NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 168. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1301.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.

Thursday Evening, October 26, 1871.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE LINGARDS AND COMPANY.

The laughable comedietta,

A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Followed by Mr. LINGARD'S SKETCHES, and concluding with

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)—Benefit of WILLIAM HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD. A magnificent entertainment. oc26 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE McKEE RANKIN COMBINATION.

Thursday Evening, October 26, ROBERTSON'S CASTE,

Preceded by LITCHEN AND FRITCHEN.

Friday Evening—Benefit of Miss KITTY BLANCHARD. SCHOOL.

Saturday Matinee— LITTLE EM'LY.

Saturday Evening—Boucicault's LONG STRIKE.

Sunday Evening— LITTLE MOTHER,

And the Musical Burlesque BLACK EYED SUSAN.

In preparation—ROSEDALE VS. RIP VAN WINKLE. oc26

LYCEUM HALL.

For a short season,

Commencing Monday October 30,

FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

SAM SHARPLEY'S SILVER SHOW.

Combining the talent of LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjurer, the European troupe of trained CANARIES, JAVA SPARROWS, PAROQUETS, WHITE MICE, RUSSIAN CAT, and CARNIVAL OF CRESUS.

A Present for Every One Who Attends.

Admission seventy-five cents; children, fifty cents; gallery fifty cents. Matinee: Adults, fifty cents; children, twenty-five cents.

WITH A PRESENT FOR EVERY TICKET. oc25 6t

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT THE CARROLLTON GARDENS,

For the Benefit of the ODD FELLOWS' REST.

Commencing MONDAY, October 23, and continuing Six Days.

Admission for Gentlemen, fifty cents. Ladies, free. oct 8 15 22 td

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

Every Wednesday and Sunday Afternoons.

THE BEST BRASS BAND IN AMERICA.

Admission free. Refreshments of all kinds furnished at reasonable rates. je8 6m T. J. JUDT, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

NOTICE.....NOTICE

No. 7 Carondelet street

Has been refitted and refurnished. Those requiring comfortable rooms, with board, or board without rooms, can be accommodated.

oc22 6t* CHARLES F. PERRY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts al9

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between John Coleman and George Cronan, under the name of John Coleman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN COLEMAN, GEORGE CRONAN,

New Orleans, July 15, 1870. oct7 3ot

WANTED.

WANTED.—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT FIFteen years of age, to wait on table and make himself generally useful about the house. Must be well recommended. Apply at CRESCENT HALL between the hours of ten and twelve. oc24 3t

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle. ap30 3u We Fr 1y

FOR RENT.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS and good board can be obtained at MRS. AARON HARRIS,' No. 302 Canal street, corner Robertson. References required. oct 1m

FOR RENT—WITH GAS FIXTURES—A TWO-story brick house, well located, and convenient to market and cars, 301 St. Andrew, between Magazine and Constance streets. The furniture in the house can be bought at a bargain. Apply to E. CONERY, oct Corner Canal and Delta streets.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 919 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se8

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence No. 128 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to Lock-box No. 169, New Orleans Postoffice. se15tf

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE DRUG Store of the late Leibig, situated on Levee street, between Napoleon avenue and Berlin street, Sixth District, for sale on very advantageous terms. Apply to GEORGE WEISS, oc23 Magazine and Austerlitz streets.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND STOCK OF A well filled and established Wood and Coal Yard. The stock of wood and coal will be sold at a lower figure than the present wholesale price. Rent of yard and fixtures merely nominal. The yard is sold on account of the owner having other business requiring his entire attention. Apply on the premises, No. 10 Roman street, between Common and Palmyra. oc8

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—TWENTY-FOUR notes, drawn by N. Kunts to his own order, and by him indorsed, each for five hundred dollars, dated on or about September 16, 1871, payable respectively on the first of each month, commencing on the first of November, 1871, the last payable on the first of December, 1873, furnished for house rent. The public is hereby notified not to negotiate said notes, payment thereof having been stopped. The person who found them is invited to hand them over to Mr. A. Doriocourt, notary, No. 138 Royal street. A reward will be paid for the same. H. ROLLING. oc19 2t 29

FOUND.

FOUND.—CAME TO MY PREMISES ON LEVEE street, between Convent and the United States Marks, on Saturday, October 21, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 11 P. M., a dark brown horse mule, which the owner can have by calling on the undersigned, proving property and paying all charges. DAVID DOUGLASS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK BAGGED BACON STRIPS.

NEW YORK BAGGED TONGUES,

NEW YORK SMOKED HAMS,

New York Smoked Salmon.

Received this day per steamships United States and Sherman. For sale by

PACKWOOD & BROTHER,

oc26 2t Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street.

FASHIONABLE NOTICE—MR. A. CAPITON, well known for many years as a cutter in one of the best tailoring establishments in New Orleans, has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that he has opened a store, for his own account, at No. 2 Carondelet street. He keeps on hand a fine assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Cassimere, etc., of the latest and choicest styles, and from the best manufacturers of France and England. Orders promptly attended to, and prices moderate. oc26 1m

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR THE MILLION.

Hurrah for Texas!

The attention of all emigrants who wish to secure permanent homes and remunerative employment, is called to the fact that the State of Texas has a homestead law, which donates one hundred and sixty acres to every actual and permanent settler thereon. With a territory stretching from the Red river on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, and from the State of Louisiana on the east, to the Rio Grande on the west, and possessing a great diversity of climate and soil; having a public domain of ninety-two millions acres of land, vacant and unappropriated, subject to a pre-emption of three years, when a title in fee simple is acquired by the lawful settler thereon; and having now in course of construction six or seven lines of trunk railroads, running the whole length and breadth of the State, with lateral branches to all thickly settled districts, all of which roads are now in want of laborers, and are paying good wages for such labor. Also wanted 200 school teachers and 50,000 farm laborers, to whom good wages will be given.

Colonel J. B. LIPPARD, one of the Commissioners of the Bureau of Immigration, appointed by the State of Texas, under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly thereof, passed at the regular session of 1870 and 1871, is now in this city, and can be found at his office, No. 100 Baronne street, where all persons proposing to emigrate can apply for information, and where all letters of inquiry can be addressed. oc20 1m

THE SHAKESPEARE,

No. 157 Common Street.

FINEST LIQUORS AND WINES,

LUNCH EVERY DAY.

READING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Having purchased the famous SHAKESPEARE COFFEEHOUSE from Mr. John Franklin, the proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public that the high reputation it has hitherto enjoyed will be preserved by them.

oc19 1m FOLEY & NORTON.

LUMBER.....LUMBER

VIA THE LAKE BORGNE CANAL.

For the local and coast trade, a large supply of all kinds of PINE LUMBER constantly on hand at the river end of the Lake Borgne canal, ten miles below New Orleans. The location of the yard (directly on the levee) is admirably adapted to loading steamboats or barges.

Prices considerably below the New Orleans rates. Special orders for Lumber, Timber and Wood for local use or shipment promptly filled.

Apply at the Lumber Yard, or to JAMES O. NONES, President of the Canal Company, se30 eod1m 163 Common street, New Orleans.

THOMAS H. HANDY & CO.,

(Successor to John R. Schiller,)

IMPORTERS OF SAZERAC BRANDY, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Nos. 14 and 16 Royal street, 11 and 13 Exchange Place, New Orleans, Louisiana,

Devote themselves specially to the importation and selection of pure

Brandy, Wines, Liquors, Ale and Porter.

Their stock consists of OLD SUPERIOR SAZERAC BRANDY AND SAZERAC 1865, CHOICE BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES, From the best known distillers, and held by us to mature. Champagne and Burgundy Wines, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whisky, from the best makers; Red White and Chemisse Port Wine, fine pale and ordinary Sherry, different brands; Holland, Bell and "Old Tom" (Sir R. Burnett's) Gin, Vermouth (Boffley Pratt and Tonono), Absynthe, Anisette, Curaçoa, French and German Cordials, Ale, Porter and Bremen Lager Beer, Anagostura, Boker's, Hostetter's, Pyenees and other Bitters.

We particularly invite attention to our very select stock of FAMILY CLARETS and WHITE WINES, which we sell by the cask, case or dozen, to suit purchasers. Liberal inducements offered to city dealers, and the most careful attention given to orders from the country.

THOMAS H. HANDY & CO., oc3 3m Nos. 14 and 16 Royal street.

THE VICTOR CANE MILLS AND COOK EVAPORATORS,

Manufactured by BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., OF CINCINNATI,

(Successors to Niles & Co.),

Are the only reliable MILLS and EVAPORATORS for small planters, say from a half to five hogsheads per day.

Larger Mills, up to heaviest ever made, and Kettles, Vacuum Pans, or Steam Trains, to suit, furnished on order.

Small sizes, as above, always on hand, and furnished in time for present crop.

THOMAS B. BODLEY, Sole agent, No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans. se30 dtW 1m

YUT SING & CO.,

NO. 40 ROYAL STREET.

(Agents for FOOK, HING & CO., and TONG, WO & CO.; of San Francisco, California.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Japan and China Teas, Lacquer Ware and Fancy Goods. oc7 1m

L. GERTEIS,

PRACTICAL GUNMAKER.

Dealer and Jobber of GUNS and PISTOLS, breach loaders, AMMUNITION and FISHING TACKLE,

No. 55 St. Charles Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Arms made to order and repaired by experienced and thorough workmen. Models neatly made from drawings with secrecy and dispatch.

Mr. Gerteis expects in a few days a large assortment of newly invented Arms. He has now on hand every article necessary for a sportsman, and also a great variety of loaded and unloaded cartridges.

A good Gunsmith wanted. oct 1y

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

57.....Camp Street, New Orleans.....57

The following Branch Offices are now open:

Carondelet street, corner of Gravier street.

Poydras street, corner of Commerce street.

On the levee, foot of Canal street.

St. Charles Hotel.

Lower Cotton Presses, corner of Montegut street.

Upper Cotton Presses (in a few days).

The rates on messages between any of these offices is for ten words twenty cents; each additional word two cents. On messages to all points the rates are the same as from the Central Office No. 57 Camp street.

oct 1m D. PLANERY, Superintendent.

THE DOG QUESTION.

Administrator Bonzano having boxed the compass on the dog question, it becomes our duty to draw from our stores of knowledge such facts as will afford a reason for the faith that is within us. Our objections to a superabundant crop of cur dogs are founded upon several reasons. One of these is, that it costs as much for a poor man to keep a dog as it does to keep and raise a child. Another is, that where a poor family is blessed with seven or eight dogs, but have not money enough to build a fence, or hire a large yard, the curs are apt to run in the streets. And there is a certain percentage of canine assaults and bites for the loose dogs. We, therefore, demand of the city fathers that some restraint shall be put upon the present practice of letting dogs run at large. We do not wish to be called upon to report a case of hydrophobia like the one reported below, unless it occurs in the family of some owner of a baker's dozen of dogs, or of the volunteer advocates of canine license. And we shall not fail to hold every opponent of the proposed dog ordinance responsible for every case of hydrophobia that may occur by reason of its failure, if it fails. Fortunately dogs can not vote, so that there is, in reality, but little political capital to be made in the foolish contest in favor of dog liberty against human life. The following case has just been reported in the medical books:

Case of Hydrophobia.

BY DR. THOMAS DAVIDSON.

[From Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery.]

[It appears that there are members of our profession who doubt whether there really is such a disease as hydrophobia. It was, however, noticed by Aristotle in the dog, and described by him 320 years before Christ.]

On May 20, 1870, Thomas Cowan, eight and a half years old, was bitten by a terrier dog. The boy was passing quietly along the street, on his way home from school about midday, when two ladies followed by a dog came out of a house a short distance from him. The dog, without any provocation, instantly sprung at him, pulled him to the ground and bit him severely in various parts of the body. I saw him about twenty minutes afterward in the house of a gentleman who witnessed the accident, and had assisted in taking the dog off the boy. I was told by the person who came for me that the wounds were bleeding severely, and on approaching the house where the boy was I noticed a considerable quantity of blood on the street. I found him pale and faint from the shock and loss of blood, but the hemorrhage had ceased. After he drank a cup of tea the faintness speedily passed off. I dressed the wounds in a temporary way, and had him taken home in a conveyance to his mother's residence and completed the dressing. I found an extensive lacerated wound extending from the outer angle of the right orbit to near the centre of the forehead, and embracing the entire eyebrow and upper eyelid, which were hanging as a flap near the nose, and partly exposing the globe of the eye. The dog's teeth must have pressed upon the latter, but it was not perceptibly injured. There were also several severe wounds all over the forehead; in the centre there was a deep indentation down to the bone, evidently done by a large canine tooth. There was also a lacerated wound in the chin. On examining his left arm I found several teeth marks on both sides, the dog having had a firm grasp of the arm in his mouth, the marks of the teeth of both jaws being quite distinct. The canine teeth had entered deeply into the arm. On the right thigh there were also several deep wounds.

The owner of the dog being present, assured me there was no disease about the animal, it never having shown any symptoms of rabies. To prevent it injuring any other person it was shot, after it had resisted the action of a powerful poison, which had been given for the purpose of destroying it. The wounds, from their situation and number, rendered excision and cauterization out of the question. I, therefore, washed them carefully and applied carbolic acid, replaced the flap, securing it by wire sutures, at the same time directing hot poultices should be applied to the different parts until the evening. I at that time removed them, substituting a mixture of linseed oil and carbolic acid. On visiting the patient next morning I found him going on very well; his general health was good, there was no fever, the wounds presenting a favorable appearance, and healed perfectly in about ten or twelve days without the least deformity about the eye. The boy got out of bed occasionally after the eighth day, and being a cheerful, happy little fellow, he played about the house, showing no anxiety or nervous depression. After the twelfth day, the wounds having quite healed, he was allowed to go out and play about the doors with his companions for a short time daily, the weather being warm and genial. I had never mentioned that hydrophobia was likely to result, nor had I any dread of its appearing in this case, as no one considered that the dog was affected by canine madness. The patient's mother and his aunt, who resided in the same house, assured me it never had been mentioned to them or the boy that such a dire disease was likely to follow, nor was he at any time either annoyed or frightened after being bit. On Sunday, June 5, he appeared in perfect health, and was quite cheerful and happy. A fearful change, however, was shortly about to take place. On June 7, eighteen days after the accident, I was called at eight o'clock in the evening to see him. His mother informed me he had complained all that day of pains about the neck, head and face, but not particularly about the bitten parts. Although he had been able to amuse himself with his companions as usual about the doors, he had taken very little food during the day, and could not take his tea in the evening. I found him in bed suffering from intense fever and vomiting, which I was informed had come on about an hour previously. The pulse was 130, hard and incompressible; tongue clean; skin particularly hot and dry. The symptoms indicated severe functional fever, yet there was an indescribable appearance which I thought I had never seen before in any case. When I asked him if he had any pain he replied he had pain in his head. There was no thirst, but his mother informed me, on inquiry, that he had drank a little tea, which he swallowed without any difficulty. I prescribed a mixture composed of aqua acet. ammon., spt. æth. nitros., vin. ipecac., to be given frequently in warm water and sugar, directing at the same time that the extremities should be occasionally sponged with tepid water and vinegar. On visiting him on Wednesday morning the fever had somewhat abated, the vomiting had ceased during the night, the pulse was 120 and firm; the tongue appeared as if it had got a coating of thin, white, glistening varnish. A laxative was administered and the mixture continued. The symptoms remained unchanged until early on Thursday, the ninth. I saw him about 7 A. M. His mother stated he had scarcely slept during the night, having been extremely restless, tossing about the bed and changing his position every few minutes, and had not been able to swallow anything after two or three o'clock in the morning. I offered him a teaspoonful of tepid milk; he readily opened his mouth, but in a quick, hurried manner, the moment the fluid touched his tongue, it was instantly ejected with force. Being at the same time seized with a fit of suffocating spasm, he sobbed or sighed heavily and threw about his arms. His features were much convulsed, and expressed the greatest dread and horror; the muscles of the larynx, pharynx and trunk all became agitated by convulsions, which lasted for about a minute. After the fit had subsided his features became quite natural, and indicated very little appearance of disease or suffering. Nor was he either excited or talkative, as has been seen in some cases of the same disease; his intellect was unaffected. After waiting a short time I breathed gently in his face, when the same sobbing, choking and convulsed condition came on as when he attempted to swallow fluids. I then informed his friends it was a decided case of hydrophobia. He could now, and at any time during the progress of the disease, open his mouth freely and protrude his tongue when requested to do so. The term hydrophobia—dread of water—was not very applicable in this case, as he seemed to have no actual dread of it, as he a short time after this asked for a drink of water; the act of deglutition and remembrance of the pain and difficulty in attempting it caused dread, as I observed. Although he asked for fluids, when they were presented he suddenly pushed them away, and said he could not swallow. Pantophobia (a fear of all things) or phobodipson (fear of thirst), names given by ancient writers, seem more accurate. During the course of the forenoon I asked Drs. Cahill and Gracey to see the case with me. One of these gentlemen, feeling the patient's pulse with cold fingers, instantly threw him into the convulsed state before described. I noticed the application of the patient's own finger to his face produced the same effect. The instant it came in contact with the skin he started as if he had received a sharp shock of electricity; he sobbed, threw his arms out, and the usual convulsion of the face and trunk followed. Having directed one of the attendants to pour water from one vessel to another in such a position as he could not see the water, the sound alone produced the same dreadful symptoms.

* * * * * * *

As the disease progressed he became more exhausted, the pulse weak and irregular. He continued perfectly sensible to the last. When I asked him, a quarter of an hour before his death, if he felt any pain he answered instantly that his eyes and his hair were painful. His eyes, for an hour before dissolution, appeared projecting from their sockets; the eyelids retracted in a perfect circle, giving to his countenance a look of dread and horror which was painful to witness. The muscles of the scalp were also affected with spasm, causing his hair to stand almost straight out. There never appeared any unusual amount of fluid about his mouth, and nothing like "slaver" till an hour before his death, when he frequently vomited about a tablespoonful of viscid, clear mucus slightly mixed with froth. Occasionally a spot of blood was observed in the matter vomited. He complained that the light of a candle pained him. I left him at 12:30 A. M., and was informed that ten minutes afterward he vomited about a pint of dark colored blood, when death quietly took place in a few minutes without any convulsion on the twentieth day after the accident and twenty hours after decided hydrophobic symptoms were presented.—*Medical Times and Gazette, August* 27, 1870, *p.* 234.

THE CITY HALL.

Bids for the purchase of ten per cent bonds in appropriation certificates were opened yesterday.

One bid for $9000 was made at $102 05, and another for $1000 at $104.

The fact that there were so few bids is encouraging, and shows a feeling of confidence among business men that the credit of the city is improving. The combination formed a few weeks ago for the purpose of depreciating and then purchasing city securities has resulted in an increase of their value. Brokers on St. Charles and Carondelet streets, who have manipulated city paper for their "sport and profit," now realize the adage, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee."

Chicago Relief Fund.

Mayor Flanders yesterday paid a draft for ten thousand dollars drawn on him by the Mayor of Chicago. The cash collections for this fund up to this time are about $27,000, exclusive of contributions from the churches and donations of sugar, molasses and rice by the coast planters.

Department of Police.

An examination of the accounts of the Administrator of Police shows that the number of loaves of bread supplied the Insane Asylum, Home of the Aged and Infirm, Girls' House of Refuge, and the officers of the Boys' House of Refuge was 80,698, of eleven ounces each, or 55,480 pounds. By this estimate each inmate of each institution consumed one pound and one ounce.

During the same time the boys of the House of Refuge consumed 43,189 fourteen ounce loaves, equal to 37,790 pounds, or one pound and five ounces each per day. The Workhouse consumed 46,297 loaves, weighing 33,892 pounds, with nine ounces daily for each inmate.

By this it will be seen that the boys in the House of Refuge consumed daily two and a third times as much as the inmates of the Workhouse. The boys bake the bread, and therefore have a chance to eat more of it.

Colonel Lewis is doing good service in thus educating a goodly lot of bakers. He would receive the thanks of all *bon vivants* if he would educate also a lot of good cooks.

The books of the Boys' House of Refuge show the number of pounds of bread in a barrel of flour:

	Pounds.
Weight of flour	193
Water and yeast	119
Total	312
Less by evaporation	34
Weight of bread	273

This will make 354 ordinary loaves.

Lyceum Hall—Tableaux and Concert.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the weather last evening Lyceum Hall was filled with gayly dressed people, the occasion being a tableaux and concert for the benefit of Louisiana avenue church. The inhabitants of that part of the Garden District surrounding the locality where the church is situated turned out in full dress, emulating in their tasteful costumes the beauties of the gorgeous East,

"Where the light wings of zephyr,
Oppressed with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens
Of Gull in their bloom."

All of Japonicadom turned out to grace the occasion and to give substantial aid to the pious object of erecting a temple devoted to the service of the most high.

There will be another performance of a like character to-night.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows: October 25—at 8 A. M., 70°; at 2 P. M., 82°; at 6 P. M., 77°. Rain one-tenth of an inch.

John B. Howard, Esq., our esteemed fellow citizen, arrived in the city yesterday from a general tour throughout the northern portion of the country. He is in capital health.

THE SHREVEPORT RAILROAD CONVENTION.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 19, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

As this city is the scene of the deliberations of a great railroad convention, and as the same will affect the commercial status of New Orleans, I have taken this liberty of addressing you a communication on the subject. Ere this reaches you, you will have received an account of the proceedings through the papers; but there are certain communications which as yet have not been published, which have been presented to the consideration of the convention, the subject matter of which the Crescent City has a deep and peculiar interest in.

Here is the most important one which as yet has been presented, and which may seem visionary to the merchants of your city. It explains itself. It is addressed to the delegates of the convention and Shreveport railroad committee:

Feeling a great interest in the object of the proposed meeting, and being desirous of presenting the claims of this locality—Mississippi City and southern Mississippi—to the notice of the gentlemen composing such an important committee to the subject of an adequate seaport on the Gulf of Mexico for the immense and important traffic of the West and Southwest, I avail myself of the notice given in the papers inviting guests from all cities and localities interested in making direct connections with the trade of the Southwest, to address you upon the subject and to request that this communication be read at your meeting and published as part of your proceedings, in order that it may be investigated and receive such notice and encouragement as it may be entitled to after due examination of its merits.

The port of New Orleans occupies a very important position by virtue of its location upon the banks of the Mississippi river, and its connection with the gulf by the same stream, and previous to the development of the several lines of railway communication which stretch across the continent from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and even to the Pacific ocean, the traffic of the valley of the Mississippi found its most economical and natural connection with the sea by means of New Orleans as a port for a transfer to ships.

Since the construction and operation of these great railways, a considerable portion of this trade has been diverted to the Atlantic ports, by the ability of the managers of these roads, to compete with the "great artery" of the Western traffic in rates of transportation to the seaboard, and this successful competition arises not from any general inadequacy of the river for the purpose of transit, but from a special natural difficulty attending the business of shipping at New Orleans, and which has been proven to be insurmountable. The difficulty is two fold. The one prominent obstacle, which has cost so much time and treasure in the effort to overcome or reduce it, is the inadequate depth of water on the bars at the mouth of the river, being but sixteen to seventeen feet. The other feature is the distance from sea, which compels a tax of $1 65 per ton on sailing vessels for towage from and to the gulf, in addition to delays and risks innumerable, and which subjects steamers also to delays and expenses incidental upon the distance to and from sea, while the lack of sufficient water at the bar limits the capacity of vessels to carry freights, and compels high freights by sea.

The document continues to depict, in special terms, the disadvantages of New Orleans as a port of entry and exit, and then calls public attention to "Ship Island, on Mississippi sound, as the only seaport on the Gulf of Mexico available to the great West, and adequate to meet, to the fullest extent, all demands arising from increased supplies of produce and manufactures, and a recovery of much of the trade already diverted to other ports." Then follows a description of the harbor, etc., and giving estimates of the probable cost "less than one million dollars" for the reconstruction of the same, to make it available as a seaport.

In connection with the Mexican Gulf Canal, this communication says of the facilities offered to the West:

By means of this canal, the boat or barge which loads at Dubuque or Quincy, at Chicago or Peoria, may discharge at Mississippi City, where the ship will load, and which is but ten miles from sea, and has twenty-three feet of water on the bar at all times.

It was stated in the convention that the State of Mississippi has chartered a road from Vicksburg to Mississippi City, and it will be built. But the communication or writer wants the reconstruction of the harbor, and this is the whole gist of his communication; and we must admit that it is a subject of much vital interest to the whole country West and South, and to the city of New Orleans in particular. Mr. Frank F. Harris, the writer of the communication, says truly that the charges on a single cargo amounts to, in some instances, $10,000 or $12,000. If such is the case, will you let us know in this section the facts relative to this matter, which drives commerce from your port to others? This communication was referred to-day to the general committee on business. The convention also received this day a letter from the President of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, to the effect that the directory and officers of that road "meant business," and as an evidence of this spirit of enterprise, the letter conveyed the intelligence that a corps of engineers was on the line between this city and Pine Bluff, for the purpose of locating the road, and with a proper spirit of enterprise and liberality on the part of our merchants and citizens, they say it will shortly be constructed to this place.

You will see that great results will flow from this social—we may call it such—and commercial communion with different sections of the country, and that Shreveport has manifested a foresight not exceeded by any other city in the South.

Hoping this will find the usual place given me in your valuable paper, I subscribe myself, as of old. PUBLICO.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—Such of our readers as are desirous of having made for their winter wear suits of clothes of the most fashionable pattern, and out of the best materials, should patronize Mr. A. Capiton, at No. 2 Carondelet street. This artist is so well known in this city that to say he can not be excelled for his skill in fitting or his taste, would be almost unnecessary. Still, a truth can not too often be told, and we take particular pleasure in asking for him a share of the public patronage, as he so well deserves it.

A very acceptable lunch was sent in from Lyceum Hall at a late hour last night, with the compliments of Mrs. Keen, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. McCann and Miss Palmer. There will be another tableaux this evening at Lyceum Hall for the benefit of the Louisiana avenue church.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

NEW ORLEANS AND SPAIN

Mails Direct from Here

FIRES ON CALIFORNIAN COAST

CHILDREN FOR AMERICAN HOMES

Brazilian Slaves Emancipated

THE PRESIDENT OF CHILI

WASHINGTON.

Mails to Spain—Land Patents to Southern Pacific Railroad Company—Hazing Cadets.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Mails have been ordered from New Orleans to Havana, and to Santander, Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, by the steamships Germania, Saxonia and Vandalia, of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, commencing November 1. The single rate is ten cents on half-ounce letters. The mails for Spain now go via Belgium or England.

Land patents have been issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the second section of twenty-one miles. The commissioners have reported it completed, and fully equipped as a first class road.

Four cadets have been dismissed from West Point for hazing.

NEW YORK.

The Abortionist on His Trial—Slight Advance in Governments—Southern Securities Irregular.

NEW YORK, October 25.—There is much difficulty in getting a jury in the Rosenzweig case.

Evening.—Stocks opened weak, but closed firmer. Gold 111¾@111¾. Governments advanced slightly; five-twenties of 1862, 114. Southern securities irregular. Tennessees 67¾, new 68; Virginias 59, new 62; Louisiana sixes 65, new 56; Arkansas sixes 64, eights 75; Alabama eights 98, fives 69; Georgia sixes 80, sevens 86; North Carolinas 35, new 13; South Carolinas 72, new 39¾.

A jury has been finally obtained in the Rosenzweig case.

The steamer Espard has arrived at Santiago de Cuba with troops.

There was no race to-day on account of stormy weather. Two of the Dauntless' men were washed overboard and one drowned.

United States sixes of 1881, 116¼; five-twenties of 1862, 114; of 1864, 115¼; of 1865, 114; new, 112⅞; of 1867, 113; of 1868, 113; ten-forties, 109⅛.

The challenge for the fifty guinea cup was sailed to-day between the American yacht Dauntless, owned by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and the English yacht Livonia, owned by Commodore Ashbury. The course was from Sandy Hook light ship to the stakeboat, stationed twenty miles windward, and return.

The weather was very foggy and disagreeable, but not unfavorable for sailing. At eleven o'clock forty-nine minutes and twenty-six seconds in the forenoon, the Livonia crossed the starting point, the Dauntless following one minute and one second after. The start was very interesting, and the yachts kept their distance, about two hundred yards, for nearly half an hour, when they tacked.

They then got wider apart, and the Dauntless succeeded in weathering the Livonia and gained on her fast till the stake boat was reached at three hours twenty-two minutes and five seconds P. M., the Livonia rounding fourteen and a half minutes afterward. Coming back, the wind veered around two points and fell considerably, the Livonia overhauling her competitor fast and seemed to be the winning boat, when a good eleven knot breeze sprung up, and the Dauntless traveled away from the Livonia and reached the light ship, winning the race by nine minutes and fifty-six seconds.

A mass meeting of the Republicans was held at the Cooper Institute to-night to ratify the State ticket. Horace Greeley presided. William M. Evarts was the speaker of the evening.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Arrived: Steamers San Salvador and Montgomery. Arrived out: City of Washington, Batavia, Deutschland, Europa.

FOREIGN.

Children for American Homes—Rio Janeiro and Chili Advices.

LONDON, October 25.—Miss Rye takes out 145 children for homes in America, on the Nestorian.

Late Rio Janeiro advices confirm the report of the final adoption, by the Brazilian parliament, of the bill providing for the emancipation of slaves. A circular has been issued by the government, to the authorities in all the departments, recommending the law to be put into immediate execution.

HAVANA, October 25.—Advices from Chili announce the formal inauguration of the president and new ministers, who are comparatively inexperienced in politics, but personally popular.

A survey of Labos islands attests the existence of enormous deposits of guano.

A new journal in English, called the *South Pacific Times*, is about to start at Lima, under the management of Isaac Lawton, aided by a staff of American and English writers.

PARIS, October 25.—A dispatch from Ajaccio reports a stormy session to-day of the general council of Corsica. Prince Napoleon was not present, but his partisans, who proved to be in the minority, joined in the protest against the elections, which they claim were not conducted in a manner to allow a free expression of the wishes of the people.

The *Courier Diplomatique* has the following communication, which it says comes from a diplomatic personage of high rank:

In 1864, Earl Russell, then British minister of foreign affairs, made overtures through Lord Cowley, British ambassador at Paris, to M. Rouher, proposing an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, to help Denmark in case Prussia and Austria should declare war against her.

England was to co-operate with France by sea and land, and was willing to promise France, in return for her assistance, the rectification of her frontiers on the Rhine by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish provinces.

M. Rouher asked time for consideration, but in three days from the time they were laid before M. Rouher Emperor Napoleon accepted them.

Lord Cowley immediately communicated the fact of the emperor's acceptance to his government. Whereupon Earl Russell replied that it was too late, as her majesty's government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. This closed the negotiations, and no attempt was made to reopen the subject.

Contributions for the relief of Chicago amount to 178,430 francs.

VIENNA, October 25.—The Emperor Francis Joseph is still undecided as to the course to be pursued in relation to the demands of the Bohemian diet.

All idea of accepting the compromise proposed by Count Andrassay has been abandoned, as both the Hohenwarth ministry and Ozeech leaders object to its terms. It is now said, in case Bohemia sends two deputies to the Reichsrath, Count Hohenwarth will resign his office as president of the council of the empire.

COLOGNE, October 25.—A general strike has occurred among the railway employes of this city and vicinity. One thousand persons joined in the demand for higher wages, and quit work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baltimore Episcopal Convention—Fires in California Coast Counties—Schooner Lost on the Lakes—Troubles at Bluffton, South Carolina—A Ku-Klux Well—Knoxville Merchant Dead.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—In the Protestant Episcopal convention a resolution was offered by the committee that any variation from the standard prayer book is unlawful. The resolution lies over under the rules.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Fires are raging on the coast counties from Los Angeles northward.

The People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco, has suspended.

S. Brown, a native of Cynthiana, Kentucky, committed suicide to-day. Cause, domestic troubles.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The schooner Meemer sunk; five lives lost.

SAVANNAH, October 25.—Accounts from Bluffton, South Carolina, state that Montmallin, Kent and Sticer, who were wounded and captured by negroes on Montmallin's plantation, are held prisoners, under a warrant issued by Robertson, a justice officer. They are to be taken to Beaufort for trial when they have sufficiently recovered from their wounds. It is believed Sticer is mortally wounded. The prisoners were captured by a negro constable named Middleton, a notorious bad character, and a terror of the whites of the neighborhood.

The captives are in a private house under medical treatment, there being no jail in Bluffton. Robertson is a violent carpetbagger and ex-preacher from Connecticut. Montmallin's offense was an attempt to recover his lands and collect his rents from negro tenants who refused either to pay or leave the premises.

KNOXVILLE, October 25.—James H. Cowan, a prominent merchant of the old firm of Cowan & Dickenson, died to-day, aged seventy-two.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—In the application of Mrs. Fair in the court for a new trial, the hearing was postponed until the eleventh of November.

The Chinese at Los Angeles number fifty. A mob was determined to make them leave the town and fired on them from the roofs, killing one woman and several men.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The banks are running smoothly. Many Eastern and foreign companies are paying losses promptly.

The grain and live stock markets are brisk and as much doing as before the fire, and in lumber much more.

Mechanics of almost every class are in demand at good wages.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—General Breckinridge arrived here to-day, and was visited at the Peabody House by many of his old comrades and friends.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—There were no races to-day on account of bad weather.

In the municipal election to-day, Joshua Vansandt, Democrat, was elected mayor by a majority of 7214, over Charles Dunlap, the national reform candidate.

The Democrats elected all the members of the city council, excepting one in each branch.

DETROIT, October 25.—The State relief committee, in their appeal in behalf of the sufferers by fire, state that 12,000 to 15,000 people of that State have lost everything, and that the fires are still burning and new ones springing up. Money and supplies may be sent direct to the Michigan Relief Committee at Chicago.

BOSTON, October 25.—Kate Leon, aged eighteen years, was found dead in Western avenue this morning, with her head crushed. Signs of a struggle are apparent, but there is no clue to the murderer.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, October 25, 1871, 7:20 P. M.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The highest barometer continues in the Middle and Eastern States, but has begun to fall after having risen rapidly. An area of low pressure apparently exists in Iowa. Easterly winds have continued in the Middle and Eastern States, and southeast winds on the lakes. Partly cloudy and clear weather has been reported from most stations in the Gulf States, with occasional light rains on the coast. The barometer has risen, with falling temperature and northwest winds west of the Missouri river.

Telegra