New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No 94 Camp street. Terms: $10 a year; $5 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, $5; six months, $3 50.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

Hibernian Ball.

The first grand fancy and dress ball of the Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association will be an event of considerable importance and interest. It is announced to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening, the twenty-first instant. From the names of the committee of arrangements, the people who dance have the assurance that this will be one of the most pleasant reunions of the season. Tickets of admission two dollars.

THE NEW GOODS WHICH MOODY BROUGHT WITH HIM.—If after reading the list of new goods, which is published in another column this morning, our readers do not conclude with us that Mr. Moody's time during his late visit to the North must have been entirely engaged in looking for fine, fashionable and tasty things for his customers, and that he must at all times keep them in mind and think how he can minister to their wants, we will be much mistaken. One would suppose of an ordinary man that when, during the heated term, he had left his store and business to take a short recreation in another climate—a recreation we all need and yearn after—that he would leave all thoughts of his customers behind and turn his attention, like other men, to fun and frolic, gaiety and pleasure. But not so with him. His fun appears to be in preparing surprises for his friends at home. In preparing to make them happy upon his turn by bringing with him things which will ornament their persons as they were never ornamented before. Such is the result of his last summer's trip away from home. He only spent his time in ransacking the markets of the North and East for beautiful things for his customers, and the list we publish of them this morning shows the result. He is really a public benefactor.

MARTIN LANNES.—Whenever the great Napoleon wanted good work done, he set his marshal, Lannes, to do it. There was no two ways about that old hero—no laps and slams, half butchering—but a complete and finished job. And of the same stuff is made his namesake—our Lannes—Martin, of stall No. 38, Magazine market. No market in the world can show a better butchered or selected, fatter or tenderer quarter of beef, mutton, veal or pork than his; nor is there his peer for low prices, accommodating spirit or courteous attention to customers. We are as proud of our butcher Lannes as Napoleon was of his; and more justly, for ours butchers none but dumb brutes, while the other finished the careers of his brother men.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Messrs. Pierce & Lindop, who have recently embarked in the above line of business, at No. 118 Canal street, under the Crescent Hall, have a stock on hand which is well worth the attention of the public. The goods are all fresh, and were manufactured expressly for their sales, while in point of material and style they can not be surpassed by any in the city. Comprising everything worn by gentlemen, youths, boys or children, as undergarments at the present day, for taste in colors and make up they must command attention. Messrs. Pierce and Lindop also manufacture to order, at shortest notice, every article of underclothing, and we would especially direct attention to their marvelously fitting shirts styled the "Diamond Yoke." These garments are made on entirely new patterns, which the firm have exclusively, and we have never seen shirts more calculated to give satisfaction. We advise our readers to call and look at them.

The time is not far distant when the next single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery takes place, and as there will then be over four hundred valuable prizes distributed, it is well that the public bear this in mind. The capital prize is $50,000, and the prizes range from that down to $200. The Havana Lottery at one time enjoyed a great reputation in this city, but since the establishment of a home lottery, conducted in a manner that inspires the confidence of the community, we hear very little of the lottery conducted by the Spanish government. Those persons who would like to draw a prize in the Louisiana State Lottery have an excellent opportunity to try their luck by purchasing a ticket.

REAL BARGAINS AT DASPIT'S.—Few persons who read in our paper this morning the advertisement of Mr. H. Daspit, No. 546 Magazine street, will, from the modesty of its wording, imagine its full importance; but we take pleasure in stating that it implies that the splendid fresh importations of every variety of fine and staple dry goods exposed in that store will be sold at such very low prices that nearly fifty per cent can be saved by going there and buying what may be needed. Who will go and see?

YOKOHAMA LIFE AND DRESS.

[James Brooks, in the New York Express.]

There are five or six little daily journals in Yokohama, rich in advertisements, but poor enough in news. One of these was sold the other day, I see, for $20,000. As to news here, foreign news, there is not enough to keep a journalist alive. The wonder is all do not die of *ennui*. The writers, of course, knowing nothing of Japanese, can, therefore, gather up no police reports, have no thrilling intelligence—no court records, no nothing of etiquette in Yeddo—nothing from the provincial provinces. All we have is the editorial essay, and the everlasting, but all important, prices current of rice, silks, sheetings, shirtings, freights, rates of exchange. But these are what men come to Japan for (to get rich, and then go home), and hence nothing is so important to them.

The Caucasians live beautifully here, many of them near their places of business, right on the open bay, and others on the bluffs above—and $5000 here in the way of living goes further than $20,000 in New York city. They shut up shop at 4, drive or ride till 7, and at 7½ sit down to dinner, their evening amusement, after which, a long sitting at dinner, they go to bed. Dinner is the great event of the day. Tiffin at one o'clock, as they call "lunch," the intermediate event—and, therefore, the most is made of dinner. No theatres, no opera for Europeans, no libraries, nowhere to spend their evenings, they frantically dine and unhealthily sleep after such dinners, with Chinese almost always their cooks. The Chinese take to all trades, and Chinese make the best house servants here—the Japanese not well taking to that sort of thing, save as nurses for children.

One of the curiosities of the East is the all sorts of clothes everybody (of the male sex) wears. I am not writing now of the nature-clad Japanese—but they often get cast-off European clothes, or big slop-shop European clothes, which, when put on, amuse one to see. There's a droll fellow, with nothing on but trousers and straw shoes! There is another, with red European-made shoes, yellow frock coat, Calcutta hat (a hat branching all over the head, forward and backward only though, and stuffed so thick with light stuff, that no sun's rays can pierce through it). Spectacles on, too, and looking as wise as if some great philosopher. There is another yet, with a frock coat only, no shirt, no trousers, no hat, no nothing else! When European fashions are taken by the Japanese, they rush into them, as do the Central American negroes, or the North American Indians. But the hats of the Europeans in this country are of the oddest, droliest, most variegated kind you can well imagine. I bring here my American head cover, a poor concern, under a Japanese sun, or in a Japanese rain. I cover it all with white linen, and a big tail down the neck, to shed off the hot sun's rays. Another sports a big Calcutta, English invented hat, made in imitation of the Turk's sash, wrapped round his head or cap (fez) on a hot day, also to ward off the sun's rays. Another yet, fresh come, to look jaunty, sports his American straw hat. In short, we have all sorts of hats human ingenuity has invented, and hence we look like so many birds of passage, if not of prey.

Governor Bullock's Statement.

A New York special of the first to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Several of the morning papers will publish, to-morrow, a statement from Governor Bullock. The following is the principal portion:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., October 31, 1871.

To my political friends and the public:

I have this day received information, the truth of which can not be doubted, that the political conspirators who seek the overthrow not only of the reconstructed government of Georgia, but the United States, have secured the pledges of a sufficient number of the incoming members of the lower house of the General Assembly to vote, without previous investigation, for articles of impeachment against me, immediately after their assembling and organization on Wednesday, November 1, and that having adopted such articles in the House, a sufficient number of Republican Senators will be unseated by the majority to secure a two-thirds vote for a conviction. Also, that the Judge of the Supreme Court, who has continuously acted with these parties, has informed his friends that he has been selected to preside, during the trial, over the Senate, while the Senator representing the Toombs district is to be elected president of the Senate, and immediately announce himself as governor, pending the trial before the Senate and during the unexpired part of my term.

Under this state of facts I have decided to resign the office of governor into the hands of Hon. Benjamin Conley, now president of the Senate, and thereby defeat this nefarious scheme of these political conspirators. By this course I shall protect my political friends in the Senate from the expulsion that had been preordained in order to secure my impeachment, and at the same time save the State from the disasters that would be sure to follow in the wake of success on the part of the unpardoned and unrepentant rebel leaders, who, though comparatively few in numbers, move the masses by the irresistible process of sectional hate and social proscription.

I have maintained my official position against the assaults of these people upon the cause of equal rights and a Republican government just as long as it was possible for me to be of service. Now, for the purpose of again defeating this latest onslaught I have resigned my office into the hands of Hon. Benjamin Conly, who, under the constitution, by reason of being now president of the Senate, becomes governor during the unexpired part of my term, or until a successor is elected by the people.

No charge has yet been brought against him, because he has not heretofore been supposed to be an obstacle. If assaults are now made upon him, the country will understand the purposes for which they are made.

Six months ago, in Georgia, the mass of the people were acquiescing in the results of the war and willing to accept these results as being finalities, but under the public teaching of certain old leaders, the whole situation has changed, and leading gentlemen even in the Democratic party who dared to speak in favor of acquiescence and peace have been assailed and denounced and the people so intimidated that they dare not follow their advice.

I am now fully satisfied that these men purpose to control the government and reverse the political results of the few years past, by peaceful means if they can, and by foul means if they dare. Failing in this, another attempt at separation will be made.

If evidence of this were wanting, we need but point to the public and private utterances of those who were foremost in secession and rebellion, and still maintain that they were right, and denounce and ignore the fundamental constitution of the United States.

New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

This road was familiar to our merchants years ago when it was being built. Eighty miles of it were constructed from New Orleans westward to Berwick's Bay, and this section is now doing good service under the name of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad, in connection with a splendid line of steamers belonging to the same proprietor, spreading the benefits of a rich commerce for many hundred miles along the gulf coast as far as Mexico. In 1860, a roadbed had also been built for nearly one hundred miles north from the bay to Opelousas, at considerable expense.

The war interrupted this enterprise, though one of great promise; broke up the company, and left the road in that state until now, when it is revived under a new company, but with the same name it had before. This road extends through the southwestern parishes of Louisiana, formerly producing nearly seventy thousand hogsheads of sugar, one hundred thousand barrels of molasses, besides great quantities of cotton, cattle and corn, etc.

It is the land of the live oak and orange tree, exceedingly fertile and beautiful, fanned by the trade winds from the gulf. Not more than a fifth of it has ever been in cultivation, and no region holds out more solid advantages to the emigrant. It was on those wide and lovely plains that the Arcadians found a hospitable refuge from their persecutors during the early part of the last century, as referred to by Longfellow in his "Evangeline."

When this road shall have reached Opelousas, some seventy miles more, a company already organized will bring it north as far as Alexandria, in Central Louisiana, and a company has been incorporated, called the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company, to prolong the line two hundred and fifty miles to Little Rock. This entire route will be over a fine country, nearly due north four hundred miles to Little Rock, and thence three hundred and fifty miles more by the Cairo and Fulton and Iron Mountain roads to St. Louis; the whole road being seven hundred and fifty miles from here to the sea, or about two-thirds of the distance from here to the Atlantic via New York.

From the abundance of the gulf we can get daily all the sea food we require. From that fertile region we can import all the sugar, molasses and rice we need, as well as oranges and other tropical fruit. We can pay for them in the substantial productions of our more temperate zone, with mules and horses, agricultural implements, etc.

Before the war, the farmers and drovers of our interior were as familiar with the western parishes of Louisiana as with their own counties of Missouri. This great road, stretching west of the Mississippi river and its broad overflowed deltas, will give us a safe means of intercourse throughout the year.

With regard to the passenger trade at this time, many people who want to go to Western Louisiana and Texas fear to go by the leading route east of the river, as, to reach the end of their journey, they would have to pass through Vicksburg, Natchez or New Orleans, where yellow fever is said to be lurking like a lion in the path. With this road, they could go without waiting for the frost. Going west along the coast, they could take the Morgan steamers at Berwick bay.

From the nature of our climate and theirs, this is the nearest supply point for those populations to furnish themselves with our domestic manufactures of all kinds, as well as the agricultural productions of our soil.

Those people of the trans-Mississippi, living on the same territory conveyed by France, having had the same institutions in common, entertain a friendship and regard for each other. Let us bind them closer by this ligament of modern civilization—the railroad. We therefore hope our Exchange and Board of Trade, merchants and property owners will give such aid as they can to this measure.

A Suicide's Last Letter.

The following is the note left by Mr. Cleveland, of the hotel at Hamburg, Iowa, who committed suicide a few days ago. It is addressed to his family:

HAMBURG, October 26, 1871.

MY DEAR WIFE—I love you and all my children to distraction. When you read this I shall be no more. The deed I am about to commit has tempted me to commit for the last three months. I have not been in my right mind for three months. This is a desperate act, yet I must do it. I love you; I love Ida, Lucy, Helen and Maud. What will become of Helen and Maud? God help them! God save you all! Oh, Maud, may God bless you! Good bye! Oh, God! Who will protect my loving wife and children!

My dear Lucy Holt, my dear daughter, see that little Maud does not suffer for anything. Care for her. God save her! God save you all! Lucy, I have no desire to live; I can not live. I have struggled to live to see my children taken care of, but my troubles are too great. I am crazy, and I must do this to get out of my misery. God save you, Lucy, you all. Little Maud! Little Maud! God bless you. God bless you all. I am yours, E. CLEVELAND.

The pistol belongs to Wightman. Andrew Hale, God bless you! Protect my wife and family in their rights.

E. CLEVELAND.

Mr. Stephen Hale, for God's sake, help my family. I have lost everything; you are able to protect them. God save you! Help my loving family. I love them to distraction. I love you all. God save you all. Good-bye to you all. E. CLEVELAND.

Civil Service Commission.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1.—The chairman of the civil service commission had an interview with the President to-day, lasting some time, in which he submitted a preliminary report of the results which have been reached by the commission in various branches of the proposed civil service reform.

The members of the commission do not agree, but there is no difference of opinion that the standard of all persons in the civil service should be raised, and a better class of appointments made, wherever practicable. Mr. Curtis, though a strong partisan, believes that the proper standard should be character and capacity, and that political considerations should be ignored altogether. Others of the commission fear that political considerations will never be done away with, and that they can only be affected by rigid competitive examinations.

Notwithstanding, however, that the commission was organized under rather indefinite legislation, and that it had many obstacles to contend with, it promises some practicable results, which, if indorsed by the President, to whom they are to be submitted, may yet assume a positive shape in the legislation of Congress.

The commission, at its session to-day, had under discussion the appointment of postmasters.

Chicago Martial Law.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Republican:*

CHICAGO, November 1.—It was very generally known that Governor Palmer was not pleased with the military occupation of Chicago under General Sheridan, which culminated in the shooting of Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor, the indignation at Springfield over that melancholy affair being even deeper than that shown here. The governor was known to be in readiness to furnish all aid, civil or military, necessary for the preservation of order in the city, deeming that as chief magistrate he was the proper person to apply to when such aid was needed. However, when the city was practically placed under martial law, he did not interfere until after the death of Colonel Grosvenor, when a letter from him to Mayor Mason was speedily followed by a termination of the military rule. That letter was carefully suppressed by the governor from motives of delicacy, and by the mayor from motives that can easily be imagined.

Wife, Mistress, Lady.

Who marries for love takes a wife; who marries for fortune takes a mistress, who marries for position takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world and society. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will rule you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick your wife nurses you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and go to a party with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, your lady your debts. If you are dead, your wife will weep, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning. Which will you have?—*The Christian.*

Collector Murphy.

The New York *Tribune* of the second instant says:

Mr. Thomas Murphy has repeatedly denied his connection with the Tammany ring in its real estate operations. We give the record of his transactions for 1869 to 1870, when, as we have charged, he was in full partnership with the great real estate ring of the city. These records are sufficint proof of what we have asserted, and show that the connection continued down to a late date, and that Mr. Murphy has been engaged with Tweed, Connelly, Sweeney and Smith in suspicious transfers since the ring got into its present complications. It is now an interesting question whether such transactions will hold good, in the event of judgment being obtained against Tweed.

Riches ought to be used as a means to some end, and not be lavished on every occasion.—*Epictetus.*

A MONODY.

The Carroll Democrat, has been the recipient of a volume of charming poems, from the pen of that gifted writer, J. Edwards Leonard, recently appointed by Governor Warmoth district attorney of one of the judicial districts in this State, from which the REPUBLICAN selects the following exquisite lines, full of sweetness and pathos:

Many and many a beautiful week
Dwelt we upon the bright river;
Surely I thought that the rose on her cheek
Lightly would linger forever

Strangely and dreamily falls it to me,
All of this withering weather;
Love's sunny days and the birds of the tree
Blossomed and faded together.

Slowly and softly the autumn leaves fall,
Sadly the breezes are sighing;
Stealthily gathers the funeral pall
Over the face of the dying.

No, the cold earth can not hide them from me;
Still the sweet blossoms are blowing;
Still am I living and dreaming with thee,
Where the bright river is flowing.

Clouds can not darken the stars of the night
All from the eye of the lover;
Nor the broad sun keep their magical light
Under his luminous cover.

When the cold shadows came over my way,
Thine was the sunny smile given;
Still is it beaming upon me to-day,
Out of the lustre of heaven!

Avenging Her Wrongs.

CHICAGO, October 31.—A letter from Lincoln, Illinois, says that on the twenty-eighth of October, Miss Mary Ann Sevindell, about eighteen years old, while in the office of Beason & Blinn, lawyers, shot Henry H. Howell, of Prairie Creek. The shot was from behind, the ball entering below the right shoulder, and coming out at the left breast. It is feared that it will prove fatal. After being shot, Mr. Howell walked a few steps about the room as one dazed; unbuttoned his vest, and saw blood oozing from the wound; picked the bullet up from the floor and handed it to a gentleman present, remarking that he was killed, and then sunk upon the floor.

Miss Sevindell had a suit against Howell for seduction, which had just been compromised, and as Howell was starting to get the agreement acknowledged by a party, the shot was fired without saying a word.

Japanese Internal Revenue.

General George B. Williams, of Indiana, formally concluded an engagement with the Japanese minister, and will go to that country for the purpose of organizing an internal revenue system there similar to our own. General Williams is now second deputy commissioner of iternal revenue. He has also had experience as assessor, collector and supervisor of internal revenue, having been employed in these separate offices for an aggregate of five or six years, with marked acceptance. The government considered that no better selection could be made. The engagement is for three years at a large salary. General Williams will sail from San Francisco for Japan on the first day of January next.

Iron Boats for Western Rivers.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The entire river marine of the Mississippi basin needs reconstruction, from St. Paul, Omaha and Pittsburg to the gulf. Iron steamers and barges should take the place of the wooden ones now afloat, thus as good as adding two feet of permanent depth to our river, for on four feet of water one of these iron hulls will carry the load now requiring six feet in a wooden one. We are glad to be able to report that a movement is now in progress for the establishment of a great shipyard somewhere on the Western rivers, to be subsidized by the government, for the purpose of making iron boats and barges.

In the early part of last month Phil Sheridan and Andy Stewart, two boys, aged the one five and the other nine years, exemplified the doctrine of total depravity or that of hereditary insanity in the following dreadful way: They were inmates of an infirmary in one of the counties of Ohio, where there was a little lame boy named Murphy, and him they determined to bury alive. In pursuance of this design they dug a hole in an orchard near the infirmary, then caught the cripple and dragged him to his grave, into which they thrust him, held him down, and then shoveled earth and stones upon him until his cries were smothered and he was dead. Then the young murderers went back to the house without informing anybody of what they had done. Some hours afterward the superintendent noticed the little lame boy's absence and inquired as to his whereabouts, learning from a colored boy that "Andy Stewart and Phil Sheridan had buried 'Limpy' down in the holler," where the superintendent found his body. Application has been made to Judge Martin, of the Probate Court, to have the two urchins sent to the Reform School, probably with the hope that hereditary cruelty shall be driven out by education.

Charles O'Conor has addressed a letter to Samuel J. Tilden, which is published in the New York *Times*, concerning the opinion of George Ticknor Curtis upon the proceedings of the Attorney General against Tweed and others. He coincides in the points raised by Curtis as merely technical. Neither Curtis nor O'Gorman, against whom there are no charges, will attempt to deny that frauds have occurred. This being so, the prosecuting officers for the city should pursue the suits they have commenced. Mr. O'Conor, while not entering into the question of the right of the State to bring the suits, thinks it is plain that the State, as the supreme power, possessed the attribute of correcting evils pertaining to its subordinate branch. The objections raised by Curtis had been considered, and it is now believed they will not be any obstacle to success.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express* says:

The county court, now in session, has ordered an election to take place on the fifth, sixth and seventh of December, to ascertain the views of the people on a proposition in behalf of the Morgan & McComb road, submitted by Governor Stockdale. Messrs. Morgan & McComb propose to complete the road to this city within two years, the county taking five hundred thousand dollars of stock in the road, payable in county coupon bonds, redeemable at the expiration of thirty years, with interest at eight per cent, the company giving bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the fulfillment of their contract. The route proposed is according to the old Johnson survey, and across the Guadaloupe river in Dewitt county.

By way of correcting the impression that seems to have gone forth that "Chicago has been burned up," the *Evening Journal* says: While 18,000 houses have been swept away, 42,000 yet remain; and while 92,000 persons have been rendered homeless, an immense city of 245,000 persons has not been disturbed. The whole of the immense area of the west division, with its miles of dwelling houses, stores, school houses, churches and manufactories, are almost intact, while upon the south side a great many fine residences yet remain, with splendid business blocks, churches and innumerable manufacturing establishments.

A Pittsburg dispatch of the thirtieth ultimo says:

A Frenchman, en route from Baltimore to New Orleans, shot himself in the metal yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, about five o'clock this afternoon. He fell across the track and was run over by a train. He was still breathing when found, but soon expired. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and his name is believed to be Eugene LaMotte. It is thought, from papers found on his person, that he is from Houston, Texas.

A son of Mayor Mason, of Chicago, was nicely established in the stove business in that city. After having completed a new house for himself and his young wife, everything was swept away in the fire but his wife's wedding presents, which were in another house, and these he has just sold at Tiffany's, in New York, for fifteen hundred dollars. With this sum he will re-establish himself in business.

Old truths are always new to us, if they come with the smell of heaven upon them. —*Bunyan.*

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

Jacob Rosenzweig—"Look at My Fingers! I Have Never Worked in all My Life"—In a Counter's Dress.

[From the New York Sun.]

"What's your name?" asked Warden Russell, as "Dr." Rosenzweig stepped up to the desk in the anteroom of Sing Sing Prison, tears in his eyes and a cigar stump in his mouth.

Rosenzweig (leaning curiously forward in order to see through the hole in the glass, and speaking very softly): My name is Yakob Rosenzweig.

Warden Russell: Throw that cigar stump away.

Rosenzweig walked coolly up to a corner of the office and threw it away indifferently.

Warden Russell (while Rosenzweig viewed him eagerly): What's your occupation?

Rosenzweig (emphatically): I am physican.

Warden Russell: Employed when arrested?

Rosenzweig: He? Yes. What you say? No.

Warden Russell, without looking up, wrote a word and passed on. While he scribbled his snowy cuffs appeared to advantage, and his exquisitely formed white fingers tripped over the paper with lady-like grace. A ring sparkled on his hand. Warden Russell is one of the best dressed prison wardens in this or any other country.

Warden Russell: Do you ever drink intoxicating liquors?

Rosenzweig (as though not understanding him): How? (Quickly.) No, sir.

He had swallowed a cocktail a quarter of an hour before. He was so faint that kind Mr. Shields (the deputy sheriff) allowed him the privilege of taking his last drink for seven years.

Warden Russell: Can you read and write?

Rosenzweig: How? (Laughing.) I should think so.

He looked hideous as he laughed, his big green eyes glaring wide.

Warden Russell: Anything in your pockets?

Rosenzweig: No, sir.

Warden Russell: Nothing at all?

Rosenzweig (innocent as a lamb: No, sir.

A quarter of an hour after search a number of papers and other things were taken out of his pockets.

Warden Russell: That's all.

The doctor stood back against the wall and cried. It was then that he implored the *Sun* reporter to ask that he might receive better treatment than the other prisoners. When the reporter promised him he would do him the favor, he pressed his hands eagerly. His eyes filled with tears. In a voice smothered with emotion, he murmured, "Thank you, my dear, my darling sir," *(mein theurer, herzensguter herr).*

The young doctor of the prison then came and marched the four prisoners into the bathroom. Rosenzweig at first had some scruples of modesty at undressing himself, but the attendant said gruffly:

"Quick, quick, take off your clothes."

The keeper, who viewed Dr. Rosenzweig quite pleasantly, said:

"Rush them through; I don't give you more than fifteen minutes for all the four."

Rosenzweig dried his eyes as he undressed himself. He remained a minute or two in the bath, and laughed at some jokes of the keeper.

"He has a desperate face," the keeper remarked to the reporter; "he would be a dangerous fellow if he should have the chance."

Rosenzweig was quite good humored when the grotesque garb of the prisoners, the coarse striped wooled shirt and pantaloons, was pulled over him by one of the convicts who attends the bathroom. It lasted but a minute, during which his sadness had entirely vanished, that a man asked, "Has he already hopes of getting out?" Then he was marched into one of the little stone cells for the newcomers. He will probably have to work in the stone yards, in accordance with his own wishes.

"All I wish is to have plenty of work, plenty of work," he said on the way to Sing Sing, bathed in tears.

One of the prisoners: Oh! they work the prisoners terribly. It's awful how they have to work.

Rosenzweig (scared): Yes! Really?

The prisoner: Oh! it's terrible. Why, do you know that many have died under the work?

Rosenzweig (all white in the face and turning to the reporter): Is that so? Look at my fingers. I have never worked in all my life, never.

Warden Russell intends to turn his delicate white fingers to good account—to better account than they have been put to so far.

A RISE IN THE WORLD.

The Marvelous History of the Little Mare Goldsmith Maid—Once Sold for $260.

Goldsmith Maid was sired by Major Edsall's Hambletonian, he by Rysdick's Hambletonian. Her dam is old Abdallah, she by Rysdick's Hambletonian. So she is a "true blue" Hambletonian mare, descending on both sides from the famous old sire. She was raised by John B. Decker in Sussex county, New Jersey, just across the line which divides Orange and Sussex counties and the States of New York and New Jersey. In 1864 or 1865 John H. Decker, a nephew of the above named John B. Decker, and Thomas Bingham, a former owner of Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy, both of Newburg, were buying horses for the army. Driving through this country in search of stock, they saw this mare running loose in an open field on a hillside. They offered two hundred and sixty dollars for her. She was then about six or seven years old, and entirely untrained, having never been in harness, except about twelve hours, half of which time, as Mr. Decker then stated, he plowed corn with her, hauling stones with the other half. She was there and then sold to Messrs. Decker & Bingham for $260. The next day they started with the mare through Orange county toward Goshen, and sold her to William Tompkins, better known as "Jersey Bill," for $360. She was at this time wiry and fretful. Mr. Tompkins soon disposed of her for $600. He owned her about six months. Alden Goldsmith was the purchaser. Previous to her purchase by Mr. Goldsmith she had had but comparatively little handling, and her great speed is entirely due to the training while in his hands.

The Maid and Lucy were to trot in Philadelphia over the Suffolk Park course, on Thursday, November 2. Mr. H. N Smith, the owner of the Maid, recently wrote to Dudd Doddle, her driver, to take the mare home, and said he must not go to California. It is rumored that he did not dare have the Maid trot against General Sanford's green horse an up and up match on their merits over the Sacramento trotting course.

Donnett on a Five Cent Paper.

We copy the following extract of a New Orleans letter, written by the editor of the *Planters' Banner* to his paper at New Iberia:

The citizens of New Orleans, or the merchants and active business men, have resolved to establish a daily five cent journal in the interest of the true friends of New Orleans. They want a cheap daily and weekly that everybody can afford to buy and read. They wish to establish such a daily and weekly journal as the people of the city and country now demand. We do not question the ability, integrity or usefulness of the old journals of the city, but no journal owned by an individual can face the influence of politicians, rings and corrupt schemers of New Orleans, and serve the business men of the city, as well as a journal under the control of those whose interest it is to increase the trade of the city and the agricultural products of the State. So, the merchants say, we will have a cheap daily paper of our own, with a large circulation, and we will have the interests of the city defended according to our wishes. And they will raise $100,000 for that purpose.

The citizens paper, supported by the very best and most substantial citizens of New Orleans, can bid defiance to rings, and politicians, and men who desire newspapers to bend to private interests. It can speak out independently in favor of all measures which favor the public interests, and defy opposition. Such a paper the merchants intend that the new five cent daily and weekly shall be.

Wendell Phillips says that there isn't a mayor from Boston to San Francisco who isn't elected by the rum shops.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

AN ACT relating to moneys paid into the courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys in the registry of any court of the United States, or in the hands or under the control of any officer of such court, which were received in any cause pending or adjudicated in such court, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, be deposited with the Treasurer, an assistant treasurer, or a designated depositary of the of the United States, in the name and to the credit of such court. And all such moneys which are hereafter paid into such courts or received by the officers thereof shall be forthwith deposited in like manner; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement of parties under the direction of the court.

SEC. 2. That no money deposited as aforesaid shall be withdrawn except by order of the judge or judges of said courts respectively, in term or in vacation, to be signed by such judge or judges and to be entered and certified of record by the clerk, and every such order shall state the cause in or on account of which it is drawn.

SEC. 3. That at each regular and stated session of said courts the clerks thereof shall present an account to said courts of all moneys remaining therein, or subject to the order thereof, stating in detail in what causes said moneys are deposited and in what causes payments have been made, which account and the vouchers thereof shall be filed in court.

SEC. 4. That if any clerk or other officer of a court of the United States shall deposit any money belonging in the registry of the court, in violation of this act, or shall retain or convert any such money to his own use, or to the use of any other person, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than the amount embezzled, or by imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That if any person shall knowingly receive from a clerk or other officer of a court of the United States, any money belonging in the registry of said court, as a deposit, loan, or otherwise, in violation of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished as provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled "An act directing the disposition of money paid into the courts of the United States," approved April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fourteen, and the act supplementary thereto, approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved March 24, 1871.
U. S. GRANT.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT authorizing the President to nominate R. H. Lamson a lieutenant in the United States navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate R. H. Lamson a lieutenant in the United States navy.

Approved, March 27, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT to re-establish the office of surveyor at Eastport, Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of surveyor at the port of Eastport, formerly existing by law, and abolished by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and is hereby re-established and created, and shall hereafter exist, subject to the same laws and restrictions that appertained to the same before it was abolished; but it shall hereafter be known as the office of surveyor of Eastport and the district of Passamaquoddy bay.

Approved, March 30, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of the sixth section of the act aforesaid, of which this act is an amendment, be amended as follows: "That the clerk of the circuit or district court of the eastern district of Virginia shall transmit the original papers and certified copies of all orders in any suit or proceeding which shall be removed for further proceedings from the eastern to the western district of Virginia, as authorized by the first clause of the said sixth section of the act aforesaid, to the clerk of the court to which such suit or proceeding shall be removed, together with a statement of all costs; and all further proceedings shall be had in the court to which the same shall be removed, as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein."

Approved, April 4, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT relating to the harbor at Buffalo, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized, when in his judgment he thinks it will be for the interest of the United States, to extend or continue the contract for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, made and entered into upon the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved April 15, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks issued for pensions, when lost, stolen or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, to issue duplicate checks, and the Treasurer, assistant treasurers and designated depositories of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in pursuance of law by such officers or agents, upon notice and proof of the loss of original check or checks, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnify the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of five hundred dollars.

Approved April 19, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Potomac, Virginia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets on the south side of the river Potomac, comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit Point, now a part of the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to the collection district of Alexandria, Virginia.

SEC. 2. That Potomac, in the State of Virginia, shall be, and is hereby, constituted and created a port of delivery within the collection district of Alexandria, and there shall be appointed, at a compensation not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, a deputy collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform such duties as may be conferred upon him, in pursuance of law, by the Secretary of the Treasury.