NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 158. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2309.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERY NIGHT, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 12 M.

Commencing

Monday, October 5, 1874.

Engagement extraordinary and first appearance in New Orleans of

SCHUMANN'S WORLD FAMOUS GRAND TRANS-ATLANTIC

NOVELTY COMBINATION,

Universally recognized as the best and most complete organization of the kind in existence, in their own pleasing specialty, the grand

PAR SIAN FOLLY.

The grandest entertainment, of the most refined character, ever presented to the public of this city.

Thirty European Stars, every one of them the leading representative of his specialty in the world.

FRUIT STAND in the vestibule for rent.

Box office open for reserved seats from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Brass band serenade quarter to seven. Overture by orchestra quarter to eight. oc4

GLOBE THEATRE,

Corner of Baronne and Perdido Streets.

J. KITTREDGE..... Lessee and Manager

Monday Evening, October 12, 1874.

Inauguration of the new candidate for public favor.

Engagement of the accomplished burlesque artists,

THE WORRELL SISTERS,

The celebrated burlesque comedian and vocalist

W. B. CAHILL,

Late of the Lydia Thompson Troupe; in connection with a full and complete BURLESQUE AND VARIETY ORGANIZATION, presenting at the initial entertainment the popular burlesque of

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

FIRST GRAND GLOBE MATINEE.

Saturday Noon, October 17, 1874.

Read the popular prices. Box office open.

NEW STARS AND STARTLING SENSATIONS IN RAPID SUCCESSION. oc8

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Opening Night, Sunday, October 11.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

The eminent American actor,

E. T. STETSON,

Supported by

GREENWALL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY,

Consisting of twenty-eight Ladies and Gentlemen.

Production of the world famed sensational drama, entitled

NECK AND NECK,

As played by Mr. STETSON upward of 500 times.

Splendid New Mechanical Effects.

The marvelous PUBLIC EXECUTION SCENE.

THRILLING RAILROAD SENSATION, ETC.

Beautiful New Music, Songs, Dances, Specialties, etc.

In preparation—GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Box office open SATURDAY, October 10.

oc6 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, containing six rooms in thorough repair large yard suitable for a garden; rent fifteen dollars per month to a good tenant.

For particulars inquire of

H. M ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent,
Commercial Place.

oc4

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE, CONTAINING PARLOR, dining and three bedrooms, kitchen, wood and wash sheds, cistern and large yard. Rent $15 per month. At ply on the premises, No. 106 Felicity street, between Annunciation and Laurel streets. oc4 10t

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE from No. 82 Poydras street to the store of J. Maristany, Jr., situated on the corner of Commerce and Notre Dame streets.

oc10 2t J. A. WALSH.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

H. BIDWELL & CO.,

PROVISION DEALERS,

Have removed from No. 83 Poydras street to

No. 86 Magazine Street,

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets. oc1 1m

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A DARK BOBTAILED bay PONY, about thirteen hands high, with white star and scar on forehead. Had on saddle and bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for his return by the undersigned at No. 17 Liberty street, near Canal street. THOMAS PICKLES.

New Orleans, October 9, 1874. oc10 1t*

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE, NO. 357, FOR FIFTY shares of stock in the Louisiana State Lottery. The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same, an application having been made for a duplicate certificate.

EDWARD A. YORKE,
oc1 No. 35 Carondelet street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT. One large front room, with hall room attached. Large yard. Convenient to three lines of cars. Apply at No 247 Felicity street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets.

References given and required. oc4 6t

GIFT CONCERT.

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

DRAWING CERTAIN ON

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

$2,500,000 IN GIFTS.

100,000 Tickets! 20,000 Gifts!

This is the last concert of the series. Four have already been given, and nearly TWO MILLIONS AND a HALF distributed among the ticket holders. In the first concert the princely gift, of $35,000, was drawn by John R. Duff of Memphis, Tennessee, now a resident of New Albany, Indiana. In the second it amounted to $75,000, and went to a club at Columbus, Indiana, gotten up by Mr. T. C. Burgess. In the third concert, the first gift of $100,000 was drawn by Mr. L. B. Keith, of Kingston, Massachusetts. In the fourth concert, Memphis was again the lucky holder of the ticket which drew the capital prize of $137,500, which was distributed among various clubs and individuals in that city.

In the fifth and last concert which comes off on the thirtieth of November next, the principal gift will be $250,000, and it waits only the turning of the wheel of fortune to ascertain the fortunate possessors of the lucky numbers which will entitle the holders to such fortunes as $250,000, $100,000, $75,000, $50,000, $25,000, etc. Twenty thousand gifts, from $250,000 down to $50, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders.

Whole Tickets $50, Halves $25, Tenths $5. Eleven Whole Tickets $500.

The time is fixed and near at hand. This is the last chance for such fortunes, and those who want to avail themselves of it have no time to lose.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
oc6 1w Agent and Manager.

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, October 5, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Lafayette and Locust streets—

ONE RED AND WHITE COW.

Which if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on MONDAY, October 12, 1874, at twelve o'clock M. E. BREWSTER,
No. 63—oc6 7d Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, October 6, 1874.

WERE BROUGHT TO THE FOURTH DISTRICT Pound, corner of Third and Dryades streets—

ONE DARK BAY HORSE, about eleven hands high.

ONE BROWN MARE MULE, about thirteen hands high.

ONE CART.

Which, if not claimed within five days from the date of this notice and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on MONDAY, October 12, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

E. BREWSTER,
No. 64—oc7 1d Administrator.

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS O,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans

On Saturday, October 24, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of	500 are	15,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
259 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 480 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 9, 1874.

CLASS 240.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	16	22	65	61	62	28	24	67	52	35	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this ninth day of October, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
T. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,

No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF J. W. CHAMPLIN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, September 22, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of J. W. Champlin, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Custom-house building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
se22 oc10 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF GUSTAVE SAMSON—NO. 1486.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 19, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Gustave Samson, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden on the third day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 M., at the Custom-house building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
jy19 oc10 United States Marshal.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Auguste Rabe.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,810.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

oc6 10 14* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Hugh Douris and Wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,498.—Whereas, Antonio de Monasterio has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Hugh Douris and wife, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

oc10 14 18* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874.

Superior District Court.

Judge Hawkins will hold court Saturday, the tenth instant.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Daniel Williams—Arson. The justice of the First Municipal Police Court being unable to furnish any papers relative to the case, the preliminary examination of which having been heard by his predecessor, the accused was discharged after having been in prison eight or nine months.

ORDER.

The police magistrates and coroners of the parish of Orleans are hereby directed and required to comply with the provisions of the existing laws which provide that all property coming into their possession or under their control in the course of judicial investigation be immediately upon the termination of said investigation, transferred to the custody of the property clerk, to be there retained subject to the disposition provided for by law under the jurisdiction of the proper court.

First District Court.

INFORMATION FILED.

Larceny—Nathaniel Johnson, Emma Watkins, John Mathews, Louis Crest, Nellie Williams.

Assault and battery—Delia Montegut, Nick Verges, Charles Sace, Bill Ross, Robert Taylor, Charles Cæsar, Charles Wilson, John Thomas.

Wounding less than mayhem—Louis Foy.

Bigamy—George Carry.

With intent to defraud, paying a worthless check—George McD. Madere.

Entering, etc.—John Smith.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault, etc.—Robert Taylor, Charles Cæsar, Charles Wilson, William Thomas.

SENTENCED.

Assault and battery—William Jackson, one hour in the Parish Prison.

Larceny—John Owens, one month in the Parish Prison; Fanny Walker, two years in the Penitentiary.

Fourth District Court.

Patrick Clark vs. W. P. Harper and his sureties, Edward Rigney and Robert E. Rivers.—Plaintiff alleges $5000 damages for illegal seizure, stating that he has kept at the corner of St. Charles and Constantinople streets; that he is the victim of a conspiracy; that the city ordered him to remove by process of court beyond certain limits, that he complied with the order; that, after compliance, defendant seized thirty-one cows and detained them four days after confining them in the Sixth District pound; that he also retained the milk, and much damage was done the animals and pockets and feelings of P. Clark.

Fifth District Court.

Adolph Schultze, petitioner for habeas corpus, alleges that he is confined on a commitment of Hon. A. H. McArthur, justice of the First Municipal Court, for alleged violation, by selling Havana lottery tickets, of act No. 9 of 1874; that the act is unconstitutional, being in violation of articles two and ninety-four of the constitution of Louisiana, and that the commitment is null and void, the court having no jurisdiction, and prays to be discharged. Writ refused and prisoner remanded.

The following is Judge Cullom's decision:

The main point in this case is simply the constitutionality of act No. 9 of 1874 under article ninety-four, which reads as follows: "No jurisdiction, except as committing magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title, except such as may be necessary in towns and cities, and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the State." The main principles involved in the case are laid down in Cooley's Constitutional Law. The powers of government under our system are subdivided that we may have a more perfect government. The different sections in their sub-governments are subject to the general government. All parishes or counties and cities of the Union, and particularly in Louisiana, have no more powers than those delegated to them by the authority which created them. Without, there would be no government; the created would be superior to the creator. In the same analogy man might assume superiority to his Creator, for the Legislature, being the highest authority, approaches the Infinite Being so far as the wisdom of man can approach it. In this theory it can delegate certain powers to do certain acts. In the city of New Orleans there is no authority which has not been expressly delegated by the State. No authority that it exercises has any vitality, for it is a mere parasite of the State. In the exercise of its authority, the Legislature may alter the city charter, obliterate parish lines, and create others. All these are police regulations. It follows, that if the State deems proper to make police regulations for its creatures, that it might have given them power to make, it may do so. The act creating the Louisiana State Lottery Company must be deemed constitutional because four decisions of the Supreme Court have so declared it. Act No. 9 is a supplemental act, intended to protect the privileges given by the main act. That being constitutional there must be the right to pass acts aiding its enforcement. It is a mere addendum. Whatever moral policy might indicate is not for the court to determine. It must respect the wisdom of the Legislature. The objection that the act is local, and therefore in violation of article second, is not well founded. The Legislature probably did not extend its provisions to other parishes because it did not deem it necessary, there being less business done in them.

In regard to the claim that the Legislature can not protect the sale of tickets of its own chartered lottery, where is the right of a foreign company to sell theirs? It one has no right neither has the other. The argument is a two-edged sword, and cuts both ways.

Four courts have passed on this question and decided the act constitutional. The citizens are supposed to be guided by these decisions, and it is not right that a third, a fourth or a fifth court should establish an antagonism. These decisions should be bowed to till reversed by a higher court. If there are two parties in different courts, and the decisions are variant, both should appeal, and not call in another court to set the people at loggerheads.

The court here quoted from Cooley on Constitutional Law.

"If the courts are not at liberty to declare statutes void because of their apparent injustice or impolicy, neither can they do so because they appear to the minds of the judges to violate fundamental principles of republican government, unless it shall be found that these principles are placed beyond legislative encroachment by the constitution." Ch. vii., sec. 5 p. 163.

Chancellor Kent says: "A solemn decision upon any point of law arising in any given case becomes an authority in a like case because it is the highest evidence we can have of the law applicable to the subject, and the judges are bound to follow the decision so long as it stands unreversed, unless it can be shown that the law was misunderstood or misapplied in that particular case. If a decision has been made upon solemn argument and mature deliberation the presumption is in favor of its correctness and the community have a right to regard it as a just declaration or exposition of the law and to regulate their actions and contracts by it." 1 Kent, 475.

Neither will a court, as a general rule, pass upon a constitutionality question and decide a statute to be invalid, unless a decision upon that very point becomes necessary to the determination of the cause. "While the courts can not shun the discussion of constitutional questions when fairly presented, they will not go out of their way to find such topics." Hoover vs. Wood, 9 Ind., 287; Cooley Const. Law, ch. vii., sec. 2, p. 163.

Nor will a court listen to an objection made to the constitutionality of an act by a party whose rights it does not affect, and who has consequently no interest in defeating it. On this ground it has been held that the objection that a legislative act was unconstitutional, because divesting the rights of remainder men against their will, could not be urged by the owner of the particular estate, and could only be made on behalf of the remainder men themselves. Ib., ch. vii., sec. 3, p. 163.

Nor can a court declare a statute unconstitutional and void, solely on the ground of unjust and oppressive provisions, or because it is supposed to violate the natural, social or political rights of the citizen, unless it can be shown that such injustice is prohibited, or such rights guaranteed or protected by the constitution. Ib., ch. vii., sec. 4, p. 164.

The moment a court ventures to substitute its own judgment for that of the Legislature, in any case where the constitution has vested the Legislature with power over the subject, that moment it enters upon a field where it is impossible to set limits to its authority, and where its discretion alone will measure the extent of its interferance. Ib. p. 167. The remedy for unwise or oppressive legislation, within constitutional bounds, is by an appeal to the justice and patriotism of the representatives of the people. If this fail, the people in their sovereign capacity can correct this evil, but courts can not assume their rights. Ib. p. 168. The judiciary can only arrest the execution of a statute when it conflicts with the constitution. It can not run a race of opinions upon points of right, reason, and expediency with the law making power. Ib. p. 168.

No man is at liberty to raise the question of the constitutionality of a law unless he is affected by it. The petitioner is not affected in any different manner than he would be if charged with any offense under a statute. He could not claim exemption from punishment in that case. The Legislature has made this an offense, and it does not lie in his mouth to question its authority.

For these reasons, and in deference to the opinions of the other courts, the writ is refused.

Personal.

Major J. P. R. Doyle, of the New York *Herald* editorial staff, arrived in this city on Thursday evening, and will remain long enough to give to the paper he represents his views on the situation in Louisiana. During the war and since, Major Doyle has had great experience as a correspondent. He has before now had occasion to write from here, and will readily take in the condition of affairs.

J. H. Oglesby, Esq., president of the Louisiana National Bank, and of the Chamber of Commerce, returned to the city yesterday from his Western trip.

Among other gentlemen who put in an appearance yesterday, after temporary absence, were Judge Don A. Pardee, of the Second Judicial District Court, and Colonel Charles Dillingham, naval officer of customs at this port. Colonel Dillingham finds his office in excellent condition, the duties pertaining to it having been satisfactorily performed during his absence by Mr. E. R. Hunt, deputy naval officer.

Election of Delegates to the Parish Convention.

The election yesterday passed off quietly, although there were a large number of candidates in the field, and a warm rivalry existed between the friends of the various candidates. A very large vote was polled. The following returns are received:

First ward—Zenas Jones, R. B. Edgeworth, G. R. Torres, Lawrence Scott, Theodore Grant, John J. White, T. A. Murphy.

Fourth ward—H. Maroney, R. St. Armant, E. H. Vigers, J. Le Decade, and Charles Middleton.

Sixth ward—Charles Bergeron, A. Capla, L. Lamanier, Jr., Felix Fagouel and Nemous Leblanc.

Eighth ward—James Riordan, A. H. Duhart, J. L. Dupasseau, King Williams, Fred Burns.

Tenth ward—In this ward two polls were opened; in one the following delegates received the majority of the votes: William Duperu, Samuel Bassel, Charles Kaiser, Fred De Frouville, Isaac Fuller, Alexander Randolph. At the other poll the following delegates were returned: F. C. Hester, Alexander Gaines, Henry Bell, T. F. Maguire, George Grindley, A. J. Sansoni.

Twelfth ward—E. T. Stamps, D. C. Woodruff, Charles Lamaiste, Paul Bruce.

Thirteenth ward—J. B. Gaudet, P. J. Malony, C. B. Augustus, G. C. Aucoin.

Fourteenth ward—Madison Brown, Eli Johnson, B. G. Brown, Joshua Hogan.

Sixteenth ward—John T. Claiborne, Paul Green, Andrew McCormack, A. Raymond.

Seventeenth ward—T. B. Stamps, Richard Miller, John Jordan, Thomas Freeman.

Academy of Music.

Schumann's Transatlantic Novelty Combination will appear at the matinee performance at the Academy to-day. Two pantomimes are on the bill for the little folks, in addition to the specialty attractions.

IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city on Peace street, between Moreaux and Casacalvo streets.

2. Three lots of ground adjoining each other, situated in the Second District of this city, on Carondelet walk, between Johnson and Galvez streets.

3. Two lot of ground, adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on St. Ann street, between Rocheblave and Tonti streets.

4. And two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Tonti street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

SHERIFF'S SALE AT AUCTION FOR TAXES OF REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, for city and State taxes, of improved and vacant real estate. For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

In the winter of 1812 Guizot married Mlle. Pauline de Meulan, a lady of ancient family who had been ruined by the revolution, and who supported herself and other members of the family by contributions to the press. Although she was considerably older than her husband, she exercised over him much influence during her lifetime, and at her death selected her own niece as her successor, a choice that a few years later Guizot ratified by leading the lady to the altar.

[Communicated.]

Northern Men at the South—Mr. Sweyzer, the Washington Artillery, White League, et al.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The *Bulletin* of Saturday and Sunday publishes a letter from one E. M. L. Sweyzer addressed to the editor of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. The object of said letter seems to be an attempt to show that Northern men in this city in no way suffer for their political opinions, and that all reports to the contrary are false.

Mr. Sweyzer is treated with as much politeness and respect as if he was one of themselves (a Southerner), and mentions one or two military men who are also treated with respect. Remarkable, that officers of the regular army, who do not engage in politics, and who are well known to be perfect gentlemen, should be treated as such.

Mr. Sweyzer fought under McClellan in the late unpleasantness, and came South in July, 1865, hence has had nine years to study Southern character. And I, too, fought under McClellan, and furthermore, came South the same year that Mr. Sweyzer names, four months later. He has given his testimony, and I now give mine.

One class of Northern men can live South in perfect harmony with Southern people, viz: those who have no very pronounced ideas regarding the colored man and civil rights.

In direct proportion to a Northern man's ability to *hold his tongue* on such subjects will he fare well at the hands of Southerners. If, perchance, from business relations or otherwise, he has grown indifferent regarding the primary principles of a republican government, viz: equal rights to all, and would as willingly talk White League logic as eat his dinner, why, then, that is splendid. Forthwith Mr. A, B or C is introduced something after this fashion: "My friend C, a Northerner by birth, sir, a Southerner at heart; I commend him to you as *one of us*." Now, if C happens to be a downright good fellow socially, he is all right. He has got his certificate of character and is safe. It is soon forgotten where he came from. He is, to all intents and purposes, a Southerner, except when he suddenly discovers that he can serve his friends by telling the world that he, a Northerner, is all right with the Washington Artillery.

Now I know some of those Washington Artillery boys, and they are right good fellows; but I never gave them any of my decided views regarding the negro and equal rights but that they were much disgusted. Hence I endeavored to avoid the subject where I knew there was no harmony in opinion.

There are, however, many who were never members of the Washington Artillery—non-combatants, who never smelt gunpowder during the entire war. Such men have far less civility than those brave foemen whom we Northerners found "worthy of our steel." The men who cared not enough for the Confederacy to take the field are often very insulting and irritating to Northern men. I suppose we ought to pity them that they can not behave better. But it sometimes goes beyond words. I know of one ex-soldier of the federal army, who from wounds received in battle had the use of but one arm, who was violently assaulted by one of the stay-at-homes. The only provocation given was a defense of the general government and an indorsement of equal rights. He was told that "any one who would express such sentiments was a dog."

But the ex Confederate soldiers, who, as a rule, are civil, and could scarcely commit a cowardly assault like the above, have no love for and little if any social relations with Northern men of outspoken Republican sentiments.

Let us look the matter squarely in the face. The Southern whites don't like Republican principles, and hence the people can not be expected to like those who indorse, work for and vote for those principles. It was those principles that recruited the largest army in the late war, and caused the defeat of the Southern army. Those principles liberated the slave and gave him the right to vote. The Kellogg government enforces those principles to day, and hence is most cordially hated for it. Any other Republican State government, without even the shadow of a charge against its legality, would have met with equal hostility and abuse.

The South don't believe in the primary principles of republican government. They never did accept them at heart. Give them the opportunity and they will rid themselves of what, to them, is a fundamental error in government itself. Believing this, is it anything strange that they should be bitterly opposed to those Northern families who espouse the Republican cause? It is all nonsense to write about Northern men of known Northern sentiments, or Republican sentiments, being treated "as one of themselves" (Southerners). Under peculiar circumstances, such as relatives, the case may vary. But then, by mutual courtesy and consent, politics are ignored. Men may deal together in business, but seldom do they meet in each others home circle.

The Governor of Georgia comes out squarely against the civil rights bill, and says in substance "that's what's the matter." So would Louisiana, if she had not the "usurpation" handle to use in its place. What a godsend that was to the Louisiana Democracy. The South is to-day squarely in rebellion against civil rights. They say that it is practically social equality. As a body servant a colored man could accompany the Southern man in all his travels, but as a freeman he must not contaminate a first class cabin on a river boat, or enter a Pullman palace car. A nurse with a white baby in her arms can enter a first-class apartment, but alone and the smoking car is her portion.

The masses of the white people in the interior of the State have no more idea of the basis principles of a republic than a cat has. The city whites understand those principles well, and hence hate the very name of a republic.

I would not have it inferred from anything I have said that there are no Southern men of Republican sentiments. I know a few such—men who, at the time, regarded the act of secession as a fatal error. These are men of no influence with the Southern Democracy to day. Such men, who counsel moderation, I have found genial, generous and hospitable to a fault.

I do not know Mr. Sweyzer; I do not remember hearing his name before; but I will venture to say that he don't say much to "one of themselves" (ourselves) about civil rights, or equal rights, or whatever you may call it.

For the first offense they (his White League friends) would probably tell him that he was allegorizing a little—assuming that they had believed him up to that time "one of themselves." For the second offense, however, they would suggest that he was one of those animals sometimes called "d—d Yankees," and poor Sweyzer would depart, mourning that he was no longer "one of them," but something else.

Truly yours,

ANOTHER MAN WHO FOUGHT UNDER McCLELLAN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Prosecuting the White League.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—No positive information can be obtained with regard to the proceedings against the White Leaguers.

The Attorney General, upon being interrogated concerning the rumors prevalent in New Orleans, that he had ordered the commencement of legal proceedings against members of the White League throughout Louisiana, said that he did not consider it worth while either to confirm or deny the reports.

Lamar's Bequest.

Gassaway B. Lamar, who died recently in New York, bequeathed $100,000 for the erection at Savannah of a home for aged and infirm negroes.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court meets Monday next.

Stationery Bills.

The Postoffice Department disbursed nearly half a million dollars for stationery to-day.

Going to Denison.

The President will visit Denison, Texas.

Favorable News from Pensacola.

The Navy Department has no advices from Pensacola to day. This is considered favorable as to the check of the disease.

NEW YORK.

Smuggled Goods Seized.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The customs officers to-day seized six trunks on the steamer St. Laurent, containing $10,000 worth of silks and velvets, said to belong to Mme. Marin.

Billiards.

Ubassey, the celebrated billiard player, has arrived from Europe, accompanied by M. Vignaud, the great billiardist of France.

Fire.

The gutta percha factory on West Twenty-fifth street, burned. The workmen leaped from the second story. Many were hurt. One who escaped was killed by falling walls, which crushed the adjoining houses. The losses aggregate $300,000.

Boat Race.

The Biglin-Teneyck boat race was rowed at half-past nine this morning. Biglin won by half a boat's length. Distance three miles. Time—22:3.

Commodore Voorhies gives the official time of Biglin, in the scull race, as 22:12.

Died of Their Injuries.

Two of the persons who were injured by steers here last Sunday have died.

Independent Temperance Party.

The State executive committee of the Independent Temperance party have withdrawn the nomination of Judge Groo and Dr. Sutton, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and decided to accept the regular State Prohibition ticket, headed by Myrom H. Clark.

Suspended.

L. Roberts & Co., an old and much esteemed flour house in South street, announce that they are compelled to ask a temporary extension of their maturing obligations. The assets of the firm and the individual property of its members are sufficient to pay their obligations in full and leave a handsome surplus.

FOREIGN.

The Nile.

CAIRO, October 9.—The river Nile is falling, and the danger of a disastrous inundation is over.

The South American War.

RIO JANEIRO, October 8.—A general battle between the government troops and the insurgents is imminent at Buenos Ayres, though hopes are increasing that a reconciliation will be effected, based upon the retirement of Avelleveda from the presidency.

The revolution in the Argentile Republic increases in importance. An issue of paper money is probable in case the negotiations for reconciliation between the government authorities and revolutionists fail. Montevidio is filled with refugees from Buenos Ayres. The loan issued a few days ago by the Brazilian government is favorably received.

Military Movements.

HAVANA, October 8.—Eight hundred volunteers were sent to Nuevitas, but the vessel bearing them came back on account of head winds, as alleged, but possibly on account of meeting 387 soldiers from Spain yesterday.

Stopping Contraband Trade.

MADRID, October 9.—The *Iberia* newspaper says the French government, with the purpose of avoiding political complications, has announced its intention of taking effective measures to prevent the shipment of contraband of war across the Spanish frontier.

Von Arnim.

BERLIN, October 9.—The *National Gazette* declares that Von Arnim's arrest is not connected with politics, but is simply a criminal procedure, with which neither the Foreign Office nor Chancellor were concerned. The *Gazette* also says copies are in existence of all the documents that are required.

Released.

The Archbishop of Cologne has been released, after an imprisonment of six months and nine days. The remainder of the term for which he was sentenced will be treated as canceled.

THE TURF.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, October 9.—Fifth day of the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The attendance was the largest of the week, the ladies' stand being crowded. The running in the first race was the finest ever witnessed on this course.

The second race was very exciting.

First Race—Young America stake, number two, for two year old colts and fillies; mile dash; $25 entrance, p. p.; the association to add $220; $50 to second horse; closed with thirty entries. The following started:

Megibbon's ch. c. by Asteroid (dead heat)	1
Harding's ch. c. Ventilator (dead heat)	2
McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Katie Pearce	3
Weakerly	0
Bob Woolley	0
Douglas b. f. by Vandal	0
Newburn	0
Voltigeur	0
Millennial	0

Time—1:46¾, 1:49¾.

According to the rules of the association, the first heat had to be run over.

The pools on this race previous to the start sold as follows: Katie Pearce $75, Harding's entries $25, Megibben's $10, the field $8, Bob Woolley $6. After the dead heat, Megibben's $220, Harding's $134.

Second Race—Best three in five, for the association purse of $400:

Franklin's b. m. Arizona	1	6	1	1
Crawford's b. h. Granger	3	3	2	2
Swigert's ch. c. Egypt	2	6	3	dis

Time—1:47¾, 1:46¾, 1:49, 1:51¼.

The second was a dead heat.

The pools sold on this race before the first heat averaged: Egypt $220, Arizona $190, Granger $16. After the first heat: Arizona $200, the field $48. After the second heat: Arizona $160, Granger $50, Egypt $10.

Third Race—Mile dash for association purse of $125:

Swigert's ch. c. Elkhorn	1
Scott's b. m. Lady Greenfield	2

Time—1:47½.

In the pools Elkhorn sold for $110, Lady Greenfield $17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Jury Discharged.

CHARLESTON, October 9.—The grand jury in the United States District Court was discharged to-day, after disposing of a few unimportant revenue cases, there being no other business for their consideration.

Judge Bryan remarked upon the gratifying absence of criminal proceeding in this State for many months past, and the perfect good order which now prevails. The grand jury was organized under a new regulation requiring the jurors to be able to read and write, and consisted of whites and colored men in about equal proportions.

The Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—At the United States centennial rooms to-day was received an official announcement of the acceptance by France of the invitation of the national government to participate in the centennial.

To-day the finishing touches were given at the Franklin Institute to the machinery not previously in complete order, and to-morrow a wilderness of wheels and belting, shafting, etc., will be in motion.

To-day a force of sailors from the receiving ship decorated the interior of the building with the flags of all nations, furnished from the navy