NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 178. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 2019.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of the accomplished and gifted actress,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, November 3 and 4,

In her great specialty, in which she stands without a rival, of

EAST LYNNE, or The Elopement.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 5—Miss Western will appear in her finished interpretation and beautiful portraiture of LEAH, THE JEWESS.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 6—Will be presented the original drama entitled GREEN BUSHES.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Miss Lucille Western.

SATURDAY NOON—Grand Western matinee. no2

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR.....Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

Brilliant Success.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR,

MR. OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

Who will appear

Tuesday Evening, November 4, 1873,

As the FERRET, in his new sensational play of

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Friday—Benefit of Oliver Doud Byron.
Saturday at 12 M.—Grand Byron Matinee.
Wednesday—Ben McCullough.
Prices of admission as usual.
no4 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

L. PLACIDE CANONGE.....MANAGER

OPENING SEASON,

Thursday Evening, November 6, 1873.

First appearance of

MESSRS. GUEYMARD, Tenor; LOURLES, Baritone, MAYAN, Basso; FRITLINGER, Basso; MMES. FURSCH-MADIER, Falcon; LAGYE, Soprano, and CARRINI, Dugazon.

First night of Meyerbeer's grand Opera,

1o2 4t THE HUGUENOTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF land lying in the forks of the Tchefuncta and Bogue Falia rivers, one and one-half miles from Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany, containing six hundred and forty acres. It is a desirable location for summer residences, well timbered with pine, oak, and ash, and having about five miles front on the two rivers, with convenient sand banks which will furnish a perpetual revenue without expense to the owner. Apply to F. H. Hatch, No. 33 Carondelet street, or C. Webber, near Covington, Louisiana. no2 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER.

MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,

No. 19 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Private Supper Saloon for parties. no4 1m

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned to the city.

Office No. 152 Julia street.

oc26 1m

W. W. HANDLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

(Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.)

Will give special attention to collection of bills, the settlement of estates and commercial suits. Office corner of St. Joseph and Fulton streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc26

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a SITUATION as child's nurse and seamstress. Can give the best of testimonials. Apply at A. K. MILLER'S, No. 29 Carondelet street, or at No. 94 Camp street. oc24

WANTED—A SPANISH TEACHER, COMPETENT to teach the pure Castilian tongue. Address "X," No 94 Camp street oc24

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—A SITUATION in the commission, hardware, grocery or liquor business; is willing to make himself generally useful; salary according to the times; can bring the best of city references. Address "Clerk," this office. oc18 1m

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y sod

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

REOPENING OF THE

ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT,

Now DENECHAUD'S RESTAURANT,

77.....St. Louis Street.....77

Between Bourbon and Royal.

The proprietor desires to inform his friends and the public in general that he will open the above restaurant next SATURDAY, October 11, 1873.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, or by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

Travelers, as well as city residents, will always find good and fine rooms with board.

The house and the restaurant will keep open every night until twelve o'clock.

Personal attention given to balls, soirees and parties. oc7 1m

SALOONS.

PELICAN EXCHANGE,

CORNER PERDIDO AND ST. CHARLES STREETS.

Choice WINES, LIQUORS and WESTERN LAGER always on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily.

JOHN KOUNTZMAN & MIKE LARDNER, Proprietors.
au31 3m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between L. GEX and A. CHAGNARD, at No. 24 Bienville street, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent before A. D. Boriocourt, notary public. Mr. L. GEX is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firm.

L. GEX,
A. CHAGNARD.

New Orleans, October 31, 1873. no1 5 9*

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between S. Weil and M. Weil, under the firm name and style of WEIL & BROTHER, carrying on business as wholesale liquor dealers, at No. 80 Gravier street, in this city, is dissolved by mutual consent, to date and take effect from the twenty-fifth of October, 1873. S. Weil is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the copartnership.

M. WEIL,
S. WEIL.

New Orleans, October 30, 1873. oc31 3t

COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

COAL DEALERS,

STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Office No. 8 Carondelet street, yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. no2 3m

COAL.....COAL.....COAL

PITTSBURG, VIRGINIA CANNEL and ANTHRACITE COAL delivered to all parts of the city, at lowest market rates, by

W. G. COYLE & CO.

Office No. 138 Gravier street. Yards corner Julia and Water streets, head of Race. oc29 3t

GOVERNOR KELLOGG IN ST. LOUIS

An Interviewer Calls for Enlightenment

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAID TO HIM

During Governor Kellogg's recent short stay in St. Louis, the inevitable interviewer besieged him, and after an obstinate effort to corner him, finally succeeded, and prevailed upon him to give his views. The *Globe* was the favored paper, from which we copy the report of the conversation that ensued, as follows:

What do you think of the outlook of affairs in Louisiana?

I have no doubt as to the result. I think that things will continue as they are until a new election. The Republican party was united at the last election. Warmoth carried off but very few, except his principal office holders. The colored men have a majority of several thousand in the State—a most undoubted majority. There can be no question that the Republicans carried the State by a large majority of the votes actually cast.

Is this susceptible of proof?

The State registrar appointed by Warmoth, who holds the whole machinery of the election in his hands, used it in the interest of the Fusion party. He and his chief deputies and assistants have recently made depositions admitting the truth of nearly all the frauds alleged by the Republicans to have been committed against them at the election in November last. Blanchard, the registrar, has recently surrendered to us a large number of the archives or records of the State, abstracted by him from the office at the time that Warmoth was impeached and at the time we took possession of the government. Among these returns are many original returns, tally lists and other papers. The final returns of the supervisors of registration in all the parishes of the State, with the exception of three small parishes, where the returns were never received, were also turned over to us. These are very important as showing the relative white and colored vote of the State; and it must be remembered that the registration was made under Fusion-Democratic auspices by officers appointed exclusively by them.

What special points are proved by these returns?

They show a majority of registered colored votes at the last election over the white vote of nearly 9000.

How many white Republicans are there in the State?

At least eight or ten thousand were registered at the last election.

Do the blacks invariably vote?

Universally. They regard it as a great privilege. The white Republicans are equally active in this respect. No one will pretend that, at the last election, the Republicans were not united on the national and State ticket. No one can deny that the colored voters, with rare exceptions, voted solid for the entire Republican ticket. Experience has shown that all the arts and persuasions used to get their vote against the Republicans have resulted in failure. As far as voting is concerned, neither argument nor corrupt influences have ever had any effect in inducing them to vote against the Republican ticket.

What is Blanchard's record?

Blanchard was a Liberal politician—so-called. He had held office for two years. He sympathized with the Liberals and voted for Greeley.

How is he corroborated?

His testimony is corroborated by the returns of the supervisors. These were not obtained until the opposition gave up all hope of succeeding in their plans. It is further strengthened by the facts regarding the vote of New Orleans. That city, at the November election, cast a vote of 38,000, and it has a population of only 180,000. This is nearly the vote of St. Louis and Chicago, which have each more than 300,000 inhabitants. Furthermore, it is well known that St. Louis has a larger number of residents twenty-one years of age than any other city in the West. The proportion of naturalized citizens is also a point to be considered, whereas the colored citizens of New Orleans required no naturalization. The Democrats claimed the city by a vote of 7000 and 8000 over Grant and myself, and between 9000 and 10,000 over the rest of the ticket. Grant ran ahead of the rest of the ticket, even by the Fusion returns, and I ran ahead of Grant.

How about Pinchback?

The whole fight now is on him. He was Lieutenant Governor, you know, under Warmoth. A large majority of the Louisiana Republicans desire that he should be seated, and I think he will be.

And McMillan?

McMillan was a Warmoth State Senator. He led a bolt in the Legislature, and drew off five or six who took their seats in the Fusion Legislature, whereupon they elected him Senator. The whole course of the opposition has been a series of alliances, trades and compacts. They made a trade with Warmoth before the election, by which he was to give them the benefit of the State patronage and of the registration laws and in consideration of his services they agreed to send him to the United States Senate. When they found that he was of no futher service to them, after McMillan went over to their Legislature with the other Warmoth Senators, they formed an alliance again and elected McMillan to the Senate. They had denounced him equally with Warmoth for years. McMillan had been a member of the Legislature and a strong supporter of Warmoth since 1868, and the opposition had constantly denounced him on account of his complicity in and identification with schemes to defraud the State. For two years, while the opposition journals were often complimenting me for my services in the United States Senate in urging the Texas Pacific bill, the Mexican steamship subsidy and other bills, they were in the same issues denouncing both McMillan and Warmoth in unsparing terms for their identification with corrupt legislation. Yet they traded first with Warmoth, and, failing with him, traded with McMillan.

Do the opposition care much who is in Congress?

Not much. They know that the Republicans have a large majority in both branches, and they have nothing to expect from federal patronage. What they want is the State government with its extensive patronage, and these old Bourbon politicians, who are really the life of the opposition, will enter into any alliance, or any combination to get possession of the loaves and fishes. Their only object is to regain the power and official influence they had before the war.

How about the taxes?

When Congress adjourned without action, leaving the matter in the hands of the President, they asserted that we could not collect the taxes. But we did collect them to a greater extent than they had been collected since, or at any time before the war.

Please explain the unification scheme?

As the opposition became demoralized and weakened these old Slidell politicians tried the plan of unification three or four months ago—that is, union between the whites and the blacks. They went so far that they could not secure any considerable number of their own followers to go with them, so that ruse failed. They have now called a convention for the twenty-fourth of November, and they hope, by making a great effort, to secure sufficient moral and material aid to prolong the fight this winter, and by sending a committee to Washington, either to induce Congress to recognize the McEnery government or to order a new election. Since the attempt at unification opposition, especially in the country parishes, has become very weak. The ulterior object of these politicians is becoming quite apparent to the mass of the people.

I understand that the colored citizens have also called a convention.

Yes; the colored Republicans of the State will meet in convention on the seventeenth of next month. It is safe to say that the convention will reflect the views of the Republican party of that State, both colored and white.

What newspapers are the organs of the opposition?

The *Picayune* and *Herald* are the principal organs at present. The *Picayune* represents the old Slidell-Bourbon element. Within the last ten or twelve days it has shown signs of dissolution. Rhett, who has been the editor until recently, has left the paper. The *Picayune* claims to represent the oldest and best, and to be the organ of a large portion of the tax-paying population. Yet any stranger in reading it, as it has been conducted for the last few months, would get a very incorrect idea of the commercial community and the natural resources of the State. As a gentleman remarked to me yesterday, a stranger in New Orleans, reading the *Picayune* or *Herald*, would be at once tempted to inquire for the first train with a view to immediately leaving the State. Their intense hostility to the federal administration and to a Republican government leads them to overlook the material interests of the State. The *Herald* has been published but a few months, and it is thought to have a precarious existence. It is believed to be the organ of the ring of persons who are interested in the securities of the State issued under the Warmoth administration. We have issued none ourselves.

Where is Warmoth, and what is his status in Louisiana?

Blanchard and his friends, and most of Warmoth's friends who were office holders and went with him into the Liberal movement having come back to our party, Warmoth is generally charged with having connived at their return, and is consequently in bad odor with the opposition, who desired his services. They naturally turn and rend him for what they consider his desertion. He has been absent from the State some months; in fact, I saw him here yesterday. I don't know whether or not he intends to go back to Louisiana with a view to again participate in its political affairs.

What is the financial condition of the State?

New Orleans and Louisiana have been seriously affected by the panic. This is largely owing to the fact of a great deal of cotton collecting there, and no means of sending it forward. Still I think the opposition will admit that the financial condition of the State is better than it has been for some years. I appointed a committee of the most prominent citizens, without regard to party, some two or three months since, to examine, classify and report on the exact condition of the State debt. The debt of the State is $22,300,000; the interest thereon, $1,400,000. We have paid since the first of January, 1873, $271,000 of interest that Warmoth failed to pay, and that was due from his administration; and up to the first of this month we had paid $800,000 in addition, making nearly $1,100,000, the amount of interest paid by us during the current year. The amount yet to be paid before the first of January is about $250,000. We paid our October interest promptly in greenbacks when due in New York, and we were the only Southern State involved in the war that did so. The courts it is true, have enjoined about $5,000,000 of the debt of the State. Its validity is yet to be determined; but, pending a decision, we have collected all the interest due on these bonds, and it is now in the hands of the fiscal agents to the credit of the bondholders.

What amount of taxes has been collected?

In 1872, under Warmoth's administration—that was the last year of his rule—the whole amount of taxes collected was $3,329,000. We collected during the period of seven months preceding the first of September, $2,700,000, an excess over the corresponding months of 1872 of $643,000. During the month of July, 1872, the previous administration collected only $342,000, while we collected for the same month in 1873 $1,459,000.

What has been the effect in Louisiana of the Democratic victory in Ohio?

The politicians are likely to be encouraged by it. They are just fools enough to be influenced in that way. They will take such an unexpected result as evidence that the old Bourbon Democratic party has received a new lease of life. Their convention had been called before that election, but its result will stimulate them to renewed efforts, and very likely modify their action.

Everything now, you say, is quiet and orderly?

Yes; we have quiet in the city, and good order prevails. I have just received information of the arrest of a large number of persons prominent in the Colfax riot, who have hitherto escaped justice. The people are anxious for the building of railroads. A large number of railroad men from New York propose to meet the first of next month in New Orleans, with a view to putting through some railroad projects. The prospect is flattering that the railroad to Texas and to Shreveport, will be completed at an early day. We have strong hopes, also, that the coming Congress will do something regarding the St. Philip canal project. Our people are also looking with great interest to the action of the Transportation Committee, now in session here, and to the farmers' movement for relief from transportation difficulties, especially as relates to the improvement of the Mississippi. We regret that the taxes are so high, but the debt is not so great, or the taxes so high as is currently believed. It is often said that our debt is $40,000,000 or $50,000,000, when it is only a little over $22,000,000. Our State rate of taxation is twenty-one and a half mills in the aggregate. We—that is, the present administration—are not responsible for this rate of taxation, nor for the debt, and we are confident that at no distant day we shall be able to reduce both materially.

The Outrage in Carroll Parish—The Other Side of the Story.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Seeing a statement published in the *Picayune* about Cain Sartain, David Jackson, and others, accusing them of having led a mob of negroes and fired on the steamboat Frank Pargoud, at Goodrich's landing, now, as a planter of the parish of Carroll, and citizen of the State of Louisiana, and passenger on the above named steamer, I give the following true statement: About eleven o'clock, of the evening of the twenty-seventh, the steamer Pargoud landed at Goodrich's landing. Mr. Cain Sartain and others came aboard for the purpose of receiving from the clerk their freight bills, and Captain White ordered them to leave the boat and go ashore.

Mr. Sartain and Jackson did not hesitate one moment, but went ashore, and shortly after they had reached the shore, one Cummings, a mate on the Pargoud, told them the first one of them he caught on the stage plank he would drown. I also heard one of the clerks of the boat say that he would shoot the top of Cain Sartain's head off if he made his appearance on the bank, at the same time having a double-barreled shotgun in his hand. I heard a firing of pistols at a distance of about 300 yards, but failed to see any of the above named parties fire on the boat, and I failed to see Mr. Jackson or Cain Sartain head any mob.

If the matter is brought before the United States commissioner I am one to testify to the true particulars. PETER BASE.

The Mississippi Election.

The following supplement to the Jackson *Pilot* has been received. This makes the election to-day a certainty:

Since going to press the non-electionists have abandoned their fight, and both houses passed a resolution to adjourn to-day at 3 P. M.

All honor to our noble Senators, who have made a brave fight and saved the State from the clutches of the Alcorn-Powers Democracy.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans was held last evening.

In the absence of President J. H. Ogleby Mr. Sandidge was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. L. H. Gardner, from the committee appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject of quarantine, submitted a lengthy report reciting the prevalence of different diseases in different cities, the irregularity of the enforcement of quarantine, the injury which quarantine always produces on commerce, and giving a history of the quarantine complications of the past year. The report further shows the power of Congress to act in the matter, and met the approval of the chamber. On concluding the reading Mr. Gardner thanked Colonel Burwell for his aid in the preparation of the memorial.

On motion it was resolved that the report should be printed in pamphlet form.

Judge Kennard then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of eleven whose duty it shall be to prepare, print in pamphlet form, and present to the Congressional Transportation Committee, expected to arrive here this month, a report of our commercial needs.

Resolved, That said committee shall be fully empowered to represent the Chamber of Commerce in any and all matters before said committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed to serve on the committe: J. H. Kennard, chairman; L. J. Higby, Captain Silas Weeks, Captain A. K. Miller, Charles E. Slayback, J. T. Tucker, R. H. Howard, J. T. Burdeau, David Hadden, W. G. Coyle, L. H. Joseph.

On motion of Mr. Greenwood, the president and secretary were added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Black, the rules were suspended, and Major Howell elected an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce and added to the committee.

General Hays called up the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the situation of a suit in the matter of Burdeau vs. Charles Morgan, now pending on appeal, in which the Chamber of Commerce is a party in the record as intervenor, and report the result of its inquiries to the Chamber at its next meeting.

General Hays said the chamber was interested in the suit, but it had, on consultation, been brought in the name of Captain Burdeau, who had paid the greater portion of the expense.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Higby offered a resolution of thanks to Hon. William M. Burwell, for his services at Chicago, but subsequently withdrew it in favor of the following, offered by Mr. Greenwood:

WHEREAS, This chamber has heard the report of the committee appointed to attend the National Board of Trade, lately held in Chicago, when the question of quarantine under the order or action of government instead of States, cities, towns or villiages, was supported and ably argued by our delegates, with a fair prospect of its adoption, as also many other and important questions of great interest to this city and the valley of the Mississippi, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this chamber are due and hereby tendered to the Hon. William M. Burwell, for the ability manifested in conducting these important issues before that influential board, as also for his concise, terse, yet, in point of fact, exhaustive reply to the Hon. J. M. Allan, president of the Granger's Convention of Illinois, lately held at Chicago, as reported in the St. Louis *Democrat* of October 30.

A further resolution of compensation was offered, but Colonel Burwell requested its withdrawal, and Mr. Greenwood erased it.

The resolution passed unanimously.

Colonel Burwell then addressed the chamber in a few words of thanks for the compliment, and then proceeded to detail the results of his excursion. He showed the great opposition New Orleans was receiving and the best way of overcoming it.

Professor Forshey then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is believed that the reestablishment of the United States Mint in this city, for the coinage of gold and silver bullion, and the recoinage of silver from the South and Central American States, from Mexico and our Pacific States, must lead to the disbursement by the government of large sums of money from New Orleans as a centre, thus advancing the commercial interests of the Southwest.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to collate all available information on the subject, and present the same, with such considerations as may occur to them in favor of this object to the Treasury Department at Washington, and to Congress.

Adopted.

Mr. Gardner then said that a report had appeared in the papers that the epidemic in Shreveport had been caused by importation from New Orleans. He accordingly offered the following:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed and requested to serve as a committee of this chamber to investigate the origin of the recent epidemic visitation in Shreveport, and to report the result and their investigations at as early a day as possible: Dr. A. C. Holliday, chairman; Dr. C. B. White, president of the Board of Health; S. M. Beemiss, S. S. Herrick, S. P. Chaille.

Mr. Greenwood objected, as he did not think it was an affair of the chamber.

Judge Kennard agreed with Mr. Greenwood.

Professor Forshey moved the addition of the names of Drs. Choppin, Davidson, and Bruns. Lost.

A motion to table the original resolution was also lost.

Judge Kennard moved that the matter be referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report back. Lost.

The resolution was then passed.

The secretary then read communications from the Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, from Hon. John W. Foster, our minister to that country, and others, extending an invitation to the merchants of this city to visit that city in the interests of New Orleans and Mexico.

Mr. Buddecke offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the invitation addressed to members of this chamber by the Lonja Mercantil, or Chamber of Commerce, of the City of Mexico, to visit that city and accept the hospitalities of its merchants, be accepted and acknowledged, and that the president of this chamber be authorized to appoint a delegation to visit the City of Mexico, in accordance with the invitation.

Adopted.

The rules were suspended and Mr. R. R. Decan elected a member of the chamber.

The chamber then adjourned.

The Much Heralded Fakement—The Clans Do Not Rally Much.

"Every man opposed to the present usurpation" was called upon to assemble last night at his proper and respective ward meeting place.

If every man thus opposed did there and then present himself, then few indeed are the opposers.

After much inquiry relative to the proposed display in the highways and byways, the reporter could glean no intelligence. No one seemed to know or care about knowing anything in relation to this little side show. Resolved to find out something about it, in order to enlighten the indifferent and eviscerate the whole subject, the reporter went to Dryades market. Now here, he thought, here will be something glorious; here in the good old First will be seen a grand outpouring; here the people will surely enthuse, they will indignify, they will come forward promptly to oust all office holders and put in the men of the right stripe.

He is not disappointed, for there in the midst of some fifty men, women and little children, stands the form of ex-Mayor John R. Conway. People may think this was a small meeting, but was not ex-Mayor Conway there? He did not speak, but he looked. There was no brass band, there was need of none. Mr. Booth was there, and spoke—you all know how he did it. Louisiana groaned, of course; he would insist upon having her ground under the heel of the usurper, so poor Louisiana groaned and was grinded. Booth got through at last, and some resolutions were passed, and as nothing could be found out about them, it is presumed they were the usual sort. The gang then dispersed.

SECOND WARD.

About a hundred persons rallied around the Louisiana Hotel last evening for the purpose of holding a meeting to denounce the present government and to elect delegates to the convention that is to assemble in this city on the twenty-fourth instant. A slight embarrassment was caused by Mr. John Diamond's refusing his permission to have any political meeting of that nature held under his roof.

The anxious seekers finally settled upon Mr. John O'Neill's coffeehouse and there assembled. Mr. John O'Neill himself was sick in bed, but, anyhow, the boys had their little meeting out.

Some one trotted out a list of delegates and requested the meeting to choose them. Mr. Robert J. Clohecy objected to that way of doing business as entirely irregular. On this the crowd protested against Mr. Clohecy by hoots and yells. Mr. Clohecy proceeded to inform them he was an old resident of the ward and a taxpayer, and as such he naturally had no sympathy with his opponents. The meeting was illegal, and he did not approve of that manner of electing delegates. He protested against the whole proceeding and washed his hands of the matter by clearing out, followed by yells of indignation.

The crowd then elected delegates, as follows: Messrs. John O'Neill, H. D. Ogden, John Hurley, Dr. Samuel Choppin, V. Ad Rozier and John A. Fitzpatrick. Some seventy-five votes were polled. Good enough. Ha! ha! Grand outpouring!

TENTH WARD.

The indignation lay out was to have been exhibited at the Upper City Hotel, but somehow or other the thing banged in Magazine Market. Perhaps the immense concourse of eighty odd persons who attended the display couldn't find room inside of four walls and preferred the shambles. Let it be as it may, Hon. Randall Hunt and John Phelps were elected delegates, and Messrs. Webster, Upton, Shepherd and Nixon alternates to the convention of the twenty-fourth. Mr. B. F. Jonas presided and made a speech.

THIRD WARD.

Claiborne Market did not appear to be worthy of the honor sought to be heaped upon her last evening by the great unterrified, for the forty or so indignant populace adjourned from that place to No. 205 Canal street, where they united with the fourth ward patriots, whither the reporter did not follow them, but has learned that a goodly crowd assembled there, and Colonel John McEnery made a speech to them.

SIXTH WARD.

Six persons and Mr. Vocchies met down there. These populace indignated a while, and went away. Further we know not. They are probably indignant still. So mote it be. Majorities will rule, you know.

FIFTH WARD.

The St. Louis rotunda was the gathering point for "those who opposed the usurper." But it didn't pan out well even here, although they could have abused everything in two languages. This place, you will recollect, is the stronghold of the "double-barreled" *Bee*. As at the other places, the attendance was slim. Perhaps Bazaine's trial absorbed all the time of the suffragans, or may be they didn't care much about the subject under discussion. Let us hope that those who failed to be present at this and all the other meetings will live to survive their disappointment. If we have done aught in this hurried report that in any way can dispel their regrets, then we thank heaven that printing was discovered and farces not written in vain.

A Card.

PLAQUEMINE, LA., October 29, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In glancing over the columns of the REPUBLICAN of October 29, I observed the card of Charles E. Merrill, in which he avers that the call for the convention of colored men by W. G. Brown was published in his paper (*Pioneer and News*) for three weeks anterior to the meeting of the parish convention in Iberville. This statement of Mr. Merrill is shamefully at variance with the truth.

The call was not published in the *Pioneer* until October 18, the week before the convention assembled, and long after the delegates had been elected by the several ward clubs. The printed copy of the call was sent to Mr. Merrill early in September, and although he had neglected and refused to publish it, it would never have appeared in the columns of his paper if he had not been advised to do so by one of the few delegates friendly to him, and warned that such refusal would result to his detriment in the convention. E. M. VERRETT,
Delegate, eighth ward.

Assessment notice Nos. 150 and 151, see special notice column. Death of D. I. Fleury and Richard England, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

YELLOW FEVER.

Only One Death at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, November 3.—No new cases, and but one interment to-day.

Four Deaths at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 3.—Four deaths from yellow fever, and five from other causes in the last twenty-four hours. Seven new cases reported.

WASHINGTON.

Indians at Fort Concho.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Information has been received of the arrival, in good condition, at Fort Concho, Texas, of the Kickapoo and Pottawattomie Indians, en route from Mexico to the Indian Territory. The Modocs encamp on Bouley's Island, near Fort McPherson.

Items from the United States Mint.

Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, shows a product of gold $60,000,000, silver $12,250,000. He thinks that the depreciation of silver and the appreciation of United States securies will enable the government to buy silver with gold and pay out silver at its nominal value. This operation would net the Treasury about ten per cent. The report favors the resumption of the New Orleans mint.

It says that the amount believed to be necessary to place the New Orleans mint in condition for coinage operations, and for its support during the fiscal year, was included in the estimate of appropriations for the mints and Assay office. Should the necessary appropriations be obtained for the purpose the establishment can probably be put in operation in about three months time, and afterwards usefully employed in the manufacture of stamped bars and the coinage of silver.

A South Carolina Case in the Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the State of South Carolina ex rel. Wagner against the State and county treasurer from the Supreme Court of the State, involving the question of the validity of the issues of the Bank of the State during the war. The charter of the bank framed in 1812 provided that its issues should be receivable for taxes, but the county treasurer now refused to receive them on the ground that they were issued in aid of the rebellion, and were, therefore, no tender.

The court below sustained the objection, and the judgment was for the the treasurer. On a former argument of the case in this court that judgment was affirmed, but, upon a reargument had at this term, there is a change of opinion, and the judgment is now reversed, the same judge writing the opinion. The court, holding that the faith of the State was pledged for these bills, the holders were entitled to rely upon that credit and to its protection—the credit of the State could not be withdrawn without an open and clear declaration to that effect, and such a declaration was not made until 1868, by the repeal of the charter, which was too late to render the bills no tender in the present case. One other case was decided by the decision in this. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion, Mr. Justice Bradley dissenting.

NEW YORK.

Mass Meeting of Masons and a Strike.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A mass meeting of masons in this vicinity passed resolutions protesting against a reduction of wages.

Some forty or more bricklayers and masons resisted the reduction of twelve and a half per cent on their wages by their employers this morning, and turned out on a strike.

Shot Dead.

Philip R. Howard ordered two gunners from his premises. The gunners shot Howard dead. No arrest.

Operatives Discharged.

Five thousand male and female operatives were ousted at Patterson. The eastern division of the Erie road discharged 250, and reduced the wages of others. It is reported the president is arranging to import several English engineers at low wages.

Aid for Claflin & Co.

The *Herald* says it is stated that a pool has been formed among capitalists to aid Claflin & Co., if necessary. Five millions of dollars have been raised for this purpose.

A Lager Beer Ferment.

Owing to the inferior quality of the lager beer manufactured in the breweries of New York and vicinity, retail dealers have been shipping large quantities from Western cities for ash here, and the brewers, feeling the heavy decrease in their trade, on Saturday assembled in convention to see what steps could be taken to retain their custom.

They were assured that they could do so if they would manufacture a better article, which they agreed to do, but will advance the price from $9 to $10. They maintained that a good article can not be manufactured for less. The advance in prices takes effect this week.

Pawnbrokers Doing a Lively Business.

As an evidence of the hard times in this city, it is stated that the pawnbrokers are doing four times the amount of business they were doing a few months ago, and, owing to the scarcity of money, are giving less than a third of the value of the articles presented.

Irving's Confession.

Irving, who has been confined on the charge of complicity in the Nathan murder, has at last made a confession, which is now in the hands of Superintendent Matsell, who has perused it, and detailed several men to work out the hints and suggestions contained in the document.

Loss of the Ariel.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company received a dispatch to-day from their agent, announcing the wreck and complete loss of the steamer Ariel, which has been running between Yokohama and Hokedada. The passengers were saved. The Ariel was one of the oldest steamers of the company and was valued at $50,000.

Legal Tenders.

The banks to-day gained $2,500,000 in legal tenders.

Arrested for Shooting.

Patrick Gilligan and his nephew James Lennon were arrested for shooting Philip R. Howard at Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday.

Lottery Dealers Arraigned.

A large number of lottery and policy dealers pleaded not guilty to-day and will have a trial this week.

Preparations for the Election.

To-morrow being election day will be observed as a legal holiday. The courts, post-office, Stock Exchange and other public buildings will remain closed. The whole police force will be on duty, although no trouble is anticipated.

Arrested for Murder.

Bartallecho was arrested for the killing of John Attyno by stabbing him and twisting the knife around in the wound. Both Italians.

Killed in a Bar Room Fight.

Patrick Lysaght was killed in a bar room fight in Brooklyn yesterday.

Prosecutions.

The Hudson county, New Jersey, grand jury to day prosecuted the police commissioners of Jersey City and Hoboken for failure to close the liquor saloons on Sundays, and the newsmen who sell immoral sheets published in New York.

The district attorney of Hudson county has abandoned the suits against ex-Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, who was recently indicted for malfeasance in office.

The Strike.

The strike in progress to-day among the laborers of this city, in consequence of a reduction of wages by the master masons, is very general, nearly all those who were at work Saturday having suspended work by order of the union. It is estimated that some 5000 men struck to day, and that they will stand out until successful.

The employers appear equally determined to resist the strike. It is now stated that over 15,000 men are out of work in this city. The strike among the masons and bricklayers, however, is not so extensive as the above, the masons acceding to the reduction without murmuring.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company has issued a circular to bondholders, in which he says the only way to re-establish the credit of the company is to fund its entire floating debt in income bonds, to be paid out of the net earnings of the road. The company has authorized the issue of seven per cent twenty year income bonds, to the amount of $12,000,000, to be used in retiring the floating debt and in funding the interest that may accrue on its six per cent bonds.

Sub-Treasury Balances and Disbursements.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $49,647,496; currency, $3,195,621.

The sub-treasurer paid out $305,000 to-day on account of interest; total thus far, $6,845,000. He also paid out $49,000 for called bonds.

The assay office received to-day £113,000; total thus far, £1,837,000.

The Affairs of H. B. Claflin & Co.

The statement of the affairs of H. B. Claflin & Co., as submitted to a meeting of the friends of that firm, which included their largest creditors, held this afternoon, was as follows: Good assets of all kinds $22,508,000, total indebtedness $15,584,000, surplus $6,924,000. It was agreed that no assistance should be asked of the associated banks and Clearing House, and that their friends and creditors present at the meeting unanimously tendered to H. B. Claflin & Co. an extension averaging four and a half months, maturing in monthly payments, which was promptly accorded. The business of the firm will proceed as usual.

In this statement is not included the personal assets of any member of the firm. It merely embraces the amount employed in their business.

Marine.

Arrived—Nestman, General Barnes, Austrian, Terry, Steinman, United States, Adger and Metropolis. Arrived out—Brooklyn.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Rebels Driven Out of Panama.

PANAMA, October 25.—The government forces have driven the rebels away.

Intermittent Fever.

The federal steamers Benicia and Pensacola have fifty men on the sick list from intermittent fever, contracted while on shore duty.

Honduras to be Dismembered.

The *Star and Herald* says that Honduras has at last fallen into such a deplorable condition of suspected morality, discredit and administrative anarchy that the other Central American States have come to the conclusion to unite and divide her territory among them.

Earthquake.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake at Panama, and across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, on the thirteenth. The people were much frightened, but no disaster occurred.

Accident at Valparaiso.

From Valparaiso, Cuili, it is learned that eleven persons were killed and injured by an accidental explosion of fireworks during the celebration of the national independence, at Angol, on September 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bishop Gross, of Savannah.

AUGUSTA, November 3.—Bishop Gross, Catholic Bishop of Savannah, who was dangerously ill, is convalescing. He passed through this city this morning on his way to Baltimore, and will return on the nineteenth to lay the corner stone of the new cathedral at Savannah.

Declines.

PROVIDENCE, November 3.—It is understood that General Howard declines trusteeship under the Sprague mortgage.

Meeting of the Sprague Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and of A. & W. Sprague will be held Thursday, November 6, in the Horse Guards' armory here. Until then all further movements in the Sprague affairs will be held in abeyance, so that a full expression of the views of the creditors may be obtained as a basis of action. Governor Howard has declined to be a trustee of the estate. The excitement in the matter has subsided.

Arrested for Forgery.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—M. E. Wade, formerly clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Tennessee, was arrested here on Saturday, charged with the forgery of $20,000 in State bonds.

Run Away.

The bruisers, Allen, Chambers and Madden, have gone to Omaha.

McCoole Rearrested.

A warrant having been issued to-day for the arrest of Mike McCoole, charged with killing Patsey Marley last Wednesday night, he gave himself up. This afternoon his bond was canceled and he is now in jail.

A Denial.

Sheriff Cooper, of Madison county, Illinois, denies that a requisition for Allen, McCoole, Chambers, Blake and others, who participated in the fight in that county some weeks ago, has been issued by Governor Beveridge.

The Balloon Wedding Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—A large crowd witnessed the favorable start of the balloon wedding party.

The Revolution in Sonora.

Private advices from Mexico