NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 222 NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2373.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
Great success of the popular artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

Friday Evening, December 25.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Elisabeth.....Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Earl of Essex.....Mr. J. C. McCollum
Saturday matinee—Mrs. Bowers in EAST LYNNE.
Saturday night—LUCRETIA BORGIA and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCullom in favorite characters.
Monday—LADY AUDLEY.
Tuesday—LOVE'S SACRIFICE. d25 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Friday (Christmas) Night.
Benefit of the celebrated comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
GRAND MATINEE TO DAY AT 12 M. 10,000 TOYS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.
And this Friday (Christmas) Night,
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Kit Redding.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 12 M.
And Saturday Evening, December 26,
LAST NIGHT OF KIT.
Sunday—Boucicault's great play, THE OCTOROON. de25

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Friday December 25, 1874.
EXTRAORDINARY MATINEE, at 12 M.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE, LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE, DORINA.
Saturday, December 26—Matinee at 12 M.—LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.
Saturday evening—Performance at seven o'clock—NORMA. de25 1t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For the Holidays—Thursday, December 24 and until further notice, the Magnificent Oriental Spectacle of VALENTINE AND ORSON, produced in a most gorgeous manner, embracing in the cast of characters the full dramatic company, exhibiting in the Grand Marches and Tableaux over 200 Auxiliaries and a great company of specialty artists. Friday, December 25—Twentieth Annual Christmas Gift Matinee—10 000 elegant toys given away. Matinee on Saturday, December 26. de24

GRAND OPENING BALL
AT
ST. PATRICK'S NEW HALL.

Grand Dress, Fancy Dress, Masquerade and Calico Ball,
To be given by the
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS,
Saturday Evening, December 26, 1874,
AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
M. Flaherty, W. J. Kelly, James Herron,
Dan Owens, A. O. Boyle, John Fitzpatrick.

Applications for invitations to be left at James Herron's, corner of Claiborne and Gravier streets; at Dan Owens', corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets; at P. Gannon's, corner of St. Louis and Villere streets; at Tom Gilmore's, corner of Mandeville and History streets, or H. M. O'Meallie's, corner of Magazine and Terpsichore streets.

Sealed proposals for sale of the bar, restaurant and hat room to be left with W. J. Kelly, corner of Common and Claiborne streets, and Dan Owens', corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets.
no22 1d

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—LARGE, AIRY AND HANDsomely furnished apartments, in a central locality, convenient to the cars, will be rented at very moderate rates, by applying at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, over the National Bank. de13 1m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 330 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WITH OR WITHout board, in a desirable location, convenient to two lines of cars, No. 35 Rampart street, between Common and Canal streets. oc22

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE SALE.—ON ACCOUNT OF DEparture, two elegant sets of English and French furniture, bedroom and parlor, armoir with double partition and looking-glass, fine Turkish carpet, one single piece, all imported by the proprietor himself curiosities of art, clocks, Japanese vases, etc. All will be sold at a very low price. Call at No. 77 Conti street, from ten to three o'clock. ITALIAN CONSULATE.
de23 24 27 29

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, etc. No less; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply, and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. de11

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLYLAND,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 88 St. Charles street.
Ball Invitations, Wedding and Visiting Cards, neatly engraved and printed. Also, all kinds of general engraving in the best style. Ball committees are specially invited to call and see his selection of orders of dancing and German favors, as he is satisfied that the most fastidious will be pleased. Special attention will be given to the engraving of New Year's cards. de15 eod

ORANGE TREES.....ORANGE TREES.
I have for sale from 2000 to 3000 fine ORANGE TREES, from two to six years of age, superior quality. I will sell at a very low price at my nursery, Carrollton Gardens.
de13 1m DAN HICKOK.

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.
mh16 1y

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between PIERRE C. BLANCHIN and ANTOINE GIRAUD, having been dissolved by the death of the former, the undersigned have been appointed by the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans joint liquidators of the same.
WIDOW P. C. BLANCHIN.
ANT. GIRAUD.
New Orleans, December 22, 1874.

Referring to the above, I beg leave to announce to my friends and the public that I still continue the business of IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS in my own name and for my own account, at No. 42 Decatur street.
de23 3t ANT. GIRAUD.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
By mutual consent MR. T. F. GWATHMEY, retires this day from our firm.
de22 1w LOVELL & BAILEY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.
SAMUEL SMITH.
A. W. SMITH.
CHARLES KILSHAW.
New Orleans, May 19, 1874.
my20 1m jy5 19 au8 23 se6 20 oc4 18 no8 22 d

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Marcus M. Radovich vs. Steam Tug Ella Wood No. 2.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. District of Louisiana. No. 10,585.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—
THE STEAM TUG ELLA WOOD NO. 2, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by Marcus M. Radovich for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.
And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of January, 1875, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said tug should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.
United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, December 14, 1874.
S. B. PACKARD,
de15 22 29 ja5 United States Marshal.

The Returning Board.

The labors of this body were brought to a close yesterday evening, and returns not previously promulgated will be found officially published in to-day's REPUBLICAN.

The board met yesterday at eleven o'clock, and all the members being present but Mr. Arroyo, resolved itself into executive session, and remained that way until its labors, so far as the November elections are concerned, were completed.

The contests in the parishes of Lafourche, Lincoln, Caddo, Bienville and Rapides were determined, and their returns ordered to be compiled.

The returns from St. Martin, Grant and Winn were thrown out for reasons given by the board in the statement below signed by President Wells.

The returns show that fifty-four Republicans and fifty-two Democrats have been elected to the House, and that Mr. Dubuclet has been re-elected State Treasurer.

During the executive session, the resignation of Mr. Arroyo was received and accepted by the board. In connection with this act we may say that it was not entirely unexpected, as the conduct of Mr. Arroyo, many thought, add materially changed since he first became a member of the board. It will be remembered that he was first chosen as a Democrat, but as objections were raised against his remaining there as the representative of the Democratic party, he concluded to remain, not as a partisan, but as a fair man—one who could do justice to all parties. In thus consenting to remain as a member of the board he certainly could not have expected that his opinion would prevail over the opinion of the majority upon any matter that was brought before the board for decision. He was there on equal terms with the other members, and as he had accepted the position he should have remained until the work was completed, voting as he thought proper on all questions brought before the board. By pursuing a different course we think he has displayed a partisan feeling that was not to be expected from one who was not bound to any party so far as his connection with the board was concerned.

The board submitted the following answer to Mr. Arroyo's protest in the Natchitoches contest:

The Hon. Oscar Arroyo protests against throwing out the polls Nos. 5 and 6 of the parish of Natchitoches, on the grounds:

1. That intimidation of Republican voters at those polls was only proved by cross-marked affidavits and defeated candidates, uncorroborated by citizens of the parish.

The testimony of James Brown, George T. Bayden, W. T. Green, Robert Clark and Eli Williams, who make their mark, and Allen Hall, who signed his name, we believe all colored men, proves the organization of the White League party in this parish as early as May, 1874, composed of white Democrats, having for its object the intimidation of Republicans of both colors, with a view to prevent them from registering and voting, and the expulsion of the legally elected and appointed parish officers, and the seizure of the muniments of the officers by force; that the method of intimidation of colored men was to threaten them if they voted the Republican ticket they should be expelled from the farms and rented land and deprived of rations, etc.; that about June, 1874, leading colored Republicans in this parish, such as Blount, Raby, Vannier and others, were threatened with death if they attempted to organize the Republican party in this parish; that on the twenty-seventh of July, 1874, the Leaguers, to the number of several hundred armed, appeared in the town of Natchitoches and compelled Boult, tax collector; Boult, Jr., parish judge; Meyers, district judge, and other officials to resign, and from this period said White League organization dominated over this parish in utter defiance of the law.

That during the time of registration members of said organization, with force, obstructed registration in said parish, in ward No. 5, to the number of forty-five, and in ward six to the number of thirty legal votes.

That at the election said organization held possession of the polling places five and six; that at poll No. 5 107, and at poll No. 6 221 voters who attended with a view of voting the Republican ticket were prevented from doing so by intimidation.

That the list of voters at poll five was made out the day after the election at Natchitoches, twenty-five miles from the poll.

That James Brown and George T. Boyden are residents of ward five, and W. T. Green, Robert Clarke, Allen Hall and Eli Williams are residents of ward No. 6, and that each was prevented from registering by said acts of said White League organization.

The above affidavits are supported by other evidence and we can not be ignorant of the history of the action of the White League in this parish, made known through the *Vindicator*, a Democratic paper and other public sources for the last several months, beside the contradictory evidence is not of a character sufficiently convincing to shake our belief in the facts above related.

Mr. Arroyo's chief objection is to cross mark affidavits. When the affidavits bear the certificate of a United States commissioner that they were signed and sworn to before him it leaves no ground for suspicion that they are forgeries, nor that the parties did not know their contents, and we do not see what better witnesses could be produced to the fact of intimidation than the parties who were intimidated.

The chief difficulty with the majority of the board was whether or not to turn out the whole vote of this parish, or only those two polls: but as only the two polls were specially designated, and the number of persons intimidated, it was thought best only to exclude them.

Mr. Arroyo's second objection is that because 2964 votes were cast in this parish, and that of that number the Democratic party had fifty-eight majority, that it showed that there was no intimidation in this parish, so as to prevent the voters from expressing their choice.

The registration in this parish shows 1387 whites and 2288 colored voters. Now it is an admitted and undeniable fact that the colored voters, when uninfluenced by intimidation, are almost unanimous in support of the Republican party. Now, if in this case they had been left free to vote, who can doubt but that most of them would have voted and given their support to the Republican candidates, and that the Republican majority in this parish would have been in proportion to the registry between the white and colored. So we take it that this position of Mr. Arroyo only strengthens our position that intimidation controlled the election in this parish.

J. MADISON WELLS,
President.

The following statement of the action of the board was submitted at the conclusion of its labors:

In closing the labor of canvassing and compiling the vote of the State given at the election on the second of November last, it is but just and proper that the returning officers should give a statement of the difficulties attendant on their labors and the principles laid down, drawn from the law, to direct them in the discharge of their duties.

In the first place, this election was very loosely conducted by the commissioners of election—so much so, that at not one-tenth of the polls in the State were the forms required by law observed.

The law requires the supervisors of registration to forward to the returning officers, first, the list of votes kept by the commissioners of election; second, the statement of the persons voted for and the number of votes received by each; and third, the tally sheets; all of which the commissioners of election are required to furnish the supervisors, and they to forward to the returning officers.

In many cases no lists of voters were kept by the commissioners, or if there was they were not forwarded to the Returning Board by the supervisors, and many that were forwarded to the Returning Board were not signed or sworn to, as the law requires. In many cases there was no statement of the persons voted for and the number of votes received by them forwarded to the Returning Board, for the reason that none were furnished by the commissioners of election to the supervisors, and many that were returned were neither signed nor sworn to, and in many cases there were no tally sheets forwarded to the Returning Board to enable them to test the accuracy of the statement of votes, and in some instances only the tally sheets were returned to the Returning Board without the list of voters or the statement of votes, and they not signed or sworn to as the law requires. This being the case, it became necessary that the papers received from the polling places should be carefully examined. There were over 650 polling places in the State, and there was a long list of candidates. So it became a very laborious duty, which occupied the board nearly a month, laboring from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 11 P. M. every day.

The law requires, "That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile first the statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair, free and peaceable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting place there has been any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count or compile the statement of votes from such poll or voting place until the statements from all other polls or voting places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences at any such poll and voting place."

The board has followed this requirement of the law, as it was their imperative duty to do, and in examining the proceedings of the commissioners of election forwarded to it by the supervisors, when either of the counsel appointed by the political parties objected to the count of any poll, and laid before the board any evidence to sustain such objections, such polls were passed over and not canvassed until the board had compiled the vote from all polls not objected to.

In the progress of the examination a large number of polls were objected to, including some in twenty-seven of the parishes, and all in some. The grounds of objection to some of the polls were the failure of a substantial compliance with the law in conducting the election and making returns to the supervisors; to some that the returns of the commissioners had been changed after they had been made to the supervisors; and to the far greater number, that the voters had been intimidated, so that they did not register or vote, or were compelled to vote differently from what they desired.

Had the board decided that anything like a strict compliance with the forms of law in holding the election and making the returns to the supervisor would be required, the effect would have been that so many of the polls would have been thrown out that there would have been no election in the State. The board then adopted the rule that when the supervisor had returned any evidence showing an election was held, although it be only a tally sheet unsigned or sworn to, that in the absence of any evidence of fraud or intimidation, it would compile the vote as shown by such evidence or document. If it may be called evidence, this decision disposed of a good many protests to the reception of polls, but when the substantial forms of law had not been observed, and evidence of fraud or intimidation was produced, the failure of the substantial compliance with the forms of law was considered a badge of fraud, and the poll was rejected. We believed this to be a just and reasonable rule, and the board strictly adhered to it.

In the cases of Carroll, St. Helena and St. James parishes, where it was charged and proved the returns made by the commissioners to the supervisors had been changed after they came into the hands of the supervisors, the board took evidence to ascertain the true state of the vote, and made the compilation accordingly.

The question raised against the greater number of polls was the charge of intimidation to prevent voters from voting, and forcing them to vote against their wishes. To establish this charge a great mass of affidavits was taken—some applicable to whole parishes and some to particular polls, and a mass of counter affidavits was also filed.

The general facts proved on this point establishes that about May, 1874, a military organization known as the White League was established in this State, which extended to every parish of the State, and permeated every neighborhood; that the object of this organization was to prevent colored men from voting, unless they could be controlled to vote the Democratic ticket, and to prevent them from holding office; and further, to compel the Republicans holding office under the present State government to abdicate their offices, and to prevent the Republican party in this State from organizing, with a view of concentrating their party at the late election, and to expel the white Republicans from the State unless they would desist from organizing the Republican party in this State and withdraw from the active support of that party.

The means taken by this White League organization to accomplish the above purposes are shown to have been by threats that if the colored voters did not vote the Democratic ticket they should be expelled from the plantations on which they were farming; be deprived of their crops; be excluded from renting lands hereafter, or of being employed, and deprived of rations or credit to obtain them; and the leading colored men were threatened with death if they persisted in organizing the Republican party, and white Republicans were threatened with personal violence, proscription in business and socially of themselves and families, and with hanging, if they persisted in organizing the party with a view to the late elections.

This organization, in armed bands, in many parishes in the State carried their threats of personal violence into effect by killing some Republicans, whipping and ill treating others, and compelled the parish officers holding office under the present State government to abdicate their offices. This was particularly the case in all the Red River parishes, most of the Teche parishes, and in the parishes between the Red and Ouachita rivers.

All the above acts resorted to by this White League organization to carry out their purpose, were clear violations of both the State and United States laws, and would subject the perpetrators of those acts to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, so odious they are to the sense of the people of the country.

The evidence of such acts of intimidation, which prevented a fair, free and peaceable election in the parishes of St. Martin and Grant, was so general and overwhelming that the board felt compelled to throw out every box in these parishes, and in many other parishes where there was satisfactory proof that intimidation had been used at designated polls, so as to prevent a fair, free and peaceable election at such polls, they were excluded from the compilation, as the law requires.

When the friends of a political party, such as the White League organization is toward the Democratic party, shall so clearly and generally violate the laws of the country to control an election in their interests, it is but just and proper that when they are shown to have brought such acts to bear on an election, that they should not be permitted to profit by it, and such is the intention of the law. The board, however, in this case did not exclude any poll from the compilation except on satisfactory proof that such violation of law had been perpetrated, and that it had the effect of intimidating a sufficient number of voters to change the result of the election.

As all these acts to produce intimidation had been perpetrated in favor of the Democratic party, and against the Republican party, the polls excluded from the compilation generally gave majorities in favor of the Democratic party, and their exclusion from the compilation reduced the vote of that party, and in some instances, had the effect of returning Representatives and other officers of the opposite party, different from the returns made by the supervisors. This is the natural result of an illegal attempt to accomplish an object, and is no fault of the board.

The counsel of the Democratic party protested against the counting of certain polls in the parishes of Natchitoches and Bossier on the grounds that the United States troops were expected at the polls on the day of election, or did actually visit the polls on the day of election, in order to assist the United States marshal to arrest persons charged with violations of the United States laws, and that in consequence a great number of Democrats did not attend the polls and vote for fear of arrest by the United States troops. Even if such facts had been fully proved as alleged, we do not see that there was any violation of law in the United States troops doing so. Certainly a person charged with a crime against the United States law can not say he is intimidated by the fact that the marshall with the United States troops is trying to arrest him; it is his own fault if he is guilty, and he can not urge his own crime as his protection, and certainly persons not conscious of their guilt would not flee from the presence of the United States marshall and his posse of United States soldiers. This is preposterous and we did not consider this a good ground of intimidation.

There were no returns of election from the parish of DeSoto made by the supervisor of registration as the law required. Persons interested produced the clerk of the court with such papers as by law were entrusted to him and offered them as the returns from the parish. The board decided they could not receive and canvass and compile such returns. The parties in interest applied to the proper court for a mandamus to compel the board to receive, canvass and compile those returns, but upon trial the court sustained the ruling of the board. The same principle was acted on in the Terrebonne case.

There was no supervisor in the parish of Winn, the one appointed for that parish having been expelled from the parish and an unauthorized person assumed to act. The board could not recognize such lawlessness.

The board submits to the Legislature and the people of this State the result of their investigation with a consciousness that they have properly discharged their trust.

J. MADISON WELLS, President.
New Orleans, December 24, 1874.

The board adjourned subject to the call of the president.

The $20,000 prize
The $20,000 prize
The $20,000 prize
The $26,000 prize
Is to be won
Is to be won
Is to be won
From the Louisiana State Lottery.
From the Louisiana State Lottery.
From the Louisiana State Lottery.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, December 24, 1874.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, to-day:

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	45	.....	Clear.
Corsicana	51	S. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	39	W.	Clear.
Davenport	25	W.	Fair.
Dubuque	21	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	33	S. E.	Fair.
Galveston	51	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	53	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	33	W.	Fair.
Lacrosse	21	W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	45	N.	Fair.
Louisville	40	W.	Clear.
Memphis	47	.....	Fair.
Nashville	48	W.	Clear.
New Orleans	53	N.	Cloudy.
Omaha	42	S.	Fair.
Pittsburg	33	W.	Fair.
Shreveport	53	E.	Fair.
St. Louis	44	W.	Clear.
St. Paul	10	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	51	N. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	33	S. E.	Cloudy.
Augusta	54	N. W.	Clear.
Baltimore	43	W.	Fair.
Mobile	50	N. E.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	53	N.	Fair.
New York	37	S. W.	Clear.
Savannah	56	N. W.	Fair.
Key West	75	N. E.	Clear.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	15	..	8	11
Cincinnati	40	..	10	4
Davenport	..	4	2	4
Dubuque	16	..	7	4
Keokuk	..	8	2	6
Louisville	7	..	7	4
Memphis	25	..	4	11
Nashville	2	..	16	11
New Orleans	..	3	*15	5
Pittsburg	..	43	3	4
Shreveport	..	..	10	5
St. Louis	..	2	4	4
Vicksburg	..	3	5	2

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Let every one buy a ticket on Christmas
Let every one buy a ticket on Christmas
Let every one buy a ticket on Christmas
For the $20,000 prize
For the $20,000 prize
For the $20,000 prize
For the $20,000 prize
In the Louisiana State Lottery.
In the Louisiana State Lottery.
In the Louisiana State Lottery.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on December 24, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 48°; at 2 P. M., 55°; at 6 P. M., 51°. Lowest point during the night of December 23, 48°. Rain during the night of December 23, three-tenths of an inch.

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

1. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Third District of this city, fronting Laharpe street, between Galvez and Johnson streets.

2. One square of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Third District of this city, bounded by Magistrate, Havana, Warsaw and Law streets.

3. Two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Third District of this city, fronting on St. Ferdinand street, between Moreau and Levee streets.

4. A certain square of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in West Bouligny, bounded by Cadiz, Valence, Plaquemine and Perrier streets.

For further particulars and terms see advertisements.

The coal dealers of Chicago do not know the weight of a ton.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATION: Intellectual, Moral and Physical. By Herbert Spencer. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by James A. Gresham, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Under the above title are published four essays, entitled, respectively, "What Knowledge is of Most Worth?" "Intellectual Education," "Moral Education" and "Physical Education," and they are models of perspicuity and analytical reasoning. Herbert Spencer is regarded as one of the greatest teachers of the day—one perhaps a little too fine and far advanced for the masses; but whoever reads his works must certainly add to his store of knowledge. The Appletons do a good thing in giving Spencer's thoughts to the reading public of the United States.

JESSIE TRIM. A Novel. By E. L. Farjeon. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Mr. Farjeon gives in this book newer and more successful delineations of character than ever before, excelling even those in "Grif" and "Joshua Marvel." The author is one of the most promising of modern novelists, and he is a man who does not write himself out in a single book.

AILEEN FERRERS. A Novel. By Susan Morley. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Miss Morley appears to be a new candidate for literary fame, and she has produced a creditable book. It is an English story, and tells of lords and ladies in well expressed language.

IN HONOR BOUND. A Novel. By Charles Gibbon. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Mr. Gibbon excels in stories of Scotch life and scenery, and he has produced a strong novel "In Honor Bound." His "For the King" will be remembered as a story of intense dramatic interest, and his reputation does not suffer in his new effort.

THE KING OF NO-LAND. By B. L. Farjeon. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This is another of Farjeon's beautiful stories, reprinted from *Harper's Bazar*, and being well illustrated by engravings, is particularly appropriate for a Christmas gift to young readers.

Harper & Brothers also send us "The Love that Lived," by Mrs. Edloart, and "A Hero and a Martyr," by Charles Reade. Both are capital stories, and are for sale by Ellis & Brother, in this city

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres will be made most attractive to-day for the little folks, and they will be thronged as usual upon such occasions.

The St. Charles Theatre has been elegantly and tastefully decorated, and the smiling Mr. Gleason, of the box office, is enshrined in a bower of evergreens and wreaths, and is ready to tell every child a story. Mr. Chanfrau will play at the matinee entertainment, and 10,000 presents are to be given away, if the children will take so many.

At the Varieties Theatre a jolly matinee bill will be offered, consisting of "An Object of Interest" and "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," in which Miss Ada Gilman and J. J. Wallace will make the fun. At night Mrs. Bowers will play in "Elizabeth."

At the Academy of Music Mr. Bidwell will give his twentieth annual toy matinee and the little Vaidis children will show in their wonderful trapeze feats.

At the Opera House will be given a grand Christmas matinee performance at 12 M. to-day. The programme will consist of "Les Noces de Jeanette," "Le Maitre de Chapelle" and the new ballet "Dorina." The price for admission is the same as at other matinees.

To-morrow at the matinee, "Les Dragons de Villars" will be produced. In the evening Bellini's grand opera "Norma" will be sung.

Sunday evening, for the first time this season, will be brought out the comic opera "Le Voyage en Chine."

Alexander Grosch, Jr., has been appointed mail agent on the route between Donaldsonville and New Orleans. This is an excellent appointment.

The Finance Bill.

The finance bill agreed to by the Senate Republican caucus proposes the following leading features:

1. Free banking, to be open to all individuals and associations, without limitation of capital.

2. Retiring of the amount of greenbacks equal to eighty per cent of the amount of new national notes issued, until the greenback circulation shall be reduced to $300,000,000, after which no further reduction of greenbacks is to take place. It is claimed that, by this provision, there will be neither expansion nor contraction of the currency, as about twenty per cent is now required as bank reserves.

3. The withdrawal and destruction of fractional currency and the substitution of silver coin, the arrangement to go into effect as soon as practicable, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to use surplus money for supplying silver coin, and, if this is not sufficient, to sell the requisite amount of bonds of the new series to obtain funds for that purpose.

4. Removing the cost for coinage of gold at the several mints.

5. Resumption of specie payments to commence on the first day of January, 1879.

The Secretary is authorized to use the surplus of specie in the treasury, but if that is not sufficient to sell bonds in order to obtain gold to pay treasury notes. But this last provision does not, like the others, go into immediate effect.

The legal tender act remains undisturbed.

The bill was agreed to almost unanimously in the caucus, there being only four members dissenting, which insured the passage of the bill by the Senate, and will, it is thought by Senators, pass the House of Representatives by a respectable majority. In this case no doubt is entertained that it will receive the approval of the President, as it is in accordance with his recent recommendation to Congress. It is said that so much of the fractional currency is mutilated and lost, fully four per cent annually, that silver can take its place with no inconvenience to the public. The government is able to purchase and coin silver at a profit, and can at an early period effect a substitution.

The Secretary of the Treasury says the estimate of the director of the mint shows a gain in specie and bullion in the last two fiscal years of about $38,000,000, and the stock of specie in the country to be about $166,000,000. This, in connection with the annual production, about $70,000,000 of precious metals, affords the encouragement that the stock of coin may, within a reasonable time, and with favorable legislation, be accumulated to an extent sufficient to enable resumption of specie payment to be undertaken and maintained.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The Senate yesterday confirmed Michael J. Grady as collector of internal revenue for the third district of Louisiana and James R. Beckwith United States attorney for Louisiana.

Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims has adjourned to January 5.

The Black Hills.

General Sheridan has ordered his soldiers to drive the whites from the Black Hills country.

Pacific Mail.

The sub-committee on Pacific Mail will sit during the recess.

Arkansas Affairs.

The majority of the special committee will report in favor of leaving Arkansas alone.

The Levees—The President's Views.

The board of engineers upon the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river, adjourned to-day until the first Monday in January, for the purpose of preparing and maturing their report, and also to enable the military engineers of the commission to make their quarterly reports, as required by the army regulations. It may be gratifying to the poor suffering people living in the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river to know that President Grant entertains liberal views on the subject. The President has frequently expressed his opinion upon this matter; he is in favor of protecting the great cotton and sugar interests. Congressional action, of course, is of absolute necessity, without which nothing can be done.

The Alabama Committee.

The special committee to see about Alabama consists of Messrs. Coburn, Albright, Cannon, Buckner and Luttrell.

Not Found.

Virginia State Senator Graham, whom Ordway wants in the Stowell case involving rascality in the naval cadetships, is still *non est*.

Supervising Architect.

W. A. Cotter, of Philadelphia, looms up as supervising architect.

NEW YORK.

Bloody Fight Among Sailors.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of November 21 says:

"On the twenty-eighth of October a terrible tragedy occurred on board the American ship King Philip, from Baltimore for California, undergoing repairs. At 5:30 P. M. the master, on going aboard, found the steward, Alfred M. Jackman, an Englishman, dead, three seamen severely wounded and the two mates fighting desperately on the quarter deck. He tried to separate them, but his efforts seemed only to exasperate them more, and at last he went to the United States frigate Lancaster, where a force was sent that secured the two mates, who were afterwards handed over to the Brazilian authorities.

"According to the evidence taken, the first mate, W. P. Byrne, got drunk, quarreled with the steward, whom he killed with shots and blows; then attacked the only other four men on board, three of whom he prostrated with shots, and was engaged in a life and death struggle with the third mate when the captain arrived. The cook happened to go on board during the fight, but escaped by the cable to the neighboring island."

The South Carolina.

The agents of the steamship South Carolina hope with fair weather soon to have the vessel afloat. They say the steamer is not damaged.

Can-Can Interdicted.

The can-can women arrested last night were released to-day. The manager promising not to repeat the permormance, was held in $500 bond.

Stock Exchange.

There was but little business done at the Stock Exchange to-day, the time being given up to such sportive demonstrations as are usually indulged in by brokers the day before Christmas. The usual programme was, however, varied to-day by them hiring a colored man to personate the King of the Sandwich Islands, and taking him into the Exchange and giving him a mock reception.

Josie Mansfield Wins a Suit.

In the case of Josephine Mansfield against the executors of James Fisk, for payment on two notes amounting to $20,500, payable to the plaintiff in 1868 by Fisk, the jury to-day gave a verdict in favor of Mansfield, with the interest.

Derelict Officers Removed.

Mayor Vance has removed Myer Stern and James Bowen from the offices of commissioners of charities and correction, and Edward L. Donnelly and Townsend Cox were appointed in their stead. The mayor's action received the approval of Governor Dix. The reason for the removal was the leniency and privileges granted to William M. Tweed, the prisoner in charge of the commissioners, comprising violating their duty as commissioners.

FOREIGN.

The German Policy.

VIENNA, December 24.—The *New Free Press* states that the documents read in secret session of the Von Arnim trial explained the policy of Germany in regard to the appointment of a successor to the Pope.

Railroad Disaster.

LONDON, December 24.—The express train on the branch of the Great Western railway was thrown from the track near Woodstock, to-day, and precipitated down an embankment. Several of the carriages fell into the canal skirting the road, and sixteen of the passengers were drowned.

Later.

Thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded by the railroad accident at Woodstock to-day. Some of the latter are fatally injured. All have been conveyed to Oxford.

Colliery Explosion.

An explosion occurred in Bignall Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, to-day. Twenty miners were killed. Thirteen bodies have been taken out.

National Assembly Adjourned.

PARIS, December 24.—The National Assembly adjourned until January 5.

Castelar on the Centennial.

MADRID, December 24.—The Spanish commissioners to the Philadelphia exhibition met to-day. Senor Castelar made an eloquent address. He sketched the rise and progress of the United States; the ideas of liberty and labor which prevailed there. He found in the American civilization, language and arts traces of Spanish origin which time and ingratitude were unable to eradicate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank Thieves Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, December 24.—Detectives to-day arrested James Curran, alias Jimmie Papes, and James Nolan, alias Jim Scott, supposed to be noted bank thieves, who have operated extensively in New York, Chicago and other cities.

Shooting Affray.

In a shooting affray in Mercer county, two men were killed and one mortally wounded. The quarrel arose about a dog, and one Daniels was shot in the leg by Isaiah Gebhart.

The constable with a posse attempted to arrest Gebhart, and in the melee Gebhart was felled with a shovel. One Herring, one of Gebhart's friends, shot the constable through the body. The constable's brother interfered and was also killed. Gebhart's wound is considered mortal.

Shingle Mill Burned.

DETROIT, December 24.—Larkin's saw and shingle mill, at Midland, Michigan, burned to-night. Loss $30,000. Insurance $12,000.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 23.—An unusally disastrous fire broke out in the extensive tobacco factory of Wise & Soudheimer, No. 806 North Main street, about six o'clock to-night.

Before it could be got under control, the entire stock, valued at $75,000 and machinery at $10,000, were consumed. The building, which was owned by Boyce & Harny's estate, was damaged about $25,000. Insurance of Wise & Soudheimer, $40,000, but the names of companies not yet ascertained.

The loss on the building is covered in St. Louis companies. The adjoining building, occupied as a machine shop by Smith, Beggs & Co., large manufacturers of engines and heavy machinery of various kinds, was crashed by the falling walls.

Memphis Blood Letting.

MEMPHIS, December 24.—About eight o'clock this morning Ben Scott met John Ransom, both colored, at Wolf river bridge, two miles north of this city, and asked him for some money he owed him. Ransom jumped from his wagon and began to belabor Scott with his wagon whip, when Scott drew a pistol and shot Ransom through the body, killing him instantly. Scott was arrested, and is now in jail.

This morning two negroes entered the clothing store of Mr. Hamner, and while one was examining a suit of clothes Brooks attempted to steal a pair of pants and run with them. Mr. Hamner discovering the theft seized Brooks, who drew a razor and cut Mr. Hamner across the cheek, barely missing the jugular vein, and then across the hand. Simon Hamner coming to the assistance of his brother, was cut severely on the arm and hand