NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 92. NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1034.

WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTner, with from $5000 to $5000 or more, to extend a safe and very profitable business, conducted by an old resident and an experienced business man. Address S. W. S., care glass box No. 210, Postoffice, stating where an interview can be had. jy29 2t

WANTED—SOME TEN COMPETENT MALE Teachers for public schools in a neighboring parish. Address lock box 322, New Orleans Postoffice, stating full name, number and street of residence, if in the city, and postoffice address if in the country. jy28

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.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 139 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canal street, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 137 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 289 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. jy9

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. jy26 1w

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to H. M. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place. jy21

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. 53 Exchange Place, room No. 10, second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. 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. 85 St. Charles street, or to Mr. Placide J. Spear, No. 46 Exchange Place. my6

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with good board at six dollars per week, may be had by applying at 136 Carondelet street, near Girod. Day boarders taken at $18 per month. jy28 1m

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.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. C. H. HYAMS HAS this day been admitted a partner in our house. The firm heretofore carried on in the name of Thomas Janney & Co., will be continued under the name of Moore, Janney & Hyams.

THOMAS JANNEY, ROBERT MOORE.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 10t

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CAMMACK & Hyams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. C. H. Hyams is charged with the liquidation of the business of the firm.

MORGAN CAMMACK, C. H. HYAMS.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 10t

NOTICE.—I WILL CONTINUE THE BROKERage business in my own name and for my own account at No. 25 Carondelet street.

MORGAN CAMMACK.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 10t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PACKWOOD BROTHERS & CRIPPEN, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the late firm of WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO., at Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street.

R. T. PACKWOOD, G. H. PACKWOOD, J. H. CRIPPEN.

New Orleans, Louisiana, July 1, 1870. jy1 30t

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF WILLIAM H. HENning & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. HENNING retires from said firm. The remaining partners assume all liabilities of the late concern.

W. H. HENNING, R. T. PACKWOOD, J. H. CRIPPEN.

New Orleans, July 1, 1870. jy1 30t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between W. K. Spearing and J. A. Patmor, 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 8teod

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNITED STATES AND WEST INDIA FRESH MEAT AND FRUIT COMPANY'S

Steamer Fire Fly will receive freight until SATURDAY, the thirtieth instant, at seven o'clock P. M., at the foot of Thalia street, First District, for Rockport, Corpus Christi and all points on Arransas Pass, Texas.

Bills of lading will be signed on board, by

jy29 2t THOMAS E. CORSON, Master.

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinners' Hardware, French Tinned Iron Wares, Japanned and Enameled Wares, Ice Cream Freezers, Stove Shovels, Waiters, Foundry Supplies, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Coal Hods, Stove Polish, Black Lead, Rivets, Ears, etc.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS, ATTENTION!

THE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN,

AND

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

The 7 A. M. Train,

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The 4:15 P. M. Train,

Makes close connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run through to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 2:50 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad;
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. E. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

jy22 3m

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 free	50
New Orleans to Frenier, and return free	$1 25
New Orleans to Manchac, and return free	1 90
New Orleans to any station between Manchac and Magnolia, and return free	2 50
New Orleans to Magnolia and return free	3 00

Tickets good on Saturday evening train at one regular fare to go and return on Sunday and Monday following.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

jy15 Sa4t

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 THROUGH 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, General Southern Agent, Louisville.

jy5 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

RICHARD C. BOND,

(T. F. FISHER),

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

162.....Common Street.....162.

jal1 1y

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.

15.....St. Charles Street.....15

ST. L. DESTEZ.

SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.

Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc. ap2 1y

SPECIE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

OF

BRUNO & WARNER,

146 Gravier Street, near St. Charles.

Pay the highest prices for all kinds of American and Foreign GOLD, SILVER, BULLION and PAPER MONEY.

Buy and sell GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and COMMERCIAL NOTES. Draw SIGHT and TIME DRAFTS on New York, and all the principal cities of Europe, in sums to suit. de19 1y

BAKERS.

PREMIUM BAKERY,

O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR,

131 Rousseau street, Fourth District.

This long established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. The FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1870, being the third mark of distinction of this kind received by him in four years.

His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used.

Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pies, Crackers, etc., and furnishing orders on short notice. ap29 6m

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. W. EASTHAM.....G. MORRIS.

EASTHAM & MORRIS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BRUSHES,

No. 13 UNION STREET, BOSTON. ap4

BUSSEY & CO—

(JONES, McDOWELL & Co., Little Rock, Arkansas.)—BUSSEY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.)

COTTON FACTORS AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 48 Carondelet Street.

Refers to Canal Bank, Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana; State Savings' Association, Bartholow, Lewis & Co., St. Louis, Missouri. oc20

JOHN RHEINTHAL,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

170.....Girod Street.....170

(Near St. Charles Street.)

NEW ORLEANS. ap23 1y

THE LIVERPOOL BANK CASE

DECISION BY LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEALS

The Money to be Distributed Pro Rata

Colonel Case yesterday received a cable dispatch informing him that the great case of A. Thomson & Co. vs. the Bank of Liverpool and the First National Bank of New Orleans, had been decided by the Lords Justices of Appeals, and the decision of the Vice Chancellor reversed.

The effect of this decision will be to place Messrs. Thomson & Co. on a footing with other creditors, and release about $300,000 to be distributed pro rata. We published the particulars of this case on the twenty-fifth of March, and will now only briefly refer to it. Messrs. Thomson & Co. purchased a draft of the First National Bank of this city on the Bank of Liverpool. Before it was accepted by the latter, news arrived in Liverpool that the bank here had suspended. This caused the non-acceptance and protest of the drafts. Suit was instituted for recovery of the money, and the Vice Chancellor gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

This decision is regarded as virtually disposing of all the chancery cases of the First National Bank in England, and will place in the hands of the receiver here a large amount of money for distribution.

We learn that a dividend will be declared by Colonel Case, under instructions from the Controller of the Currency, as soon as certain cases now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States are settled. And as they are government suits, they are on the preferred docket, and will be pressed for trial as soon as the court assembles in December.

Colonel Case has conducted his part of these English suits with signal ability. He has devoted much time to making them up in such shape as to present them in their strongest light to the court, and the favorable decision may be ascribed in a great measure to his admirable management. The creditors of the bank will know how to appreciate his services and zeal in their behalf when they receive the amounts he has succeeded in saving for them out of what, at one time, appeared to be an almost hopeless wreck.

Census Statistics.

United States Marshal Packard sent, yesterday, to the Census Bureau at Washington, the census returns of eight subdivisions, all in New Orleans except one subdivision, comprising St. Bernard parish.

St. Bernard parish is complete, and shows a population of 3554, against 4076 in 1860. The number of deaths in St. Bernard parish from June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870, was 43. There are in that parish 68 plantations and 10 manufacturing establishments.

The full census returns are not yet in from any ward in New Orleans, but will be in about two weeks. There are in New Orleans thirty-three census subdivisions, of which only seven are as yet completed.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer I. C. Harris, brought yesterday two bales of new cotton raised on the Rio Grande, by Mr. John McAllen. The cotton is consigned to H. E. Woodhouse, and is iron bound. We have received a sample, but are unable to classify it, not being expert at that business. It will probably be rated good ordinary, however, as the staple is rather short. We learn that the two bales were ready for shipment on the fifteenth, but had to wait for transportation. Mr. McAllen, we believe, shipped the first bale of cotton of the season last year, which arrived here on the third of August.

The Academy of Music will open on the fifth of September. Mr. Bidwell, whose health is much improved, is now in New York, securing more attractions in addition to the following company, already engaged, which will open in St. Louis on the nineteenth of September:

J. Clinton Hall, leading; Harry E. Ellis, juvenile; Harry Ryner, first old man; George Morton, heavies; J. B. Pike, second old man; O. W. Blake, low comedian; Charles Fry, walking gentleman; W. J. Gilbert, second comedy; J. C. Percy, J. McGregor, S. Norman, utility; Eugene Eberle, prompter; Mrs. O. W. Blake, leading lady; Isabella Preston, heavies and old woman; Amelia Waugh, soubrette and juvenile; Ida Raymond, walking lady; Jeanie Abbott, second soubrette; Mrs. Hall, utility.

MORE TEXAS BEEF.—The United States and West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Company's steamer Fire Fly arrived yesterday with a cargo of superior beef and fish. She lies at the foot of Thalia street. The meat, etc., brought by the Fire Fly will be wholesaled to the butchers by the company, but we understand that there will be a local association organized for retailing purposes.

Among the passengers who sailed from New York Saturday, in the French steamship Lafayette for Brest, were the following from New Orleans:

Mrs. and Miss Lefranc, Mr. A. Duflilho, Allard Penniston, Mrs. Gaudoz and Miss Phillis Gaudoz, Emile and Gustave Gaudoz, A. Landry, Mr. Marmillion, Dr. Fortineau, Mr. and Mrs. John Schweitzer.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Samuel Read, Supreme Chancellor of the United States of the order of Knights of Pythias, has commissioned William E. Fitzgerald, Esq., of this city, as Deputy Grand Chancellor for the State of Louisiana. Mr. Fizgerald has been holding the office provisionally for some time. He is a past chancellor of Ætna Lodge No. 5.

RENOVATION OF LANDINGS.—Yesterday morning workmen were busily engaged in taking up the planking on the levee platforms, beginning at Canal street and extending towards Customhouse street. These platforms had gone to a state of hopeless decay under the late administration, and extensive repairs will be necessary.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Paris Sunday evening:

Never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm or more distrust of success. The crowds on the boulevards, ready to die for their country, have disappeared; troops marching through Paris to take trains for the seat of war, traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer; soldiers joining their regiments walk about in groups almost all drunk. The burghers stare at them and shrug their shoulders. The aspect of affairs could not be more melancholy if the Prussians were at the gates.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

Police jury parish of St. James vs. Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

In this case petitioners aver that the parish of St. James has a deposit in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana of certain funds arising from taxes levied by the police jury of the parish and collected by J. Rivers, tax collector, and by him deposited, amounting to $7000. Petitioners represent that A. L. Bourgeois claims to be treasurer of the parish, whereas G. F. Roman has been elected to that office. There is a suit pending in the district court of the parish to determine the rights of the litigants to the office, and meanwhile petitioners fear that Bourgeois will draw the money from the bank. They ask an injunction prohibiting the bank from paying out the money pending the litigation.

In the absence of Judge Dibble, Judge Emmerson issued the injunction.

The Mount Olive Church Case—Charles Washington and William of Orange take Riotous Possession—They are Enjoined.

Thomas Peterson vs. William Orange and Charles Washington.—In this case plaintiff alleges that he was pastor of "Zion Travelers' Church," in the town of Carrollton, in Jefferson parish, but a portion of the members resided in the City of Jefferson, now the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans. Petitioner preached sometimes in Carrollton and sometimes in the City of Jefferson, but the members of the church did not own any house in the latter place in which to worship, and requested petitioner to procure them the means to build them a church, so that they might be set apart in a separate church.

Petitioner, through the aid of "Zion Travelers' Church," and from other sources, did procure the funds and built the church on a lot on Marengo street, which he procured and bought for the purpose. He then bought a lock and key and put it on the door of the inclosure containing said building. Thereupon, the members of the church residing in the Sixth District were regularly dismissed from their connection with "Zion Travelers' Church," in Carrollton, and formed themselves into a separate church, called "Mount Olive Church." Of this church petitioner was duly elected pastor. One Mitchel Anderson was elected deacon and sexton, and the key of the church placed in his possession.

But one William Orange and one Charles Washington, disregarding the rights of petitioner, and the interests and wishes of the members of Mount Olive Church, did, on the eighteenth of July, 1870, confederate together to prevent petitioner from preaching in said church, as it was his duty to do; and take unlawful possession of the church building, by forcibly taking off the lock and fastening on another, thus shutting out petitioner from the use and control of the building. Petitioner alleges these unlawful acts of Charles Washington and William Orange are calculated to work great injury to him, for the following reasons:

1. Because he was elected the head of the committee on building, and, as such, advanced $100, which is still due, and purchased material and employed workmen, and became personally responsible for materials and work done, amounting to eighty dollars, and two hundred dollars remains unpaid on the lot on which the house was built, all of which he has obligated himself to pay or see paid, and that he is entitled to the possession of the house until the amount paid by him shall be refunded. Claimant avers that if he is shut out from the possession of the church building, he will, in a great measure, be deprived of the advice and aid of the congregation in raising money to meet his indebtedness.

2. Because he is the pastor of said church.

Petitioner asks that said Charles Washington and William Orange, be enjoined from interfering with him as pastor of Mount Olive Church, and that they be compelled to deliver the key and the possession of the premises to Milton Anderson, the sexton, in whose hands they were placed by petitioner.

Judge Emerson, in the absence of Judge Dibble, issued the injunction, fixing the bond at $500.

State ex rel. Henry Hull, Jr., vs. James Graham, State Auditor.—In this case, relator avers that on the twelfth of March, 1870, the Legislature passed an act, being act No. 3 of the extra session of this year, appropriating $20,152 out of the levee funds in the treasury for the payment to E. H. Angomar and Charles Izard for their services as special levee commissioners, and directing that the sum should be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Relator shows that the claim was transferred by Angomar to certain agents, who indorsed it to him. He alleges that the Auditor gave a certificate of indebtedness for the amount, but refuses to issue a warrant on the treasury, as it is his duty to do so. Wherefore, as relator has no other remedy by which he may enforce his rights, he prays for a writ of mandamus, addressed to the Auditor, commanding him to issue his warrant for the amount claimed.

Judge Emerson issued the alternative writ as prayed for, returnable on Saturday, the thirtieth instant.

Case of Habeas Corpus.

Louis Exnicios on Wednesday filed, in the Sixth District Court, before Judge Cooley, a petition to the following effect:

He says that he has special charge of the person and education of a child named Henry Simon, and that a person, whose name is unknown, but who is inscribed as a German coffeehouse keeper, residing near the Barracks, has now in his custody, and without authority and against petitioner's remonstrances, the child. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the boy brought before Judge Cooley yesterday.

After hearing the evidence, the Judge sent the child to the asylum for destitute boys in this city.

It appears from the conversation of the boy, that he has been roughly handled and maltreated—forced to steal wood on the levee, etc.

After the decision by the court, the party claiming custody of the boy remained in the courtroom after the adjournment, and used most unbecoming language toward his intended victim, threatening him with all sorts of untold horrors—this in the face of the fact that the boy was in charge of the law officer of the court.

Mr. James H. Cooley, Deputy Sheriff, promptly checked the relentless persecutor of the child, who, it seems, had been intrusted to the keeping of Exnicios for care and education, by a mother who was too much reduced in circumstances to support her offspring herself.

The boy had on his person about sixty dollars in currency, and is a bright and demonstrative youth.

MAP OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE.—Through the courtesy of Mr. George Ellis, the well known dealer in literature, No. 7 Old Lee street, we have received a fine map of Western and Central Europe. On the same sheet is a map of the western provinces of Prussia and Baden. Both these maps are on a sufficiently large scale for ready reference, while the notings are as minute as in maps of a larger size. The whole is distinctly colored. At the present time, when every one is on the *qui vive* to learn the issue of impending battles, this map of the countries where the contest is going on and where it must be decided, is a desirable acquisition and will, no doubt, be readily purchased. We certainly can recommend this map as one of the best we have seen, and advise the readers of the REPUBLICAN, to call on Ellis and judge for themselves.

A journalist who has been spending a fortnight in the White Mountains, says he has enjoyed himself very much, having fallen into six rivers, sprained his ankle, skinned his face and neck, and broken three ribs, the first nine days.

PRUSSIAN RECONNOISSANCE REPULSED

An Insurrection in Aula

Fourteen Hundred People Massacred

Napoleon Has the Dysentery

PRUSSIANS USING BALLOONS

We copy the following dispatches from the Memphis *Sun* of Wednesday:

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning says that Marshal Lebeuf, late last night, telegraphed the Emperor that General Bernis had repulsed a reconnoissance of the enemy near the town of Neederbronn, twenty-six miles northeast of Strasbourg. One officer, a Bavarian, was killed, and two made prisoners. The *Figaro*, in its account of the affair, insists, that the officer who was killed was an Englishman.

The *Journal Marseillaise*, organ of the peace party, having been entirely deserted by its patrons, suspended publication. Some of its editors and reporters have gone into the French army.

Switzerland is full of German emigrants who have fled from their country to escape military duty.

The Bank of France will probably soon suspend specie paymant. It has already declined payment in gold, and redeems only in silver.

LONDON, July 26.—A brief dispatch, just received via Point de Galle, reports an insurrection in the principality of Aula, resulting in the massacre of fourteen hundred persons. Further details of the affair have been asked for.

The *Daily News'* special correspondent states that Napoleon is suffering from an attack of dysentery.

The reported engagement of one thousand Prussians and a like number of French troops, near Cheauteau Salines yesterday, is exaggerted. Nothing official has yet been received.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Denmark for the purpose of influencing that country to preserve strict neutrality.

A Prussian reconnoitering party was attacked by a small French force near the village of Neederbron, on Monday. One Prussian officer was killed and two captured. The French victorious.

Prussia authorizes, at the earnest request of Bismarck, permission to newspaper correspondents to follow the army.

News from Berlin informs us that the Prussians are concentrating a powerful force at Mayence. The Prussians are using balloons for observations—the recommendation comes from some American officers in the Prussian camp.

The Lone Stars at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says:

The Lone Stars made a very narrow escape from defeat by the Union club yesterday afternoon, and certainly owe their victory more to good luck than to skill on their own part. In fact the fielding on both sides was muffinish in the extreme, and the batting was of such a character that, had the chances given the fielders been properly taken, the scores would have been kept down to about one-half of what they were at the close of the game. We must give the Unions credit, however, for their magnificent batting in the second inning, six successive strikers, scoring fourteen bases on hits that would have baffled the best fielding nine ever seen on a ball ground.

All the advantage gained in that inning, nevertheless, was more than lost in the sixth, where the Lone Stars scored ten runs when they should have had but one, and where the Unions made eight palpable errors in the field. Our own opinion is that the Unions had the game in their hands from the second inning to the close of the ninth, had they played anywhere near up to their own standard. With a lead of six runs at the close of the eighth inning, it required a high throw to first by Turner and misjudgment of an easy fly ball by E. Wolf, together with several passed balls by O'Brien, to lose the game—feats which they accomplished satisfactorily.

Easton's play at first base was perfect.

Mr. F. W. Kennon, of the Olympics of Carondelet, umpired the game impartially and strictly.

The St. Louis *Republican* says of the same game:

Owing to the manner in which our champions were defeated Sunday there was a slim attendance at the Park yesterday. Little did the "stay-at-homers" imagine that the Union, the ex-champions, were destined to give our Southern friends a hard tussle for the honor of victory. The Stars, flushed with triumph, were perhaps a little careless, thinking that the game would be all one-sided, but how often have victors, flushed with success, met with disaster. They were pushed so hard yesterday, that even the heat of our Northern clime was declared by many of their men to be too severe for ball playing.

St. Louis as a base ball city has long been considered as second-class, and of late many good clubs have refused to visit our ball field, giving as a reason, that our clubs are too poor hands at the game to furnish them even a little amusement, to say nothing of a spirited contest. But at last our ball players have shown that we are not entirely ignorant at ball tossing, and that we have the metal if nothing more. Base ball is a game that requires practice, and we can confidently assert, after the game of yesterday, that with a little practice and a determined mind to succeed, our boys will soon take a prominent position among base ballists of the country. True it is St. Louis has suffered another defeat, but not another disgrace; for if our boys did lose, it was not owing to their inferiority, but a want of firmness, the game being lost only under the heat of excitement.

During the game many brilliant plays were made by both sides, but the fielding was not up to the average of either club, and to this can be attributed the largeness in the score. On the side of the Union, Easton on first base rivaled, if not excelled any of the first basemen in the country. He held and defended his base with remarkable skill and adroitness. If all had played like "Archie," the Stars would undoubtedly have suffered a defeat. Eugene Wolf, Flether and Turner also distinguished themselves.

On the side of the Stars, Scott and Tracy were among the best. The excitement toward the close of the game was so great that with difficulty the police kept the crowd behind the ropes. At the last inning the Unions came in and had but two to make and win, but these they were destined not to make. Easton first to the bat was was put out at first. Wolf followed him on three strikes. When O'Brien took up the bat all was still, the voices of the spectators being hushed in expectancy. He struck at the ball, but owing to the excitement under which he was laboring—missed. The umpire called one strike; O'Brien waited for the next, hit it and sent it whirling in the air to left. There was a shout and then a lull of many voices as all waited to see where the "bounding rock" would light. Mahan judged the ball excellently, braced himself and stood ready to hold or muff what all considered the game. To him can the Stars give the credit of winning, for he caught undoubtedly the finest and hardest ball of the game. O'Brien did his duty, and so did Mahan.

See advertisement of Dr. Butt's Dispensary, headed Book for the Million—Marriage Guide—in another column. It should be read by all.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Mothers know the importance attached to the care of teething children. Read the advertisement of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup in another column.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT VERY SICK

THE VILLE DE ST. LO EMIGRANTS

INDIAN ATTACKS IN PEMBINA

Napoleon Leaves for the Front

DISCUSSIONS OF THE SECRET TREATY

Other Negotiations by the Emperor

PEACE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts Yesterday—Admiral Farragut Very Sick—Special Messenger to Europe—Customs Receipts for a Week—No Extra Session Probable—Consul Goulding's Inspection of the Ville de St. Lo Emigrants who left China Freely and Voluntarily—Unexpended Balances of Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $710,000.

Admiral Farragut is very sick.

In the present unsettled condition of the mails, diplomatic communications go by special messengers. Three messengers have been dispatched since the commencement of the complications. The dispatches carried, have, it is said, no extraordinary significance.

Customs receipts for the week ending July 16 were over three and a quarter millions.

The President writes that he will not call an extra session unless European hostilities make it necessary. He goes to St. Louis in a few days.

The State Department has advices from Consul C. N. Goulding to the following effect, dated Hong Kong, February ninth: "I have the honor to report that the French bark Ville de St. Lo, Dubois, master, sailed hence to-day with two hundred Chinese emigrants as passengers for New Orleans. This is probably the first emigrant ship which has sailed from China to the east coast of the United States. These people are sent by the Arkansas River Valley Immigration Company, to be employed at plantation or farm work in the valley of the Arkansas river. They have been subjected by me to a very severe and rigid examination as to their knowledge of the country they were going to, the wages, etc., they were to receive, and the length of time they expected to remain. Each individual was personally examined by the colonial surgeon as to his health and fitness to undertake the voyage. The provisions were carefully inspected by the harbor master. In fact, all the requirements of the local authorities were complied with. They left this port free and voluntary emigrants, and were not only willing but anxious to go."

The Attorney General has prepared an opinion whereby all unexpended balances will be covered in the treasury, as the appropriations for the coming year are specific, and for the future all back claimants must look to future legislation for relief.

NEW YORK.

Governments Strong—Southerns Quiet.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money 3@5. Sterling 9⅞@10. Governments very strong; bonds of 1862 106. Gold 21⅛@21½. Southern securities closed quiet.

Money very easy. Prime discounts 6@7. Exchange heavy at 9. Governments opened strong and higher; during the afternoon firm, and closed very strong. Sixes of 1881, with coupons, 113; of 1862, 110; of 1864, 109¾; of 1865, 109⅞; new, 108¾; of 1867, 108⅞; of 1868, 109¼; 10-40s, 106⅞. Gold, weak during the afternoon, closed lower—121⅛@121½. Southern securities closed dull and heavy, and continued so during the afternoon, closing quiet. Tennessees 63; new 60⅝; Virginias 60; new 60; Louisianas 68, new, 65; Levee sixes 65; eights 83; Alabama eights 99; fives 72; Georgia sixes 80; sevens 90. North Carolinas, 74; new, 29; South Carolinas, 82; new, 72.

BERLIN.

Draft of the Secret Treaty—Napoleon's Switzerland Negotiations.

BERLIN, July 28.—Benedetti's draft of the secret treaty is not the only document of that kind extant. Similar negotiations respecting Switzerland, wherein Napoleon said he did not know where France ended and States began.

LONDON.

The Times on the Secret Treaty—St. Petersburg People Furious at Prussia—Belgium's Hatred of Prussia—French Cruisers Boarding Merchantmen—Prussia Censured for Interfering With the Coal Trade—London Bank Statement—Failures at Liverpool and Manchester.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times* commenting on the secret treaty says, "it is clear that both of the parties were involved in the conspiracy, and touching which both should make a clear breast of it. The North German Confederation will exhibit other similar overtures from Napoleon."

The people of St. Petersburg are furious, because Prussia intercepts English and French journals.

The *Times* fears Belgium's good understanding with France is due to her hatred of Prussia.

War premium on French bottoms is one-half of one per cent.

The French cruisers off the Isle of Wight are boarding merchantmen.

The *Shipping Gazette* censures the attempt of Prussia to interfere with the coal trade of the Baltic, and expects her next move will be to declare coal contraband of war.

The bank statement shows a decrease in bullion of over £1,000,000.

Several failures in Liverpool and Manchester have been announced.

The results of settlements in London has not been so disastrous as was expected.

FRANCE.

Reserve Steamers Seized by France—Prussia Complains that England Furnishes Arms and Coal to France—Edmund About succeeds Paradol—The Empress at Chapel—Official Publication of Denmark's Neutrality—Conditional Alliance between France and Italy—Position of Prussian Troops—Ab Del Kadar offers his Services to France—The Emperor and Prince Imperial leave for the Army—The Empress deeply moved at Parting—Emperor's Letter to the National Garde.

PARIS, July 28.—Only the reserve steamers of the French Transatlantic Mail Company have been seized by the government.

Prussia complains that England furnishes arms and coal to France.

Edmond About succeeds the late M. Parodel in the academy, and probably as minister.

The Empress, attended by the ladies of the court, proceeded to the chapel of Notre Dame Des Victoires.

France has received a notification of Denmark's neutrality.

The *Gaulois* publishes the conditional alliance between France and Italy. In case of certain contingencies France pays Italy 60,000,000 francs and leaves Italy free to make Rome the capital of the kingdom.

Advices from Rome reports that the Pope accepts as inevitable the evacuation of Rome by French troops.

There are no Prussian troops along the Rhine from Basle to Constance. A small corps of infantry is stationed near Rhemfellens.

The troops of Wurtemburg are moving toward Rasdadt.

Belgian Camp at Beverloo has been broken up—the troops are to go to front fortifications.

Abdel Kadar has offered his services to the French.

The Emperor left St. Cloud by special train for the army, with the Prince Imperial. The Empress parted with them at the railway station. She was deeply moved. As soon as the train departed Eugenie returned to the palace. The Spanish Ambassador had an interview with the Emperor and Empress just before the departure