113

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IV—NO. 82. NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1024.

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.

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 1taw

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 1taw

FOR RENT.

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 SPLENDID SUMMER RESIdence, situated in the town of Biloxi, fronting the sea shore. This place has a grove of sweet orange trees, yielding from 60,000 to 100,000 oranges annually; also peach, plum, fig and cherry trees, a magnificent wharf and bath-house, everything in perfect order. For particulars address lock box No. 779, Postoffice, New Orleans. jy16 1w*

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUable property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana. jy16 tf

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. 35 St. Charles street, or to Mr. Placide J. Spear, No. 46 Exchange Place. my6

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE OF HAND for Five Hundred Dollars, drawn by W. F. Ahrens in favor of G. Yalets, due fifteenth August next. The public is cautioned not to trade for the same, as payment has been stopped. jy17 2t 27 G. YALETS, 68 Fulton street.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE undersigned, during the year 1869, the following certificates:

1. A CERTIFICATE of thirty shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
2. A CERTIFICATE of twelve shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.

Application has been made for new certificates.
P. L. BERNARD,
Corner St. Louis and Rampart streets.
ap7 2tsm 6m

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 26, 1870. jy14 6teod

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFRIGERATED TEXAS BEEF.

The public can positively obtain, without further disappointment, the above named FIRST CLASS CHOICE BEEF until twelve o'clock noon to-day, and on Monday from the following named parties: A. C. MERKLE & SON, Stalls Nos. 14 and 15, Pilié Market, Poydras street; D. C. LENT, Southern Market, corner of Prytania and Terpsichore streets; P. M. LANDRY, 128 Magazine street. Also, at the COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, wholesale and retail, No. 115 Fulton street, between Girod and Notre Dame streets.

Butchers obtaining this Meat for Monday's market will please send their address to the "Bulletin" office. jy17 1t

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
THE KEYSTONE.
MAKES THE LOCK-STITCH.

The extraordinary success of this new and improved Manufacturing and Family Machine for light and heavy work.

Equal in beauty and finish to other Family Machines, whereas in usefulness it far OUTSTRIPS ALL COMPETITORS.

The price of this now acknowledged necessary article comes within the reach of every class, and the company is prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to buyers and agents.
W. H. BARREMORE,
General Agent for Louisiana and Mississippi.
Office and Salesroom No. 138 Canal street, near Carondelet. jy17 1m

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Parties who can control from one to three thousand experienced railroad laborers are desirous of entering into an engagement for railroad work, either as a partner in a large contract, or to furnish the labor.
Apply to J. G. WALKER,
Office of O'Fallon & Hatch,
jy17 2t 140 Gravier street.

FIREMEN IN BILOXI.

(Special Correspondence.)

BILOXI, July 15, 1870.

This great sand bank, superheated during daytime by a blazing sun, but at night cooled by delicious breezes from the gulf, was tolerably well wakened Thursday night, before and after the members of Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14 arrived, for all the country hereabout was bound to see the sights if it took all night.

After we left New Orleans, our voyage over on the Creole was one uninterrupted stream of pleasure, until we were about a mile from the lighthouse here, at ten o'clock, P. M. Many had practiced at the boat's bar with evident talent, but when the vessel hovered over a bar a short distance from the landing, it may be that a few harsh expressions found vent. As signals of our dire distress, Messrs. McCabe and Tate, shot rockets landward, crying out to those on shore to tie a line to the end of them. That was found impracticable. Paul Berci, in a fit of splendid anger volunteered to step overboard and shovel away the bar, but he reconsidered the proposal and tumbled into a berth. Other theories were advanced, and when Mr. Blessey flashed rockets from his dwelling at us, we all concluded to wait for tide and steam. His wife was on board. Between midnight and morning a catfish accidently touched the vessel, and the Creole tumbled up to her wharf. Hundreds of citizens were there to welcome us, in fact, a delegation of fair ladies had congregated near by to give a hearty welcome to Philadelphia No. 14, and guests.

After roll-call the members landed their beautiful hose carriage, brilliantly lighted and beautifully decorated with bouquets, and marched through the village up to Mr. Garcia's house, which was illuminated and quite smothered in national flags. On the balcony we found the delegation, composed of the following named ladies: Misses Mary Caldwell, Sarah Gamaza, Louisa Smith, Saraphine Henley, Anna McDonnell, and Messrs. J. L. Henley, J. P. Benedict, G W. Benedict, R. M. B. Bailious and W. M Booth.

On bebalf of the ladies and the citizens generally Mr. Henley made a short speech, which was responded to by President Grady in a felicitous manner, which raised a round of cheers and a small tiger.

After the reception the members disposed of themselves as they chose, very few seeking sleep, although Mr. Garcia had made ample preparations.

Early this morning, Waters, Hubbard and McCloskey, were followed to the beach for a long swim and a sail afterward. Breakfast finished, the men sought rational amusement in all directions. The richest amusement consisted in electing Mr. Berci Justice of the Peace, and placing him on a bench, in a vacated attorney's office. The boys were soon malignantly busy in swearing out affidavits against members. Tate was clerk; Deisler, Aikens and Clarey, special officers. Mr. Grady was complained of for carrying concealed weapons, and forthwith he was arrested and incarcerated in a barrel. Evidence against him was overwhelming, when he was condemned to pay a fine or marry within ten minutes. Foreman Connors was up for taking Attowa Beer without ice. Mr. Armstrong, of the *Times*, suspected of robbery, was found concealed in Charley Howard's race yacht. Jo Horner was taken in as accessory, dead or alive. Other important arrests followed swift and furious, in order to keep Judge Berci in a terrible perspiration. Connors and Dan McCabe were arraigned for stealing a home washer from No. 176 Canal street some time previous to this century, and, as they resisted the officers, it became necessary to pound them on their heads with pine knots until they became reasonable. The charge was not substantiated, therefore they were found guilty of arson, and sentenced to pay ice for the court. Many other similar cases were disposed of, kept up with a becoming gravity. Your correspondent was arrested, but inasmuch as he was really guilty of a misdemeanor, was permitted to go free, besides receiving a reward. The musicians narrowly escaped capture, but as they were too obtuse to see a good joke, were told to take a horn.

Too much business annoyed the court beyond its capacity, when the judge sued out a writ of mandamus on the town pump, and demanded that his own officers lock him up in a chair at the dinner table. The last seen of him was behind a healthy pile of fried croakers, and the fish were worsted in the battle.

The company is enjoying itself in a reasonable manner, completely forgetting daily cares. This evening, a nine will play the Biloxi ball tossers in a game, back of the town.

Two bells are ringing, one for dinner, and for the steamer; therefore I must close this record. DON McPARIS.

LONE STAR BASE BALL CLUB.

First Annual Tour.

This famous club, the present "Champions of Louisiana," will leave New Orleans on Wednesday next, at 7 A. M., by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, on a short tour to the Northwest.

During their absence they will play the following clubs:

Thursday, July 21, Bluff City, of Memphis.
Sunday, July 24, Empire, of St. Louis.
Monday, July 25, ——, of St. Louis.
Tuesday, July 26, Liberty, of Springfield, Illinois.
Wednesday, July 27, Bloomington, of Bloomington, Illinois.
Friday, July 29, Amateurs, of Chicago, Illinois.
Saturday, July 30, Forest City, of Rockford, Illinois.
Monday, August 1, Cream City, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Wednesday, August 3, Grove City, of Kankakee, Illinois.
Thursday, August 4, Ætnas, of Chicago, Illinois.
Friday, August 5, Garden City, of Chicago, Illinois.
Saturday, August 6, White Stockings, of Chicago, Illinois.
Tuesday, August 9, Indianapolis, of Indianapolis, Indiana.
Thursday, August 11, Red Stockings, of Cincinnati.
Friday, August 12, River Sides, of Portsmouth, Ohio.
Saturday, August 13, Eagles, of Louisville, Kentucky.
Monday, August 15, Nashville, of Nashville, Tennessee.

They will return home Thursday, August 18.

The following is a list of the players who represent the club:

George Scott, Captain, catcher; A. B. Johnson, first base; R. M. Tebault, second base; J. Waterman, third base; William F. Tracy, short stop; William Condon, pitcher; Thomas Mahan, left field; William F. Carson, center field; T. Waterman, right field. Substitutes—Martial Redon, David Schwartz.

The following members of the Lone Stars accompany the boys on the tour: Toby Hart, President, Messrs. J. N. Howard, T. C. Stewart and Peter Cooley.

THE SHIP CANAL COMPANY BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL.

Yesterday noon the City Council assembled to receive a committee from the direction of the Ship Island Canal Company. The committee consisted of Messrs. H. E. Browne, president; L. Gagnet, superintendent, and C. Baquie. Mr. Browne presented and read the memorial given below, and addressed the council in support of the propositions therein set forth. Quite a discussion followed on the part of the administrators, but it was finally concluded to consider the matter further before deciding upon a course of action.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Council of the city of New Orleans:

The New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company respectfully represents that by virtue of act No. 4, of the General Assembly of Louisiana, passed in extra session March 16, 1870, the offices of drainage commissioners, created by the act of March 18, 1858, were abolished, and the three drainage districts were made one; also that said commissioners were required to transfer and deliver to this company all the property and effects of said drainage districts; and said act further invested this company with all rights, property, interests, powers and privileges conferred on said commissioners by said act of eighteenth of March, 1858, and the acts amendatory and supplementary thereto.

This company represents that it has complied with all the requirements of said act of March 16, 1870, necessary to entitle it to a settlement with said drainage commissioners as therein provided, and to a transfer by said commissioners to it of all the property, rights and effects entrusted to or held by the said commissioners.

And this company states that the commissioners of the third drainage district have complied with the law, but that the commissioners of the first and second districts have refused such compliance, and that this company have prosecuted legal proceedings in the Eighth District Court to compel the commissioners of the first and second districts to comply therewith, in which proceedings judgment was entered in favor of this company, and a mandamus ordered, requiring said commissioners to make the settlement, and to turn over the property and effects as required to do by said law to this company; but at this stage of the legal proceedings the authorities of the city intervened therein, and were allowed to appeal from the said judgment, which appeal is still pending. The Judge has since stated from the bench that he erred in granting this appeal.

This company further represents that on the twenty-fifth of November last, it entered into a contract with the municipal authorities of the city of Jefferson, for the construction of a lateral branch canal, connecting with the main canal of this company, within the then corporate limits of said city, and for the drainage thereby of said city for twenty-five years; for which service said city ageeed to pay the sum of sixteen thousand dollars semi-annually for twenty-five years after the completion of such branch canal; being the interest on four hundred bonds of this company, of $1000 each, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to indorse on said bonds, a copy of an ordinance of said city, authorizing said contract, passed November 8, 1869.

And said company further represents that before the said bonds were prepared for indorsement as aforesaid, the cities of New Orleans and Jefferson were consolidated, and the officers designated by said municipal ordinance to indorse said bonds, became functus officio; but that, by the provisions of the act of consolidating, all the rights, powers and responsibilities of the city of Jefferson became vested in the officers of the city of New Orleans, who have heretofore refused to indorse the said bonds as aforesaid.

And said company further represents that thorough and accurate surveys and estimates have been made of the canals, locks, basins and protection levees proposed to be built through and around the city; and with reference to the drainage thereof; that such surveys have demonstrated the entire practicability of the system and route contemplated by this company, and by said act of March 16, 1870; that the general plan for the construction of the works in and around the city, recommended by the engineers, is substantially as follows:

1. *For the Protection Levee.*—To begin at a point on the Mississippi river, at or near Camp Parapet, and to run thence to or near the old Carrollton railroad, where it crosses Metairie ridge, thence along or near the line of said railroad to Lake Pontchartrain; thence easterly along the lake shore about 28,500 feet; thence from the lake shore to the junction of Florida walk and Fisher's canal; thence along Fisher's canal to the river, there connecting with the river levee already built, which route is indicated by the red lines on accompanying map.

The said levee to be constructed in a good and substantial manner, at least two feet higher than the highest known water line.

2. *For the Canal.*—To begin at such point on the Mississippi river, near Camp Parapet, as shall be found best adapted to the construction of the locks and basin, and running thence nearly north about 1300 feet, within which distance the necessary locks and basin are to be constructed; thence curving to the east about 1600 feet; thence easterly to the junction of Mobile and Voltaire avenues with the old Carrollton Railroad; thence following Mobile avenue to Lower Line street; thence to Hagan avenue canal; thence along Hagan avenue to Bayou St. John; thence by said bayou, properly widened, deepened and straightened, to Lake Pontchartrain.

3. *For the Jefferson Branch Canal.*—To begin at the junction of Mobile and Lower Line streets; thence following the line of Claiborne canal 3630 feet; thence to Upper Line street 2211 feet; thence to the centre of Napoleon avenue 1122 feet; thence up Napoleon avenue to St. Denis street, where a basin is to be constructed 600 feet wide and 1200 feet long, which routes are indicated by the blue lines on accompanying map.

Said canal to be constructed at least one hundred feet wide at top, with good and substantial levees along both banks thereof, and around said basin, at least two feet higher than the highest known water mark; which levees, so constructed also along the banks of Bayou St. John, will enable this company at all times to secure a descending current from river to lake; the depth of water in said canals and basins to be at least twelve feet, computed from the mean level of Lake Pontchartrain.

4. *Drainage Canals.*—To connect with said canals the existing system of drainage canals in the city, as contemplated by said act of March 16, 1870.

5. *Drainage Machines.*—To construct and operate a sufficient number of drainage machines on the line of said canals to drain the water from all lands inclosed by said protection levee to a depth of ten feet below the mean level of Lake Pontchartrain.

6. To make such excavations in said lake and by the way of the Rigolets to Ship Island, as may be necessary to form a channel, at least one hundred and fifty feet wide at top, one hundred feet wide at bottom and twelve feet deep from the mouth of Bayou St. John to Ship Island.

And this company further states that it has presented its act of incorporation, and the subsequent legislation of this State connected therewith, together with the reports and estimates of its engineers, to capitalists in the city of New York, who have caused examination to be made of all matters connected with the purposes of this company; that, after such examination, parties of abundant means entered into a contract with this company to undertake the construction of said canals and to do all the work contemplated to be done by said act in any manner connected with the drainage of this city.

That subsequently to the making of such contract, the officers of the city of New Orleans refused to make the endorsement on the bonds of this company, which was to have been made by the Jefferson City officers, and they also intervened in the legal proceedings of this company against the acting drainage commissioners for the purpose of preventing compliance with the terms of said act of March 16, 1870, requiring said commissioners to transfer their offices and the property and effects held by them to this company. That in consequence of such action said contractors declined proceeding in the prosecution of said work until the rights of the company should be established by the courts, or the opposition thus manifested on the part of the city withdrawn.

That a condition of said contract is that the management of the affairs of this company shall be placed in the hands of parties satisfactory to the contractors; that for the purpose of establishing entire harmony between the city and the company, certain changes have already been made in the Board of Directors, and the company is prepared to make such further changes as may be suggested by said contractors, so as to place in the board such citizens of New Orleans as shall be approved by the Mayor and Council, and inspire the confidence of the whole community, thus hoping to remove all objections heretofore existing against this company as the agency by which the work of drainage should be performed, and the drainage fund be administered.

This company further submits, that, its thorough drainage is a work of primary importance to the health and commercial prosperity of the city; that the comprehensive system adopted by this company, as above detailed, has the approval of engineers of eminent ability and experience; that the sanitary benefits to be derived from a constant flow of fresh water through the heart of the city, are apparant; that the enclosure of the cities of New Orleans and Carrollton by suitable levees, prevents the possibility of overflow; the reclaiming of the swamp lands, adds immensely in value and extent to the taxable property of the city; the continuation of the canal to Ship Island gives another means of entry and egress to the increasing commerce of the city, and the encouragement on the part of the authorities; to this and kindred works of public improvement in contemplation in this section of the country, can not fail to stimulate business, encourage immigration and invite capital from abroad, to the manifest advantage of this city and its people.

From the facts and suggestions herein stated, it will be seen that nothing prevents the execution of this great work, in good faith, and to a speedy conclusion, but the co-operation of your honorable body, in carrying out the said ordinance of the city of Jefferson, and the withdrawal of all opposition to the execution of the provisions of said act of March 16, 1870.

All which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of your honorable body, and this company prays your prompt and favorable action in the premises.

Committee: H. E. Browne, president, New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company; C. Baquie; L. Gagnet, superintendent, New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

New Orleans, July 13, 1870.

Orleans Dramatic Relief Association.

The second subscription performance of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, took place at the Varieties Theatre on Friday evening, when Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice" was performed. The house was filled to its utmost capacity by a fashionable and appreciative audience, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather.

As the "bill of the play" does not designate the names of the several gentlemen who constituted the *dramatis personæ*, a specific criticism can not be made, even were it in accordance with the amenities to criticise an amateur performance. But it is bare justice to the gentlemen who sustained the various parts, to say that the whole was a perfect success. The excellent acting showed that the performers had carefully and intelligently studied the spirit of the characters they personated, and the most captious critic would have found little to criticise in the rendering.

The only exception that could be made to the performance was this, that the actors, not being habituated to so large a building, the voices were not pitched sufficiently loud to be heard with distinctness in the distant parts of the house. This defect improved, however, as the play progressed, and in the last scene the distinctness of enunciation was everything that could be wished.

There is no test of excellence in a histrionic performance so conclusive as is the close attention of the audience. Applying this test to the last scene of the play, it was excellent indeed; for the silence was absolute throughout. Not a sound could be heard as the audience sat in rapt attention to the mimic scene before them.

We have not attemped to particularize in this notice, for where all was excellent, it would be invidious to do so. Of the ladies who appeared on this occasion, Miss Alice Gray as *Portia*, Mrs. Schubert as *Jessica*, and Mrs. Wharton as *Nerissa*, all a if not perfect, were so excellent, that any querulous fault-finder would have a difficulty in knowing where to begin.

Altogether, the performance, scenery, dresses, music and all, was a success that must be very gratifying to the members of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, and to their numerous friends who where present.

Manufactured Ice.

This from a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* is interesting to our ice manufacturers:

Mr. Calkin, of New York, recently made a favorable report on the Senate bill for the relief of Alexander C. Turning, for the extension of his patent of November 8, 1853, for a process and apparatus for making ice. The report says: "Owing to circumstances that need not be explained, the ice was first commercially manufactured in foreign countries, but since the termination of our late domestic disturbances, the manufacture on a great scale has been set up in the Southern States of the Union, and is being rapidly extended, but notwithstanding this great and progressing benefit to the public, it has not been to any extent remunerative to the inventor as in numerous cases of extensions heretofore granted by Congress, but, on the contrary, has been a dead loss to him, and those engaged with him, of not less than $20,000 of money at its gold value, besides about $17,000 of other gold values, making a loss or excess of actual expenditures, above receipts, of $37,000, besides years of accrued interest."

The New York *Herald*, of Sunday, has this among its Washington dispatches:

A letter dated at Havana, Cuba, has been received from a reliable source by a gentlemyn in this city, stating that an agreement has been entered upon by Prussia, England and Spain to settle the so-called Cuban question. The sovereignty of Cuba, the latter says, would be transferred to Prussia under certain stipulations, in which England would be interested, and the first-named power would give to the people of the island a free autonomical constitution. Agents from Europe are now in Cuba and in this country working to secure the acceptance of this plan by the Cubans and their leaders. The object of this combination, it is further said, is to put a check to the increasing power of the United States, holding a permanent influence of Europen government in America.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

H. P. Wameyer vs. Franz Herman.—In this case it appears that the plaintiff employed defendant as foreman of his vinegar factory, and wished to discharge him on an accusation of getting promiscuously drunk and running the machine loosely. Defendant refused to be discharged, and threatened blood and murder if his employer should insist on his taking his departure.

Plaintiff asks the writ of injunction, prohibiting defendant from coming about the premises, situated on Burgundy street, and also claims of him $125 damages and $75 attorney's fees.

Mary Meran vs. James Read, her husband.—This is a suit for the severance of the silken bonds of matrimony, on account of drunkenness, cruel treatment, etc., on the part of the husband.

State ex rel. H. S. Williams vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.—In this case, relators have filed a petition showing that by a decree of the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, dated May 12, 1870, they have been recognized as the only surviving heirs of Thomas Williams, deceased, late a corporal of the Metropolitan Police force, and as such have been put in possession of his estate.

Petitioners aver that for the fiscal year, extending from the first of October, 1868, to the third of September, 1869, warrants to the amount of $1200 were issued by the Board of Metropolitan Police to the said deceased, upon which amount the petitioners are entitled, as heirs, to all the benefits of the act passed by the Legislature of 1870, which authorized and directed the said Board of Police to pay in warrants to the officers and members of the said police thirty per cent on each warrant issued to said officers and members of said police for the fiscal year 1869, for the purpose of paying said police the discount lost on their warrants.

And moreover, petitioners aver that in conformity with the act of the Legislature herein referred to, said Board of Police have caused to be duly drawn and signed, in favor of the deceased, Thomas Williams, two several warrants for the amount of the thirty per cent due as aforesaid. Said warrants, amounting to the sum of $284 65, are alleged to be retained in the possession of C. D. Ludecke, clerk of the Board of Metropolitan Police, and are by him wrongfully withheld from petitioners under instructions from the Police Board.

Petitioners ask a mandamus ordering the Board of Police to pay over the sum claimed. Judge Dibble issued the alternative order as prayed for, returnable on Monday, the eighteenth of July.

State ex rel. F. C. Mahan vs. Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer.—In this case relator shows that, acting in his capacity of State Tax Collector of the First District of the city of New Orleans, he has received at various times certain cash warrants, amounting in the aggregate to $14,497 66. All these warrants were drawn in the name of the State of Louisiana, issued from the office of the State Auditor, and by him signed "G. M. Wickliffe;" were directed to the Treasurer of the State, were in due and proper form, and as alleged were such warrants as the relator was required to receive.

Said warrants were indorsed by the parties paying the same to relator, and immediately after being by him received, were stamped with the seal of his office and the fact that they had been taken for taxes indorsed on each.

Relator alleges that, in accordance with his custom, he deposited all the said warrants in a place of security; that he has in his office both strong boxes and safes, wherein they were put; that within a short time after their receipt relator enclosed them in his bank box and deposited them in bank. That they were included together with other warrants, in a package of $100,000, for the purpose of turning over the whole to the State Treasurer; that because the said package contained in part certain warrants known as the "Kathman warrants," and several others of an objectionable nature in the eyes of Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer, your relators failed to obtain his (said treasurer's) acceptance of the package in the settlements had between them in accordance with the law, though at several such times by relator tendered. That after every such refusal, relator still continued to observe great vigilance in the safe keeping of the warrants herein first described; he neglected no proper precaution for their security, and did everything which could be expected from his watchfulness and care. He continued to keep the said warrants in his box in bank, and only withdrew said box when it became necessary for him to examine its contents. He had been cautious in selecting his employes and observed the prudence usual in engaging his clerks; he entrusted the keeping of his safe box to no one, and gave access to his safes with great care only to that clerk whose character he had every reason to believe good, after such inquiry as would suffice to satisfy a prudent person.

That until February, 1870, the said package, containing the warrants first described, was complete and untouched. That when tardily and finally during the month of March, 1870, the Treasurer, said Dubuclet, consented to receive from relator the said package with the "Kathman" and other warrants, he, relator, found, upon examining said package, that it had been tampered with, and the said warrants, amounting to $14,497 60, abstracted and stolen. Without delay the theft was advertised in the REPUBLICAN newspaper, and an inquiry and search commenced, which, until now, has availed nothing.

And now relator submits that he has desired and requested the said Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer, to give him credit in his settlement for said warrants, and to receipt to him for the said sum of $14,497 66, but he has obtained no such credit nor been given such receipt by the said Dubuclet. That the loss of the warrants, without the fault and neglect of relator, should not be visited upon him, and that the refusal of said Dubuclet imposes on relator the whole loss, and as he is about to have another settlement with the said Treasurer, he is entitled to have himself credited with the amount of said abstracted warrants.

Relator asks a mandamus ordering the Treasurer to comply with his demand, by giving him credit for the amount of the missing warrants. Judge Dibble issued the alternative writ, returnable on Monday, the eighteenth instant.

Haley, the unrivaled news dealer and bookseller, sends us a large package of of magazines, periodicals, illustrated newspapers and agricultural journals.

Bow Bells is a literary and fashion magazine, with colored engravings and illuminated title page. It is a London publication, and just the thing for the ladies. *Appleton's Journal* has a very notable title page—"Forbidden Fruit."

Harper's Bazar, the London *Illustrated News*, the *Ledger*, *Scientific American*, *Chimney Corner*, etc., are attractive as usual, while the tables and shelves at Nos. 153 Poydras and 19 Commercial Place, are loaded with an endless supply of choice miscellany.

To avoid the heat, change the scenery, and breathe the pure country air, buy an excursion ticket to Magnolia, or intermediate points, and go out on the Jackson railroad this morning at seven o'clock, and return to-morrow morning early, or just before noon.

All who hunger for the lately arrived Texas beef, can learn its whereabouts by reading advertisement in another column.

Among the passengers who sailed on the steamship Halsatia, from New York for Hamburg, was Josef Lorber, of New Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Commercial Affairs in New York

SPECULATIONS ON THE EUROPEAN WAR

A Special Newspaper Train

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR

Extraordinary Volunteering in Prussia

ALL THE MALE POPULATION ENLISTING

NAPOLEON OFF TO THE WARS

PRINCE IMPERIAL IN THE FIELD

Enthusiasm in Paris Yesterday

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES BEGUN

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS

NAPOLEON EXHAUSTS HEAVEN'S PATIENCE

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Reception of the New French Minister—Illness of Mrs. Grant—Coin in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Prevost Paradol was received to-day by the President, as French Minister. Bertheny, the retiring Ambassador, presented his letter of recall. Complimentary addresses were made by Paradol and the President.

Mrs. Grant is sick, and is under the charge of physicians.

Coin in the treasury, $113,000,000; coin certificates, $40,700,000; currency, $31,000,000.

The game of base ball played in this city, to-day, between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Olympics, of Washington, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 27 to 9.

PRUSSIA.

All Parts of Germany Tendering Men, Money and Arms for the National Cause—Bremen a Port of Refuge for German Shipping — Extraordinary Volunteering in Prussia—The Entire Male Population Demanding Arms.

BERLIN, July 16.—The government is hourly in receipt of dispatches from all parts of Germany, offering men, money, arms, horses, etc., in support of the national cause. The dispatches assert that no sacrifice that can be made will be deemed too great for the cause of Germany.

The government recommends Bremen as a port of refuge for German shipping.

LONDON, July 16, noon.—Volunteering in Prussia is extraordinary. The entire male population are demanding arms.

Evening.—The immediate mobilization of the entire Prussian army is ordered.

A meeting of the Reichstag is now fixed for Tuesday next, owing to the urgency of the occasion.

FRANCE.

Prussia Meant War from the Beginning—Statements in the Paris Journals—Permission to Sing the Marseillaise—The Emperor and Prince Imperial Leave for the Seat of War—Efforts to Locate the War Between France and Prussia—Bridges Between Belgium and France Destroyed—Official Transmission of Declaration of War—Battle at the Fortified City of Metz Imminent—Prussian Rifled Cannon and French Revolving Cannon.

PARIS, July 16.—The journals of this morning publish the following statement:

"Eight days ago, Count Bismarck sent by special messenger to Baron Werther, Ambassador from North Germany, an order to make no concessions to the French Government, and not to be too much impressed, as he was ready, if possible, to prolong the situation to the twentieth July."

The journals argue from this that Prussia meant war from the beeginning, and sought only to gain time.

The Emperor leaves Paris for the seat of war to-day. The Prince Imperial will accompany him. The Emperor desired this, and the Empress does not object. The military attendance of the Prince is now in readiness.

Prince Napoleon will soon arrive from Norway, and will be charged with an important mission to Italy.

Last evening the artistes of various pleasure gardens received permission to sing the Marseillaise, the audience in all cases joining in, amid immense excitement and enthusiasm.

Last night many Senators congratulated the Emperor.

Several club houses were illuminated.

All the bridges on the frontiers between Belgium and France have been destroyed, so that the territory of the former shall be respected.

The Senate will vote to-day on the measures voted yesterday by the Corps Legislatif, after which the declaration of war will be officially transmitted to all governments in diplomatic relations with France.

Efforts will be made to locate the war between France and Prussia, Germany not being a party to the question at issue.

To-day there is a council of ministers at St. Cloud.

Every preparation is being rushed in all directions. Great enthusiasm by both the army and people. Many regiments are already marching for the front.

It is positively asserted that the Emperor will start at once for the field. He will direct active operations before his departure.

Baron Werther yesterday, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed his regret on account of the conduct of Prussia, and the course he himself had been chosen to take before the final rupture of friendly relations.

It is said that when he recurned from Ems, a few days ago, he neglected to call upon DeGrammont, until the latter sent for him, and even, said he had nothing to communicate. This coldness created great surprise.

The *Gaulois* of to-day announces the opening of a subscription by the patriotic for the wounded and other sufferers in the coming struggle. Emile Girardin's name heads the list for ten thousand francs.

In the Corps Legislatif last evening many members of the party of the left refused to vote on the project of law submitted by the government.

The *Liberte* says: Benedetti's dispatch was not communicated to the chambers, because it contained, besides matter from Count Bismarck, projects looking to certain allegiance with the French, which may be realized to-morrow.

The Emperor returned from St. Cloud after the council with ministers yesterday.

France will oppose to the Prussian rifled cannon a revolving cannon, shooting forty balls per minute (perhaps Lyman's American gun).

A dispatch from Selzbas on the Rhine, about two miles from Strassbourg, received this afternoon, says: The Prussians entered France by way of Forbach, in the department of Moselle, on the Nancy and Mountenr Railroad; but as the Prussian force is only said to be a detached corps, little importance is attached to the movement.

The French force near the frontier now is estimated at 130,000 men. It is believed that the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz, the capital of the department of Moselle, and an important railroad centre, moving on it from two directions, one body via Thionville, and another via Kehl. It is said that the French forces are throwing a bridge over the Rhine, near Kehl.

The French army is concentrating at Metz. Napoleon leaves to-day for the border and will cross the Rhine immediately.

Marshals McMahon, Bazaine and Canrobert command divisions.

A French gunboat flotilla is on the Rhine. Admiral Genvilly, who commands the Baltic fleet, will immediately bombard the Prussian ports on the Baltic. French gunboats are already in Prussian rivers. The army and navy will attack simultaneously. A French fleet is watching the Prussian fleet in the British Channel, and awaiting orders to attack.

Sweden will remain neutral.

Denmark, the key of the Baltic, offers to join France. Austria will remain neutral if Russia remains neutral. Italy is friendly to France, and has written a letter to the Emperor. Spain will be friendly, General Prim has written a letter Napoleon. England will be neutral. Rome, the key of the Meditterranean, is under French control. The French army sing the Marseillaise. Unusual enthusiasm prevails.

NEW YORK.

The Dry Goods Market—Condition of Affairs More Quiet—Propable Effect of the War on American Finances—Fluctuations of the Gold Market—Bank Statement—Cotton—Governments Close Strong—Southerns Quiet—Sub-Treasury Balance — Collector Murphy Qualified—German Steamers—German Mass Meeting—Protection for German Mail Steamers—Advance of Freight on Breadstuffs—Hot Weather.

NEW YORK, July 16.—*Dry Goods*—Business continues inert and prices are settling down to a level that must ere long give an impetus to trade, Canton flannels opening at a low scale of prices. Amoskeag A 29 inch reduced to 22c.; Amoskeag AA 22c.; Amoskeag bleached 30c.; Ellerton from 22@22½c.; Ellerton bleached 23½c.; Ellerton L bleached 17c.; Ellerton N brown 24c. Worsted braids, both in common and high colors, selling down to 52½@55c. Prices of printed calicoes are about