# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

REGATTA.....REGATTA.

The Ones of the ORLEANS ROWING CLUB are notified that the

STEAMER LA BELLE

will leave the foot of Canal street, for the Regatta

On Sunday, September 13,

at 2 to 2 P. M., sharp, stopping at Jackson street.

Positively no one admitted on board without a ticket—children not excepted.

After the races, the boat, on returning, will stop at Jackson and Canal streets, to land those not wishing to participate in the excursion. se13 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager

This popular Family Resort will Inaugurate the Amusement Season

Sunday, September 13, 1874,

WITH SHERIDAN, MACK & DAY'S COMBINATION OF SPECIALITY ARTISTS.

A refined OLIO ENTERTAINMENT, selecting everything Brilliant and Comic from Music, the DRAMA, BURLESQUE, FARCE, BALLET, PANTOMIME, MINSTRELSY and CIRCUS.

The enlargement of the Academy of Music during the summer, by the addition of a gallery, to hold 700 PERSONS at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ADMISSION, makes this Theatre the largest for seating capacity in the South. Besides the extensive machinery so successfully used for many years for protection against fire, as also to cool and heat the Theatre when required, a full set of Babcock's Fire Extinguishers have been placed at convenient places about the Theatre, thus securing further protection. The Academy has been entirely renewed in Decoration, Upholstery, Carpets, etc., and opens its doors comparatively a new Theatre.

THE OPENING COMPANY embraces artists of unusual talent and ability, among whom we mention the famous European Duettists, the STUART SISTERS; the Dashing Representative of the Young Man of the Day, Miss ALICIA JOURDAN; SHERIDAN and MACK, the great Character Actors; LESTER and ALLEN, Gymnastic and Grotesque Song and Dance Men; the BOSWELL SISTERS, Daring and Artistic Gymnasts; Miss ELLA ARNOLD, Charming Serio Comic Vocalist; M'lle EVELIN, Premiere Danseuse and Columbine; DAN DEVERE, Ethiopian Comedian and Banjo Solo; WILLIAM EURICE, Grotesque Dancer; Punch and Judy, etc.; together with Signor CONSTANTINE'S PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

First Grand Opening MATINEE SATURDAY, the nineteenth instant.

Box Office open for Secured Seats from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Doors open 2nd Gallery Serenade at quarter to seven; Overture in Orchestra at quarter to eight. se13

THE "JEWEL" BILLIARD SALOON,

(Formerly Miller's Southern Billiard Rooms,)

Nos. 157 and 159 Gravier street,

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

This saloon has been entirely renovated and refitted with NEW TABLES of the MOST APPROVED MAKES, CUES OF EVERY WEIGHT, in thoroughly SEASONED WOOD, and the FINEST IVORY BALLS imported to this country will, under the SUPERVISION of Mr. ALBERT GOA, be opened to the public on

Thursday Next, September 10,

At half-past seven o'clock.

I beg to inform the lovers of the popular and beautiful game of BILLIARDS that these rooms are fitted up with all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS and REQUIREMENTS. They are among the coolest and most delightful in the city, as thousands of billiard amateurs will attest.

Believing that my exertion in providing for the lovers of this interesting game every comfort, as well as every attraction, will not be unappreciated, I cordially extend an invitation to them to be present at the inauguration ceremonies THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

se10 1t GEORGE B. ITTMANN, Proprietor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PHENIX HOUSE.

No. 96 St. Charles Street,

D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor

The most famous house in the city for Refreshments and Amusements, next door to the Academy of Music, turn left through the vestibule.

Opens To-Day,

Thoroughly refitted in every Department, and attended by competent and polite gentlemen.

LUNCH FROM 10:30 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

The PHENIX BOWLING CLUB will meet punctually at seven o'clock EACH EVENING.

se13 1w J. JOHNSTON, Superintendent.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

The schooner ECLIPSE has been lying in front of Bailey plantation for over five months. The owner can have her by addressing the undersigned and paying costs of keeping.

STEPHEN BAILEY,

se6 1m Little Prairie, Parish of Plaquemines.

WEEMS, AGNEW & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND NAVAL STORES.

No. 208 South Main Street,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Special attention given to filling orders for Eastern and Southern markets. se3 6m

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Completeness and reliability guaranteed.

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au30 1m Publishers, No. 5 Commercial Place.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL,

C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR,

Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive mill in the South, and the quality of its rice is unsurpassed.

Milling Rates—No. 1 C one cent per pound; No. 2 C one-half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to lock box No. 976, New Orleans. jy26 3m

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 30,000 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. mh16 1y

COAL.

JOHN D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet Street,

PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL

COAL.

DEPOT HEAD OF SECOND STREET, FOURTH

au27 1m DISTRICT.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE SCHOOL

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY,

Situated on Calliope street, between Prytania and St. Charles, begins its next session on

Monday, September 7, 1874.

The following studies will be pursued:

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

Prices—$2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7.

Principal.....Ulric Bettison

Professor of Languages.....Dr. H. Baar

JULIUS WEIS, President.

REV. J. L. LEUCHT, Superintendent.

au30 se6 13


### An Inquiry Into Character.

Some of the intelligent people of New York city have begun to grow suspicious about the reputation of our Louisiana press agents. A correspondent of the *Herald* lately made the discovery that the telegraphic dispatches will not, frequently, hold water after the arrival of mail advices. This is an evil we have suffered from, and complained of these many years. Our associated dispatches are prepared in Washington or New York "exclusively for the Southern market" as the average Northern doughface toady understands it. The result is they generally disgust all classes. The Republicans abhors them for their mendacity and malignancy, and the White League sneers at them for their imbecility, knowing they will be exposed either by speciale the next day, or in due course of mail.

The brilliant performance specially complained of by the correspondent of the *Herald*, appended below, probably originated in Shreveport. They have a first class lie factory up there, which is, we believe, the only real factory Caddo parish can boast of having. At this place was turned out some highly polished tinsel which was labeled, "A true account of the negro riots in Coushatta," and elaborated with a libel on the State of Texas, in charging that the murderers of the prisoners at the McFarlane place, were Texans. Our press agent here, who is not too discreet, and is sometimes over accused of impartiality, sent the whole of the miserable fabrication to New York, where it failed to find a market. It is returned at the expense of the shipper in the following caustic but truthful expose. We hope it will be sent back to Shreveport and buried in the vicinity of the *Times* office. Let it be gathered to its fathers:

DOES THE TELEGRAPH LIE?

To the Editor of the Herald:

Is not the trick of influencing public opinion at the North upon political events in the South by lying telegrams becoming too transparent to be worked much longer?

Very frequently during the past month the public has been favored with telegraphic announcements of "Uprisings of the Negroes," "Armings of the Whites in Self-Defense," etc., usually culminating in accounts of bloody conflicts between the races, which, when correct reports come by mail, prove to be but unprovoked and cowardly massacres of negroes by Southern desperadoes.

The latest feat of this kind we have is the horrid story which comes from Coushatta, Red River parish, Louisiana. The sheriff of this parish or county, apprehensive of outrages, called out a posse composed of fifteen white and fifty colored men to preserve the peace, whereupon the veracious press agent informs us that this public functionary was trying to incite a negro riot. To collect from the teeming grog shops of cross roads and villages for 100 miles round a band of 200 outlaws was an easy task. This drunken, howling, murderous crew proceeded to attack the defenders of the law, slaying four of them, overthrowing the county government and reducing to prison the sheriff and five other principal parish officers, at which point the ingenous reporter tells us that "the ringleaders of the riot have been arrested" and that order reigns in Warsaw.

But a bloody sequel remained to be told. From their prison in the little frontier Louisiana town the unfortunate defenders of public order are taken, ostensibly to be removed to Shreveport, but in reality to meet a doom dreadful as that which befell the prisoners of Trenton only a week ago. Midway to its pretended destination the ghastly procession halts in the midst of the gloomy Southern woods. A few brief moments are accorded the ill-fated men to prepare for the awful journey, and then the pistol, the knife and the bludgeon have done their work. Six disfigured corpses lay by the roadside, to fatten carrion birds and appal the casual traveler through those solitudes. The telegraphist now comes forward and vouchsafes the opinion that the last part of this horrid business was the work of "Texans," who, he facetiously adds, "did not intend to have such damned scoundrels hunting homes in their State."

Now, if the champions of the "white man's party" will insist on keeping up this hell's holiday in the South, disgracing us in the eyes of the whole civilized world, we must endure it patiently until the President returns to the capital and gives his attention to public affairs. But let us protest against the insult to an intelligent people contained in this systematic attempt at deception by lying telegraphists who are in open and unblushing sympathy with these heinous crimes. J. T.

New York, September 1, 1874.

### Accidental Drowning.

A man was taken out of the bay in the neighborhood of Williams' wharf drowned. He had on his person a pocketbook containing $22 50 in currency and a slip of paper on which the name and address "J. F. Hufft, No. 328 Melpomick and Liberty" were written. The body was well dressed. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

It is probable the drowned man was from New Orleans, as there are two streets there corresponding with the address on the slip, with a slight variation of the spelling, "Melpomene" being the correct name, not Melpomick. Our New Orleans friends may throw some light upon the history of the deceased.—*Galveston Mercury, September 10.*

We learn that the body was subsequently identified as that of Jacob Bloomer, a tinsmith. Bloomer has a wife and three children in New Orleans. He went to Galveston to seek employment; not finding work, he concluded to return to New Orleans on Sunday, but missed the boat. He left his boardinghouse in the afternoon and was never seen again alive. He resided on Perilliat street, near Howard.

### Distribution of Arms.

A freight train on the Jackson railroad last evening brought ten cases of Belgian rifles, of the same pattern as those seized on Canal street. The car which contained them was dropped near Leed's foundry and the boxes taken into that building, where was assembled a number of men. The cases were broken open and the rifles distributed. Each rifle was then loaded and the men dispersed, most of them getting into street cars. The majority went up town.

The police arrested John McMullen on Gasquet, between Roman and Prieur streets, he having one of those rifles, with fixed bayonet and loaded. He was taken to the first precinct station, and when searched a revolver was found on him, and the charge of carrying a concealed weapon made against him. General Badger was at police headquarters when McMullen arrived, and questioned him, but the prisoner would not tell where he obtained the rifle. It is pretty certain that this weapon is one of those brought by the Jackson train. He was released on parole to appear before Judge McArthur to-morrow morning; but the musket was retained.

The cases each contained twenty-four rifles.

## THE COUSHATTA CRIME

### HOW OUTRAGE FOLLOWED OUTRAGE

### WORKING UP THE WHITE LEAGUE PLOT

### Succinct Statement from an Eye Witness

### Henry Smith Tells His Story of the Events of the Past Month.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I see a statement in the New Orleans *Picayune* of the eleventh instant, from the Committee of Seventy of the city of New Orleans, together with certain testimony supposed to have been taken by a pretended committee of investigation at Coushatta, September 1, 1874, and being a resident of Coushatta, and an eye witness to many of the outrageous acts of the White League of Coushatta, I propose now to give a true and correct version of the horrible affair.

It is charged by the Committee of Seventy that "there had been no disturbance in the parish until this (Twitchell's) letter must have been received by Edgerton; that no demand had been made for the resignations of the parish officers, and no movement made against them; and that the outbreak on the twenty-seventh of August took the white people completely by surprise."

In reply to this charge I will state that in the early part of the month of August, 1874, a public meeting was held at the courthouse, in the town of Coushatta, by the White League party. Among them were several persons from the city of Natchitoches, viz: W. H. Jack, J. H. Cosgrove and S. M. Hyams. Speeches were made publicly, proclaiming that the object of the meeting was to demand and compel the resignation of the parish officers. Before the Natchitoches delegation left for home it was stated by them that they came there to assist in compelling the resignation of the officers. Several days after this meeting a prominent citizen of the town of Coushatta said, in my presence and hearing, that the parish officers would be made to resign, leave the country or die. About two weeks before the murder Mr. R. A. Dewees was in Mr. Gus De Russey's store, when two white men came in and one of them said to him, "Here is one of my Republican friends, now. I saw you with a six-shooter this morning," and then drawing his pistol and presenting it to Mr. Dewees, at the same time said, "show it to me now." Mr. Dewees retreated, saying, "Gentlemen, keep your hands off of me; I am not armed." Mr. De Russey, the proprietor of the store, said to Mr. Dewees, "Bob, you had better go home; I see there is going to be a row." Mr. Dewees remarked, "Keep them off, Mr. De Russey, and I will go home." Mr. De Russey opened the back door of the store and let Mr. Dewees out, and he went home. These two men both stated in my presence and hearing, that they came to Coushatta to kill Radicals, and intended to do it before they left.

On the next day following these same two white men came into Coushatta and got into a difficulty with a young man who was on a boat aground in front of town, because the young man said he was a Republican. Some friends of the young man called on the sheriff, Edgerton, to arrest the white man. The sheriff arrested him and intended to put him in jail, when a leading citizen and a member of the White League forbid the sheriff from putting this man in jail, but when he fought the officers and made such disturbance this leading citizen and others agreed and consented that he should be put in prison. On the night of the above transaction Captain T. W. Abney, with twelve or fourteen other citizens of the town, surrounded the sheriff and his deputy before the courthouse, formed a ring around them, and ordered him to put Frank Commodore in jail, saying that "You put a white man in jail for getting drunk, you must put this negro in jail, also, for getting drunk." The sheriff replied that he had not seen him drunk or creating any disturbance, and that he would not put him in jail without a warrant. The answer by these citizens to that was, "War to the knife—knife to the hilt." The parish judge being present, and fearing trouble unless their illegal demand was complied with, told the sheriff to arrest Commodore and put him in jail. The sheriff went to Commodore's house and arrested him in bed, where he had been asleep several hours, and put him in jail.

On the night of the twenty-sixth of August, 1874, a body of armed white men went to the house of Tom Cloid, a colored man living in the third ward of the parish of Red River, about seven miles from Coushatta, entered it, and shot at him while on the floor with their six shooters, then ordered him out, and they took his gun. He went out over the fence, and before his door. He asked them: "Gentlemen, let me speak one word to my wife before you shoot me." They replied, "G—d d—n you, we have got no words for you to say." His own gun was then placed to his head, and his brains blown out by one of the white men.

Daniel Winn, another colored man living on the same premises, heard the firing, and seeing them kill his friend, fired on the crowd and wounded one of them. They pursued Winn, shot him, and left him for dead in Robieu's field.

On the following evening, the twenty-seventh of August, 1874, a report was circulated throughout the parish that an insurrection had taken place at Brownsville, which is about ten miles below Coushatta, and a short distance from where Cloid was killed. The sheriff, Edgerton, accompanied by R. A. Dewees and six other citizens of the town, and most of them belonging to the White League, started for and reached Brownsville early in the evening, and found no appearance whatever of a disturbance—everything quiet. When the sheriff and his posse returned that night the White League was congregating and surrounding the town. There was no disturbance in or around the town, or in the county, to cause such steps to be taken by them.

It appears in the statements of Paul Williams and Volcey Denison that Dewees and Edgerton were riding backward and forward from the dancing party to the colored people. How can this be when they were at Brownsville, ten miles off? And what colored people were they riding to?

The committee at Coushatta forgets, inadvertantly, I suppose, to state that after taking the statements of Paul Williams and Lewis Johnson, they, the committee, had them hung. How they should have violated their custom by trying these two men first, and hanging them afterward, is strange, while their usual mode was to kill first and investigate afterward, as they did in the case of the murder of six Republican officers.

I am satisfied that from the reign of terror in that section of country the ignorant colored people, in order to save their lives, will swear to any statement required of them by the White League committee. I am also satisfied that sensible men and men of judgment will not believe such statements, coming from a section of country where revolution predominates to such an extent that one is afraid to express an opinion, unless that opinion is in accordance with the creed and tenets of the White League.

In regard to the letter addressed to Sheriff Edgerton, by Senator Twitchell, I will state that it was written in answer to one from Mr. Edgerton, wherein he desired to know what to do, as his and the lives of the other parish officers were threatened if they did not resign. As this letter was among other private papers belonging to Mr. Edgerton, it seems that the committee must also have resolved themselves into a body of executors or universal legatees of Mr. Edgerton's estate without letters probate. They seem to be as expert in opening successions as they are in murdering. They have certainly taken an inventory of Mr. Edgerton's effects, and declared themselves legatees under universal title, and the expenses of the mortuary proceedings was found on and taken off the bodies of the victims murdered. How came they by Edgerton's private paper?

The committee, I presume, has not investigated this question yet.

Mr. Wester states that Mrs. Carnes, with whom Mr. Edgerton boarded, desired to move into the country after Mr. Edgerton was killed, and was forbidden to move any of Mr. Edgerton's effects until they (the committee) searched among them for papers they expected to find. Mr. Wester, who left the parish since I did, informs me that a reward of $500 is offered for my head, as I am the one accused of having carried orders from Twitchell to the colored people, and, according to their statements, I am the only living witness who could disprove their charge of collecting the colored people together and the distribution of arms by Twitchell, Dewees and others.

I will state here, sir, that I never received or got any authority from R. A. Dewees or H. S. Twitchell, or any one else to collect colored men together, nor did I collect any. I never received or got any ammunition of any kind from R. A. Dewees, H. J. Twitchell or any one else to distribute among the colored people.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, the colored and white Republicans in this parish never made any demonstration of any kind, and were never prepared for defense or armed. The Republicans were quiet and peaceable and did not anticipate trouble on the night of the twenty-seventh of August, or at any other time. Your obedient servant,

HENRY SMITH.

### Death of John O'Loghlin.

The announcement is made, which will give great pain to his many friends, that John O'Loghlin, Esq., reporter of the Fifth District Court, died yesterday morning at Ocean Springs, of consumption. He had been in feeble health for a year or two, but had no anticipation of so early a termination of his work. Indeed, although at many times he found himself unable to perform his regular duties, and continually refused a high price for outside employment, he looked forward to a day of rest which would restore him to his old strength and confidence. It is but a few years back that he was considered the best shorthand reporter in the city—one whom no work could tire, for whom no speaker was too rapid, no subject too complex or abstruce, and who never failed to present his work in perfect form at the hour it was promised.

In former days he was the leading and most adventurous reporter of the New York *Herald*, and many an article attested his skill and enterprise. In the lifetime of the elder Bennett there was always a desk and a salary for O'Loghlin, though every regular place might be full.

He worked too hard, too much and too fast, and rested too late. At an age when, with his originally splendid health and strength, he should have been in the prime of manhood, his life has ended and he rests indeed.

Among his friends he was companionable always, and in good health even jovial. He had no enemies among those who knew him, for all became his friends. To his brother reporters he was strict in the observance of professional courtesy, always ready with a helping hand to the less experienced, kind advice to the novice and a ready item for his old time newspaper brother. They will all miss him in the old courthouse, and it will be some time before his tall form, cheerful face, his hair a little tinged with gray and his hearty greeting will be forgotten.

He leaves a wife, and, like a majority of reporters, hardly any thing more than his memory. That will linger for awhile among those who will follow him. His best epitaph will be in their minds as they think of him gone. Good reporter, good man, he did his duty, and is dead.

His body will be brought to the city today, and he will be buried from his residence, No. 468 Baronne street.

### Sale of the Monitors.

At twelve o'clock, yesterday, there was a considerable assemblage of spectators at the sale of the monitors at the iron-clad station. The sale was ordered by the Navy Department, it having been determined that the keeping of the vessels at an expense of $1500 each per annum was useless. The vessels have not really been condemned as worthless, but their place can be better supplied by others.

They were in perfect order from stem to stern, deck to hold, and turret to fireroom. Every piece of brass work shone, and the engines were as ready for service as if in commission. Only a few months ago, when trouble with Spain was threatened, it was announced that time to fill the magazine and storeroom was all that was required to prepare them for sea. Their condition has not deteriorated since.

The sale was made by Colonel J. B. Stockton as auctioneer, and the prices realized were as follows, arranged in order of purchasers:

To Nathaniel McKay, of Boston, Etlah, monitor, tonnage 483 tons, two guns, $9500; Umpqua, monitor, tonnage 483, two guns, $8900; Minnebago, ironclad, tonnage 540, four guns, $7350.

Thomas Allen, of Pittsburg, Iris, monitor, tonnage 483, two guns, $7400; Yuma, monitor, tonnage 483, two guns, $10,075.

Sheckle, Harrison & Co., of St. Louis, Klamath, monitor, tonnage 483, two guns, $7400; Kewaydin, ironclad, tonnage 540, four guns, $7750.

David Campbell, of St. Louis, Chickasaw, ironclad, tonnage 450, four guns, $8350.

Total amount realized from sale of eight vessels, $69,075.

Three of these vessels cost over $800,000 apiece, and each of the others at least half that sum. They will average 800 tons of solid iron, their displacement being something over three times their tonnage. The average cost to the purchasers at yesterday's auction was $8600. Scrap iron is worth $25 per ton. It will cost about $10 per ton to break them up and about $1 per ton freight, which will leave a profit of about $2600, or thirty-three per cent. It is not a very bad profit to make, but the operation does not seem so large as when contrasted with the original cost.

But in this estimate no account is made of the engine as a whole, nor of the brass work, or the powerful, intricate and perfect machinery. To place an engine of the value of one of the ninety-six that these vessels contain would cost from $25,000 to $60,000.

The sale was completed, so far as the bidders were concerned, by the deposit of one third cash of the purchase money, the balance to be paid when the sale is ratified.

It remains to be seen whether the Navy Department will approve the sale.

When a young lady in the country sets her Normandy cap for a swain she is most sure to catch him.

### The Philosophy of Fun.

"Laughter, holding both his sides," is a very valuable myth. "Bread and the circus" satisfied the turbulent Romans, and the amusements of the people divert their minds from commercial misfortune or even political misgovernment. In this sense the proprietor and manager of the Academy of Music has been a valuable public servant, having for more than twenty years past provided an entertainment which promoted mirth without resorting to the mischievous stimulus of immorality.

This management has survived many others, and is now the oldest in the city, a result which can be only due to the singular sagacity which has looked to the amusement of the people as a matter of business asthetics. Sometimes of late he has been disposed to regard with despondency the influence of commercial depression or political disturbance upon the drama, but has rationally concluded that from this results the higher duty of providing additional means of merriment in both a philosophical and patriotic point of view.

To keep step with the peculiar tastes of the people and of the period requires a profound observation of popular nature and of the dramatic market. No merchant on Canal street can better note the needs of his customers, or select a line of supplies better adapted to the season. The management does not force the legitimate drama, for he observed that few things legitimate are really attractive. He does not titillate the popular fancy with the artistic refinements of the great masters, for he has observed and possibly experienced the horrible hypocrisy of drawing on tight kids and hiring an opera glass, to yawn over "Rigoletto," "L'Africaine" or "Reine de Cypres." So he studies the average American of the South and prepares that melange of sense and sympathy, of the romantic and the ridiculous which interests and amuses all, and incurs the censure of none. It is this judicious alternation and interchange which fills the Academy all the season. The public is greeted with something of song or pantomime, handsome forms please the eye, absurd travesties provoke laughter, and the season of fun culminates in the stunning bills of the holidays. Then succeeds to exhausted diversions and the business organizations of the New Year the heavier department of the drama. One may see "Mary at Lochleven," or "Lady Macbeth," or the "Drury Lane Dane Slain," or "Frou Frou," or "East Lynne." Then the periodical burlesque comes, with Thompson or Oates, to sustain the public until the roses bloom again at the North. This management is, with the commercial interests of New Orleans, counteracting all tendencies to depression, by administering a constant tonic, and keeping up the popular cheerfulness better than whole cargoes of whisky. Besides, the Academy has rendered substantial and genuine aid to the public on numerous memorable occasions, especially in the timely and liberal donation of $1200 to the overflowed sufferers.

And yet to see the manager absorbed in bills and programmes, giving audience to actors and authors, grumbling at suits, taxes, and official extortions with which all public benefactors are so apt to be complimented, one would not suppose that he beheld the prime minister of mirth, and the prime mover of amusements in our city.

### The Election in Maine.

To-morrow the good people of the State of Maine will have an election for State officers and five members of Congress. The rival candidates are as follows:

GOVERNOR.

| *Republican.* | *Democrat.* |
|---|---|
| Nelson Dingley, Jr. | Joseph Titcomb. |

CONGRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John H. Burleigh, | Bion Bradbury, |
| William P. Frye, | Philo Clark. |
| James G. Blaine, | Edward K. O'Brien, |
| Samuel F. Hersey, | Gerham L. Boynton, |
| Eugene Hale. | Charles Spoford. |

All of the Republican candidates are nominated for re-election.

Last year the vote for Governor was: Dingley, 45,674; Titcomb, 32,316; Joseph H. Williams, independent, 2130. The vote in 1872 for Governor was 71,917 Republican, 54,701 opposition, and that vote was, with the exception of one year (1868), the largest ever polled by either party in the State. The Legislature elected last year stood, on joint ballot, 136 Republican, 46 opposition. The Legislature to be chosen to-morrow will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, or, probably reelect the old veteran for another term. There is no doubt of the State going Republican, and electing all the candidates named above.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. One-half of a square of ground, with all the improvements thereon, situated in suburb West Bouligny, in the Sixth District of this city, fronting on Valence, Prytania and Bordeaux streets.

2. A lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on First street, between St. Andrew (now Liberty) and St. David streets.

3. Two lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Cypress street, between Prieur and Johnson streets.

4. A piece or portion of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Magnolia (late St. Marc) and Claiborne streets.

5. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on South Poydras street, between Howard and Liberty streets.

6. And two lots of ground, with all appurtenances, etc., situated in Faubourg Gueno, in the Third District of this city, on London avenue.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR CITY TAXES OF IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, for city taxes, of improved and vacant real estate situated in the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Districts of this city. For full particulars see advertisements.

### The Grand Regatta.

Before the next issue of the REPUBLICAN shall have reached our readers the great race for the championship of the State Rowing Association will have been lost and won. Not less than thirty thousand persons will gather to witness the contest. The steamer LaBelle has been chartered by the Orleans Club, exclusively for their friends. The steamers R. E. Lee and Katie will also be in attendance, taking passengers at a dollar for the round trip. Extra cars will be run by the Carrollton Railroad Company, and every facility will be afforded our citizens for witnessing this splendid contest.

Among the contesting crews of the various clubs the Riversides appear to have the call.

Last evening, at the Regatta Saloon, Mr. Owen Roper did some lively pool selling. For guidance we publish the following entries and programme of the regatta:

PELICAN CREWS.

Shell Alice—Crew—F. Claiborne, No. 1; J. H. Bayhi, No. 2; H. G. Keen, No. 3; L. P. Chaudet, stroke.

Gig E. B. Buck—L. Kern, bow; William Callaghan, No. 2; P. H. Ford, No. 3; J. E. Bailey, stroke.

Pair-oared shell Cecil—George Villere, bow; H. G. Keen, stroke.

George Keen will be the coxswain for all the races.

ORLEANS CREWS.

Shell Sam Boyd—T. Madden, bow; John Donnellan, No. 2; John Fitzpatrick, No. 3; M. Hopkins, stroke.

Gig, not named—Pat McGrath, stroke; C. B. Penrose, No. 3; P. S. Moran, No. 2; J. M. Henderson, bow; coxswain for both races, A. Hepler.

Pair-oared shell Ariel—M. Hopkins, bow; T. Madden, stroke.

RIVERSIDE CREWS.

Shell, T. R. Richardson—P. Gallagher, P. Gleason, No. 2; J. O'Brien, No. 3; R. E. Diamond, stroke.

Gig, not named—E. Reynolds, No. 1; P. Mehan, No. 2; N. Gallagher, No. 3; T. O'Hara, stroke. Ben Bridges steers in both races.

THE HOWARDS

have been obliged to give up entering the shell race on account of sickness of some of the members of their crew. They, however, enter their gig—no name—with the following crew—B. Haggerty, No. 1; William Barrett, No. 2; J. Cox, No. 3; P. Mealley, stroke. J. Dillon is the coxswain.

THE LOUISIANAS

enter their gig Louisiana, with J. Donovan, No. 1; Thomas Hasem, Jr., No. 2; J. Reilley, No. 3, and J. O'Donnell, stroke. Also, the pair-oared shell M. J. Hart, with J. O'Donnell, bow, and M. O'Donnell, stroke.

The pools indicated that the Riversides were the favorites. Everything seemed to depend on favor; no chances were looked to outside of the Riverside Club in the shell race. The pools in this contest showed: Riversides $300; Pelicans $100; Orleans $80.

The sales of pools for the gig race disclosed the fact that the Howards were not so confident as supposed. As this promises to be the race of the regatta we subjoin weight and age of the Howard crew.

| NAMES. | AGE. | HEIGHT. | WEIGHT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bat Haggerty, bow | 30 | 5 9 | 145 |
| William Barrett, No. 2 | 23 | 5 10 | 158 |
| Pea Cox, No. 3 | 35 | 5 8 | 161 |
| P. Mealley, stroke | 28 | 5 11¾ | 193 |
| J. Dillon, coxwain | 15 | 4 9 | 83 |

From the above table, it will readily be seen that the Howard crew have a heavy coxswain no carry, and a tremendous preponderance of weight in their stroke side to overcome. Knowing ones say that they can't keep up with a boat in that trim. With that, this reporter has nothing to do: he simply states facts. The Howard crew have weight and power, and rely not much upon skill. They are untaught, and, if successful, will owe their triumph to main strength and themselves.

The stroke of the other crews is kept dark. People assert that the Riversides will content themselves with the victory in the shell contest. They feel assured by their long reach, easy stroke and quick recover that they can overlap and last longer than any contestant they may meet. The name adopted by the Howard Club for their gig boat is the "Charles T. Howard."

The several steamers chartered for the occasion will leave at an early hour in the afternoon, for the first race will be called at four o'clock precisely.

The reporters and judges will take passage on the tugboat Charlie Woods; passengers and invited guests will have other means of transportation.

It should not be omitted that in the pair-oared race the Pelicans, Orleans and Louisiana clubs stand about even in the pools.

To-morrow morning pool selling will be continued at the Regatta Saloon, No. 80 St. Charles street, at ten o'clock.

### The Academy of Music.

This favorite place of amusement will have bright light, new music and open doors to-night, for the commencement of its twentieth season under the management of Mr. David Bidwell. Verily, the house of David hath prospered, and in the manager's time he has provided all styles of amusement, shown us thousands of artists, and produced unlimited novelties for our entertainment. Experience has enabled Mr. Bidwell to cater successfully for the pleasure of this public, and he is doing it. We have already published the names of the artists making up the Sheridan and Mack combination, the opening attraction. The people will judge of their merits. Mr. P. Short takes the place of treasurer, vacated by Mr. Kittredge, and Mr. J. H. Starr will remain in his old place as assistant in the box office. J. B. Vogel will be musical director.

### "Ours."

Consequent upon negotiations with the copyright owners in New York, the Orleans Dramatic Association has received this beautiful military drama, Robertson's greatest success, and it will be produced at the Opera House on the twenty-third instant, for the benefit of Miss Minnie Doyle. The care and completeness with which this play will be placed upon the stage will make it the crowning glory of the Dramatic Association's work for the season.

### Every Little Helps.

After the capture of Coushatta by the White League, and the murder of the parish officials had been consummated, some of the party took charge of the abandoned office of the Coushatta *Times*, a Republican newspaper, and filled its columns with calumnies of the deceased and eulogies of the White League. The Shreveport *Times* copies these in its issue of the ninth with much gusto, alluding to them as "the testimony of an honest Republican paper."

A New York dog drinks lager beer. He prefers guzzle to muzzle.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON.

General Ryan's Estate.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The well known Cuban General Ryan, killed among the Virginius captives by the Spaniards, leaves an estate valued at $150,000 to his kinsmen in Arkansas.

Mexican Veterans' Reunion.

General Grant is here to attend a reunion of Mexican veterans. He goes soon to Missouri for agricultural purposes.

### NEW YORK.

Personal.

NEW YORK, September 12.—General G. T. Beauregard, and H. H. Douglass, of the war ship Bellerophon, are in the city.

Yielding the Point.

Owing to the pressure of the times, masons, bricklayers, hodcarriers and helpers, in Jersey City, Bergen, Hudson City and Hoboken, during the past week, have been abandoning the eight hour rule, and to-day it is announced all are working ten hours a day without asking an increase of wages. Builders say this will result in a very decided improvement to their business.

The Beecher Case.

The Plymouth Church prayer meeting was largely attended. Nearly all the speakers in the prayers or addresses referred to the absent pastor with unaltered affection and confidence. Brother Cleveland, who had recently seen Mr. Beecher in the country, informed the congregation that their pastor was cheerful and unmoved by the slanders, and was coming back on the first of October to assume his duties with greater efficacy than ever. One gentleman prayed that Beecher's enemies might be put to shame.

All the papers comment unfavorably on Moulton's late statement, except the *Herald*, which thinks Moulton's new charges require an answer. The *Times* and *Herald* say the charges of blackmail against Moulton are overthrown. The *Sun* can not see that the statement adds any conclusive testimony to what was in the case before. The *Tribune* and *World* express similar opinions.

Singular Accident.

A tug fouled the hawser of the steamer Cuba as she was entering her dock, forcing a lady and her son against the cabin of a canal boat, nearly killing both.

Bazaine Writes to the Herald.

The *Herald* publishes a letter from Marshal Bazaine, addressed to Mr. Bennett, which was received by cable to-day. Bazaine thanks the *Herald* for its impartiality and the American and English press for marks of sympathy. Several Americans had wished to shake him by the hand, and he felt deeply touched by their sympathy.

He complains of the injustice of the verdict of the court martial, presided over by a prince of the blood, who had never conducted military operations of importance. He looks to time and history for justification; he bitterly reproaches MacMahon, and makes a long defense of his own military and political course during the late war.

He expresses gratitude to ex-President Thiers, who defended him when he returned from Mexico. As regards Mexico, the Emperor had to choose between evacuation and a war with the United States, and to avoid conflict, he gave the order to return, but Maximilian was unwilling either to return to Austria or to abdicate.

Although he well understood Napoleon could not sustain a struggle with the United States, Maximilian, in spite of wise counsels, preferred to seek an honorable death.

That is the truth, and that is the extent of each one's responsibility. For my consolation the thought remains that even Washington did not escape injustice, and that Lafayette passed through ordeals no more terrible than mine.

In conclusion, the Marshal says: I am far from being rich, but besides my health there still remains to me unmeasurable treasures for companions. I have an American lady who gives me the strongest proofs of devotion. I have children I adore; a brother, and some friends who have remained faithful.

My position is not hopeless, if need should be I would follow the example of others, and take refuge in the labor of a simple soldier; I have carried a musket; labor does not dishonor; I do not look upon my military career as ended.

I enjoy health and bodily vigor. Some duties remain to be fulfilled, and I shall fulfill them. When the time comes I hope fortune will grant me a last smile, as she often does to old soldiers.

Bank Statement.

Loans increased $1,750,000; legal tenders decreased $125,000; specie increased nearly $1,000,000; deposits increased over $3,000,000; reserves decreased $91,000.

Suicide of a Forger.

Mendelsohn, who was convicted of forgery yesterday, took arsenic last night and died this morning.

Arrested for Fraud.

Lewis G. French, secretary of the Palisade Insurance Company, was arrested for frauds committed in Jersey City. In default of bail for $5000 he was committed to jail.

### WHITE LEAGUE.

The Gibson County Ku-Klux.

MEMPHIS, September 12.—The examination of the alleged Ku-Klux from Gibson county was postponed until Monday. Among the prisoners were J. P