NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 168. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1698.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL.....Manager and Proprietor.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

For One Week only and Saturday Matinee, commencing

Monday, October 21, 1872,

Engagement of the colloquial actor and popular author,

ALBERT W. AIKEN,

AND HIS GREAT NEW YORK COMBINATION,

In his famous realistic play, in five acts, of New York city life, as played by him over five hundred nights to crowded houses, in all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas, entitled the WITCHES OF NEW YORK. oc20

VARIETIES THEATRE.

THE FAMED ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS IN YE MERRIE MEN; OR, Ye Glorious Days of Robin Hood.

Danza Cubana: "LA PALORNA."

EVERY NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY Matinees.

Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, until further notice, the famous

ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,

CHRISTINE, EMMELINE AND ALICE, supported by Miss HENRIETTA GRAINGER and an excellent comedy comedy, in the Davis owski Sisters' great success, entitled YE MERRIE MEN; or, YE GLORIOUS DAYS OF ROBIN HOOD, in which they will introduce the celebrated Danza Cubana, "La Palorna." Full of new and sparkling music, new dances, new costumes, new scenery, and splendid appointments.

The performance will begin with a favorite farce.

In active preparation the popular burlesque of IXION, OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL; also, PARIS, OR THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

Box office for securing seats open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Prices as heretofore.

Doors open at quarter past seven; performance begins at eight o'clock.

Doors open for Matinee at 11:15 A. M.; begins at 12 M. oc23

CONGO SQUARE,

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 25, 26 and 27.

TIVOLI CIRCLE,

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 28, 29 and 30.

GREAT SIX TENT SHOW,

The largest amount of pavilions ever erected, and aggregating almost 50,000 yards of canvas, twenty-six dens of WILD ANIMALS (count the cages in procession), with Elephants, Camels, team of Horned Mooses, herd of Buffaloes and a gorgeous street procession,

A GLITTER OF GOLD AND CRIMSON ONE MILE LONG.

THE GREAT EASTERN

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AVIARY, ROMAN HIPPODROME, EGYPTIAN CARAVAN; CIRCUS AND BALLOON SHOW

A STUPENDOUS WORLD EXPOSITION, Requiring seventy-six cars to transport it.

GREATEST MENAGERIE ON EARTH, MUSEUM OF STARTLING WONDERS AND A DOUBLE CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission to the Monster Six Tents, to which there are three separate entrances, is the usual price charged to shows of one-sixth the Great Eastern's capacity and attractions; Adults, ¢1; Children Fifty Cents. Three Ticket Wagons are used, to avoid all crush and jam.

$100 000 that the GREAT EASTERN is the BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH, the public to be judge. Look out for the brilliant procession, with the

LIONS, TIGERS AND PANTHERS LOOSE IN THE STREETS.

MATINEE EVERY DAY, at twelve o'clock, and night performances at 7:30. Doors open an hour previous.

Gratuitous Balloon Ascensions at the Circus ground.

W. W. DURAND, General Agent.

Gaskin, Mississippi, Thursday, October 31; Summit, Friday, November 1; Brookhaven, Saturday, November 2; Hazelhurst, Monday, November 4; Jackson, Tuesday, November 5; Vicksburg, Wednesday, November 6; Canton, Thursday, November 7; Durant, Friday, November 8; Winona, Saturday, November 9. oc23

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. E. 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

FOR RENT.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICE CORNER OF Camp and Common streets.—The store and office adjoining, situated corner Camp and Common streets, now occupied by Gonzales Brothers as a cigar store. Possession given November 1, next. Apply to R. ROGER & CO., No. 45 Decatur (formerly Old Levee) street. oc23

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. 159 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. 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

GROCERIES.

FRESH GROCERIES.

New New York BREAKFAST BACON.
New New York BEEF TONGUES.
New extra mess MACKEREL.
New Potomac ROE HERRING.
New Young America CHEESE.
New New York cream CHEESE.
New Gruyere CHEESE.
New Holland CHEESE.
New Sap Sago CHEESE.
New Guava JELLY AND PASTE.
New CRANBERRIES.
New BUCKWHEAT.

Just arrived, and for sale by C. HUCHRZ, Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street. oc22 3t

FEDERAL PROTECTION TO VOTERS.

Provisions for those who have been Refused Registration.

The officers of the Republican clubs and the executive committees throughout the State should at once prepare blanks in accordance with the following forms, to be used in all cases where necessary.

We have reports from several of the country parishes to the effect that the colored people encounter obstacles in getting their registration papers. One day, the registrar is absent and the office closed. Another, and he is out of blanks. Again, there is a rush of applicants, and the business of registration conducted so slowly that many have to go away. As a rule, those thus sent away are not white men. Under our State laws, registration is absolutely necessary as a prerequisite to voting; but, fortunately, ample provision has been made in the laws of Congress to protect the rights of all victims of any system of favoritism that may be introduced into any State.

It is to be regretted that any necessity for an appeal from our own laws should be even deemed possible. A fair and impartial administration of our registration and election statutes will secure the rights of every voter; but in the hands of men who permit their partisan zeal to outweigh their sworn obligations, these laws may be made an engine of wrong and oppression. We simply desire that every voter shall have a fair chance, without restriction, hindrance, or annoyance of any sort, to vote for the candidates of his choice. To that end we give the federal law bearing on the subject, that our clubs may be ready, in case of need, to protect their interests:

An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to (be) done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid or of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or action thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just; and shall also for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or in cases of crimes and offenses not infamous the prosecution may, either by indictment or information filed by the district attorney, in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice President, Representative or Delegate in Congress, or member of a State Legislature, by reason of the denial to any citizen or citizens who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof shall not be impaired by any such denial; and such person may bring an appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said circuit or district court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and secured by this act.

Approved May 31, 1870.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

PARISH OF ——, October —, 1872.

Mr. ——, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of ——:

SIR—Whereas, a general election is to be held on the fourth day of November next for presidential electors, members of Congress, State and other officers, I, ——, a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, and for the past ten days and more a resident of the parish of ——, which parish by law is made a separate precinct for election purposes, do hereby offer to take and subscribe any and all oaths and perform any and all acts required by law to have my name inscribed upon the registration and polling books of said parish; and in the presence of —— and ——, who have hereunto subscribed their names as witnesses, do hereby, in my own proper person, and in writing, offer to do any and all acts made by the law of the State of Louisiana, and the rules framed thereunder, prerequisite to qualify or entitle me to vote at said election.

This offer is made in order to secure to myself the right to vote without registration in the event of impediment at your hands, as secured to the citizen by the third section of an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes," passed by Congress and approved May 31, 1872, by which section, if the offer above made is by any wrongful act or omission on your part not carried out, it is declared to be a performance of the act, and confers a title to vote as though the officer had been permitted to perform such act, and subjects you not only to an action of damages, but also to fine or imprisonment for a misdemeanor. Your attention is respectfully called to the law above cited, and you are hereby informed that I shall claim the benefit of said act to its fullest extent.

Signed and delivered in presence of ——.

FORM OF FIRST AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of ——.

On the —— day of October, 1872, I, ——, presented myself at the office of the supervisor of registration for the parish of ——, located at ——, in said parish, and during the legally established office hours, and offered in writing to perform all acts by laws made prerequisite to qualify myself for a voter, and was unable to obtain registration from said supervisor of registration, and therefrom left with him, the said supervisor, the original offer in writing, of which the foregoing is a true and correct copy.

I further state that I am a citizen of the State, and for more than ten days a resident of the said parish of ——.

Signed and sworn to in presence of ——.

Subscribed and sworn to this —— day of ——, 1872, before me.

PARISH OF ——, October —, 1872.

I hereby certify that ——, who has executed the foregoing affidavit, offered himself, in my presence, to the supervisor of registration for the said parish of ——, and claimed, in writing, the right to register, copy of such claim above transcribed, and was unable to obtain registration from said supervisor. And I further certify, that under the laws of this State and the United States, he was and is entitled to registration.

United States Supervisor of Election for said Parish.

FORM OF SECOND AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of ——.

On the fourth day of November, 1872, I, ——, presented myself at the polling place located at —— in said parish, which had been designated by the supervisor of registration as a poll, and claimed the right to vote upon the foregoing evidence of having offered to do all acts prerequisite to qualify me as a voter, and of failure on the part of the supervisor of registration to carry out the same and register me, in accordance with the provisions of section three of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870, and offered to the commissioner of election, at said poll, for deposit in the ballot box, the ballot hereunto attached, which was offered, to the denial of my rights as a citizen and loyal voter.

Signed in the presence of

(Here attach ballot.)

Subscribed and sworn to this —— day of November, 1872, before me,

PARISH OF ——, November —, 1872.

I certify that I was at the polling place above mentioned on the day of election, November 4, 1872, and that the statement of ——, above subscribed to, is true in every particular.

United States Supervisor of Election at said poll.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Eighth Day.

President Dupart called the convention to order.

The minutes were read and adopted as read.

A report from a conference committee, making statements concerning Mr. Frank Pace, Jr., about his nomination for a clerkship of one of the district courts, was read and referred to the proper committee.

A communication from the Fourth Ward Republican Club announced that that body heartily indorsed the nominations of this convention. Received and filed.

A communication from Mr. E. Staes, announcing himself as a candidate for the clerkship of the Fifth District Court, was read and received.

The committee on platform recommended the adoption of a resolution by Mr. Johnson, recommending the paving of police and city officials in United States currency, was read and adopted, and the new resolution now stands as No. 9 of the platform.

The committees report that Messrs. S. D. Moody, P. Coyle and Theodore Lilienthal accepted their nominations as city Administrators. The gentlemen returned their thanks for the favor.

The committee who waited on Mr. Sauvinet, nominee for civil sheriff, reported that he indicated his willingness to accept and assist the party.

The same for Mr. J. L. Herwig, nominee for criminal sheriff. This gentleman wrote a pleasant letter of acceptance.

Resolution by Mr. W. W. Johnson, indorsing Mr. W. G. Brown as the State Superintendent of Education, was adopted, under suspension of the rules, without opposition.

Nominations for district attorney were announced as in order.

Messrs. F. G. Chamberlain, H. M. Dibble, Alexander Dalsheimer and Charles Luzenberg were named.

Chamberlain	37
Dalsheimer	7
Luzenberg	9
Dibble	4
Black	5

And Mr. Chamberlain was declared the nominee.

NOMINATIONS FOR DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.

The nominees for judge of the First District Court were Messrs. T. G. Hunt, R. King Cutler, E. Abell.

T. G. Hunt	100
King Cutler	10
Abel	5

And Judge Hunt was declared the nominee. A committee was appointed to inform Judge Hunt.

For judge of the Second District Court.

Guy Duplantier	40
Simeon Belden	67
A. Brieugne	13

And Mr. Belden was declared the nominee.

Nominations for judge of the Third District Court:

J. P. Montamat	10
S. G. Harris	5
G. Driet	2
G. W. Kendall	15
G. Blanchard	1
J. C. Coleman	1
W. L. Thompson	11
E. Meunier	38

Mr. Meunier was nominated.

For judge of the Fourth District Court Mr. B. L. Lynch was nominated by acclamation, and a committee was appointed to inform that gentleman of the fact. Mr. Lynch was present and loudly cheered.

Mr. DeKlyne nominated Mr. J. W. Gurley for judge of the Fifth District Court, and asked that the rules be suspended to declare that gentleman the nominee by acclamation. The rules were not suspended.

The nominations were as follows:

J. W. Gurley	70
A. Brieugner	7
D. M. C. Hughes	7
R. King Cutler	9

Mr. Gurley was declared the nominee.

Nominations for judge of the Sixth District Court were in order.

Alfred Shaw's name was called by Mr. J. C. Miller, and a motion made to suspend the rules in order to nominate that gentleman by acclamation. This met with some opposition, and motions to adjourn were made from every side.

Mr. D. M. C. Hughes was nominated by Mr. Mathieu.

The vote was as follows:

Alfred Shaw	33
D. M. C. Hughes	19

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Shaw of his nomination.

The rules were suspended on nominating a judge for the Seventh District Court by acclamation, and Mr. S. R. Walker was nominated and is to be informed of that fact.

For judge of the Eighth District Court, Judge H. C. Dibble was chosen by acclamation.

In every case of election a committee of five was appointed to inform the fortunate gentleman of the fact.

The convention then adjourned until noon to-day.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PARISH CONVENTION.

Eleventh Day.

The convention was called to order shortly after twelve o'clock by the president, General Campbell.

The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

On invitation of the president, General Randall L. Gibson, Democratic candidate for Congress from the second congressional district, addressed the convention for about an hour.

The convention then went into secret session. After the lobbies were cleared and all outsiders banished, the committee on business laid down their programme, indicating the course the convention was required to follow in regard to municipal and parochial nominations.

The doors were again opened, and the convention proceeded to indorse a majority of the nominations on the Democratic city ticket. The convention made some exceptions, however, nominating Felix Labatut for Administrator of Finances, H. Bonzano for Administrator of Assessments, and Thomas Isabelle for Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

For district judges the "programme" was, for the First District Court, E. Abell; Second, A. J. Villere; Third, H. H. Walsh; Fourth, Walter Rogers; Fifth, E. N. Cullom; Seventh, T. W. Collens; Eighth, H. C. Dibble.

They were all nominated at once, and by acclamation.

For clerks of district courts—First, John Fitzpatrick; Second, W. G. McConnell; Third, C. Cavanac; Fourth, George P. Fernald; Fifth, Thomas Duffy; Sixth, R. C. Bond; Seventh, J. A. Raynal; Eighth, Thomas Lynne.

This accomplished, the convention took a recess for half an hour, to allow the committee on business to arrange another "programme."

When business was resumed, Francis E. Dumas was nominated for civil sheriff, receiving 31 votes, against 12 for W. P. Harper.

Colonel I. W. Patton was nominated for criminal sheriff by acclamation.

John McPhelin was nominated for district attorney, receiving 25 votes, against 22 for C. H. Luzenberg.

Dr. W. H. Riley, of Algiers, was nominated for up town coroner, receiving 18 votes, four more than were cast for Dr. J. N. Folwell, his contestant.

W. C. Wilson was nominted for down town coroner.

Further nominations were postponed until twelve o'clock to-day.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be and are hereby tendered to the business committee of the convention and they be discharged.

Resolved, That an executive committee of six be appointed, one from each district, the president to be chairman of said committee, and one at large, who shall have power to confer with similar committees of the other organizations of the city and parish of Orleans, and to make such compromises, and withdraw and select such candidates as may be necessary to make a complete ticket to insure success.

Resolved, That before final action is had upon any compromise or withdrawal, that the delegations from the various wards of the city and parish shall be consulted.

The chair announced the committee as follows: H. J. Campbell, chairman; C. A. Labuzan, First District; A. Perpere, Second District; W. J. Moore, Third District; E. C. Vankirk, Fourth District; J. H. H. Camp, Fifth District; John F. Lowe, Sixth District; B. Buchanan, at large.

The convention then adjourned till twelve o'clock to-day.

CONVENTION OF INDEPENDENT CLUBS

Third Session.

Mr. Marr, the acting president, called the meeting to order shortly after half past seven o'clock, and called upon the committee on credentials to prepare their supplemental report.

Upon a call of the roll fifty-six clubs were found to be represented.

It was voted to proceed to the election of two vice presidents of the convention.

For first vice president Messrs. Thomas O'Connor, R. W. Gillespie and Thad. Waterman were placed in nomination. On a call of the roll, Mr. O'Connor was declared the choice, he receiving the vote of thirty-nine clubs, against six for Gillespie and six for Waterman.

For second vice president several nominations were made, but before taking the vote a delegation from the Reform parish committee was announced and invited to seats. Messrs. R. B. Forman and John Geddes were escorted to seats at the head of the hall.

Mr. Julien Michel moved to suspend business to receive the message borne by the committee in attendance. Carried.

A communication was then read from the Reform committee, ceding the ratification of the fusion ticket.

Following this was read a communication from the Liberal Parish Executive Committee, transmitting the ticket agreed upon by the joint conference committees of the Democratic and Liberal parties, and asking its ratification.

The ticket was read, many names being greeted with loud applause when called, especially the names of Burke for Administrator of Improvements, Patton for criminal sheriff, Judge Collens for the Seventh District Court, and Mr. Jonas for Senator for the fourth district.

A motion was made to ratify. Cries of "No! no!"

A motion to lay on the table was likewise greeted, indicating a sentiment far from harmonious.

Mr. Solomon objected to further proceedings until the committee on credentials had reported, and the large number of gentlemen in waiting on the landing could be seen classed delegates and allowed their right to a vote on the floor.

Mr. Michel moved that the communications read be received, and that the regular order of business be then proceeded with.

Amid much discussion and some little show of feeling, the resolution was carried.

The Reform delegates then withdrew.

The vote for second vice president was then proceeded with, and the following result reached: Thad. Waterman, 33; — Wasson, 40; R. W. Gillespie, 6.

Mr. Holyland, for the committee, reported favorably upon the delegates from the following named clubs:

Sections two to eight of the Orleans Club; Live Oak Independent Club, of Sixth District; Swan Cadets, Jonas Cadets; Waggaman Rangers; Waltz Guards; German Democratic Club, of tenth ward; Washington Avenue Guards, Third District; Brewster Guards; Fifth Ward Auxiliary Club; Minute Men of '68-'72, Sixth District; Rousseau Guards, Third District; German Auxiliary Club, tenth ward; Tenth Ward Workingmen's Club; Penn Rangers; Walker Guards; Jonas Legion; Forster Rangers.

After more discussion the report was adopted.

A communication was received from the Democratic parish committee, submitting the names agreed upon by the Democratic committee for a parish and municipal ticket.

The communication was received.

Mr. Lynch moved that the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal committees be indorsed by this convention.

[Cries of "no," "no," "never," and much disorder.]

The chair produced quiet by ruling the motion out of order.

The committee on credential submitted further reports, which were disposed of.

Mr. Lynch renewed his motion to ratify the ticket.

This led to a new tumult.

Several other propositions were made, all of which were received with strong manifestations of disapproval, and confusion became several degrees worse confounded.

At this point Mr. O'Connor, the vice president, took the floor and made an earnest appeal for decorum, and finally brought affairs to a condition of complete quiet.

The list of candidates agreed upon by the Liberals and Democrats was again read.

Mr. Halsey moved that the ticket be rejected.

A motion to lay this motion on the table was made, and on this a vote of clubs was ordered, which resulted as follows: Yeas 46, nays 23.

Mr. O'Conor in the chair, the motion to ratify was put, and there followed a loud and prolonged aye, which precluded the putting of the negative until another uproar arose rivaling any of its predecessors, pending which the following clubs withdrew: Minute Men of '72, Seymour Legion, Fossil Guards, Solid Men's Club, Fifth Ward German Club, Jonas Cadets, Constitution Club, Frank Blair Guards of '68 (mounted), Lewis Guards, Third Ward German Club, Gratz Brown Guards.

Mr. Lingan took the floor, asking if this convention had met here to play the last farce of the campaign. He appealed to the delegates on what they supposed to be the winning side to accord fair play and not endeavor to choke down expressions of opinion on the other side. Intimating that proceeding of this nature was not dignified, Mr. Lingan was promptly choked down and suppressed.

The president, Mr. Marr, attempted to explain, but was interrupted to such an extent that he resigned the chair and called upon the convention to name one of the vice presidents to act. He subsequently reconsidered his determination, and resumed the chair.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Walker, of the Crescent City Club, explained that while they had opposed rejecting the ticket as a whole, they were likewise opposed to accepting it as a whole.

A member of the Orleans club explained the feeling of his club, very much as expressed by the gentlemen who preceded him.

Mr. Sambola attempted to speak in behalf of the Spanish club, but was hooted and yelled down, and though he made vigorous attempts to be heard, was finally forced to yield to the mob prepose.

A motion to ratify the ticket was put to a vote by clubs, and carried by a vote of 44 yeas to 9 nays.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Constitution Club for the use of the hall and to the officers of the convention.

At 11:30 P. M. the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The St. James *Sentinel* reports the following:

Early Monday morning a fire was discovered, under such headway that it could not be checked, in the stable—a new building recently put up—in which the plantation mules were confined, and in which the stock feed for the winter was stored. Twenty-two of the mules were roasted to death, and twelve or fifteen others more or less injured. The building and winter feed were entirely consumed. Incendiarism is suspected.

Major Burke to Hugh McCloskey.

While the veteran refreshment dealer has obviously the advantage of Major Burke in this world's goods and garrulity, the accomplished freight agent evidently is more than a match for him in the niceties of debate. Here is the manner in which he pays his compliments to the old man, in the evening *Times*:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Escaping in a moment of recklessness from the watchful custody of his literary keeper, Mr. Hugh McCloskey, determined to make the most of this short-lived liberty, this morning bursts forth through the columns of the *Picayune* in a perfect frenzy of volubility. Scorning in these his first throes of original composition, the contemptible restraints of either unity or perspicuity; ignoring in fact every rule urged upon men of letters in the imbecile *dicta* of Blair and Addison, he assumes all of the qualities of a rhetorical garden engine and deluges a disgusted community with a weak solution of insufferable egotism, querulous protest and maudlin sentimentality. Including, perhaps, half a dozen petulant allusions to the *Times*, a floundering attempt at exculpation, and a touch of nauseating autobiography, his tirade urges me to take his friendly (!) advise and withdraw my name from the present canvass. To clinch the matter, the sentence is even rounded off with that oratorical dark lantern, stiletto and "buggaboo" combined—"A word to the wise."

In the language used by Pitt in the past, I might say to this less than Walpole of the present, "Sir, the atrocious crime of being a young man, I will neither attempt to palliate nor deny; but content myself with wishing to be one of those whose follies cease with their youth, and not of such number who are ignorant in spite of experience, and to whom age only adds obstinacy to stupidity."

You appear to forget, sir, that there is a limit to the insolent assumption of even patriarchal intolerance, a point wherein neither paucity of education nor dearth of gentility can be offered in extenuation.

Without presenting one iota of evidence in substantiation of your insinuations, you have presumed to assail my character as a man; without possessing the honesty or manliness to develope the gall which seems to consume you in a direct charge, you hope by appealing to the prejudices of this community to do me an injury.

A point can be reached at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and although your own mental and physical decrepitude must of course protect you from any act of retaliation, they will not shield the unauthorized effusions in which you may for the future indulge from my unmitigated contempt.

E. A. BURKE.

New Orleans, October 22, 1872.

Great Eastern Menagerie, Museum, Circus and Egyptian Caravan.

This grand amusement establishment will arrive in our city at an early hour on special trains on the Mobile railroad Friday morning, and will give two grand performances that day on Congo square, remaining there the two succeeding days. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday they perform on Tivoli circle. Everybody not entirely engrossed in politics is on the *qui vive* for this stupendous enterprise, and a tremendous business is anticipated for the Great Eastern. It performed in Mobile on Monday and Tuesday, and the *Register* says of it:

The Great Eastern Circus and Menagerie, so long heralded, arrived in this city Sunday evening, and had a grand procession through the principal streets of the city yesterday forenoon, which was certainly a stupendous affair, the long line of wagons, filled with trained animals, the camels and elephant turned loose in the street, the brass band and calliope, all proving that the Great Eastern Circus was certainly a big thing on wheels. The exhibition of yesterday noon was a financial and popular success, and an inside view of the performance and the menagerie proved that the herald of the Great Eastern had not exaggerated its proportions or the excellence of its exhibition. Touching performances, both equestrian and gymnastic, compare favorably with those of any now traveling; the command which Herr Lengel exercises over the ferocious animals which are his especial charge is exciting and wonderful, and, in short, the Great Eastern is a gigantic establishment. The balloon trapeze performance is certainly a huge advertising dodge, but it more than verges on the horrible.

MARKSVILLE, October 17, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I notice in the daily papers of last Tuesday that the Liberal and Democratic conventions have united in my nomination for the judgeship of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans. I adopt this method of returning my thanks for their distinguished consideration, and take the occasion to assure the good people of the parish that my best exertions shall be given (if elected) to an impartial and faithful discharge of all judicial duties. I have been residing, as a housekeeper, in New Orleans for nearly four years, engaged in the practice of law, and was registered as a voter in the parish of Orleans on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1872, by D. A. Ward, assistant supervisor of registration for the second ward of New Orleans, vide original No. 3919. I am passing the interim of the courts here, but have no other domicile than that of New Orleans. I will be in the city soon to renew my duties. Respectfully,

E. NORTH CULLOM.

Parade of the Louisiana Greys.

This newly organized company of the First Infantry, Louisiana State militia, Captain F. O. Minor commanding, will make their first parade on Friday next, the twenty-fifth instant, at 4 P. M. The First Regiment of Artillery, Colonel W. J. Behan, and first company City Guards, Captain Harry Street, will do escort duty on the occasion. The line will be formed on Carondelet, near Poydras street, and will move through Poydras to St. Charles, to Calliope, to Prytania, to First, to Magazine, thence down to Calliope, to Camp, to Canal.

The City Council.

The official report of the proceedings of the City Council is published this morning on the sixth page of the REPUBLICAN. Spicy correspondence between Mayor Flanders and Colonel McComb, president of the Jackson railroad, and an ordinance relating to the subject of a letter from Mr. W. Van Norden, president of the Louisiana Savings Bank, are embraced in the report. The Council adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

FURNITURE.—Elegant and rich furniture, being contents of the three-story brick residence No. 208 Camp street, consisting in elegant parlor, bedroom and diningroom suits, Brussels carpets, French plate mirrors, fine mantle ornaments, engravings, oil paintings, and also the kitchen furniture. The sale takes place at half-past ten o'clock this day, and is worthy the attention of the public. Messrs. Montgomery are the auctioneers. For further particulars refer to our advertising column.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

PLAIN TALK WITH INDIANS

REAL ESTATE TAX COLLECTIONS

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF ONE DAY

CHANGE IN MONETARY SITUATION

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH

LIVINGSTONE'S DAUGHTER AND STANLEY

CANADIAN HORSE DISEASE

ITS FEARFUL RAVAGES

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD

WORK COMMENCED ON ALL DIVISIONS

Railroad Accident in New Hampshire

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of an Old Official—The Attorney General—No Change in Indian Policy—Plain Talk with Indians—Lighthouse Changes.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Mr. Pratt, for twenty years employed in the State Department as chief of diplomatic bureau, has resigned.

The Attorney General has gone to Richmond electioneering.

Commissioner Walker denies that there is to be any change in the Indian policy of the administration.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Walker, had a talk with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache delegations of Indians to-day, at the Department of the Interior in the presence of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan and other gentlemen of official prominence, including Captain Alvord, special Indian commissioner. Some of the Indians were seated on chairs, while others occupied places on the floor, all of them in full savage costume, with faces heavily painted. General Walker indulged in very plain talk in accordance with the views of the administration as recently expressed by the President and members of the Cabinet. After the regular business of the session had been concluded, the ultimatum of the government was stated to these Indian representatives substantially, as follows: The government has ceased to accept mere professions of friendship and good faith, and requires evidence of their honesty of purpose.

The terms dictated were: First, the Kiowas and Comanches here represented, must before the fifteenth of December next camp every chief, headman, brave and family complete, within ten miles of Fort Sill and the agency. They must remain there until spring without giving any trouble, and shall not then leave unless with the consent of their agent. They shall before that date give up to their agent all animals they have stolen from the government or any person in their neighborhood, military authorities, agents and traders, and when they cannot return the same stolen animals, they must make restitution from their own stock. All these things the representatives of the Indians have promised to do.

General Walker informed them that the government does not propose to treat with those portions of the tribal bands who have declined to send representatives to Washington, and they would soon hear that the United States troops have been directed to operate against them.

Every man belonging to any tribal band, not at the place named by the fifteenth of December, is to be considered an enemy of the government, and as having chosen to remain hostile. Such persons are to receive no further benefit from the government. The troops would hit them wherever they were found. The commissioner assured those who complied with the requirements of the government that they should be provided for. The Great Father was as good to his red as to his white children. The agent at Fort Sill would send word to the Great Father if anything went wrong. The Indians remained silent. They were asked whether they had anything to say, when one of them, after a short conference with his fellow chiefs, said: "We came in to do what our Great Father wants us to do. We told you what our council did. If we did not intend to do well we would not have come here from the plains." Several Indians said they would do all in their power to induce the stragglers to come to the meeting place. But they did not express confidence in their success.

The Indians retired, cordially shaking hands with the commissioner and acting as if they were pleased with his plain talk. They will leave Washington on Friday for Baltimore, and on Saturday proceed to Philadelphia and on their return to the plains.

Notice is hereby given that the light in the old tower at Bolivar Point will be extinguished on the fifteenth of November, proximo, and that a third order fixed white light, illuminating the entire horizon, will be exhibited on and after that date from the new tower now being erected about one-half mile distant, and bearing west southwest from the present lighthouse.

The new tower stands on the sight of the lighthouse which was destroyed during the war—latitude 29° 22′ 02″ north, longitude 94° 45′ 33″ west. The focal plane is 110 feet above the base of the tower and 117 feet above the main level of the sea, and can be seen from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea at a distance of nearly seventeen nautical miles. The light will also illuminate the waters of Galveston bay the same distance. The tower is of iron, built in the form of the frustrum of a cone, and will be painted white and black horizontal bands.

The keeper's dwelling, a one and a half story frame house, painted white, stands forty yards to eastward of tower. The curve of eighteen feet water is found three and a quarter miles due east and four and a half miles southeast from the lighthouse. Strangers should not approach Galveston bar from the eastward without a pilot in less water than seven fathoms. They may anchor with safety in seven fathoms water with the light bearing northwest.

By order of the lighthouse board, James Henry, chairman.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Whereabouts—Alsace and Lorraine Settlers—Return of Nellie Grant and Borie—Largest Tax Collections in One Day—Havemeyer Accepts the Mayoralty Nomination—Sudden Change in Monetary Situation—Suit on a Bank Check.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The sheriff is ignorant of Tweed's present whereabouts, but believes he will appear when wanted.

It is understood that 200 families from Alsace and Lorraine are preparing to settle in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Virginia. Since the first of January last, between six and seven thousand Alsatians have reached this city.

Arrived—Steamers Idaho, Clyde and Manhattan. Arrived out—Baltimore and Oceanica.

Money tightened, 7 currency to gold, with large business, but closed easier. Sterling easy. Gold 113⅛. Governments steady. State bonds dull.

Sixes of 1881, 116½; five-twenties of 1862, 115¾; 1864, 115¾; 1865, 116, new 114⅝; 1867, 114⅞; 1868, 114¾; new fives 110⅞; ten-forties 108½. Tennessee sixes 74, new 74; Virginia sixes 44, new 49, consolidated 53½, deferred 15; Louisiana sixes 52, new 48; levee sixes 50, eights 60; Alabama eights 84, fives 60; Georgia sixes 74, sevens 85; North Carolinas 33½, new 20, special tax 12; South Carolinas 48, new 26½, April and October 28.

The Scotia brings Miss Nellie Grant and Secretary Borie and family. President Grant, with