NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI--NO. 172. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 170.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Monday, October 28.

Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the charming

ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,

CHRISTINE, EMELINE AND ALICE, supported by Miss HENRIETTA GRAINGER and a talented comedy company, in the most successful Burlesque of the day—

IXION;

OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

The performance will begin each evening and Matinee with a sparkling Comedietta by the company. oc27

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

B. SIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

For a short season, commencing Monday, October 28, 1872, First appearance of MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL, The young, talented and beautiful artiste and pantomime actress, who will appear in the military drama, in three acts, entitled the FRENCH SPY, Supported by the Academy's talented dramatic company.

GRAND RAVEL MATINEE SATURDAY NOON.

In rehearsal, the military prize drama entitled JARTINE. oc27

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

B. SIDWELL.....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

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Saturday Noon, Night, and Sunday, October 26 and 27.

Farewell Matinee Saturday Noon—WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

Saturday and Sunday Nights—THE RED COYOTE and WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

Monday—MARIETTA RAVEL. oc26

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 30,000 yards of canvas, twenty-six dens of WILD ANIMALS (count the cages in procession), with Elephants, Camels, team of Horned Moooses, herd of Buffaloes and a gorgeous street procession,

A GLITTER OF GOLD AND CRIMSON ONE MILE LONG.

THE GREAT EASTERN

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AVIARY, WOMAN 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.

Ceyka, 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 & FERRET, 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

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 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 $200 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. 5. 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 or 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 perform ance of the act, and confers a title to vote as though the offerer 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 thereupon 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 has 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.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH CONVENTION.

Adopted in Convention October 17, 1872.

1. That the delegates of the several ward clubs of the Republican party of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, in convention assembled, do congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the evident prosperity of the country and of the Republican party, through whose stability the best interests of all the people in the land will be established upon a firm basis.

2. We place our full faith in the national administration of General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, and the great party that placed the same in power, believing that they understand that governments are formed for the express purpose of elevating mankind. We heartily indorse the principles embodied in the Philadelphia convention.

3. We are in favor of granting immediate relief from ruinous and reckless expenditure and intolerable taxation. We recommend the nomination of such persons only as are pledged to retrenchment, and a complete revision of our system of taxation to one of justice and equality.

4. As security we demand that our public officials be required to render a precise exhibit of all receipts and disbursements, so that the people may ascertain at all times what disposition is made of the public funds in their control. We consider the spirit manifested by our public servants to hide from the people the financial condition of our State and city an insult to our intelligence, and an evidence of guilt on the part of the officials. Education being the true foundation of all greatness, we are in favor of fostering the public schools to the fullest extent, so that the children of rich and poor alike may share the same results.

5. We are in favor of the payment of all just obligations of our State and city governments, and of a yearly reduction of the debt so as carefully to avoid burdening the people with excessive taxation, and may thus maintain the credit of the State and city. We desire that every part of our State and city may be traversed by railroads, securing to the people easy and cheap communication with every part of the country. Enterprise and capital should, by liberal and prudent legislation, be invited to accomplish such works of internal improvement as our State and city require.

6. That the Republican party of the State of Louisiana welcome to our shores all persons of every nation, clime, race or color voluntarily seeking a home in our midst, and that all the rights we as citizens demand for ourselves we freely accord to them. We admit of no distinction between citizens of native and foreign birth, and pledge ourselves to a full protection of all alike.

7. We recommend a reduction of the enormous wharfage tax, a reduction of fifty per cent of the tax imposed upon persons occupying stalls in our public markets, and particularly recommend the revoking of all license taxes imposed upon retail grocery stores where liquor is not sold, and upon all mechanical trades.

8. We believe that the present condition of our city imperatively demands that our candidates for office shall be chosen solely for their capacity and fitness, irrespective of their political affiliations, and that, by making our nominations upon this basis, we shall secure the support of citizens who desire a faithful and honest administration of the city government.

9. We pledge ourselves to maintain and advocate the paying of the police force and employes of the city of New Orleans in United States currency.

STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Third Day.

About two o'clock the convention was called to order by Mr. Bartlette, the president, and on call of the roll a quorum was found to be present.

Mr. Sambola, in behalf of the committee on nominations of the judiciary, submitted the following list as having been agreed upon:

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1. Edmond Abell,	5. A. Canonge,
2. A. L. Tissot,	6. A. Saucier,
3. F. A. Monroe,	7. T. W. Collens,
4. J. M. Bonner,	8. W. H. Rogers.

JUSTICE COURTS.

First justice, W. F. Houston; constable, J. S. Marston.

Second justice, S. Jamison, Jr.; constable, John McCormack.

Third justice, John Loresche; constable, M. Egan.

Fourth justice, John Cain; constable, J. W. Jones.

Fifth justice, F. Schmitdky; constable, S. Vallette.

Sixth justice, John Daley; constable, P. Krummel.

Seventh justice, H. Von Werthern; constable, C. C. Piper.

It was stated that Judge T. H. Kennedy had been selected for the Second District Court, but that he had declined the honor.

Mr. Kelley moved to take up the nominations *seriatim* for adoption. Lost.

The list, as submitted, was then adopted by acclamation, as read.

The report of the committee on address and resolutions was called for. Mr. Scully, the chairman, was reported absent on account of sickness in his family; whereupon the convention decided that the documents should be published when prepared, without waiting for the action of the convention.

Mr. Kelley arose to protest against the way this convention was doing business, but yielded the floor at the suggestion of his friends.

Mr. Demoruelle, of the fifth ward, tendered a resolution to substitute the name of General Beauregard for that of Daniel Edwards, as the candidate for Administrator of Improvements.

Mr. Kelley opposed this vigorously. General Beauregard was no Democrat; was not politically strong, and was no better entitled to consideration than many a private soldier. Besides, Mr. Edwards had received the nomination, and this convention should adhere to it.

The chair finally ruled the resolution out of order on the ground that General Beauregard was not a citizen of the United States, and was, therefore, ineligible.

A resolution was adopted instructing the president to appoint a committee of six—one from each district of the city—to be styled the central executive committee, to take charge of the interests of the party.

The president took time to consider before announcing the committee. They will be named hereafter.

The convention voted to adjourn, subject to the call of the president.

Before announcing this vote, however, the president made a brief congratulatory address to the delegates, congratulating them on the strength of the ticket nominated, and the independence of the convention from rings and from outside purposes. He was particularly pleased with the legislative ticket; believed most of the candidates nominated would be elected, and would labor to redeem our State from the infamy in which the preceding Legislatures had plunged it. He looked upon this movement as inaugurating a glorious future for Louisiana.

Mr. Kelley desired to be heard. He was not satisfied with the result of this convention. He was one of the first to lead off in this movement, and had hoped this convention would justify the independent, straight-out movement. But, instead of being a nominating convention, it had become simply a ratifying convention. He therefore withdrew from this convention, first, however, assuring the delegates that he should support such genuine Democrats as the convention had placed on the ticket.

The meeting then disbanded.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 59°; at 2 P. M., 72°; at 6 P. M., 68°. Lowest point during the night of October 25, 54°.

Catholic Intelligence.

We reproduce the following from the *Morning Star* of this morning's date:

THE CATHEDRAL.

The work of renovating this ancient building has already commenced. The Very Rev. Vicar General intends that the work now commenced shall be so thorough that it will restore the edifice to its pristine grandeur. The fresco representation of the Transfiguration, which was some time ago effaced, is to be restored by Mr. Humbrecht, an Alsatian artist of reputation, whose excellence is vouched for by many works of rare beauty in European churches.

The energy which has thus far marked the episcopate of his Grace Archbishop Perche is evidently not on the wane. Each week develops some new work of importance, and rapidly is the great need of his diocese, the institution of Catholic schools, being supplied. Already nearly all the churches in this city have their schools, and the few which have not are now making earnest efforts to supply their deficiency. In this connection we will state that there is a movement on foot which will, at an early day, give every Catholic an opportunity of proving his affection and gratitude to the one to whom principally belongs the honor of having placed within the reach of every child in this city the means of acquiring a Christian education. This testimonial, while personally gratifying to the august recipient, will promote this all-important work of education, and will long stand as a monument to his own energy and the devotion of his people.

ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH.

The forty-eight hours' devotion will begin in St. Alphonsus Church at solemn high mass at half-past five o'clock next Wednesday morning, the thirtieth instant. Wednesday and Thursday evenings at seven o'clock there will be sermons. The devotion will close on Friday, feast of All Saints, after the ten o'clock mass. Friday evening at seven o'clock, a sermon on purgatory.

ST. ANNE'S PARISH—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

This evening, at seven o'clock, the promised entertainment by the ladies of St. Anne's parish, for the benefit of the schools there located, will be given in the new hall on Roman street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets. For some weeks past the ladies have been earnestly at work rehearsing their several parts, and have, no doubt, reached a degree of perfection which will be alike creditable to themselves and pleasing to their auditors. Racine's masterpiece, "Esther," acknowledged as the best French tragedy extant, will be performed by the young ladies of the parish, after which will follow a concert by some of the most noted amateurs of vocal and instrumental music in our city. Several of our Creole ladies who never appear in public, but the fame of whose splendid voices has spread far beyond the limits of those favored circles of which they are the ornaments, will, on this single occasion, favor the public with an opportunity of judging whether all the best musical talent is to be found in opera troupes or not. Considering the exceptionally excellent and interesting character of the entertainment, and the laudable purpose for which it is given, we urge all our readers who can to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

Rev. A. Durier, pastor of this beautiful church, which is situated at the corner of Morales and Mandeville streets, Third District, has commenced the erection of a large two-story frame building, to be used as a school for the white children of the parish. The building is situated next to and on the lower side of the church, and will front on Morales street. It is already far advanced toward completion, and will probably be finished by Christmas. The colored children have already been provided with schools, which are taught by the "Dames de la Providence," a religious community of colored women. A short time ago Father Durier had the church entirely repainted, and it is now one of the neatest and most comfortable in the city. Among other improvements in the parish we notice the substantial hall which the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of the parish has erected on the site of the old hall. Though small, being capable of accommodating not more than sixty persons, it is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was built.

The Zavistowski Sisters.

Last night a very appreciative audience was attracted to the Varieties Theatre to witness the very interesting presentation of "Robin Hood and his Merry Men" by the Zavistowski Sisters, assisted by the Varieties stock company. Of course the burlesque is replete with laughable incidents not verified by history, but it serves to present the charming sisters and their assistants in roles bewildering to susceptible youths, and even gives an unctious pleasure to the staid old "codgers" who fill the space immediately in front of the proscenium.

As on previous occasions the danza Cubana, "*La Paloma*," was the chief episode of interest, and the flattering applause it received evinced a thorough appreciation. But the burlesque itself was not without a hearty reception and became the medium of some very charming incidents, among which was the role of the *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, so handsomely personated by an old-time New Orleans favorite, the charming Katie Tyson.

To-morrow evening, however, "Robin Hood and his Merry Men" will give place to "Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel." It is an old-time burlesque, but superior in many respects to those of modern date. New costumes and brilliant scenery, as auxiliaries to the sisters' many fascinations, will make it a marked event of their engagement.

The Great Eastern Procession.

The route of the Great Eastern procession, which will start from Congo square on Monday morning at half-past eight o'clock, will be: Up Rampart to Canal, Canal to Baronne, Baronne to Felicity road, Felicity road to Magazine, Magazine to Canal, Canal to Camp, Camp to Poydras, Poydras to Crondelet, Carondelet to Canal, Canal to St Charles, St. Charles to Tivoli circle, where the first entertainment will take place at 12 M.

Furniture.

The best place in New Orleans to buy furniture is at the extensive establishment of Mr. J. B. Hubbard, corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, where the stock is large, carefully selected, of faithful and skillful workmanship, and there is one price for every article. The long experience of Mr. Hubbard, who has been doing business in his present location since 1840, enables him to sell the best quality of furniture at the lowest prices.

Base Ball.

At half-past two o'clock, on the Delachaise Grounds, there will be an interesting game of base ball between those two crack junior clubs, Lone Star, Jr., and Southern, Jr. The Lone Stars have been strengthened by the addition to their nine of Mr. Andy McDonnell, the crack general player and change pitcher of the R. E. Lee, Jr.

A Detroit clergyman raised a black and blue spot near the eye of a rough who threatened to "put a head on him."

Letter of Hon. William P. Kellogg to Mr. Christian Schneider and Others.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29, 1872.

Christian Schneider, H. S. Buckner, Robert Watson, Charles E. Alter and John A. Stevenson, Esqs.:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, inquiring what policy I propose to pursue if elected Governor, and also if it be my determination, in that event, to serve to the end of my term.

In reply, I have to say that, if elected, I will, to the extent of my power and ability, endeavor to secure the repeal, revision, or modification of all unjust, obnoxious and oppressive laws, and the enactment of such laws as will most effectually correct existing abuses in the city and State government, to the end that the people may be secured in their right to choose their rulers and hold them to a strict accountability for the proper discharge of their official duties; that economy and retrenchment may be assured, the present burdensome and heavy taxation be reduced, and all the material interests of the entire State fostered. If chosen Governor, I can only hope to succeed through the efficient and persistent aid of the people themselves.

I was nominated by the Baton Rouge convention without solicitation on my part. I trust and believe that the party I represent is in favor of reform and honest government, and that I can count upon its cooperation and that of all good people of this State to that end.

If elected, and should I live, I will serve my entire term as Governor of this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

Chase After Burglars—One is Brought to by a Shot—Another Escapes—An Important Arrest.

Directly after one o'clock yesterday morning, Madison Brown, an energetic and intelligent colored man, attached to the household of Mr. John Finney, an old member of the legal fraternity, No. 201 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, heard some one in the yard, and, first calling to know if it is was Mr. Finney, then, getting no response, asking "Who is there?" was somewhat astonished to see two men scaling the high wall and rush into the street.

Mr. Brown, with commendable courage and promptitude, threw open the gate and rushed into the street after the fugitives, who turned down Carondelet street, closely pursued by Brown, shouting, "Watch! Watch! Stop him! Stop that man!" The taller of the two, when on Carondelet street, near Julia, ran behind a gallery post and pointed a frightful looking Colt's revolver at his pursuer, which so far intimidated Brown that he started to run the other way.

The burly burglar thinking the coast clear did not fire at Brown, but rushed still further down Carondelet and turned off on Julia street, heading for the New basin. Officer Jenkins, who heard the shouts of Brown, came up at this juncture and fired a shot at the fleeing burglar, who immediately halted and threw away his own revolver. Officers Jenkins and Creagh took the burglar into custody and picked up his revolver.

Brown, who was in for the chase with a hearty good will, and was elated with the success of his pursuit, insisted that the prisoner should be taken up to Mr. Finney's house on St. Joseph street, which was done, but without entering the premises, and from thence he was taken to the first precinct station.

The prisoner, a tall, athletic fellow, dressed in overalls and a flannel inside and outside shirt, gave the name of William Carroll. Neither the clerk or the turnkey at the station, or Corporal Kennedy recognized the prisoner, who had the appearance of and talked like a "professional," though the corporal kept insisting that he had seen him somewhere. After the prisoner had been in the cell awhile, he was interviewed, and it was found that his hands were soft and velvety, and that under his blue overalls were pants of nice fabric.

He said he belonged in New Orleans, and when asked in what part of the city he lived, replied the easterly part. Being asked where that was, and if he meant Girod street, he said yes. In the same conversation he said he had been in the city three weeks. The prisoner, sharp in his answers and keen in his watchfulness, finally inquired of his interrogator, "Have you any more questions to ask me?"

Yesterday morning he was taken to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and there identified as Jim F. Hickey, the party who, on Saturday, the tenth of August, passed at the office, No. 175 Common street, five city appropriation certificates, aggregating $2519 42, which were ascertained afterward to be forgeries. He was arraigned yesterday morning before Recorder Houghton on three affidavits, the first charging him with burglariously entering a dwelling in the night time, armed with a deadly weapon; the second, with carrying a concealed weapon, a revolver, and a burglar's tool, an "outsider," and forgery. He was remanded without bail on the first charge, to answer to-morrow. The bond in the forgery case is fixed at $5000; in the other $500.

It is a matter of regret that the other fleeing burglar escaped when he ran down Julia street, having fired on his way two shots at Officer West, who fired one shot in return.

Mr. Brown is entitled to credit for his hot pursuit of the fugitive burglars at that hour in the morning, and alone. As they were both armed, it is probable that their fears of the police alone deterred the burglars from putting a bullet through his head.

Hickey is an old stager, and has been spoken of in connection with the notorious Forrester and the Scooler robbery.

Cotton by Railroad.

During the past week the Mobile and Jackson railroads brought in cotton as follows:

	Mobile road, bales.	Jackson road, bales.
Monday	2256	2149
Tuesday	1172	2289
Wednesday	1744	1193
Thursday	1673	969
Friday	1421	910
Saturday	2239	1662
Total	9909	8963

The week previous the Mobile road brought 7185 bales, and the Jackson road 7293 bales.

Cincinnati builds its stock pens on the banks of the river above the city, and then puts its waterworks below the stock pens and so obtains a bucolic flavor in the fluid mud it supplies as water. Ultra fastidious Cincinnatians are now debating the subject whether the cattle and hog pens don't slope too much toward the river.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

TEXAS COPPER LANDS

COAL DISCOVERY IN TEXAS

SUMNER'S HEALTH IMPROVED

PANAMA STEAMER WRECKED

TWENTY-THREE PERSONS LOST

PROGRESS OF THE HORSE DISEASE

BOSTON STAR ATTACKED BY IT

SUSPENSION OF STREET CARS

EMBARRASSMENT OF EXPRESS COMPANIES

FUSION CAMPAIGNERS IN MADISON

ENTANGLED IN A BALLOON

WOMAN REGISTERED IN CONNECTICUT

WASHINGTON.

Northwestern Texas Copper Lands—Coal Discovery in Texas.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The scientific and exploring expedition to the copper lands of northwestern Texas, conducted by Colonel W. C. McCarty, of Texas, report vast copper and coal beds; the coal resembling the anthracite of eastern Pennsylvania, and the copper assaying eighty-four per cent with a valuable trace of silver. The expedition located 35,000 acres for the Texas Land and Copper Company, a close corporation with no stock for sale. The coal discovery is regarded as the most important, as the Southern Pacific railroad passes through this region.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Swindler—Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 26.—La Grave, who some time ago extensively swindled prominent merchants here, was taken into custody to-day on his arrival from France, where he was arrested.

The bank statement shows; Loans increased $4,375,000; specie decrease $1,875,000; legal tenders decreased $123,000.

Specie shipments to-day $1,625,000; for the week $1,875,000.

Arrived—Steamer Deutschland, with Mr. Washburne on board, and steamer Algeria. Arrived out—Prussia and City of Limerick.

During the week cotton has been quiet, and closes at a slight decline. Sales for the week reached 100,495 bales, of which 84,500 bales were for future delivery, and 15,945 on the spot and to arrive. Exporters took 10,445 bales, spinners 4309, and speculators 200 bales, and 991 bales were in transit. In other domestic products there was nothing new to notice.

The money market was more active this afternoon and call loans advanced to 7 ⅌ cent at the close. Exchange market was quiet and firm, 109 for prime bankers sixty days, and 110¼ for sight. Gold opened at 113⅛; sold up to 113¾, then down to 113, closed at 113⅛@113¼. Loans 1@4 for carrying. Governments not very active. Five-twenties of 1862 and 1864 not so firm at the close.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, the second trial of the suit of George Watson against Anson Chase, involving title to *Journal* estate was peremptorially set down for first Monday in December.

Arrived—Cromwell, from New Orleans.

HORSE DISEASE.

The Malady Spreading—Horses Recovering—Mr. Bergh's Remedy—Fatal Cases in Rochester—Street Cars Stopped at Detroit—Horse Disease Taken by a Man—Wagons Drawn by Men.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The horse malady is spreading and the alarm is increasing. The express companies report the recovery of some of their horses.

Mr. Bergh suggests, as a remedy for the prevailing horse disease, complete rest, warm blankets, no exposure to drafts of air, disinfectants, total absence of bleeding and prostrating cathartics, twenty or thirty drops of tincture of iron in a gill of Jamaica rum, diluted with water, given every four hours; in order to preserve the strength of the horse, tincture of arnica will produce relief. A plaster bound round the throat, composed of one portion of Cayenne pepper and two of flax seed mixed with vinegar, is excellent.

The horse malady has now spread to such an extent that almost all horses in the city are said to be suffering in one form or another from symptoms of the epidemic. There are thousands of horses which have not yet been put upon the sick list, but observation goes to show that these have germs of the disorder in their systems.

The disease has thus far been rather slow in its development, and it is not known yet whether all its stages have been seen. It is estimated that in this city and immediate vicinity there are from 30,000 to 40,000 horses suffering from well developed symptoms.

The disease has begun to exhibit new and alarming phases, which are looked on as highly dangerous. The inflammation of the throat extends to the lungs, and rapidly grows more alarming, and the coughing is fearfully convulsive. The animal pants for breath, and becomes quite cold at the extremities. This seems to be warning of a fatal ending of the malady, and if it continues as widely prevalent as it is now for a few days longer, there can be little doubt that hundreds of horses afflicted will die.

The street car companies, some of the livery stable proprietors, and many of the down-town merchants, are still working their diseased horses, and in all these cases the signs of their fatality are becoming more and more alarming.

In the stables where all business is suspended until the disease is mastered, very favorable reports are made. In some instances the convalescence of horses is very rapid. The trotters and racers stabled in the city seem to have nearly escaped the disease. American Girl has already most recovered from her slight attack. At least six hundred cars have been withdrawn from the city railroad lines. In this branch alone the disease throws 1000 men out of work.

Hackmen have almost tripled their fares for passengers, in utter violation of law, and refuse to carry those refusing to pay the illegal rate. Managers of railroad companies believe that at the present rate their stock cannot hold out longer than Sunday night. No stable reports as yet that any horse has been perfectly cured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 26.—Weather cold and rainy. Horse disease getting worse. Fatal cases to-day more than during the whole time since the malady appeared. The hauling is being done by men. Many canal boats are laid up, and many arrive with dead horses aboard.

MALONE, N. Y., October 26.—The horse disease has appeared here.

DETROIT, Mich., October 26.—The horse malady appeared here Tuesday. Four street car lines have been compelled to stop on account of sickness among the horses.

BOSTON, October 26.—The first known and authenticated case of horse malady communicated to a human being was reported here to-day. Russell White, the driver of engine four, while driving his horses, was suddenly taken with the malady. He had all the symptoms, coughing, running at the eyes and nose, and general feverish debility.

In consequence of the horse disease, horse car accommodations have been almost entirely withdrawn in Boston and vicinity. Wagons filled with perishable articles are drawn by men. Very few horses on the streets. Only a few fatal cases.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The horse disease to-night is reported to be unabated. In fact the distemper is said to be spreading. The feeling of alarm is increasing, and the owners of animals not seriously affected are keeping their horses in stables, giving them every care. The number of street cars running was decreased very materially to-day, although this is not quite so much due to the disease as to the inclemency of the weather, caused by heavy rains. The Ninth avenue railroad stopped its cars, as did also the Fifth Avenue Stage Company.

In some of the stables the distemper has made no apparent increase; in others, notably that of the Third Avenue's, it became severer. Express companies report the recovery of some of their horses. It is stated that the United States Express Company has forty car loads of freight in Jersey City in consequence of the scarcity of teams.

The European steamers were not delayed to-day, although they have been inconvenienced somewhat by the stoppage of carts. Some of the lines receive their cargo on barges. At the Long dock piers it looks like Sunday. The same may be said of some of the railway freight depots.

A novel sight was furnished this afternoon by some men dragging loaded wagons while others pushed behind.

The losses to the business community are already said to be heavy, and will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Brooklyn is suffering similar to New York. At the principal piers freight is piled up for want of means to remove it. The steamer India, which arrived on Friday, has not yet commenced to discharge her cargo. If the present state of things continues a week longer, steamers can not be unladen, and a severe cessation of business must ensue as regards carrying freight.

One of the great inconveniences is the lack of horses for funerals. In Brooklyn the railroad lines will probably withdraw all their cars to-morrow to give their disabled horses a chance to rest. A few fatal cases are reported, but it is not definitely settled whether they have been caused by the epidemic.

Medical authorities state that under the most favorable circumstances the disease will run from seven to ten days, and with the present unfavorable weather it may linger longer. At all events it is considered that the present inconvenience to the public is liable to continue until the latter part of the coming week, by which time the horses first att