NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME IV—NO. 80. NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1022.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW EL DORADO, 59 ST Charles street, the most popular and enjoyable Concert Hall in New Orleans; Mr. B. R. Warner, Manager; open every night. Look at this array of talent: Miss Alice Mitchell, comic songs and fancy dances; Mlle. Sarah, slack wire performer; Sandy Dolan, Ethiopian, Dutch and Irish comedian; Tony Benton, Irish character, vocalist and comedian; Master St. George, the accomplished clog dancer; Professor Cooke, characteristic vocalist. Admission twenty-five cents; said ticket good for refreshments. The bar will be always supplied with the finest brands of imported liquors. je25 1m

WANTED.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 1 Cooks, Washers and Ironers, white and colored, wanted at this office, 136 Carondelet. Housekeepers, house servants, laundresses, nurse and waiter girls, railroadmen, wood-choppers, teamsters, ox-drivers, sawmill and plantation hands, blacksmiths, and mechanics of all kinds, wanted. Planters, merchants, mechanics, contractors, and others in want of good workmen, or laborers, white or colored, for city or country, call at the Central Employment Office, 136 Carondelet street, above Poydras. MITCHELL & HENRY, Managers. jy14 1t*

WANTED,—AGENTS TO SELL THE OCTAGON Sewing Machine. It is licensed, makes the, "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for fifteen dollars or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri; Chicago, Illinois; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or Boston, Massachusetts. je14 26t*

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the AMERICAN KITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri. ap29 3m ltaw

WANTED,—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any Machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri.

CAUTION.—Beware of all agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the fullest extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars, and offer worthless Machines at a less price. ap29 3m ltaw

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—AT BAY ST. LOUIS.—A FIRST-class residence, with large grounds attached, situated about two hundred yards east from Martin's Wharf, comprises seven bedrooms, with standing furniture, dinningroom, kitchen, storeroom, wine cellar, large hallway, galleries surrounding the house, well and cistern water, horse lot and stable, wharf and bath house; in fact every convenience for comfort.

For terms apply to H. O. AMES.
No. 4 Peters street, opposite Customhouse. jy3 3t

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. my31 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 238 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner, of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. jy9

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACCOMMODATING terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
je12 Office 50 Royal street.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES, in different tracts, of the finest Sugar lands in the State. A large portion of these lands is covered with magnificent forests of red cypress, and portions are near the river, Morgan's Texas Railroad, and the line of the Chattanooga and Texas Railroad—contiguous to an inexhaustible market for lumber and wood—and are very valuable. The whole, or an interest, will be disposed of at extremely low rates, as the owner is about leaving the State in consequence of ill health. For full particulars apply to Colonel J. O. Nixon, No. 106 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock A. M., or to Messrs. Davis & Freret, Real Estate Agents, No. 85 St. Charles street, or to Mr. Placide J. Spear, No. 46 Exchange Place. my6

LOST.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED and cautioned not to purchase a certain MORTGAGE NOTE drawn by me, dated Mansura, parish of Avoyelles, April, 1870, payable two years from date, for about two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($2638), with eight per cent interest from date, paraphed "Ne Varietur," by Edouard De Generes, notary public of that parish.

The consideration for which the same was given having failed, I will not pay the said note.
jy12 3t FRANCOIS BORDE.

AVIS—LE PUBLIC EST PREVENU DE NE PAS acheter un certain billet hypothécaire tiré par moi, daté de Mansura, paroisse Avoyelles, Avril, 1870, payable deux ans de la date, pour environ deux mille six cent trente-huit piastres ($2638), portant huit pour cent d'interet, de la date, paraphé "Ne Varietur," par Edouard De Generes, notaire public de la susdite paroisse. La considération pour laquelle le dit billet avait été donné n'ayant pas été remplie, je ne paierai pas le dit billet.
jy12 3t* FRANCOIS BORDE.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.
196 .....Camp Street.....196

EDWARDS HOUSE.

Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms with excellent board, at very reasonable summer prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 3m.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between W. K. Spearing and J. A. Palmer, under the style and name of W. K. Spearing & Co., is herewith dissolved by mutual consent. W. K. Spearing continues the business from this day, for his own account and in his name.
New Orleans, June 28, 1870. jy14 3teod

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRESH BEEF.....FRESH BEEF.

The steamship FIRE FLY will arrive on FRIDAY, the fifteenth instant, with a

Cargo of the Finest Meat,

fresh from the grazing grounds of Texas.

Butchers and others requiring supplies may obtain full information and leave their orders at
jy14 2t* No. 58 Camp street.

PACKERS' TIERCE LARD,
PURE, WHITE, SMOOTH AND HARD,
For sale by
D. W. C. SANFORD & CO.
jy14 3t Corner Magazine and Lafayette streets.

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS.

Use Stern's RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE and FINE GROUND BONE, the great Fertilizers. LOUIS STERN & BROTHERS, manufacturers, office No. 6 Chartres street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Bone Black of all grades constantly on hand. no5 1y

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his STONE YARD from the old stand, on Customhouse street, to the

ARTIFICIAL FREARSTONE YARD,

on Poydras street, between Locust and Freret streets, and the office to No. 36 Natchez street.

In extending and consolidating his business with the Frear Artificial Stone Company, he would express his thanks to a generous public, the patrons and friends of a business of thirty-eight years standing in this city, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company. NEWTON RICHARDS.

Referring to the above, the FREAR ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY will furnish their STONE, also Granite and Marble for all purposes of building, fronts of stores and dwellings, steps, window sills, lintels, tombs, monuments, flagging for banquets, yards, garden-walks, etc.

Particular attention of property holders, architects and builders is called to the Artificial Frear Stone, now offered as a beautiful and economical substitute for brick and plastered fronts of buildings, and suitable for cornices, window trimmings, wall copings, front fences, etc.

NEWTON RICHARDS, President.
JAMES CLARK, Secretary.
Depot for the sale of RICHARDS' CAPE LIME.
ap13

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS,
JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

Excursion Tickets to Magnolia and Intermediate Stations.

On and after SUNDAY, July 17, Excursion Tickets good on the seven A. M. train North on Sunday, and on trains South, arriving in New Orleans at 2:40 A. M., and 11:05 A. M., Monday following, will be sold at following rates:

New Orleans to Kenner and return	50
New Orleans to Frenier and return	$1 25
New Orleans to Manchac and return	1 90
New Orleans to any station between Manchac and Magnolia, and return	2 00
New Orleans to Magnolia and return	2 00

Tickets good on Saturday evening train at one regular fare to go and return on Sunday and Monday following.
T. S. WILLIAMS,
jy15 8a4t General Superintendent.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST,
VIA LOUISVILLE OR CAIRO,

Should purchase Tickets by the

ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

Forming the best and most comfortable Line to New York, Boston and Northern and Atlantic cities, with magnificent Palace Combined Day and Night Coaches, through to New York without change.

Three Lightning Express Trains Daily.

This is the only Line from Cincinnati to New York under one management; the only Line from Cincinnati to New York without break of gauge; the only Line whose trains run through to New York without change; the only Line running coaches through without using compromise wheels; the only Line running Palace Broad Gauge Coaches through without change.

If you desire prompt time and certain connections, finest scenery on the Continent, most comfortable cars in the world, most magnificent dining halls and ample time for meals, and the safest, best and most comfortable route, go to New York by the

Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Tickets by this Line for sale at all tickets offices through the South.

WILLIAM R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent, New York.
W. E. SHATTUC,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
fe2 1y

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.

THREE TROUGH TRAINS DAILY,

With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville line and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. FOLLETT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWORD,
General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS DORWIN,
jy5 1y General Southern Agent, Louisville.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 14, 1870.
CLASS 165.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	60	3	70	53	37	32	45	43	61	25	55	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.
Information furnished and prizes cashed by
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors,
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this fourteenth day of July, 1870.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap23

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
COMPANY,
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

CLASS I.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, July 16, 1870.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is		2,000
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000	are	25,000
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
440 prizes, amounting to		$280,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. je

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The following is the currency bill as agreed to by the committee of conference:

SECTION 1. That fifty-four millions of dollars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations, organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "act to amend an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized shall be, of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin; but a new apportionment of the increased circulation herein provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870; provided, that if application for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act, by banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency to issue such circulation to banking associations applying for the same in other States or Territories having less than their proportion; giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency. And, provided, further, that no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That at the end of each month, after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, and they shall not be counted as part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the national currency act, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them, upon presentation at the office of the association, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin; provided that no banking association organized under this section shall have a circulation in excess of one million dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per cent of its outstanding circulation in gold coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such payments shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in this act, shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act except the first clause of section twenty-two, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to three hundred millions of dollars; the first clause of section thirty-two, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York; and the last clause of section thirty-two, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par; provided, that in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in the States and territories having less than their proportion, as herein set forth. And the amount of circulation in this section shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide for a national banking currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,'" approved March 3, 1865; but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed $25,000,000. The Controller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association, in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding $1,000,000 in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding $300,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act, until the full amount of $25,000,000 herein provided for shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated as herein described. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, an amount of the bonds deposited by said association as security for said circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Comptroller of Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking association as they come into the treasury as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association; provided that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the $54,000,000 granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require; provided that the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of the new issue provided for in this act.

The following named States and Territories will be entitled to the $54,000,000 additional circulation, under the new currency act in the proportion below named: Virginia, $4,915,985; West Virginia, $457,770; Illinois, $1,079,572; Michigan, $786,776; Wisconsin, $2,117,939; Iowa, $681,263; Kansas, $174,712; Missouri, $3,000,412; Kentucky, $4,651,349; Tennessee, $4,331,763; Louisiana, $5,425,193; Mississippi, $2,980,470; Nebraska, $6,576; Georgia, $4,681,728; North Carolina, $4,098,628; South Carolina, $4,216,838; Alabama, $4,081,212; Oregon, $161,273; Texas, $2,032,194; Arkansas, $1,455,519; Utah, $58,332; California, $1,717,388; Florida, $546,442; Dakota, $15,441; New Mexico, $277,939; Washington Territory, $47,180; total, $54,000,000.

THE MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Who Shot Mike McCoole.

The telegraph has already mentioned the shooting of Mike McCoole. We copy these particulars from the St. Louis *Democrat:*

About half-past eleven o'clock last night, the report of a pistol was heard in McCoole's saloon on Fifth street, and an instant after a man reeled from the door, and falling down the steps, was caught in the arms of some of the people passing. He said he had been shot, and as he was bleeding profusely from a wound over the left eye, he was promptly taken to Alexander's drug store, where the clerk was aroused and proceeded to dress his wound. Between fright and intoxication, the man was perfectly unnerved, and nothing could be ascertained from him except that his name was John A. Maffit; that he was from St. Charles county, Maryland, and that the police ought not to allow him to be shot right in the city. The spectators freely expressed their sympathy for him, as it was supposed the wound had crazed him.

After washing the blood from his face, however, it was found that he had not been shot, but struck with some heavy weapon on the left eyebrow, in which was found a triangular cut nearly an inch in length. The curiosity of the spectators was aroused, and most of them returned to the saloon, in the rear of which they found McCoole sitting, with his left shirt sleeve rolled up, while Dr. Jones was probing a pistol wound in the left forearm, near the elbow. The curiosity of the crowd increased, as they knew Maffit had no pistol, and could not have wounded McCoole. They accordingly crowded around the giant, and eagerly listened while he was questioned by the policemen and reporters present.

Mike, however, declined to give any explanation of the affair, and soon after arose, took a drink, and started for the doctor's office to have the ball extracted. The wound was, apparently, made by the ball of a large pistol, which had broken one of the large bones of the arm, and glanced downward toward the wrist, where it lodged.

From what could last night be ascertained, it appears that a row occurred in the saloon about ten minutes before the shooting, in which a friend of Maffit had been put out. A difficulty then occurred between Maffit and some unknown man, when Maffit was struck with the butt of a pistol in the other's hands, which caused the wound over Maffit's eye. The blow also discharged the weapon and the ball struck McCoole, who was a short distance behind. McCoole and all the witnesses of the affair refused to tell anything about it, but it was afterward stated that Tom Kehoe was the man who struck Maffit. The police were consequently instructed to look Kehoe up, and it is probable that the particulars of the whole affair will be ascertained to-day.

The Funding Bill.

We copy the following dispatch to the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The prediction so often made that the Secretary of the Treasury would secure in a conference committee in the last days of the session a funding bill that would be acceptable to him, and that he could successfully enforce was realized to-day by an agreement on a bill for funding fifteen hundred millions of the present bonded debt into three new classes of bonds, as follows:

First—A ten year bond at five per cent, of which ten hundred millions are to be issued.

Second—A fifteen-year bond at four per cent, of which three hundred millions are to be issued.

Third—A thirty-year bond, of which one thousand millions are to be issued, bearing four per cent interest.

The principal and interest of these bonds are to to be paid in gold, and to be exempt from all taxation. The interest is payable semi-annually and in this country, the Secretary failing to have inserted in the bill what is known as the foreign-loan clause. The rates of interest are the same as in the Senate funding bill, which passed March 11. Besides the classes of bonds into which holders of the matured five-twenties can convert their bonds, the bill provides for the cancellation of such bonds as are now, or may hereafter, become redeemable by using the coin in the Treasury deposited there, as provided in the original House bill, or by using to a certain limit coin derived from importers to cancel said matured bonds. All future national banks are to be organized on these bonds, but the feature of the original Senate measure which compelled the existing national banks to exchange their present bonds is omitted.

The Case of Isaac Hockaday.

We copy this from the St. Louis *Republican:*

The bankruptcy case, in which Mr. Isaac Hockaday is concerned, pending before Register Eaton, presents some rather interesting features. It is a case of second bankruptcy, Hockady having gone through the bankruptcy process voluntarily before Register Eaton in 1867-8. He was at that time a clerk for E. G. Morse, successor of Strode & Rubey, who were among the first involuntary bankrupts in St. Louis. After obtaining his discharge, Hockaday purchased from Morse a store owned by the latter at Yazoo City, Mississippi, and went into business on his own account. A few months ago Hockaday came to St. Louis and succeeded in making a purchase of goods on credit, to the amount of about $40,000, for his store. Instead of taking the goods to Yazoo City, he shipped the larger portion to New Orleans and disposed of them at a great sacrifice for cash. His creditors, on being apprised of this proceeding, arrested him on the Iron Mountain Railroad while returning to St. Louis. The officers found on his person $13,500. To avoid prosecution, he surrendered this money and his stock of goods remaining at Yazoo City to his creditors, and was released. He has since, it is alleged, disappeared.

The obsequies of James W. Lingard, the actor, who committed suicide in New York, on Wednesday of last week, were solemnized last Monday, at Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's church in Eighteenth street. Over four thousand people were present, including Mrs. Lingard and her family, and a large number of professional friends of the deceased. The scene at the church was attended with considerable feeling. Mrs. Lingard rode in a carriage to the grave, protected by policemen.

Among the amendments to the constitution of Michigan, to be voted on next fall, is one to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges to $2000.

VISIT TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE BORGNE CANAL.

A drive of two hours down the coast brings us to the old Phillipon plantation, where we are courteously received by Captain D. S. Walton, the superintending engineer, whose reputation, by the way, in hydraulic engineering is scarcely second to that of William J. McAlpin, whose associate he has been in some of the most important of such works—the celebrated Erie Canal; among others. Having taxed Captain Walton's hospitality, which he dealt to us with princely grace in his tidy little cabin, he took a seat with us in the carriage, and being driven to a convenient point, where he had ordered a boat to be in readiness, we were successively towed, rowed and sailed until we reached the lake end of the canal. Here we were landed at the old fortress, now known as Martello Tower, formerly as Castle Dupre, and after a short indulgence in the delightful view, and the luscious seabreeze, we started upon our return.

Our run down was so hurried, that we had little time to examine the immense outfit, but what that "outfit" had accomplished struck us as stupendous. On our return, we took leisure to examine the various dredge-boats and their appurtenances. Of these dredge-boats there are six, of the most approved style, each capable of excavating one thousand yards per day. If our space permitted, we would like to describe at length the working of these "dredgers," but we can give it but few words. Each boat is accompanied, when necessary, by a platform or scow, upon which works a steam derrick, attached to this derrick is a receiver; into which is deposited the charge of the scoop, and by this process the dirt is thrown a distance of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet. The machinery alone, now being used upon this canal could not have costless than $200,000; every piece of it seems to have been adopted with sole regard to strength and adaptability, and yet all is of the most elegant finish.

The work is now more than half done, and promises to be completed before January next, and no one doubts that it will be an immense avenue for trade. Any such work as this is inspiring to us, and we can scarcely say enough in praise.

We were accompanied, or rather, we accompanied General M. Jeff. Thompson, the Chief Engineer of the State, to whose patient explanations we are—as we have frequently been before—indebted for much valuable information. Captain Bradley, hydraulic engineer of the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, was also of the party.

THE SARATOGA MEETING.

Six Days' Fine Racing.

The New York *World* published the following last Sunday:

The sport at Saratoga will open on Thursday next with the Travers Stakes, a race of a mile and three-quarters, for three year olds, the nominations for which are no less than seventy. Kingfisher is a great favorite, while Foster and Sanford's entries will also sell well in the pools. The Travers Stakes will be followed with a sweepstakes of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, and among the entries appear the following noted runners: Narraganset, Gleneig, Sanford, Nelly James, General Dulce, Corsican, Pompey Payne and Cottrill. Narraganset will not start, and the race will probably be between Corsican, Cottrill and Pompey Payne. The third race on Thursday will be the Flash Stakes, for two year olds, which closed with twenty nominations, four of which are Kentucky colts. If any of them inherit the qualities of their noted sire, there will be some sharp work.

On the second day, the first event will be a steeple chase, for all ages, over a fair hunting course of about three miles; the second, a race of a mile and three-quarters, open to all ages, the horses to carry one hundred pounds; and the third, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, also open to all horses. On the third day the sport will open with the Saratoga stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, with forty-seven entries, eight of them by Kentucky. The second race will be for the Saratoga Cup, two miles and a quarter for all ages. There are eighteen entries, and Helmbold, who won so much money at Jerome Park, is a great favorite. The last race will be a mile and a half for three-year olds, winners of the Belmont, Ladies, or Travers stakes barred.

On the fourth day there will be three races, the first a dash of one mile, for all ages, the second a selling race for all ages, one and a half miles, and the third a two-mile race for a purse of $800. The sport on the fifth day will open with a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, followed by a three-quarter mile dash, for two year olds, the last race being the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles. On the sixth and last day the first race will be a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, winners during the meeting seven pounds extra; the second race a purse of $1000, three miles, for all ages; and the last event of the meeting will be the Consolidation Purse, for all ages, one and a quarter miles, horses beaten once during the meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, ten; three times, fifteen.

The number of Chinese in the country at the end of 1869 is estimated at 90,000, among whom were but 5000 women and 2000 children. Since immigration began in 1848, 138,000 hav ecome to the United States, of whom 98,000 have returned to China, and about 10,000 have died. Of the number at present in the country, about one-half are in California, 25,000 in other Pacific States and Territories, while fully 15,000 have crossed the Rocky Mountains.

In response to the resolution of the Senate offered by Senator Harris, of Louisiana, the Secretary of the Treasury is having prepared copies of all the documents relating to the removal of Collector James F. Casey, at New Orleans. It appears they are quite voluminous, and constantly increasing. So we learn from the Washington *Republican.*

President Grant's special train out of Washington last week was preceded by the regular express train bearing the rebel General R. E. Lee, on his way to Baltimore. A passenger on the special train remarked that Grant was following Lee, as he did at Appomattox Courthouse, and would push him before he reached Baltimore, which proved to be the case.

The Bayou Sara packet Henry Tete, Captain Joe Dalferes and Clerk M. H. Landry, leaves at ten this morning. She leaves every Friday morning at ten and every Monday evening at five.

The Wisconsin State agent recently seized two and a quarter million feet of logs that had been cut by trespassers on lands that had been granted to a railroad.

There are now one hundred and ten Unions under the jurisdiction of the Iron Molders' National Union, with 4532 active members, and a fund, January 1, of $13,777.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Mrs. Lincoln's Pension Bill Passed

LAND GRANT BILLS SLUMBERING

Both Houses in Session Last Night

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS TO-DAY

PASSAGE OF THE GEORGIA BILL

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION LANDED

Fenians Sentenced to Imprisonment

BANQUET TO OUR FIREMEN

THEY START FOR HOME TO-DAY

Financial Fluctuations in Wall Street

ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN POWERS

CHANCES OF PEACE, PROSPECTS OF WAR

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

No Prospects for Georgia—Disability Relieved—Land Grant Bills Slumbering—Mrs. Lincoln's Pension Bill Passed—Nearly a Million Revenue Receipts—Houston a Port of Delivery—Both Houses in Session Last Night—Congress to Adjourn To-day—Five Millions for Indian Purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The House is clearing off the business on the Speaker's table.

There is nothing interesting to the South.

Senate—Mr. Howard from the conference committee on the Georgia bill, reported that the committee was unable to agree upon a report, and moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments. He thought the bill ought to be passed at this session, but this could not be accomplished, and the whole question could be settled by concurrence.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the propositson as involving the abandonment of the position by the Senate in maintaining the right of the people of Georgia to hold an election during the coming fall.

Upon his suggestion, Mr. Howard withdrew his motion with a view to a possible settlement in the conference committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to deliver the Mount Vernon relics to Mrs. Mary Custis Lee. He said he was personally in favor of the bill, but had been overruled by a majority of the committee.

Ex-Confederate Mrjor General M. C. Butler was relieved of his political disabilities to-day by a special bill. He is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the reform ticket.

An ineffectual effort was made to get up the New York Air Line Railroad.

The omnibus disability bill is regarded as hopelessly gone for this session. A half dozen persons, who are particularly needed for political purposes, may be relieved.

There are twenty-five land grant bills on the speaker's table, where they will lay until the next session of Congress.

The best opinion is that there will be nothing done about Georgia this session.

The bill giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of $3000 per year passed the Senate and goes to the President for his approval.

An effort to get up the general amnesty bill in the House, was lost by a vote of 101 to 74.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, nearly $1,000,000.

Senate—The Senate bill creating Houston a port of delivery passed.

The bill authorizing American registration for foreign vessels was tabled.

The Senate then went into executive session.

Both Houses are in session to-night, and business is being proceeded with rapidly, as Congress will adjourn to-morrow sure.

The President sent a message to the Senate, congratulating the country that the representatives of this government had secured an ameliorating modification in the Spanish Cortes on Cuban emancipation.

House.—A committee of conference has been ordered on the deficiency bill. The appropriation bill passed. A bill relieving from political disabilities George H. Beers, and a bill relieving the officers of the steamer Harriet Lane, all passed. A bill giving the President five million dollars for Indian purposes passed.

The President vetoed the bill paying bounty to certain Alabama and Florida cavalry regiments.

Ten o'clock P. M.—The only public business done by the House has been agreeing to the conference report on the miscellaneous appropriations bill.

The Georgia conference committee agreed to the House bill, with the following addition: "Nothing herein, or in the other acts of Congress, shall affect the tenure of any officers appointed or elected under the Georgia constitution. The effecct of this bill, should it pass, leaves Georgia in *statu quo* until the next session of Congress."

The report is signed by Messrs. Howard, Thurman, Butler and Paine.

When Mr. Howard reported the Georgia conference in the Senate, Mr. Drake inquired whether it was not the effect of the bill, as amended, to compel an election this fall!

Mr. Howard replied that he did not understand the bill affected that question at all, but left it where it was before, to be decided according to the provisions of the State constitution, as in every other State.

Mr. A. G. Thurman, a member of the committee, said the amendment would secure an election this fall, unless usurpation was resorted to.

Further discussion ensued as to the true meaning of the amendment. Messrs. Howe and Stewart opposing it, as the Bingham amendment in disguise.

The report was finally adopted, without objection.

A bill passed dividing Virginia with two judicial districts.

The Senate adhered to its amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

The Georgia bill has passed the House, and goes to the President.

NEW YORK.

Successful Landing of Another Cuban Expedition—Governments Closed Strong—Southerns Generally Unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 14—Evening.—The papers announce the successful landing of another Cuban expedition.

Money closed at 4@5. Sterling steady. Gold closed excited at 13¾. Governments closed strong. Southern securities generally unchanged.

Evening—Money closed easy at 4@5c. Discounts 6@7. Exchange quiet and steady at 9⅞@10c.

The gold room excitement was to-day renewed. At an early hour, the whole aspect was changed from peace to war.

The rumored resignation of the French Ministers, reported in morning journals, was succeeded by French cable telegrams to the effect that Napoleon had recalled Beneditte, French ambassador at the court of Berlin.

Later in the day German bankers received telegr