅛@114¼. Bonds declined ¼ to ½, closing steady. Sixes of 1881, 115⅝; five-twenties of 1862, 114¾; 1864, 114¾; 1865, 115, new, 113⅜; 1867, 113⅜; 1868, 113¾, new 110¼; ten-forties 107¾. State bonds quiet; Tennessee sixes, old 72½, new 72¼; Virginia sixes 44, new 47, consols 50⅛, deferred 15; Missouri sixes 92, St. Joseph 89⅜; Louisiana sixes 50, new 48, levee sixes 55, eights 60; Alabama eights 80, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 85; North Carolina old 30, new 18, special tax 12; South Carolinas 40, new 23⅛, April and October 23⅛.

The coach drivers' strike for two dollars per week advance has been successful.

Loss by Patterson