

THE TIDAL WAVE HOAX. AND THE SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS. A LECTURE. BY JAMES BURNS, M. D.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS. AT THE MAGNOLIA GARDEN (Bayou Bridge).

THE BEST BRASS BAND IN AMERICA. Admission free. Benefactions of all kinds for named at reasonable rates.

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WANTED. WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN widow lady, whose position where she could be useful in the family circle.

WANTED—A NURSED THROATED MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Diphtheria, diphtheria, bilious and other fevers, etc.

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NOTICE—THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE APPELTON'S JOURNAL, published weekly, and consists of thirty-two pages, each number attractively illustrated.

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Our Dramatic Amateurs. The dramatic amateurs of New Orleans achieved another victory on Wednesday evening last, at the St. Charles Theatre.

This was the occasion of the fifth subscription performance of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association. On the previous Monday evening the Shakespeare Club gave a complimentary benefit to that useful and rising young actress, Miss Eliza O'Connor.

This performance was followed by another, every way as brilliant, on Wednesday evening, upon which occasion the members of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association honorably vied with the members of the Shakespeare Club for dramatic distinction.

The St. Charles was again crowded with the elite of our city, and the array of female splendor and loveliness was well worth the price of admission, if there had been no other attraction. But there was another attraction.

Mr. Charles J. Fyfe, a gentleman who had taken his first lessons in dramatic acting as a member of a similar association in New Orleans, was announced to appear, after an absence of twenty years. He had become a professional actor, and on his way to a neighboring city to fulfill a theatrical engagement he was induced to stop here and receive a kindly welcome from the young men of his native city, members of an association like that to which he was formerly attached.

Mr. Fyfe's conduct has been good during his long absence, and if he has not already risen to the topmost round of the ladder of fame in his profession he has attained a respectable position and given evidence that he is capable of improvement. He is every way worthy of the welcome bestowed upon him, and the rough criticism of a contented paragon at this time must be considered entirely out of place.

The play on Wednesday evening was the equal in all respects to the one performed on Monday evening. It is more difficult to perform, because it has more difficult characters in it. The play was "The Lady of Lyons," one of the brightest literary efforts that has emanated from the mind of Bulwer or any other author in the line of the drama, and the performance was well done.

The O. D. R. A. in giving a successful performance of this truly beautiful play, has given evidence of much talent among its members. It is true, the association had the benefit of Mr. Fyfe's valuable services on this occasion, in the character of Claude Melnotte, but the able support given him by members of the association entitles them to a full share of credit for the very acceptable manner in which the play was produced.

Mr. Fyfe's Claude Melnotte, while it may not be equal to Anderson's, or even George Jordan's, is not deficient in merit. Mr. Fyfe makes some good points in the character. His reading may be a little too rapid at times, but otherwise his elocution is good. His person is pleasing, and his manner not ungraceful. He has rather an intellectual cast of countenance, which inclines us to think him a close student to his profession.

The performance of Miss O'Connor was a fair performance, though we do not regard it as good as her *Parthenia*. She has evidently not given the same attention to it that she has given to other characters in which she appears to much better advantage. When she has played *Parthenia* a few times more, we believe she will give a much better representation of that fascinating character.

The Colonel Dunbar of Mr. T. La Haye, Jr., was certainly one of the best performances of the evening. He was correct in his part throughout, and played with an ease and sprightliness truly astonishing for an amateur.

The *Debutant* of Mr. C. F. Buck was also a very creditable performance. He always knows his part, and plays it with much judgment.

The *Madame Deschappelles* of Mrs. George C. Pearson was quite a sprightly piece of acting. The lady was perfect in her part, and had a very good conception of the character.

Mr. Kate Schubert made a very passable *Widow Melnotte*, and Miss L. Hall as *Marian*, was not behind in her part.

The other characters were well personated by Messrs. J. N. A. Wilson, E. M. Stella, W. H. Beamish, G. W. Doll, E. J. Soubry and M. D. Gardner.

Swinton's Condensed History of the United States. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Ivison, Biakeman, Taylor & Co., New York, "Swinton's Condensed Manual of the History of the United States," designed for use in the primary departments of schools.

The work is copiously illustrated with cuts and maps, but the author claims for it something different from, if not higher than a mere picture book. A casual examination of the pages will satisfy the reader that this claim is not without foundation.

For, in this little book of 326 pages, 12mo, we find a detail history alluded to. There is not much attempt at detail in any portion of the work, as, indeed, there is no room for it; yet, the author has the faculty of being what may be called briefly minute.

Few events of the current history of the country escape mention, and some of the leading features of each are succinctly stated. Yet it is more useful as an introductory to historical studies than as a mere text book. A foundation can be laid by the use of this manual, which will prove valuable to the student in his mature years.

FUNERAL OF A. J. WAGNER.—Very few have greater respect shown their memory than Major A. J. Wagner. The attendance at his funeral yesterday was a tribute worthy of the man. Several hundreds of the best citizens of New Orleans were there, and the sorrow expressed that as genial and noble a comrade had been taken from among the numbers was no mere form.

The remains were laid in one of the St. Louis casketries. Dr. Lecocq, conducting the last sad rites. He fully realized in that hour to which he has departed the peace and content his manly and upright character deserved.

The *Mitteleuropaeischer* says the Republicans of Wisconsin are enthusiastic and confident of achieving a victory in the coming election.

We copy the following dispatch from the Memphis Appeal. New York, September 15.—It is believed that Mayor Hall's request of the resignation of Connolly and the refusal of the latter will be the means of securing a disruption in the ring of faction. The efforts which have been made by Hall and Sweeney to oust Tweed and Connolly have met indignant responses by the members of the latter, who insist that if any resignations are sent they must include all who are in any way tainted with complacency in the transactions of the city government.

The only difference which is said to exist between Hall-Sweeney and Tweed-Connolly is that the former are a great deal more crafty and deceitful than the latter. The latter think that the reward in making up statements which were prompted by Hall, that they feel that they can trust the city government in the hands of Hall and Sweeney, whereas the latter are not inclined to trust it unless it is under the control of knowledge in what is public sentiment.

In commenting upon the intrigues, the *Times* says: "Two hundred million dollars debt was spent by men who were chiefly instrumental in running it up, and who expect to remain in power as a reward for acting with a party of cowardly traitors; their confederates and that whole crew must be exterminated, unless it is desired to see property mortgaged to its full value and the credit of the city broken down."

The *Tribune* thinks that Connolly's refusal to resign was made at the suggestion of his brethren in the ring, and that his denial of the accusations made against him by the mayor, as well as his plea of innocence of complicity in the robbery of his office Sunday night, show contempt alike for truth and public sentiment. It says:

A darker color is today given to the theft of the vouchers, as it is asserted that they were chiefly instrumental in running it up, and who expect to remain in power as a reward for acting with a party of cowardly traitors; their confederates and that whole crew must be exterminated, unless it is desired to see property mortgaged to its full value and the credit of the city broken down."

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In the list of delegates to the Baltimore commercial convention, heretofore published, Mr. Henry O. Belmont has appointed Messrs. Samuel Snowden to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Henry O. Belmont has also been appointed by the Mayor as an alternate delegate to fill any vacancy that may hereafter occur.

City Attorney's Office. W. J. Grady has brought two thousand and twenty-eight suits before the Sixth Justice of the Peace against the city. He claims that such was the number of tax suits brought by the city against delinquent taxpayers, and that as a result of the court he is entitled to a tax of one dollar in each case. It has been alleged that Justice Myers, who is the sixth justice, allowed these suits to be filed in his court without exacting the prepayment of the taxed costs. We have authority for saying that this is not the fact, and that the truth is, the attorney for Mr. Grady paid to Justice Myers one dollar in cash for each suit filed, amounting to two thousand and sixty-eight dollars. Myers is in luck, for the opinion of sound legal authority in the City Hall is that Grady will not recover a cent from the city, but will have to pay the costs of his Munchausen suits.

Drainage and the Dredgeboats. In relation to the dredgeboats the *Picayune* says: "One of them is in the rear of the City Park, in the Bayou St. John. But where are the rest?" If the writer for the *Picayune* really wants to know, let him go himself, as we have done, and by ocular demonstration ascertain what we will now proceed to tell him.

The localities of the dredgeboats and derricks now engaged in draining the city and throwing up protection levees, while at the same time they widen and deepen the canals, are as follows: Three dredgeboats and one steam derrick are working at the upper canal and protection levee. They are digging a canal sixty-five feet wide and fifteen feet deep, while the derrick is piling up the mud taken from the canal and making a levee ninety feet wide at the base. One dredgeboat is working at the Metairie road and protection levee along the line of the old Jefferson railroad. Two dredgeboats are in the Marigny canal, between Bayou St. John and the Gentilly road. One dredgeboat and one steam derrick are in the Orleans canal, between Carrollton avenue and the City Park. One dredgeboat is in Harrison avenue canal, in the rear of the City Park.

There are, then, eight dredgeboats and two steam derricks, all employed in draining the city and building protection levees.

Drainage Machines. The Dublin avenue and Melpomene drainage machines have three wheels each, which are employed in lifting out the water and draining all that part of the city above the New Canal and Canal Carondelet.

The Bienville drainage machine, with two wheels, drains that portion of the city between the New Canal and Canal Carondelet.

The London avenue drainage machine has two wheels, and drains all the city between Canal Carondelet and Toulouse street, making a total of seven wheels, all doing work whenever required.

The *Picayune* further says: "The green, slimy waters of the New and Old canals, covered with vegetation and webbed with grass, do not look as if any very violent suction power had been applied to their waters; as for having been dredged, the idea seems mythical."

The writer should understand that the portions of the canals "covered with vegetation" are already deep enough for navigation; that they do not require dredging, and have not been dredged. Dredgeboats are used for deepening and widening canals and not for removing grass that only floats on the surface.

The *Picayune* falls into another error when it says "that the earth acquired by dredging is to be put upon the park." Nothing ever said or done by the Department of Improvements justifies such an inference. On the contrary, the earth brought up by dredging, is deposited on the banks of the canals by being dumped in the dredging process, and again removed to a greater distance by the derricks. The park is to be made dry, not by filling, as inferred by the *Picayune*, but by draining.

The wharf at the head of Galienais street, heretofore occupied by Major Belger for the United States Quartermaster department, and which has been surrendered to the city, is to be extended thirty or forty feet toward the river and rebuilt.

In the Fourth District the ship wharf which extends along the river front seven hundred feet has been completed, and is now ready for the large business which may be expected in the winter.

The wharves below Canal street to the Third District are being rapidly pushed to completion, and will be ready for business when the cotton ships come in. The carving of the levee, and the consequent damage to the wharves, has been a great drawback to improvements in this quarter, but the obstacles will be all overcome, and the improvements completed by the opening of the business season.

Messrs. Nash & Hodgson. Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, will sell this day, at 12 M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange.

1. The two brick, slated stores, Nos. 22 and 31 Front street, in the Second District, between Conti and Bienville streets; but now property at sugar loading under rental of over \$300 per month—a splendid investment.

2. The Southern Dry Dock, as also now lies at Algiers, in the condition and now working. Sale positive, by order of liquidating commission.

3. The desirable five lots of ground corner of St. Thomas and St. James streets, to be sold in block or in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, and to be sold without reserve or limit.

For terms and conditions refer to advertisement.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal Street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated on St. John street, between Bayou St. John and Esplanade street.

For particulars see advertisement.

Loss of Ship St. Lawrence. The British ship St. Lawrence sailed from Bremen July 7 for New Orleans, in command of Captain Ottison. Our dispatches this morning report the loss of the St. Lawrence off the coast of Cuba. No news was received of the ship until about three o'clock last night, when it was reported to have been lost.

The Jackson Railroad train, due at ten o'clock last night, was about three-quarters of an hour late.

BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICIAL COTTON REPORT. VANDERBILT UP FOR MANUFACTURING CONSPIRACY IN WALL STREET.

INDICTMENT OF BARRISTERS. TAMMANY INJURIOUS PRESENTMENT.

SPECIAL FOR NEW ORLEANS LOW. KILLING FROST IN MAINE.

A TOWN DESTROYED. WASHINGTON.

Revising Superintendent Consulting on Messrs. Connolly and Belmont's Official Cotton Report.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Messrs. Supervisors Corwin, Fry, Dutcher and Sutton are consulting with Commissioner Douglas for the most efficient collection of the tobacco tax.

The sentence of Belmont and Big Tom had been commuted to imprisonment for life. The bondsmen of Belmont and Belmont are generally held to be in the hands of Commissioner Douglas, and are to be released.

Official Cotton Statement.—No action crop reports purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month have been genuine. The items in circulation, often commensurate in times, are to be regarded as a collection of the statistical data of that office. The returns of August and September, include reports from about 400 cotton growing countries, representing a very large proportion of the cotton crop.

Those for August point to an average condition of the crop almost identical with that of the preceding year. The average for August and September, being the same as those of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee being highest, and those of the other Southern States lower.

The State averages of the September crop are somewhat better than those of August, though the principal improvement occurs in the States which yield a small proportion of the crop, while the reduction is slight in the important States, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The percentage of full condition in the first week of September, as averaged from all attainable data for the week, is: North Carolina, 30; South Carolina, 20; Georgia, 78; Florida, 75; Alabama, 30; Mississippi, 30; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 31; Arkansas, 35; Tennessee, 30.

The rear reports of injury by the boll worm and caterpillars are mainly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but no evidence that a general or very serious loss from insects is probable. Rust is common in the States, and to some extent on the Gulf coast. Drought has been injurious in the Carolina and in Texas, though the reports of rainfall from the Southern States are fairly copious of moisture, the distribution of which has been somewhat more unequal than usual. At one point in Georgia the fall in August was nearly fourteen inches, and in parts of Florida it amounted to twenty-three inches.

These variable atmospheric conditions have increased the prevalence of rust and caused the destruction of a fair crop of fruit. These drawbacks though greater than those reported in September of last year are not sufficiently serious to excite apprehensions of a general depreciation of yield, they are reported each year in some portions of the cotton area.

In the record of last year there was considerable complaint of damage to the cotton crop from rust, and with the unfavorable August weather. These facts do not point to an enlargement of the expectation hitherto indulged. If they are not reliable, the most favorable season could easily bring a crop exceeding three and one-third millions of bales.