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VOLUME IV—NO. 95. NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1037.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MISS ALICE GREY,
Tendered by the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association and Shakespeare Club,
Friday Evening, August 5, 1870.
HONEYMOON—By the Members of the Shakespeare Club.
MARBLE HEART—By the Members of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association.
Miss Alice Grey as Juliana and Marco.
Doors open at seven o'clock; overture to commence at quarter-to eight.
Box office open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, when seats can be secured.
JOHN H. CONNIFF, Treasurer.
jy31

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. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 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 156 Carondelet street, near Girod. Day boarders taken at $18 per month.
jy29 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.

WANTED.

WANTED—SOME TEN COMPETENT MALE Teachers for public schools in a neighboring parish. Address lock box 522, New Orleans Postoffice, stating full name, number and street of residence, if in the city, and postoffice address if in the country. jy29

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 288 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF KIEFFER & HOLLANDER, No. 196 Canal street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. Hollander, No. 63 Customhouse street, is charged with the liquidation of the business of the firm up to date.
N. KIEFFER & HOLLANDER,
jy31 3t No. 196 Canal street.

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.

FIRE BRICK, TILE, ETC.—TWENTY-seven thousand English Fire Brick; Blue and White Pressed Brick; Arch and Key Brick; Thick and Thin Paving Tile; Plain Roll and Lap Tile; Plain and Ornamental Garden Tile; Ornamental Ridge Tile; Wall Coping, etc. Landing ex-ship Antoinette.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers at the lowest rates, by JOSEPH S. PAGAUD,
112 Magazine street.
Agent Buckley Brick and Tile Company, England.
au2 3t

F. HOLLANDER,
Late Kieffer & Hollander,
DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, PORTER
AND
WESTERN LAGER BEER.
ALSO
AGENT FOR MALAKOFF BITTERS.
63.....Customhouse Street.....63
Between Chartres and Old Levee,
New Orleans.
Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage at No. 63 Customhouse street. jy31 1w

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.

E. HEATH—
DEALER IN
UPHOLSTERER'S MATEIRALS,
WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 99 Camp Street.
Window Shades, Cornices, Fringes, Gimps, Cords, Tassels Damasks, Brocatelles, Terrifs, Plushes, Hollands, Enameled and Hair Cloth, Pictures, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Mirror Plates and Frames.
au25 1y daw

A TERRIBLE GALE

MOBILE UNDER WATER

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN

Great Destruction of Property

[From the Mobile Republican of Saturday.]

As we go to press, a most fearful gale is blowing from the southeast—the severest which Mobile has experienced in eleven years.

The water from the river and bay has backed up on the city as far as Commerce street, completely inundating the stores along the river front, and the first block of buildings back are threatened.

The wharves are submerged entirely, and boats are being driven one hundred yards inland. There is great danger to the shipping. Should the gale continue at this rate, large ships may be driven from their moorings, and against the warehouses on the river front.

The streets are flooded with water, or covered with the *debris* of ruined awnings, sheds and roofs. The alarm is being sounded, and citizens are in the streets, many of them afraid to remain in doors. Buildings are trembling from the force of the blast, which has now continued two hours with unabated severity. On Royal street, near the market, a brick building has fallen in. Government street is strewn with fallen trees. Conception street has several of the largest trees across its width, obstructing passage.

Commerce street is flooded knee deep. In some places sail boats are floating on it. In the stores on the south side the water is very deep, and damage to goods will be heavy. On the west side the danger is very great, but as yet the actual injury is light.

The river is higher than it has been since the great gale of 1852. Large vessels are blown over on the wharves. Two large ships are lying on Government wharf at this time.

The Frances, New Orleans steamer, moved up the river, and while her broadside was to to the gale, the Mist, on board of which there seemed to be no hands, broke loose from her moorings on Pinto's Island, and collided with the Frances.

The Gertrude, stern wheeler, was also driven from her anchorage, and driven against St. Michael street wharf, and stove her hull in, leaving her in a sinking condition.

Some of the boats are tied to the telegraph poles in most insecure and dangerous situations.

The whole police department is called out, and the fire department also.

The chief of police is doing all he can to save life and property.

The house of J. B. Calef, northwest corner of Water and St. Francis streets, is busily engaged in removing lime to the upper story to prevent its contact with the water and probable destruction from fire which would ensue.

Merchants are offering five dollars an hour to labor, in order to secure the removal of valuable goods, threatened by the rising floods.

W. D. Mann's oil mill is partially submerged.

Several citizens were badly injured by the falling shutters, signs, etc.

The roof of the building adjoining the theatre and the rear of Eggloff's saloon are denuded of their covering. In Eggloff's the roof is entirely gone.

Further Accidents.

The falling of a building on Commerce street has just injured several men—names unknown. A creole named Smith was badly cut about the head at the market by a falling shed. One man killed.

The dry dock ran into the Annie and Sumpter. Damage not ascertained.

Half-past two—The wind at the hour of writing has changed around to the southwest, and the water is receding.

The *Register* reports:

The storm was brief in duration, commencing in all its reality just about twelve, and being over before two o'clock. All the direct damage occurred almost at the commencement, and the whole, including that from collision of drifting craft, was probably accomplished in the space of two hours. By half-past two o'clock, or sooner, the water began to subside, and was soon below the wharves. At no time was it many inches deep in any of the Front street stores, barely reaching the floor of the Trade Company's and the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad offices.

We closed our notes for the evening with the report of the dry dock passing up the river.

The drifting of this unwieldy mass was the cause of much of the damage to the shipping. It first caused the wreck of the New Orleans railroad wharf and that of the oil mill; then cut a wood schooner in two, below Government street, and grazed the Annie, near St. Francis street, doing little damage. This collision gave it a sheer that saved the Sumter, which, otherwise, would have been completely crushed. As it was, it tore away a portion of her guards and starboard wheelhouse, jamming her against the spiles with such force as to break all she touched, which were all but one at the foot of the railroad wharf, and one at the wharf below. The dry dock, keeping on its course, gave the Prairie State a rake, but not a serious one, and after encountering what else we know not, lodged on a wreck at the mouth of Chickasabogue.

The Ella May got some severe bumps, but fared better than was first reported, being engaged during the evening with the Fountain in trying to pull off the Ocean Wave, which lies at Spanish Alley, a complete wreck, we believe.

The Warrior lodged on the railroad wharf, but was pulled off by the Fountain. A schooner, discharging iron at the same wharf, got aground, but was pulled off by the Wright, which, with the Annie, got the Arlington off the wharf, between Lipscomb and Adams streets, where she had lodged.

Tom Bell's sloop Lissa went to pieces at the railroad wharf.

Among the incidents of the evening, we must not omit the shooting of a first-class alligator by Frank Preston. The unwieldy monster, full fifteen feet long, was left aground on the Mail Line wharf. Another alligator, we are told, was captured at St. Louis street. Several snakes were killed, and as the water was approaching the level of the wharves, the urchins, familiarly called "rats," had a grand battle among their four-footed kin, who swarmed forth in thousands.

We could probably fill a column more with memoranda of damages had we leisure and space for all. The entire damage to the city and shipping can not now be estimated, but may be safely placed at $250,000. The Trade Company estimate their loss at $60,000.

On the shell road the long bridge is a wreck, and the road is washed through in places. Probably $6000 or $7000 damage has been sustained.

A peculiarity of our bay and coast is the August storms, so-called, occurring in some locacity every few years. That of 1852 is the most memorable in the annals of Mobile, which escaped any further visitation till 1860, when the storm of August 26, doing its chief damage on the eastern shore, was succeeded by that of the eighth of September, which discharged its fury principally upon the city and the shipping at the wharves. We have since then enjoyed, until now, an immunity from these special visitations. The present storm has occurred earlier in the season than any of its predecessors, and has been more sudden in its advent and more brief in its duration. We are informed that the barometer yesterday morning fell to twenty-seven and a half inches, sinking two inches in as many hours.

At Whistler, we learn that the shops were slightly damaged. The trains came through water from Three Mile Creek to the city.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

LOSS OF THE SILVER SPRAY

The Lost and Saved

The *Times* of last evening published the following special dispatches:

MEMPHIS, August 1, 9 A. M.—The steamer Silver Spray passed this point for Cincinnati about dark last night, and when about thirty-five miles above here, at a point called Abel's Landing, exploded her boilers at midnight, just as the officers on duty were being relieved. She immediately caught fire, and with her barge burned to the water's edge.

Among the missing and those supposed to be lost are Thaddeus Wirthlin, first clerk; A. R. Taylor, second mate; pilot A. M. Jourdan, the colored chambermaid, eight deck hands, the second steward, two cabin boys, one colored woman, the second and third cooks, and four firemen; also, one white man, the only cabin passenger on the boat at the time the accident occurred.

The steamer City of Cairo turned back from the wreck, and brought the following wounded to this city: Charles Jourdain, died after reaching here; Ed. Long, the barkeeper, badly, perhaps fatally; first cook and porter, injured badly; Cochran, first mate, slightly; Richard Nagle, watchman, slightly; Joseph Leale, steward, of Cincinnati, saved; William Fay, saved; T. N. Gill, deck hand, Louisville, hands burned; second clerk, A. R. Singleton, Newport, Kentucky, slightly; W. S. Haines, deck hand, Louisville, slightly; and some ten colored deck hands, some badly.

When the Silver Spray exploded she was just about to make the crossing from Charles Marsh to Abel's Point, and was running slow.

The City of Cairo picked up a German in the river ten miles below the wreck, then put out yawls and went from bank to bank, arriving at the spot where the wreck went down at 2:30 o'clock.

The Silver Spray, with the barge and books and papers, is a total loss.

ORLEANS.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—The following is a correct list of the lost and saved by the Silver Spray disaster:

Lost—F. H. Jourdan, pilot in command, of Cincinnati; Thaddeus Wirthling, first clerk, Newport, Kentucky; Ash R. Taylor, second mate, Long Reach, Ohio; Charles Jourdan, steersman, Cincinnati; Boyd Smith, colored cabin boy, New Richmond, Ohio; William Bates, colored second steward, Cincinnati; Alfred Kearns, colored second cook, Pittsburg; and a colored chambermaid, name unknown, Cincinnati.

Fatally injured—Edward Long, barkeeper, Cincinnati; Dick Cage, colored cook, New Richmond, Ohio; a colored porter, name unknown, Cincinnati; George Williams, deckhand, colored, Louisville.

Slightly injured—A. R. Singleton, second clerk, Newport, Kentucky; Edward Patterson, pilot, Cincinnati; James Corcoran, first mate, Cincinnati.

More severely wounded than others—Richard Nichols, white deck hand, Cincinnati; W. S. Haines, white deck hand, Louisville; T. W. Gill, white deck hand, Louisville; William Fay, cook, Cincinnati; Lancal Henry Shelby, pantryman, colored, Detroit; George Sanderlin, colored, Texas tender, New Orleans; Joseph Legey, white, Cincinnati; John Clay, steersman, Cincinnati; B. H. Ashford, first engineer, Newport; Wash Meredith, second engineer, Pittsburg; John Parket, colored, deck hand, New Orleans; Benjamin Worth, colored, deck hand, New Orleans; Charles Smith, colored, deck hand, New Orleans.

Deck passengers saved—John Plywessen, Cincinnati; Heinrich Meyers, New Orleans, and a Swede, his wife and infant, names unknown.

The wounded were given every attention by our Mayor, and citizens generally, as soon as the news of the disaster became known.

The conduct of the officers and crew of the City of Cairo is worthy of the highest commendation. The first they learned of the disaster was from the Swede mentioned above, whom they took from a floating log, ten miles below the scene of the wreck. They then put out yawls and ran the steamer from shore to shore, searching for those needing assistance, until they reached the wreck, when they turned back, bringing those saved to this city, giving them every care and attention in their power.

Several of those slightly wounded leave for their homes to-day. Others will follow to-morrow.

All lost their clothing and everything else they had, many escaping in their night clothes by jumping into the river.

ORLEANS.

The following is the Associated Press dispatch:

MEMPHIS, August 1.—The steamboat Silver, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, exploded her boilers, thirty miles above this city, at twelve o'clock last night. The boat immediately took fire and burned up.

About twenty-six lives are known to be lost, including A. M. Jordan, captain; Thaddeus Wirthling, clerk; Ash. Taylor, second mate; Charley Jourdan, steersman, William Battle, second steward; Alfred Connings, second cook; Boyd Smith, berth maker, and the colored chambermaid.

Fatally Wounded.—E. Long, barkeeper; Dick Cage, cook; Colonel Porter; name unknown, and George Williams.

Severely Wounded.—A. R. Singleton, second clerk; James Corcoran, mate, and Richard Nicholas.

Slightly Wounded.—Edward Patterson, pilot; William Fay, W. S. Haynes and J. W. Gill.

The survivors swam ashore and were picked up by the City of Cairo, which turned back and brought them here. The wounded were sent to the hospital.

The boat was owned by Captain U. S. Patterson, of Newport, and was valued at $15,000.

There were only ten passengers on board the Silver Spray at the time of the explosion, most of whom were saved, among them Heinrich Meyer, of New Orleans.

The following response to the German sympathisers in St. Louis has been received from the president of the German Parliament:

BERLIN, July 21.—Your telegram of the nineteenth has been brought to the knowledge of King William, of the Reichrath, and of the German people. I am instructed by a unanimous resolution of the Reichstag, to tender our brethren beyond the sea, in the name of the whole German nation with emotions of deep gratitude, our thanks for this expression of devotion. You are separate by a wide distance from your old homes, but your hearts beat warmly for the fatherland. You shall find your people true, and your faith in the future of Germany shall be fulfilled. So will it God.
SIMSON.

COST OF COLLECTING TAXES.—A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

In answer to the statements that the cost of collecting the income tax will nearly equal the whole amount collected, the Treasury Department furnishes information that the whole cost of collecting the entire internal revenue tax, including the income tax, will fall short of seven millions of dollars, and that the collection of the income tax for the year 1870 will add but little to the cost of collecting internal revenue taxes assessed upon other objects of taxation. It will add something to the fees of collectors, and a few days' labor and pay to those deputy assessors who reside in wealthy districts from which this revenue is derived, and that is all. The additional cost to that which would have been paid to assessors and collectors, had there been no such tax assessed, will not exceed two per cent, or two hundred thousand dollars in all.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

State ex rel. Attorney General vs. F. C. Mahan.—In this case it appears that F. C. Mahan claims the office of State Tax Collector for the First District of New Orleans, by virtue of an election by the people. Having held the office for many months, Governor Warmoth appointed George A. Sheridan to supersede Mahan, about the fifteenth of April last, a writ was brought to test the right of the parties before this court, and the decision of the court was against Mahan. He took an appeal and on the eighteenth of July, the Supreme Court sitting at Monroe, affirmed the decision ousting Mahan. He refused to surrender his office, pleading as an excuse, that he had not had time to square his accounts. He asked further time and Judge Emerson, of the Third District Court, sitting in the place of Judge Dibble, yesterday decided to give him ten days to turn over the list of delinquent tax payers to his successor.

For his refusal to surrender the effects of the office, the following rule was yesterday taken:

On motion of counsel for George A. Sheridan, State Tax Collector for the First District of New Orleans, and on showing to the court that defendant refuses to obey the judgment herein and the order of court of this State, which has been duly served upon him, and is in contempt of this court, it is ordered that defendant show cause on Saturday, the sixth of August, why he shall not be punished for contempt of this court.

State ex rel. Relation of F. C. Mahan vs. State Treasurer.—In this case Judge C. M. Emerson, sitting in the Eighth District Court, yesterday rendered the following decision:

A peremptory mandamus is demanded, requiring the State Treasurer to enter upon his books a credit in favor of relator of $14,000, being the amount of twenty-six warrants drawn and duly authenticated by the State Auditor and received by the relator for taxes. On their reception the collector made the usual and necessary memoranda upon them in writing, and canceled them in the customary way. Some time since, on examining his warrants, preparatory to a settlement with the Treasurer, the relator discovered the warrants in question had been stolen, and that the thief had effected the robbery by means of a false key to the bank box.

The Treasurer considered himself without authority to credit collectors in any case, unless the warrants themselves were produced and delivered to him as vouchers, and therefore declined to make the entries required. This is substantial to the issue presented by the answer.

The proof fully establishes these facts: that the warrants were legitimate; were duly authenticated and canceled; that they were received by the relator for taxes, and that they had been stolen, and that efforts had been vainly made, by advertisment and otherwise, to recover them. It was admitted by the counsel for the State that the care bestowed by relator upon the property entrusted to him was that of a prudent administrator. These warrants were kept in a box with lock and key, which at night were deposited in bank, and during the business hours of the day was kept in an iron safe. No negligence could be imputed to the relator.

The warrants represented a portion of the State debt, which was extinguished as soon as they were received for taxes, and being canceled, they were *hors du commerce*, thus placing it beyond the scope of probability, and, I may add, possibility, of any attempt to put them again in circulation.

On their production, had they not been lost, duty would have required the Treasurer to credit them upon his books. Having been lost, and authentic evidence being impossible to show their amount and verity, secondary evidence was admissible, and imposed the same duty upon the Treasurer.

The evidence and decree stand to him as his vouchers.

For these reasons the relator is entitled to relief.

That a peremptory mandate issue to the Hon. Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, requiring him to credit the relator, F. C. Mahan, late Tax Collector, in the sum of $14,497 66, amount of twenty-six warrants received by said Mahan for State taxes, and by him canceled, and that he give the relator a certificate to that effect.

The Pontchartrain Railroad Case.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company vs. the city of New Orleans et als. In this case the following order has been issued from the Eighth District Court, to the various members of the city government and the Metropolitan police:

You are hereby prohibited and enjoined from interfering with or disturbing the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, or from causing said company to be disturbed or interfered with in the use, possession and enjoyment of two strips of land, each of twelve feet in width, constituting the street, road or walking avenue, which lines the space of ground reserved by Bernard Marigny, and known under the appellation of the Marigny canal, at the period when he established the old and new suburbs starting from the bend of said canal to Levee street, and referred to in the ordinance of the Council of the city of New Orleans, approved March 15, 1830; and you are further prohibited and enjoined from interfering with or disturbing the Pontchartrain Railroad Company or causing said company to be disturbed or interfered with, in any manner, in the use, possession and enjoyment of the railroad, tracks, depots, buildings and constructions of and belonging to said company, and located, constructed and being upon said two strips of land; and you are further prohibited and enjoined from appropriating or taking possession of or causing to be taken possession in any manner, of said two strips of land or any portion thereof; and you are further prohibited and enjoined from attempting to sell, give to, or confer upon any person or corporations said two strips of land, or the use, possession or enjoyment thereof; and you are further prohibited and enjoined from doing any act or thing prejudicial to the sole and exclusive use, possession and enjoyment by the said Pontchartrain Railroad Company of said two strips of land; and you are so prohibited and enjoined until the further order of this court.

Magistrates Court of Algiers.

The following epistle speaks for itself:

ALGIERS, PARISH OF ORLEANS, July 29, 1870.
Fifth Justice's Court.

To Thomas L. Maxwell, Esq., or Chief Deputy:

SIR—The constable of the Fifth Justice's Court having resigned his office, and that court being now without any constable, I am under the necessity of applying to you in the premises.

The law allows Justices of the Peace throughout the State to employ Sheriffs, or their deputies, to serve all papers issuing from justice's courts. I ask, therefore, of you, respectfully, to appoint a deputy sheriff to perform the executive duties of my court.

I deem it proper to point out to you the absurdity—not to say the impossibility—of my sending, in the first instance, from Algiers to the Sheriff's office, any papers I may be compelled to issue, daily or hourly; and then the Sheriff sending his deputy over to Algiers to serve such papers.

I wish this difficulty obviated by the appointment of a deputy; I don't care who, that will remain in or about my office from the time it opens in the morning till its closing in the afternoon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
E. MCCARTHY,
Fifth Justice of the Peace.

The Baton Rouge *Courier* reports this:

A German, confined in the Penitentiary, made his escape last week, for the second time. He occupied a cell on the fourth gallery, and managing to secrete a chisel or other implement, he cut a hole in the door of his cell, so as to enable him to withdraw the bolts; then making his way on to the roof of the building, he let himself down by tearing his bedding into strips, and thus forming a rope long enough for the purpose.

GEENRAL FRANZ SIGEL ON THE POSITION OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

[From the New York Times.]

The following is General Franz Sigel's view on the position of the hostile armies:

"First, the question must be answered: were the Prussians, when war was declared by Louis Napoleon, as well prepared as the French to commence operations on a large scale beyond the Rhine? If they were, or if they are so now, it is probable that they have commenced a great movement from the river Saar in order to interrupt the movement of the French toward Luxemburg, to force the enemy to give battle, and in case of victory, to isolate Metz, which ranks as a first-class fortress, and to take Nancy, and at the same time to check an invasion of South Germany, intended by the French, from Strasburg via Kehl. If they were not fully prepared, the question arises whether they can reach the line of the Saar (Treves, Saar-louis and Saarbruck), in order to oppose to the advancing French the first impediment, or whether they will be forced to have their masses in readiness on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Manheim, in order to break forth at the right moment or to receive the enemy on the right (eastern) bank of the river. From these points of view it may be expected that the first great encounter of the hostile armies will take place either near Metz, or between the Saar and Moselle rivers, or between the Saar and Rhine rivers; otherwise, as stated before, the Prussians will be unable altogther to meet the French invasion on the left (western) bank of the Rhine. Such being the case, it would be possible for the French to commence a large movement from Strasburg and Mulhausen against Germany, and to repulse the South German forces in an eastern and northern direction. In this case the Prussians would be obliged to rally their main forces, according to the time left them, either on the Murg, Neckar, or Main river, in order to meet the shock. But, as stated before, such a chance will not be offered to the French, if their enemies succeed in gathering an army of from 200,000 to 300,000 men behind the Saar in the Bavarian Palatine (Pfalz). This position offers the greatest advantages. Its base is to the right, Treves, and to the left, Saar-louis and Saarbruck. In the front it will be protected by the Saar River. Behind the river a railroad connects Treves with Saarlouis and Saarbruck. Backward Treves is connected by a railroad with Cologne, and by the navigable Moselle river with Coblentz. From Saarbruck a railroad goes to Zweibruecken, Kaiserslautern, Neustadt and Manheim, or via Neunkirchen to Kreuznach, Mainz and Coblentz. The open space between Saarbruck and London or Germersheim can be closed at any moment by the whole available army, and offers excellent fields for defense. A German army concentrated between the Saar and Rhine rivers protects the whole territory north of the Moselle (Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn), menaces Metz, Nancy and Strasburg, and can easily be removed, via Mainz, Manheim and Germersheim, to the eastern bank of the Rhine, in order to meet an attack by the French on that side.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

An Elaborate Statement.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870. Secretary Boutwell has prepared an elaborate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the years ending June 30, 1869, and so on to June 30, 1870. The following extracts are given:

Years.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
1860.....	$63,025,789 34	$55,976,833 89
1861.....	66,657,127 20	41,344,983 82
1862.....	474,744,781 22	51,935,720 76
1863.....	714,709,995 58	111,399,766 48
1864.....	855,234,087 86	260,632,717 44
1865.....	1,290,312,982 41	329,567,886 66
1866.....	520,809,416 99	560,250,353 00
1867.....	357,542,478 71	490,634,010 27
1868.....	337,340,284 86	405,638,083 32
1869.....	321,490,597 75	370,943,747 21
1870.....	292,113,269 31	408,831,372 42
Total.....	$5,303,700,811 23	$3,087,155,475 30

The government is now in debt $2,216,545,335 93. The following items, with the amounts affixed, show how this $5,303,700,811 23 has been disposed of since the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1859: For the Executive, $56,000,000; for the army and volunteers, $1,140,632,060 94—$328,000,000 of this being expended in one year, 1865; for the quartermasters' supplies, ordnance, engineers, and miscellaneous expenses of the War Department and the army, $2,156,776,896 50; for bounties from 1863 to 1870, $98,208,000; for the navy, $480,043,081 25; for pensions, $136,931,457 58, about $2,130,622 53 of this being expended before the rebellion; for the Indians, $39,285,017 78; for the interest on the public debt, $851,850,713 29, and of this interest money $3,177,314 62 was expended in 1860, and $4,000,173 76 in 1861; for Congress, $36,969,649 78; for public buildings, over $17,000,000; for the deficiencies in the postal service, over $25,000,000—$8,196,009 26 of this being expended in 1860, $4,064,234 44 in 1861, and about $4,950,000 in 1870; for improvement in rivers and harbors, nearly $13,000,000, nearly $11,000,000 of which has been expended since 1867; for foreign intercourse, over $20,000,000 the $7,200,000 for Alaska being counted in this; for the expenses of collecting the customs revenue, $52,584,811 93; for the expenses of collecting the internal revenues since 1866, $39,000,000; for various miscellaneous expenses, the balance of over $175,000,000 is charged. The correct receipts for the year ending thirtieth June, 1870, are as follows: Customs, $193,934,346 40; internal revenue, $183,216,219 01; public lands, $3,282,274 34; miscellaneous, $28,308,532 71; total, $408,831,372 42.

The Gardner-Burke Bond Case.

Mrs. Burke, the daughter of the late Captain Alexander, who died in New York some months since, at the house of the Gardners, is certainly a persevering woman. The New York *Herald*, of Wednesday, says:

The public will recollect the case of the sudden death of Captain Alexander, of New Orleans, at the residence of an ex-policeman named Gardner, and the subsequent litigation in the courts, which resulted in Mrs. Burke's claims as the heir-at-law being established. For some days the case has disappeared from public view, but additional interest is likely to be taken in it from circumstances that occurred last evening.

About seven o'clock last evening detectives Wooldridge and Eustace, of the Central Police office, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Esther A. Gardner, and her daughter, Mrs. Carrie G. Graff, and arrested them on the charge of grand larceny, in that they stole the property of Captain Alexander. The officers were armed with a bench warrant, issued by Recorder Hackett. The ladies were taken to police headquarters, where, by order of District Attorney Garvin, they were permitted to see their counsel, Judge Beebe, who will offer bail to-day on behalf of the accused.

Moses Moore died in St. James Parish, on the twenty-fourth ultimo, aged one hundred and twenty-nine years. The *Sentinel* says:

The deceased was a colored man, and is supposed to have been the oldest man in the State. He is reported to have known General Washington, and other persons of Revolutionary renown. He was followed to the grave by a long procession of mourners. The deceased was brought to Louisiana before the Jackson war; he belonged to Mr. Pierre Theriot.

The New York *Tribune* says:

We hear of the French regiments singing the "Marseillaise" as they march to the frontier, just as our Western troops sang the "John Brown song" while they marched through Georgia. It is impossible for imperialism to co-exist with the "Marseillaise" in France for any length of time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Regatta for the Queen's Cup

LARGE DECREASE OF NATIONAL DEBT

SILVER SPRAY BOILER EXPLOSION

Kentucky Election Yesterday

NO BATTLES REPORTED YET

THE DEFENSES OF HAMBURG

RUMORED ATTACK BY FRENCH FLEET

Hesitation to Open Hostilities

THE NEEDLE GUN AND CHASSEPOT

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting before the President goes to St. Louis—Accident to Commissioner Delano—Regatta for the Queen's Cup—Seventeen Millions Decrease of National Debt—Indian Depredations in Texas—Confirmation of Old News.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The President holds a cabinet meeting here before going to St. Louis.

Secretary Belknap returns to-morrow.

Commissioner Delano broke his arm.

The yacht America, now owned by the United States navy, participates in the regatta for the Queen's cup.

The debt statement shows a decrease of over seventeen millions.

Coin in the treasury, one hundred and three millions; currency, thirty-eight millions.

Official advices from Fort Richardson represent that part of Texas as infested with Indians, armed with revolvers, carbines, rifles, and well mounted and clothed. Captain McClellan, with fifty-five men, fought them in Bayles county, losing two men and killing fifteen Indians. They are believed to be renegade Indians from New Mexico, to whom contraband traders on the border supply arms.

KENTUCKY.

The Election Yesterday—Colored Voters not Molested—Democratic Majority in Louisville—Democratic County Officers Elected.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—The colored men are voting without molestation.

The election to-day for county officers, notwithstanding the introduction of the colored element, was peaceable and quiet throughout. No person hurt, scarcely a fight, not a single difficulty between the white and colored men occurred. So far from obstructing the colored men in voting, every facility was given them. The colored men polled a very heavy vote.

The returns give a Democratic majority ranging from 3200 to 5000 in the city, and 1000 to 15,000 in the country. The candidates receiving the smallest majorities had, besides the Radical opponents, the Independent Democrats to contend against.

As far as heard from throughout the State, the Democrats have elected their tickets for county offices.

Boyle county gives the Democratic ticket an average majority of two hundred and seventy-five.

NEW YORK.

The Murderer of Nathans—He Obtains $60,000—The Funeral of Nathans—Governments Dull and Lower—Southerns Almost Nominal.

NEW YORK, August 1.—It is ascertained that the murderer of Nathans got sixty thousand dollars.

Three wealthy Israelites have offered a hundred thousand dollars, if necessary, to bring to punishment the author of the article in a Sunday paper accusing Washington, the son of Nathans, of the murder.

Money quiet. Exchange dull and nominal at 9¾@9⅞.

Wall street and vicinity presented a dall and deserted appearance to-day. The Stock Exchange was chosed until 1 P. M., and brokers and speculators, almost to a man, were absent at the funeral of Mr. Benjamin Nathans. The Gold Room opened for business, but even there the attendance was slim. A few speculators assembled in front of the Stock Exchange, but their operations were small.

Governments were dull and lower. Sixes of 1881, with coupons, 113⅜; of 1862, 110¼; of 1864, 110; of 1865, 110; new, 108¾; of 1867, 108⅞; of 1868, 109¼; tenforties, 108⅞.

The gold market opened firm at 131⅝, but quickly declined to 120⅞ on a report that bonds were 85 in Frankfort. Later in the day it was reported that the Prussian government intended to tax all foreign securities, which caused a rally in the premium to 121¼. During the afternoon it was quiet but firm, and closed stronger (not much doing) at 121⅜@121¾.

Southern State securities, scarcely anything doing; prices almost nominal; Tennessees, 62; new, 60¼; Georgias, both 59; Louisianas, 62; new, 61; levee sixes, 68; eights, 84; Alabama eights, 97; fives, 72; Georgia sixes, 80; sevens, 89; North Carolinas, 48; new, 29; South Carolinas, 80; new, 70.

LONDON.

No Battles—Rumors that Defences of Hamburg are Attacked by French Fleet—Rains Help the Crops—Abundant Yield in South-England—Dukes in Military Service.

LONDON, August 1.—No battles, though the streets are full of rumors which are not credited, that the French fleet has attacked the defences of Hamburg.

The Hibernian, from Quebec, has arrived.

Steady rains to-day has helped the crops. The harvest has commenced in the South of England; the quality is good and the yield abundant.

The Duke Augustinburg is serving in the Bavarian army.

The Duke of Nassau is on the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

PARIS.

**The Passport System—Subjects of States Fighting France—French Citizens Conducted from Baden to the Frontier in Chains—Effect of Belgium's Occupation by England—Belgian Army of Observation—Volunteer Artillery Corps for Defence of Paris—No