NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 175. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1705.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING

ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.

Thursday Night, October 31, 1872,

IXION

AND

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Friday Night, November 1, 1872,

BENEFIT OF MISS HENRIETTA GRAINGER;

Two pieces—IXION, and the comedy of PERFECTION, in both of which Miss Henrietta Grainger will appear in choice musical selections.

Miss Emeline as IXION,

Miss Alice as MERCURY,

Miss Christine as JUPITER.

NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

Same Bill Saturday Matinee and Night.

In active preparation—CINDERELLA, KENILWORTH, and PARIS, or THE APPLE OF DISCORD. oc31

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

P. RIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager.

Wednesday, October 30, 1872.

And until further notice, the great Pantomime Actress and Dancuse,

MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL,

Who will appear in the Military Drama, in four acts entitled the

JARTINE,

THE PRIDE OF THE FOURTEENTH.

Mlle. Ravel sustains five different characters.

FRIDAY EVENING—First Benefit of Marietta Ravel.

SATURDAY NOON—First Ravel Matinee.

In rehearsal, a beautiful Drama, written expressly for Mlle. Ravel, entitled the WILD CAT; or, THE MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT. oc30

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR.....Proprietor.

ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager.

Sunday Evening, November 3, 1872,

Reopening of Old Drury for the regular dramatic season. Refreshed redecorated, and the vestibule illumined with magnificent crystal chandeliers.

Engagement for a limited period of the celebrated Irish comedian and character artist, Mr. JOE MURPHY, who will appear in Maeder's famous drama of HELF, supported by a powerful dramatic company. New songs, new dances, new effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress circle and parquette, $1; private boxes, $10; colored parquette box, $1; family circle, fifty cents; seats in colored private box, fifty cents; gallery, twenty-five cents; colored gallery, twenty-five cents.

Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at half-past seven o'clock.

P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

M. O. SAVAGE, Prompter. oc31

LAST TWO DAYS

TIVOLI CIRCLE,

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 29 and 30.

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 Moose, herd of Buffaloes and a gorgeous street procession.

THE GREAT EASTERN

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AVIARY,

ROMAN HIPPODROME,

EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,

CIRCUS AND BALLOON SHOW.

A STUPENDOUS WORLD EXPOSITION,

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.

MATINEE EVERY DAY, at twelve o'clock, and night performances at 7:30.

Doors open an hour previous. oc29 2t

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

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.

Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.

au17 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Gired Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.

SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,

(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.),

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.

Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.

mh9 1y

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 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. 8. 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 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 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.

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.

Fourth Day's Session.

The convention met yesterday at one o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, T. A. Bartlette in the chair. Roll called and a quorum present.

On motion the convention immediately went into secret session to take action upon the ticket proposed the previous night by the conference committee. The committees from the Reform party and independent clubs were admitted.

The Reform committee announced that their party had not ratified the proposed ticket, and read the names of the candidates which they desired, and then withdrew. An attempt was made to have an understanding with the independent clubs which failed.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, The conference committee having reported that, at a meeting in consultation with representatives of the Reform party and independent clubs, a ticket had been unanimously agreed upon. Pending the consideration of said ticket the Reform committee notified the convention that they had changed the ticket, and the representatives of the independent clubs then announcing that they also had refused to ratify the said ticket, the said ticket was ignored by the convention, and it was resolved that we adhere to our original nominations, and that the central executive committee be instructed to take immediate steps to secure the election of our candidates.

Mr. Tonglet, of the seventh ward, offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

WHEREAS, We desire to secure the election of a worthy citizen, and one not of doubtful eligibility, as Administrator of Improvements; and, whereas, the eligibility of General Beauregard is a mooted question, and under the circumstances it would be dangerous and impolitic to risk the important position of Administrator of Improvements, so eagerly sought by the adherents of Governor Warmoth, to the delays and uncertainty of a litigation which would no doubt be brought by our political opponents in case of his election by the people; be it

Resolved, That we call upon all good citizens to support Colonel Daniel Edwards for Administrator of Improvements.

The chair announced that he had appointed the following on the central executive committee as per resolution:

First District, John Tobin; Second District, A. Sambola; Third District, E. R. Hogan; Fourth District, J. B. Cotton; Fifth District, W. T. Price; Sixth District, J. O. Landry; ex-officio, T. A. Bartlette.

Mr. Dan Scully, chairman of the committee on address, presented an address, which was adopted.

It was, on motion, resolved to have printed, without delay, 100,000 tickets for the election.

Several committees were appointed to attend to minor details.

The convention then adjourned subject to call, and the various committees were requested to meet immediately for the transaction of business.

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana will hold the initial session of the fall term next Monday. A number of important mandamus suits are fixed for trial then. The first reading of opinions will not probably occur till the eighteenth of November.

Second District Court.

In the Second District Court next Saturday there will be a calling of cases for the second week in November.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 66°; at 2 P. M., 78°; at 6 P. M., 64°. Lowest point during the night of October 29, 63°. Rain October 30, one-eighth of an inch.

The City Council.

The official report of the proceedings of the City Council last Tuesday is crowded out of the REPUBLICAN this morning by the list of "not found" names from the office of the State Registrar of Voters.

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

Mr. Hugh McCloskey thinks W. R. Fish, Esq., is an unfit man to be voted for by the tax-resisters, because one of the editorial writers in the REPUBLICAN wisely declared such tax-resisters to be "enemies of the State," and humorously suggested that such lunatics ought to be knocked in the head for their own and the good of the public in general.

That this journal was a better friend to the tax-resisters than Mr. McCloskey in this matter, is easily demonstrable. The seizure and advertising of their property for sale, was a direct and large pecuniary advantage, which Mr. Fish was not only willing but anxious to sacrifice in order to save the credit of the State and city, and his mistaken and ill-advised fellow-citizens from large and unavoidable pecuniary loss in the way of legal penalties, costs and fees. This spirit entitles Mr. Fish to the warmest commendation of all those whom he sought to befriend, even if they failed to heed his advice rather than their animosity, as Mr. McCloskey suggests.

Now for Mr. McCloskey's merits in the controversy. While preaching tax-resisting to a lot of foolish and too credulous people he, fully six weeks ago, made secret arrangements with General Sheridan or his deputies for the payment of his own taxes, thus escaping the seizures and penalties which his more scrupulously honest dupes must suffer.

Further, while doing his level best, under the guise of a patriotic movement, to depreciate the city securities upon the collection of these resisted taxes the payment of whose interest depended, his money was being invested in these bonds at their depreciated rates, thus giving him double interest on his money, besides proving his belief that the tax-resisting movement which he was fostering was a failure if not a fraud.

If Mr. McCloskey does not get those 12,000 votes of tax resisters he talks about, he ought to write a few letters to the *Picayune* showing how only he is honest and they are all corrupt.

The *Picayune* calls upon the various candidates for legislative honors to step up to its little office and sign a reform pledge. A failure to do as requested seems to have struck some half a dozen as furnishing a pretext to trade them off the ticket they happened to be on yesterday, and this number promptly rushed into print; but, as a general thing, candidates don't seem to take to this total abstinence doctrine kindly.

That irresponsible hatter, Booth, under the *Pic's* call, spoils half a column of solid type in order to make this solitary point, viz:

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, will you do me the honor to notice that, if by your esteemed suffrages I go to our State Senate as the representative of the people, I go unpledged to any man or men, good or bad, except as I now pledge myself to you, and remain.

If, by the above, Mr. Booth means anything at all, it means that he does not mean to vote Governor Warmoth into the United States Senate.

A weaker, yet more malicious attack than that upon Senator Kellogg in yesterday's evening *Picayune*, has not often appeared in even that weak apology for an "organ." Without daring to make direct charges against the personal or official integrity of the Republican candidate for Governor, it deals in unmanly hints and insinuendoes, which by their intangibility prevent specific denial or rebuttal. Such a method of attack must receive the condemnation of all honorable minds, and for the credit of the journalistic profession we hope the recent coming of the *Picayune's* editor among our people has prevented his acquiring the knowledge that one of the most consistent admirers and friends of Mr. Kellogg, during his seven years citizenship in Louisiana, has been that paper, and that to its eulogies and indorsement is largely due the firm hold our candidate has upon the respect and esteem of even his political opponents.

A careful perusal of the files of his paper, especially since the inception of the reform movement, and just subsequent to the session of the Republican State Convention, will prove instructive reading for the *Picayune* editor.

A prominent merchant discoursed yesterday in this wise: "Mr. Wiltz is a nice young gentleman, honest, good-natured and all that; but I can not vote for him. He is not the man for the crisis. During the next term—this winter, in fact—we may expect delegations of merchants from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities, and we absolutely need a man of dignity, enlarged and liberal views, and wide information. By the impression its officers make upon visitors the character of the community will be judged by its visitors, and capitalists are necessarily influenced by such impressions in their final decisions as to investments. Mr. Wiltz, I am assured, is not the man for the occasion."

There are many, not Republicans, who entertain these views.

A Democratic candidate boasted on Canal street yesterday that he had one man in his ward who possessed six hundred registration papers, and would vote them. There is a young man about the size of this candidate's friend who is preparing himself to learn shoemaking or cotton-spinning at Baton Rouge.

A Patriotic Appeal to the People.

The following circular letter by a citizen who has largely at heart the prosperity of Louisiana, and has industriously, carefully and honestly sought how best to achieve it, has been mailed by the writer to his old friends throughout the State, the list including nearly all our people of standing, wealth and intelligence:

NEW ORLEANS, October 25, 1872.

SIR—I am fully persuaded that it is impossible for us to hope for reform if the head of the fusion ticket is elected. He comes into office under such obligations to Governor Warmoth and his cliques and rings, that it will be impossible for him, in my opinion, to break loose from them. I say this much, although I believe him to be honest in all his intentions. The only chance for reform in the State is by the election of the Hon. William P. Kellogg. He is certainly opposed to Governor Warmoth and all his cliques. He is honest and intelligent, and has served the State ably in Congress. I respectfully suggest that you have tickets printed to carry out this idea, or that you insert Mr. Kellogg's name for Governor in the ticket you vote, if this meets your approbation. Very respectfully,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The State Board of Education has been in session in this city during portions of the last and present week. At the closing session of the board, held on the twenty-ninth instant, the following address was delivered by the president in taking leave of his associates in the educational work:

Gentlemen of the State Board of Education, as this will be the last meeting I shall have the pleasure of attending with you, I deem it alike a duty and a pleasure to say a few parting words.

Little over two years ago we held our first meeting. Since then one of our members, General McCleery, has been called to his final rest, and another, Rev. R. K. Dossy, has been removed from office. Both these gentlemen, during their association with us, won our highest regard, not alone for their personal worth, but for their earnest devotion to the cause of public education in this State. At our first meeting we had occasion to look with pain on the educational condition of the youth of our commonwealth. There were more than 250,000 children of educable age, and not schools sufficient for 30,000 of this vast number. There was, therefore, a great work to be done. Against us were arrayed all the forces of religious bigotry, political intolerance, and that deep-seated prejudice begotten of slavery and developed by the animosities and passions incident to our great civil war; but in our favor we could count the highest and best judgment of the age, the consciousness of right and the approval of Almighty God.

During the time which has elapsed since our first meeting we have been enabled to report the attendance of more than 100,000 pupils, the establishment of upward of 1200 schools, the organization of school boards in every parish and incorporated town in the State, and the supply of blank forms and books of record to every school corporation and teacher under our charge. The system of education which, in this brief period, we have developed from nothing is the equal of any in the Union and by far the most economical. The opposition which manifested itself at the outset has now dwindled into insignificance, and the majority of the people are found ready to compliment us for what we have done.

The present State government can point to nothing connected with it with so much pride as to the establishment of free public schools in every part of the State.

You, gentlemen of the board, are to continue in this noble work, while I am to withdraw from it; but before doing so, I wish to express my hearty acknowledgments of your fidelity to duty and your uniform courtesy to myself during all the time that we have been associated.

A new superintendent is soon to be placed at the head of the educational work, and it is to be hoped that, under the guidance of a wise providence, one will be chosen whose sympathy for the school system will be undoubted, and who, with you, will carry on the well begun work till an education in a free public school shall be a blessing within the reach of every child in the State of Louisiana, irrespective of race, color or condition.

At the close of the address of Mr. Conway, the following resolutions, offered by Superintendent Stoddard, of the second division, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The official term of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction is soon to expire, in view thereof we, members of the State Board of Education, desire to express our sense of the services rendered by Hon. T. W. Conway to the cause of popular education in this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That to his perseverance and energy in securing the passage of the present school law, the State is largely indebted for the wise, efficient and economical system of public education it possesses, and that to the courage and vigilance displayed by the State Superintendent is due much of the success with which the work has been crowned.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of this work under the administration of Hon. T. W. Conway we have seen order evolved from chaos, and a harmonious and effective system of public education firmly planted in the State, while the 1100 schools outside the city of New Orleans, now established where four years ago none existed, furnish undeniable evidence of the ability with which his department has been administered.

Resolved, That however widely the future may separate us, we shall ever cherish the recollection of our personal and official association with him in the educational work of this State; and, in exchanging his present responsible position for another sphere of duty, he will be attended by our best wishes for his continued usefulness and prosperity.

Superintendent Carter, of the division of New Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the State Board hereby tender to the president thereof—the State Superintendent of Public Education—the assurance of their deep and heartfelt sympathy in connection with the severe domestic afflictions he has recently experienced.

On motion, it was resolved that the foregoing resolutions, together with the address of the president of the board, be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

WILLIAM ROLLINSON, Secretary.

ANOTHER OCEAN HORROR.

Burning of the Steamship Missouri—Eighty Lives Reported Lost.

Our dispatches this morning report the burning of the steamship Missouri, from New York for Havana, having left the former port on the sixteenth instant. She was turned off Abaco on the twenty-fifth instant, and it is reported that over eighty lives were lost. Captain Curtis and the crew are said to be among those who perished. The names of the passengers who were saved are reported in the Associated Press dispatches.

It seems to be fully understood if not clearly established, that the recent destruction of the steamship Bienville by fire at sea was caused by explosive materials surreptitiously shipped among her cargo. It is not improbable that the mysterious origin of the fire which has now involved the loss of the steamship Missouri with many valuable human lives, may be traced to the same causes.

More Foreign Arrivals.

Our Southwest Pass dispatches this morning report the arrival of ships Record and Theolata, from Liverpool, ship Moses Day, from London, and ship Kentuckian, from Newport, Wales. The latter brings a cargo of railroad iron, the Record and Theolata each a general cargo, and the Moses Day comes in ballast. This will give us more tonnage for the cotton and bulk grain trade.

Postponed.

The Republican mass meeting announced to be held in Algiers last evening, to be addressed by Hon. W. P. Kellogg and General J. H. Sypher, was postponed on account of the weather.

Schooner Emma and Emile. See D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement.

"Bub, can you show me the way to the city hall?" inquired an old gentleman yesterday of a young "rat" whom he encountered sorting over a pile of chestnut shucks on Jefferson avenue. "Bub!" replied the boy with a scream. "If you say 'bub' to the boy that blacks Johnny Kelso's eye, I'd like to know what you'd call old Tom Sayers!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES PROCLAMATION

TRIAL OF RING CONSPIRATORS

DEATH OF MRS. GREELEY

RAILROAD BONDS TO BE ISSUED

ANOTHER OCEAN HORROR

STEAMSHIP MISSOURI BURNED

OVER EIGHTY LIVES LOST

LIST OF PASSENGERS SAVED

SUMNER'S DECLINATION LETTER

INDIAN RAID IN TEXAS

HEAVY SNOW STORM IN UTAH

CONDITION OF HORSE DISEASE

OCEAN HORROR.

Burning of Steamship Missouri—Over Eighty Lives Lost—List of Passengers Saved—Captain and Crew Said to Have Perished—Other Details—Origin of Fire Unknown—Terrible Scenes.

KEY WEST, October 30.—The steamer Anna, which arrived here at half-past three this afternoon, from Nassau, brought the intelligence of the burning of the steamship Missouri, en route from New York to Havana. She left New York on October 17, and burned off Abaco. It is reported that over eighty lives were lost. Only twelve are known to be saved. Captain Curtis and crew are said to be among those who perished.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The State Department has received a confirmation of the burning of the Missouri. The following are the names of the passengers who were saved: Gregg Thackery, Enrique Yanco, W. F. Tunnell, Ebenezer Saunders, A. E. Outerbridge, James Eilmer and John Rekus. The crew saved are William Jones, Louis Buhme, Patrick McGovern, Samuel Conery and Richard Murphy. She burned at sea on Tuesday, twenty-second inst.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Mr. Quinan, treasurer of the Atlantic Mail line, furnishes the following dispatch, which has been received by that company, in relation to the loss of the steamship Missouri:

NASSAU, via Key West, October 30.

To H. J. Quinan:

The Missouri was burned at sea, twenty-five miles from Abaco. The following is the list of those who were saved: Samuel Cain, seaman; William Jones, seaman; Pat McGovern, waiter; Louis Bohn, pantryman; Richard Murphy, second pantryman; John Rihus, George Thackery, Enrique Yanco, Wilbur Tunnell, James Culmer, E. Outenbridge and Ebenezer Saunders (colored), passengers.

There are but little hopes of the rest of the crew and passengers. Particulars by mail. The steamer Anna is at Key West, waiting answer through Philbrick.

JOHNSON.

Mr. Quinan says the above dispatch covers all the information this company has received in relation to the loss of its steamer Missouri.

I infer that our agents first learned of the disaster from the passengers and crew saved, who doubtless landed at Nassau.

The dispatch was forwarded from Nassau to Key West by this company's steamer Anna, which service was probably performed by her only after every hope of saving life had passed.

The following is the list of passengers: George Thackery, Anthony Hopton, Gertrude Davies and three children, Anto Mancillas and wife, Colonel Albert S. Evans, Erastus S. Egars, Enrique Yanco, Henry Francis Fox, A. E. Outerbridge, Mrs. Mary Jane Allen and infant, Ernest Sephas, Miguel Garcia, Victor Zerluki, Miss Malcolm, Mrs. Hepburn and infant, S. F. Cleveland and five servants, J. W. Cubrum, Wilbur Tunnell, R. Green; Captain John, first officer; Lewis Farrell, second officer; W. D. Hempstead, purser, and crew numbering fifty-eight men.

KEY WEST, October 30.—The steamship Missouri was burned in a gale on the twenty-second instant, about twenty-five miles from Abaco en route for Havana and Nassau. The fire was discovered about 3 A. M., in the pantry, and suddenly burst out in volumes, the flames amidships spreading rapidly all over the ship. Boats were launched immediately and all but one were swamped at once. Those remaining on board were compelled, on account of the flames, to jump into the sea. Those who were saved landed in one of the boats at Abaco, about 6 P. M., on the twenty-second and were taken from there in a small schooner to Nassau.

It was a terrible sight for those in the floating boat to see those in the water clinging to the swamped boats and begging for assistance. There were about ten ladies on board. It is not known whether any of them have been picked up. It is said that the captain used every effort to save the lives of the passengers, working bravely himself with the hose. Three of the saved passengers are here. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two of the boats of the ill-fated steamship Missouri were burned alongside the vessel, and there is no probability that any of the others ever reached shore. It is probable that not a single life would have been saved had it not been for James Culmer, a resident of Eluthera, who was a passenger on board.

A new boat had been purchased in New York and placed on deck, but as the weather had been boisterous she had not been secured either by gripes or by checks. When it was known that the vessel would go down, Culmer with a few others launched this boat, holding fast to the painter when he jumped overboard and swam to the boat; eleven others followed him, and even then had it not been for Culmer, who was acquainted with the management of the boat and took charge and piloted her safely through the surf, she would have been lost with the others. The passengers who were bound to Havana will be forwarded to that port by John Jay Philbrick, agent of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Line at this port, who has taken every measure toward securing their comfort. Further particulars will probably be received to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

Specie Shipments Yesterday—Death of Mrs. Greeley—New York Central Railroad—Forty Million Bonds to be Issued—Ten Million Issue of Rock Island Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Shipments to-day, $135,828.

William M. Evarts and family arrived from Europe to-day. Also, Earl Caithness and Count de Sonnux.

This being the final day of Mayor Hall's trial, a large crowd was attracted to the court room. Many were present expecting Tweed would be brought up and the day of his trial fixed. The ex-Boss appeared, attended by a host of legal retainers, but learning that he was not wanted to-day, he abruptly left.

James H. Ingersoll and John J. Farrington appeared and were bailed in the sum of $5000 each.

Mr. Stoughton then proceeded with his argument in behalf of the mayor.

Mrs. Horace Greeley died this morning, at the residence of Mr. Alvin Johnson. During the evening yesterday her symptoms were of such a favorable character as to inspire some faint hopes of her recovery. Such expectations, however, proved unfounded, as she had two chills during the night, after which she was very easy until she ceased to breathe, at 4 A. M., passing away peacefully, without any perceptible struggle. The funeral will take place at twelve o'clock on Friday.

The directors of the New York Central railroad to-day authorized the issue of $40,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of laying two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo for their great traffic.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad directors to-day authorized the issue of convertible bonds to the extent of $10,000,000, under the direction of the executive committee.

The Rock Island Company also authorized the issue of $10,000,000 to pay the floating debt.

The St. Paul and Pacific, a leased road of the Northern Pacific, failed to pay its coupons, and its workmen have stopped work.

Arrived—Steamships Java, California, City of Havana, Westphalia, Bremen and Italy. Arrived out—Weser.

Evening.—Money closed at 7. Sterling 8⅝@8¾. Gold 112⅜@112½. Governments lower, closing quiet and dull. States dull. Tennessees heavy. South Carolinas very quiet. Sixes of 1881, 116½; five-twenties of 1862, 115⅝; 1864, 115⅝; 1865, 116¼, new 114⅜; 1867, 114¾; 1868, 114¾; new fives 111; tenforties 108⅛. Tennessee sixes 73½; new 73¾; Virginia sixes 43, new 52, consolidated 53½, deferred 14¾; Louisiana sixes 53, new 48, levee sixes 50, eights 60; Alabama eights 80, fives 58; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 83; North Carolinas 33, new 15, special tax 12; South Carolinas 50, new 25, April and October 27.

Money active during the morning at 7 currency to 7 gold for call loans, but became easier in the afternoon and declined to 3. Exchange heavy at 8⅝@8¾. There were very few buyers of exchange in market to-day.

Gold opened at 112¾; fell to 112¼, then fluctuated between 112¼ and 112½, closing at 112⅜ to 112½. Loans ranged 1-32 to flat for use, 2 to 4 for carrying. Governments opened somewhat lower than