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NEW ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 16 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
183.....Hampart Street.....183

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — "Aileen Aroon; or, the Prince of Killarney."—Mr. Murray as Lanty O'Leary. Miss Josephine Pindar as Aileen Aroon.

VARIETIES THEATRE. — "A Gentleman from Ireland" and "David Copperfield."—Mr. Brougham in both pieces.

THE IMMIGRATION SUBJECT.

The Committee on Immigration of the Louisville Convention recommend certain measures to be taken by the Southern States looking to an increase of their population, which we heartily approve.

Hitherto the immigration business has been almost entirely in the hands of Northern and Western agents, who have, as they were employed to advance the interests of those States, set forth only such items of information as were calculated to attract the attention of immigrants to that part of the country. The South, in these circumstances, has had to contend not only against the prejudices which have industriously been fostered against her, but the active intervention of paid agents, who doubtless occupied themselves in misrepresenting her soil and her people. These agencies were thoroughly organised, and the Southern States were without any representatives in Europe to counteract the influences thus industriously exerted against her. The health of the climate we know has been misrepresented; and it may also be admitted that the existence of the negro element has not been without its influence in discouraging Europeans to direct their footsteps to the part of the country where such labor was used. The unhealthiness of the climate, we repeat, has been sedulously dwelt upon by the friends of the Western States, and we have reason to believe the people of Europe have thus imbibed erroneous ideas on that score. It is time more correct information were disseminated, and that thoroughly competent agents were employed to circulate the facts necessary to dissipate these prejudices against which we have so long contended. This is a practical work and one which is entirely within our own control. We can pursue it without interference from any quarter. All that we require is a corps of qualified agents, who should be sent to Europe and placed in communication with the classes of people whom it is desirable to attract hither ward.

The report of the committee indicates that its members comprehend the subject, and that their recommendations are designed to effect the object in view.

The Veteran Business.

We find that the number of individuals who have applied for warrants to the Auditor of the State was rather over-estimated in our article of Thursday on the frauds now committed under the veteran law of October 13 1868, although the amount of money represented by the warrants issued will probably exceed our estimate. The Auditor says notwithstanding 700 so called "veterans" have obtained warrants, but the pension being an annual one and beginning with 1867, according to the construction placed upon the law by Attorney General Belden, the warrants call for $67 50 each. Auditor Wickliffe attributes the success with which these frauds are committed, to the very loose phraseology of the law, which we learn was the hard work of Senator John Ray. Auditor Wickliffe says he has made strenuous efforts to check these frauds but he finds himself over ruled by higher officers who do not stand by him. Of course while Judges of our courts issue writs of mandamus against the Auditor commanding him to issue warrants he can do nothing but obey or resign. Judges are not under the same compulsion. It is discretionary with them to issue a mandamus. In the case of these pretended "veterans" it is not only not discretionary, but their issue cannot on any hypothesis be justified, the frauds are so palpable. It is stated that measures have been taken to put a stop to these frauds.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The attention of those of our readers who desire to learn the opinion of the Louisville Convention on the subject of an inexpensive currency and a return to specie currency, is called to the report in our telegraph column of yesterday where they will find stated the conclusions at which the Committee on Banking and Finance had arrived. The Committee say that:

"An irredeemable currency retards production by the fact that it measures the value of property so unstrictly as to encourage speculation, it penalizes industry, monetizes a city, and should be and can be banished from the nation without exchange."

The Committee further recommend the enactment of a free banking law and a prompt redemption of the greenback currency, with a view of returning to a specie currency.

To all which we say "Amen."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Secretary Boutwell says in his speech in Philadelphia, that the National debt amounts to two thousand four or five hundred millions, of which two thousand one hundred millions bears interest.

In Mr Boutwell's opinion, it would seem a hundred millions is neither here nor there—a mere bagatelle.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.—This excellent establishment will be opened this morning at No. 19 Union street, between St Charles and Carondelet. It consists of a restaurant, of a bar room and of a boarding house. Mr W. F. Ahrens the proprietor, is well known as the late Steward of the National Union Club, and afterward of the Germania Club.

Chase and Seymour.

REPORTED STATEMENTS OF GOV. SEYMOUR CONCERNING THE TAMMANY CONVENTION AND THE EFFORT TO NOMINATE CHASE.

Reporter—Mr. Seymour, is it true that at the last Democratic National Convention you supported Mr. Chase for the Presidency? I presume you were aware that he was certainly expected at the time that you intended to take the floor, and in a speech you had prepared would bring Mr. Chase as a candidate before the Convention on behalf of the New York delegation.

Mr. Seymour—That I intended to bring Mr. Chase's name forward myself is not true. Soon after the Convention came to a sort of deadlock, and there was no prospect of a speedy ballot and a candidate, the New York delegation held a caucus. There, I am posted in claims of Mr. Chase; because, taking it all in all, I deemed him the most available candidate. After an animated discussion, it was decided by a small majority, that our delegation should support Mr. Chase—soon as Mr Hendrick began to doubt. I did not expect to receive the nomination. My refusal to accept the same was couched in very emphatic and positive terms, and I never dreamed but all of that nomination would be tendered me. And, when Mr Vallandigham arose and insisted upon the Convention nominating me, and the vast gallery the States commenced, I became so bewildered and embarrassed that I left the hall. The cost me and more rolled out of me. I was so bewildered at times. Well, I expected the after my nomination the Convention would take recess before proceeding with the nomination of a Vice-President. It was my intention, on reassembling, to decline, or refuse the nomination, but, as you are aware, the Convention kept on, made its nominations and adjourned. After that, I was too white and nice for other alternatives was left me but to accept.

Reporter—Did you hold any correspondence with Mr. Chase or any of his friends with reference to affecting his nomination?

Mr. Seymour—No, sir; none whatever. I supported Mr Chase because I deemed him the best and strongest candidate we could select. I is true that Mr Chase did not suit our principles in some respects, but I deemed the man we found acceptable. I would have cheerfully acquiesced in the selection of Hendricks, Hancock, or even Pendleton. With the latter I differed on the financial question, otherwise I was in accord with him.—*N Y Sun.*

FAULT IN THE FRENCH CABLE.—Ocean cable telegraphic bonds are business as entirely free from misfortunes as the sanguine promoters of new lines seem to imagine. A fault has been discovered in the French cable at a point about eight hundred miles from St. Pierre, and one thousand miles from France, which, though not at present sufficient to prevent its working, is constantly growing worse, and will ultimately require the cable to be undersea all the way from one coast or the other to the spot where the fault begins. This great and costly task is to be undertaken, we are informed next summer.—*N Y Sun.*

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.—General Lee's report of the condition of Washington College, Virginia, shows that the institution is prosperous. The number of students is this year 345, of whom 204 are in the school of mathematics, 225 in the school of Latin, and 206 in the school of modern languages. General Lee says the establishment of a department of engineering, agriculture, commerce and applied chemistry and a more complete department of law, will be opened in November, in addition to the opening of a law and warehouse.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The St. Charles opens Monday night with a limited engagement of the talented lyric comediennes, the Chapman Sisters, together with the distinguished comedian, Mr. C. B. Bishop, and a comic opera troupe, in which are included the Foster Brothers. "Ixion" and "A Quiet Family" are the selections for the occasion. There will be a quadrille, the *Clodoche*, by the Fosters.

The St. Charles will open under the management of Mr. Charles Pope, with Mr. Gleason as Treasurer, as of yore.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—At the Varieties matinée to-day at noon, Mr. John Brougham again appears in his unique and humorous personation of the character *Corydon Foxglove*, in the play "Flies in the Web," which is to be given for the last time.

To-night will be given a "Gentleman from Ireland," and "David Copperfield."

Monday evening Mr. Brougham will appear in a new play of his own, entitled "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice," which, we presume from what we hear, will be a cassile and exceedingly humorous satire upon the late doings in gold by the "Bears and Bulls" of New York.

Mr. Brougham had a crowded house, and a brilliant and appreciative audience on the occasion of his benefit last night. His *Wilkins Micawber* was Dickens', we think, almost to perfection. Mr. Lenox, in the difficult character of *Uriah Heep*, was also good, notwithstanding he somewhat exaggerated even the humility of that very humble fellow. Miss Stanley as *Agnes Wickfield* was good, and Messrs. Kay and Owen were tolerably well up in their parts. Mr. Morton as *Peggotty* was true to the character, and altogether the play was finely represented.

ACADEMIE OF MUSIC—Ladies and children should bear in mind the matinée, to-day, noon, when they will not fail to be interested with the really beautiful and effective dramatic story "Oonagh's Engagement," in which Mr. Murray, Mr. Wallace and Miss Fiddes are all excellent. In the evening "Aileen Aroon; or, The Pride of Killarney" will be repeated.

To night Mr. Murray, Miss Fiddes, and Wallace all appear again in "Aileen Aroon," and to-morrow "Oonagh's Engagement" will be played for the last time.

Monday night we are to have a poetic drama, in 3 acts, entitled "A Change of Fortune; or, the Golden Bubble," founded on John Law's Mississippi scheme.

Father Hyacinthe's Letter.

ITS EFFECT IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The sensation created in political circles by the admirable letter of Louis Blanc has been followed by another of a religious character, due to a communication addressed by the celebrated Catholic preacher, Père Hyacinthe, to the Superior of his convent at Rome. The high political morality of the one document is swallowed up by the lofty independence and truly Christian and apostolic spirit of the other. The author of the *Histoire de Deux Ans* has merely resisted a temptation to prove recreant to the principles which he has always professed, while the great preacher braves all the dangers of spiritual censure and ex-pension from the duties of his mission. Following close upon the protest of the German prelates and canonists from a man whose devotion to the interests of the Church and sanctity of character are universally acknowledged, I need not tell you that this letter of Père Hyacinthe has produced a profound impression, even upon minds which have been accustomed to regard everything coming from Rome as entitled to the blindest obedience. In portraying against "the doctrines and the practices, which are called Roman, but which are not Christian, and which in their encroachments, ever increasing in audacity and evil consequence, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the substance as well as the form of its teachings, and even the spirit of its piety" the Reverend Father only expresses the sentiments of three fourths of the Catholic world. But his liberalism goes even further than this, for he does not scruple to condemn "The impious, as well as insane divorces that is being sought to be accomplished between the Church, which is our mother in the eternal sense, and the society of the nineteenth century, of which she is the soul in the temporal sense, and toward which we also owe duty and tenderness." The letter, however, is not confined to remonstrance. It assumes a tone of earnest warning and even menace.

"If the august assembly" it says, "should not have more liberty in its deliberations than it has already had in its preparation, if, in a word, it should be deprived of the character essential to an ecumenical council, then it may happen that within a period more or less brief we may witness the assembling of another council representing really the universal Church, not the silence of the one, nor the opposition of the others." This language is significant, and those to whom the warning is addressed would do well to give heed to it. The Catholic Church is not in a position to brave the chances of another schism. In struggling to gain the political secondary which it has lost—for such, in fact, is the real object of this ill-judged and inopportune movement—it incurs the risk of having the influence which it enjoys over the minds of men still further weakened, and of driving from its fold the greater portion of those who find it difficult to reconcile their spiritual obligations with their duties as citizens.

Monument to Bishop Elliott—Laurel Grove Cemetery.

About eighteen months ago the Diocese of Georgia authorized the Standing Committee to procure a suitable monumental bulletin to be erected in Laurel Grove Cemetery to the memory of the late Right Rev Bishop Elliott, of the Diocese of Georgia. The Committee consisted of the Rev Mr. Clark, of Augusta, Chairman; the Rev. Mr. Benedict, of Savannah, Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Winnsboro, Esq. Colonel John Screven, and Captain J. M. Guerard, and other members. The first object of the Committee was to obtain a design for the monument which would at once convey the idea of simplicity and grandeur, as indicating the noble character of the man whose exalted virtues it was intended to commemorate, an extensive correspondence was opened with various distinguished architect, and a number of designs received, all of which the Committee carefully considered. The result of their labors at length took the shape of tangibility, and they adopted the design of Mr. John F. Miller, of New York City, an architect of long experience and fine taste, and the monument was a few days ago received and put up in Laurel Grove Cemetery, where it has been the admiration of all who have beheld it. It is difficult to give, without the aid of drawings, a good idea of the beauty, simplicity and grandeur of this tribute of a people to the memory of their beloved pastor, even as it is difficult to give an idea of the beauty, simplicity, and grandeur of character which distinguished the venerable prelate himself—hence we can only give a general description from notes taken hastily at the spot.

It is not what is technically termed a "monument" It is a cyclopean bulletin. It is composed of American and of Scotch granite, raised upon a mound of earth about two feet high, tufted with grass. The base is a beautifully polished grey and blue granite, without a flaw discernible, and covering a space probably eight feet by four. Upon this base rests a second slab of granite of the same kind, but beautifully variegated, red predominating. This is also highly polished, and exceeds in lustre anything we have ever seen.

The upper block is in shape like the roof of a Gothic church, with a large bead, perhaps one inchen in diameter, along the ridge, and forming a bold Latin Cross.

Upon the right hand side of this, cut in old Roman letters, is the inscription: *Stephanus Elliott Episcopus Georgiensis, primus*, with a hand pointing upward, the two last fingers closed in the usual form of the episcopal *Vera-Cruz*. *Thomas, Fiesto Mdccclxx—Art, Lei*, with the crook of the Shepherd's Crook.

On the front is cut the Bishop's mitre, and in the rear of the cross keys, symbolical of the Bishop's office.

The cost of the monument is about $2500, and it is contemplated to place around it a massive iron railing upon granite pedestals.

It is a cause for congratulation among the friends of the memory of Bishop Elliott that the committee have so successfully carried out the desire of the Diocese, and as a monument to commemorate a great and good man, no design could have been more appropriate, or conceived in better taste.—*Savannah Morning News.*

Burying the Laws.

The New York *Times* furnishes the following paragraph:

It is not only in fraudulent divorce cases that notices are published in newspapers which, to a great certainty, will never fall into the hands of the persons for whom the notices are intended. A correspondent calls our attention to the way in which advertisements of special ordinances are buried in Sunday and weekly papers, which business men, for whose special benefit the statute provides that such partnership shall be advertised, rarely if ever read. This whole business of publishing legal notices requires reform.

Hale is related of Draco, or some other old Roman tyrant, that he ordered his penal edicts to be hung so high that the people could not read them, and then, taking advantage of the ignorance of the people, he punished his subjects at will. Here in Alabama, under our Code, $5 fine and sealing up Sunday, we have a feeling illustrative of the complaint of the New York paper. A law of our Congressional Legislature is supposed to compel the public officers of the county to publish their legal advertisements and notices in the "daily half" papers available, a newspaper of this kind has but two modes of supply, first, what it can beg out of its negro dupes on the assurance that it is the "truly half" papers alone that keep them from being sold into slavery; and second, the legal advertisements stolen by act of legislation from the press of the State. The consequence is that these negro-worshipping papers have next to no readers. All legal notices are therefore buried in them, so far as the general public is concerned.

To show how complete the burial is for all practical purposes, and how utterly wasted is the money paid for them by parties in court, and representatives and heirs of estates, our local reporter not long since stated an occurrence in this city. There was a large sale of furniture advertised by the sheriff in the Radical journal in this city, and nowhere else. On the day of sale, the auctioneer, the sheriff, and one other person put in their appearance. There were no buyers, for nobody knew of the sale, and of course no sale. The same advertisement was put in the other city papers for another day, and there was a large attendance of bidders.

This act of the Legislature is one of the measures of its sort. The impolicy of it is equal to its injustice. With the whole power of the press of the State against it, it serves for that body or its party to talk about conciliation and forgiveness, and "let us have peace." It is robbery by statute—robbery of the press, robbery of litigant parties, robbery of widows, orphans and estates.—*Mobile Register.*

SOUTHERN STATE STOCKS AS AN INVESTMENT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* in some plain talk to a "venerable capitalist" who bought Southern State stocks low and now gets frightened under the "panic" and gives the sound advice that "you must should touch a security of this kind except for such a portion of his surplus as he can afford to put away without anxiety in the place of safe deposit, and keep until it comes up to par and pays its semi-annual dividend as regularly as the bonds of the United States." The *Journal* says: "Our opinion of Southern State stocks has not changed. We regard them as good ultimate security, no matter what the price may be today. If they should I sell to-morrow at ten cents on the dollar we would not alter our judgment of their value one iota. For the purposes for which we said before, nervous, timid people, although they may be able to live for awhile without the interest, should not buy the Southern State bonds. Any important change in the market price would be interpreted by them as indicative of some new evidence regarding the ultimate security of their capital. It became a mere accompanying contingencies that the price is so low as to tempt buyers. But none should yield to that temptation who is likely to be kept awake at night when the price goes down."

COUNT BISMARCK AT A REVIEW.—"An Occasional Correspondent" of the London *Times*, describing the manœuvres of the Crown Prince of Prussia's *Corps d'Armée* near Spandau, writes from Berlin on September 12th: "During the morning a personage of note had appeared on the field, a man of great stature and size, mounted on a strong black horse, ride into the group around the Prince. He was dressed in a plain dark frock, with yellow facings; wore the high boots and one straight sword of the Cuirassiers, and his dark massive face was covered with a huge helmet which appeared to have come out of some square of a cuirassier regiment of the time of the Kaiser. Its broad projecting peak casting the upper part of his face into shadow. That helmet covered the brain which had set all the warlike machinery of the monarchy, in motion on its path of conquest, for it was Count Bismarck who, in his secondary character of a Prussian General, now appeared among us. Close beside him sat Von Moltke, the strategist, whose forecast had given his aggressive policy such success; but whereas the profound calling thinker was thin, and brain and worn, the statesman, bold and stern of aspect, was rerobust in somewhat heavier and clearer. In the centre, surrounded by a concentric circle of a crush of perspiring humanity, there are armchairs secured to the floor. There is hardly any object in the world that so fascinates their support for they have been examined by almost every one who has visited in New York; but the nature of the mechanism is not so well understood. It, however, deserves to be, for it is most ingenious. Yesterday, as the boys ran the carriage propelled—"neither being on an incline, nor drawn by horses, nor propelled by a locomotive,"—they gave expression in their child like applause to a sentiment of wonder and admiration that which the first days of novelty of the iron horse and his prowess must have felt. Visibly there was nothing to propel or to stop the carriage, but it was visible to no one on the street. But those looking out of the windows of the carriage saw a narrow gauge rails between the car rails. On those there was a little carriage between the car wheels and under car or chain, worked half a mile off by a stationary engine. As soon as one of these little carriages—for there were numbers of them—passed under the railroad car, it caught a projecting bar arranged for the purpose. Of course then it brought the car forward with it. The arrangement of this portion of the mechanism require some skill—first, to prevent the shock arising from the collision of the travelling car, or little carriage, and the railroad car. This was done originally by means of a small spring, but now by elliptic springs. Secondly, it was necessary to devise a means of stopping the movement of the sudden chain. This was done by means of a lever which was