

AMUSEMENTS.

SPIRIT OF '76 REVIVED!

FIRST AND FOURTH DISTRICTS, ATTENTION! Friends of Greeley and Brown, rally!

Let our friends rally on Monday, our brethren of the Fourth can see that the spirit of our forefathers is still cherished by the sons of Louisiana.

Committee of Arrangements: GEORGE L. MURRAY, W. W. JACKSON, J. H. WATSON, J. H. WATSON, J. H. WATSON.

SIXTH DISTRICT AND CARROLLTON

At the Market House in Jefferson City, TO-DAY at 10 o'clock, Judge A. B. Sloanaker, reading of the Declaration of Independence by L. Adams.

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SPIRIT OF '76 REVIVED!

SECOND, THIRD AND FIFTH DISTRICTS ATTENTION! Friends of Greeley and Brown, rally!

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Committee of Arrangements: W. W. JACKSON, J. H. WATSON, J. H. WATSON, J. H. WATSON.

OKLAND PARK.

Fourth of July! Fourth of July! GREAT DAY! Second appearance of the great Hernandez Bull-charge on the Houston Park grounds.

Grand Fire Ballon Ascension and Fireworks. Come one, come all! Performance to commence at four o'clock.

FAIR AT ALGIERES.

Church of the Holy Name of Mary. Ladies of Algiers, wishing to help the Maria Fair to complete their charity, have organized a Grand Fair and a course of very interesting entertainments.

GRAND FESTIVAL.

Pyrotechnical Exhibition and Ball. To be given by the Clergy's Benevolent Association of Louisiana.

CLERGY'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

At the Fair Grounds. On Thursday, July 4, 1872. C. H. Schemb, A. Baldwin, D. Wallace, S. N. Moody, B. T. Walsh, P. J. Christian, D. DeLoach, V. Spitzer, U. P. Beck, H. Spindel, J. H. McLaughlin, H. Bamberg, M. McCloy, H. Bamberg.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

J. E. W. Branch, Joseph A. Ottoboni, Chairman, N. B. Phelps, Chairman, L. S. Sney, R. W. Weisbord, Charles Leighton, H. Bonabel, Thomas McCluskey.

PROGRAMME:

The festivities of the day will open with an oration by the Hon. W. H. WATSON. RACES TO COMMENCE AT THREE O'CLOCK.

POY RACE—One half mile. Prize—One pair silver spoons. HURDLE RACE—Over four hurdles. Prize—One pair silver spoons.

TROTTING RACE—Mile heats, to harness and rule. Trotting Race—For all horses that never beat 2:30. Price—One hundred dollars for members of the association; two prizes. First Prize—One silver medal; second prize, one silver cup.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

D. MCKENDRICK.

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc., No. 64 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

RICHARD BRODRIK.

Second hand clothing always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 39 Mechanics and Deal Street, New Orleans.

PATENT.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN. Solicited by JENKINS & OLMDSTED, Architects and Engineers, No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana.

REPAIRING & RENOVATING.

UPHOLSTERING AND FURNITURE DEALERS. Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture repaired and made to order.

JOHN GRAY.

Proprietor of Phoenix Stables and Oddstore, No. 27 Elysian Field street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS.

Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankruptcy Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and the United States District Office of C. R. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building.

SAMUELS & KNOPF.

DEALERS IN (Late Samuel & Oliver) CIGARETTES, SHAGS, TOBACCO, GINSENG, LIME, etc. No. 287 1/2 Julia Street, New Orleans.

JOHN G. FLEMING.

DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES. Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No. 14 Poydras street, the largest and finest assortment of goods in his branch of business that can be found west or south of the Allegheny Mountains.

P. A. MURRAY.

CISTERN MAKER. No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets. Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns made of the best material and workmanship kept constantly on hand.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL.

DENTAL SURGEON. Offices and residence, 152 1/2 Julia Street, between Camp and REAR CAMP. All operations in Operative, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed.

HORNES—MILES.—THE UNDERTAKER.

Has perfected arrangements with Western buyers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules to suit as low as any other establishment in the city. All stock sold as represented.

JAMES EGAN.

Stewart Sale Stables, 154 Baronne street. CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBING MATERIALS. SULLIVAN & BULLER. 115 Poydras, next door to Camp street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. H. TRUDEAU INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND CLIENTS THAT he has left the City Street Infirmary, and transferred his office to the Rampart Street Dispensary, corner Rampart and the Common, where he will be called as regularly every day from twelve o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

STATE TAXES.—CITY TAXES.

FRANCOIS RAVILE, STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 30 Canardet street, New Orleans. Will attend to the payment of STATE AND CITY TAXES and LICENSES at a liberal discount, will buy and sell, on commission, GOLD, SILVER, STATE AND CITY OBLIGATIONS, COMMERCIAL PAPER, and all of the STOCKS and other securities of the market.

SULLIVAN & BULLER.

Office No. 27 Canardet street. GEORGE F. BRITT, Managing Agent. This is a concrete stone, laid in square of any desired size, and is equal in weight to regular granite. It is superior to any other material for building purposes.

Second Ward Greeley and Brown Club.

Election of Officers. The Second Ward Greeley and Brown Central Club held a meeting last night in Goides' Hall, for the purpose of completing their organization.

President—E. A. Burke. Vice president—R. E. Diamond, Z. M. Pike, T. H. Duffy. Delegates to the parish committee—M. J. Nugent, Lara Siza, D. M. Kelley.

Executive committee—J. E. Gubertson, S. Marx, H. H. Walsh, T. Deveraux, S. Well. Finance committee—E. J. Kurnsheed, G. W. Collins, James Murray, M. W. Newman, F. Hollander.

Chief marshal—Joseph H. Degrange. Assistant marshals—A. A. Boyle, P. J. Donegan, J. A. Fitzpatrick. Sergeants-at-arms—J. B. Sanders, J. McCarty, J. G. Roche.

Building committee—G. W. Handy, Alex. McConnell, G. W. Collins. Learning of his presence, a number of the passengers on board of the steamer on which he took passage for Shreveport held conversation with him.

Fourth of July Excursion. By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that excursion tickets may be bought this morning at the Canal street station, to go out on the Mobile railroad as far as Ocean Springs, for \$2 for the round trip.

The thermometer at Louis Frigier's, No. 59 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 82; at 2 P. M., 80; at 6 P. M., 87. Lowest point during the night of July 2, 75. Rain, July 3, one-twentieth of an inch.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, has reached home. He expresses himself warmly for Greeley, and will speak throughout the State for him in case his candidacy is ratified at Baltimore."

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

Packard's credential committee refused admission, in the Baton Rouge convention, to the regular delegation from Concordia, one of the hottest Republican parishes in the State.

In the places of Senator Harris, Judges Huff and Reber, Hon. David Young, George Washington and Ross Stewart, they seated one Trager, a resident of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and a recent candidate for the Legislature, a colored man who was run out of Concordia some four months ago, and four Customhouse strikers from this city.

The natural consequence of this outrage is the greatest indignation among the voters, and Senator Harris, who has just returned from a thorough canvass of the parish, declares that of the three thousand colored Republicans in Concordia not ten will vote the Kellogg ticket.

Another result is that this insult having been put upon their representatives in Grant's name and interest, the more intelligent of the colored people are disposed to desert his standard, although they were a unit for him heretofore.

There will be among our colored citizens a great presidential change of front before the idea of November, not only in Concordia, but in every parish of the State.

As the Citizens' Guard keeps grimly silent on the subject, we shall have to tell the story of how the Republicans of St. John the Baptist parish did not ratify the Baton Rouge nominations. Ex-Senator Smith notified his squad to assemble and adopt resolutions, and might have got through with the job but for a severe attack of *catarrhes leucoides* which developed in one Murrell or Burrell, a fugleman of Smith's.

Murrell (or Burrell) made a few neat and appropriate remarks of three hours' duration, which emboldened the masses of the Republicans to become informed of the scheme, and, under the lead of Hon. Henry Demas—one of the most popular colored men in the State—they voted down the ratification proposals, and adjourned the meeting with three rousing cheers for Governor Warmoth.

How is that for Kellogg? Since a Republican organization has been a thing of life in New Orleans, Judge Dibble, Hon. Tom Murray and one or two others have been the soul, the brains, the body and pulse of the second ward club. It is therefore like the play of "Hamlet" with the chief character omitted, for the Customhouse crowd to meet and "traffy" Kellogg, Antoine & Co., without the countenance of the gentlemen named. And Captain William George made the "able address" on this interesting occasion!

It is a good augury for Greeley that the Ouachita Telegraph opposes him and prognosticates his defeat. Its able editor, Colonel McCranie, is wedded to political disaster.

The presidents of the Republican clubs and many other leading colored men in St. John parish have signed the Liberal call. St. John is dead sure for Warmoth.

The Grant *Pioneeers* and *Citizens' Guard* have endeavored to throw dust in the eyes of our German citizens, and by thus blinding them obtain their support for the Baton Rouge federal ticket. The *Pioneeers* approvingly copies the following from its ally:

Had a proper opportunity presented itself, the German element would have had representation on the State ticket. It is this want of opportunity which accounts for the omission. Our German fellow-citizens may rest assured that the Republican party, more than any other political organization, appreciates them, and will, whenever opportunity offers, produce substantial proof of its friendship for the Germans.

This is the gauziest dodge, the flimsiest pretext, ever made by a political organ. Do these journeymen give the Germans credit for common sense at all? Why was there no opportunity? Are there not worthy Germans in great numbers in every part of the State, playing with distinction prominent parts in every walk of life? What was there to prevent Marshal Packard from giving at Baton Rouge the "substantial proof of friendship" now so gushingly promised at some future and indefinite period? Pah! Such specious arguments would not deceive a child, and it certainly will not deceive the thousands of solid Germans of New Orleans who have committed themselves to the Liberal movement and Greeley and Brown.

The charter of the Backbone railroad is not yet perfected, and this appeared to be the most favorable line to be extended to Shreveport, which is to be one of the main distributing points of the Southern Pacific. It was said that \$21,000,000 of the bonds were already placed and the money realized with which to commence this work of laying 500 miles.

The party with Colonel Scott consist of Colonels Forney and Dodge, besides General Enroy and several other gentlemen, and in coming to our city by the first train from Brashear City, having reached that terminus by the mail line from Galveston, the voyage was expeditious.

Colonel Scott arrived at Galveston by the diagonal route from Shreveport, and to this Red river city he arrived by steamer, which he took at New Orleans on his rapid transit through New Orleans a short time ago. All arrangements were made on the route took the shape of a *projet*, and were necessarily "short, sharp and decisive."

Learning of his presence, a number of the passengers on board of the steamer on which he took passage for Shreveport held conversation with him. Among these were Colonel Forshey, levee engineer, who interviewed him on the subject of levees which Colonel Forshey held must be built or defended by the railroads, or else an outlay would be of little use.

Colonel Scott a gentleman of large views, practical disposition, and rapid in getting at the bottom of things, and of keen interest in regard to Louisiana as the bed of a portion of it of the Southern Pacific railroad. Inquiries were made and satisfied concerning the probable route of an independent line to Shreveport along the river banks, the probability of overflows and of railroad embankments considered a protection levee.

Colonel Scott and party were heartily welcomed as soon as their presence was known. Among those who called upon him were a committee from the Cotton Exchange, whereof General Bussey was chairman, with whom the distinguished railroad

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL SCOTT.

Building the Southern Pacific Railroad—Interviews Held and Statements Made. Colonel Thomas A. Scott and party arrived here yesterday afternoon, by the Opelousas route, and took up their quarters at the St. Charles Hotel.

They were immediately called upon by city dignitaries, who compared notes with the great railroad grandee and exchanged views. Colonel Scott was anxious to know what support could be got from New Orleans in the way of carrying out the great project of the Southern Pacific road, and many other facts bearing upon this. A committee of citizens of Shreveport in the city, and called upon Colonel Scott, informing him they were ready to accede to his terms.

So far as can be ascertained, he while in that town, proposed to locate the terminal buildings of the Southern Pacific in Shreveport, provided he could have certain concessions of land by the town council. The latter body held a meeting, voted the lands required, and the committee bore to Colonel Scott the gift of the lands, provided the depot, shops, and other buildings were erected. Shreveport can not be the main terminus of the road, that must be New Orleans. Colonel Scott thinks it is the natural terminus, both of the railroad and a steamship line which it is proposed to start for Liverpool direct, while the similar end on the Pacific shore is settled upon as San Diego. The "Mission route," as it is called, was surveyed over twenty years ago by General Emory and others in the United States service.

From San Antonio, in Texas, a chain of these missions is stretched across the continent to San Diego, and each settlement connected by roads and trails. It was used originally by the Spanish Catholics who carried their religion with them wherever they went, and immediately set to work in the wilderness to reconstruct the natives. Nearly all of these missions are now in ruins, but the trail or route is still used, and lies open for the Southern Pacific. General Emory is full of facts concerning this direction, which is, after all, but an afterthought.

From Shreveport to San Antonio is known as the great cotton route, and was used in war times to pass the staple over the border, where it was loaded in ships England bound, and they returned supplies of war material by way of Nassau. This route was so much used in those times that all its points are well known. Leading from Marshall in a southwesterly direction, there are few obstacles for a new road to encounter—there are no big mountains to cross or tunnel, no rocky soil to blast, nothing in the way of hard work but rivers to bridge and prairies to be gutted for the line. This was the route traversed by Colonel Scott, and one he proposes to have used. He is charmed with all of Texas through which he has passed and of which he has heard, with its railroad facilities and its people, its soil and its scenery, all being regarded of course with an eye solely to the great Pacific route.

The people of New Orleans will be glad to know that work has already commenced on the road and that in eighteen months five hundred miles will be constructed, and streams bridged southwestward to the plains. The party went as far west as Fort Worth, traveling where there were no railroads about one hundred and twenty miles by stage and meeting everywhere with kind and hospitable treatment, for the people, every man, woman and child, yearn for railways, which they regard as the children of Israel looked upon Moses—as a leader to bring them out of the wilderness in which they have been, so to speak, entombed for many years. The people of Texas, having no route to bring the productions of their soil to market, except the Morgan route, which is out of reach, look upon railroads as the only sure means, and a five cent contribution would be given as the first installment of a railroad subsidy from the entire population.

Concerning a connection with Shreveport from New Orleans, there are three routes proposed, by the New Orleans, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge or Backbone railroad; by the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad; by the Opelousas route. It was said that Morgan had "thrown up his hands" and would refuse any longer to conduct this latter road, as it did not pay, and the proper arrangements will be made by Colonel Scott in this direction.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

KIOWAS ON THE WAR PATH

THE HOSTILE INDIANS. Boutwell to Tobacco Dealers. BIDS FOR GOVERNMENT GOLD. The Stokes Trial Yesterday. OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE. BURNING OF THE FANNIE CONFIRMED. DEBATE IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY. MARINE DISASTERS—MANY LOST. THE LONG BRANCH RACES. GREELEY'S SPEECH AT THE JUBILEE.

WASHINGTON.

Kiowas on the War Path—Indian Depredations Frequent—Siberian Wants to Wipe Out Hostile Indians—Boutwell Going to North Carolina—Boutwell to Tobacco Dealers—Intensely Hot Weather—Florida Appointments. Washington, July 3.—Colonel Davidson, commanding Camp Supply, General Pope, that the Kiowas are again on the war path in the direction of Fort Central, by forwarding the communication to the War Department, says he does not fear general hostilities.

Colonel McKenize, commanding the Fort Richardson, Texas, June 4, says that Indian depredations are becoming alarmingly frequent, and that the depredators are Kiowas and Comanches who are fed daily by the Indian agent on the Canada river.

In endorsing this communication Lieutenant General Sheridan says that all the Indians on the reservation are engaged in this work, and that he sees no way to stop their outrages except by the action of the military at Fort Hill and Camp Supply. He requests of the War Department permission to go in and wipe out the hostile Indians, and says the idea of trying to protect the long line of Northern Texas from Indians who are supplied with food, arms and ammunition at the reservation seems to him ridiculous.

Secretary Boutwell will visit North Carolina about the fifteenth and make two speeches in support of the Republican State ticket.

Secretary Boutwell has written the following letter to the tobacco dealers in New York:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed by yourself and other persons engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, dated July 1, in which you ask me to revise the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning the storage of manufactured tobacco in warehouses after the sixth of June, and previous to the first of July. I have examined the question, and in my opinion the action of the Commissioner is required by the language employed in the law, and that the ruling accords with the purport of the committee of the two houses charged with the preparation and management of the bill.

Tobacco moving under transportation bonds on the sixth of June, when the act was signed by the President, is consequently subject to the old rate of duty, as by the ruling of the Commissioner it may be returned to the place of manufacture, or held by the collector of the district to which the consignments were made until the first of July, and then given up to the owners or consignee upon the payment of duty at the rate fixed by the new law. This ruling of the Commissioner was made with a view to persons engaged in the trade of all ground for complaint, except what may arise from the general purpose of the law, which is manifest in abolishing the warehouse system. Very respectfully, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The President was interviewed by the attached to-day. The details of the ceremony presented no new features whatever. The President leaves to-night for Long Branch.

The weather has been intensely hot to-day, and the President is expected to leave Long Branch to-day.

William Birney has been appointed receiver of public moneys, and Henry A. Harmon register of the land office for the eastern section of Florida.

Deaths. The courtroom was New York, July 3 were turned away crowded, and huddled to gain admittance to-day who were.

The Archduchess of Madrid is dead. The Archduchess of the recent murders by that she was confirmed, and that a indignation held there yesterday, minister of the Interior, Governor Woods, General Morrow, Indian Agent Dodge and several other officers. It was resolved that Mr. Dodge should immediately proceed to the southern part of the Territory, call a council of the Indian chiefs of the various tribes, and instruct them to return to their reservations. In case they decline, he will inform them that the government will take prompt measures rigorously to move against them, and strong detachments of cavalry will be sent south at once.

The World referring to a printed circular of disaffected parties advising Democrats to bolt at Baltimore in case the Cincinnati movement is endorsed, and which has already been published, says: "That is a disorganizing movement in which we take no stock."

There were twelve bids for government gold to-day, amounting to \$3,255,000 from 113 to 117. The \$1,000,000 will probably go at 113 to 100 to 113. The amount of bonds bought yesterday by the government was \$300,850 at 113 to 100 to 113 7/8.

The committee of the Employer's Union have issued an address to the workers, appealing to them to resume labor, which is being distributed to-day in German and English by thousands.

Arrived—Steamers Cuba and Italy, from Liverpool, and Morro Castle, from Havana. The stock market at the one o'clock board was dull but steady. The Stock Exchange and the gold room adjourned until Friday. Money easy at 1 1/2 to 2 cent on call loans. Sterling exchange dull and nominally unchanged. Gold dull and uniform at 113 1/2.

The gold did not change from the opening to the close, which is a fair indication of the condition of affairs on Wall street to-day. Governments steady; new five 113 1/2; five-twenties of 1862, 114 1/2; 1863, 115; 1868, 114 1/2; ten-forties, 113 1/2; State bonds dull; Transients, old 74 1/2, new 74; Virginia, old 49, new 50; Missouri, six 94; Louisiana, six 80, old 52, new 50, levee sizes 54, rights 73; Alabama, eight 85, five 60, Georgia, six 70,

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