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AMUSEMENTS.

FAIR AT ALGIERS.

Church of the Holy Name of Mary.

The ladies of Algiers, wishing to help the Marist Fathers to complete their new church, have organized a Grand Fair and a course of very interesting entertainments, to be held in the spacious edifice, now nearly finished, commencing on

Saturday Evening, July 6,

and continuing for nine consecutive days. There are at least six prizes to be voted for. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Morning Star; at Mr. Gegarty's book store, opposite St. Patrick's Church, Camp street, and at No. 127 Chartres street. The Canal street and Third District steam ferries will run every half-hour during the nights of the Fair. jy29

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

THE HERNANDEZ TROUPE,
Pantomimists, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Ventriloquists, Magicians and Dancers,

Will shortly arrive in New Orleans, for the purpose of perfecting their fall arrangements for a traveling season through the South, remaining in this city for a few weeks will give a series of light summer performances, and can also be engaged for festivals or any first class out-door entertainment.

For full particulars inquire at the Academy of Music. je19

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BARNES HOTEL,

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI,

Having been thoroughly refitted and painted, is now in complete order. It possesses all the accessories of a first-class watering place, such as boating, bathing, music, croquet, billiards, ten pins, etc. Guests may be assured that everything will be done by the lessees to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. A plan of the hotel may be seen at the office of Colonel Walton, No. 162 Common street.

jy29 1m W. A. HURD & CO., Lessees.

RESTAURANT.....RESTAURANT.

ON PONTCHARTRAIN WHARF.

The public is notified that I have perfected my arrangements for the summer season, and am now prepared to feed the hungry and wash the dirty. My restaurant and bath-house are located on the wharf, lest hand side, where visitors will be served with the very best, at reasonable rates.

jel1 1m NOY.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL—

ON THE SHORE OF

THE GULF OF MEXICO,

THE ONLY REAL WATERING PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

Will Open on the Fifteenth of June, 1872

The entire premises have been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, repainted, etc. All who have ever visited the place know its great superiority over all other places for its surf bathing and abundant fishing grounds. The island is ornamented from end to end with a fine grove of live oak trees, and is always blessed with a fine breeze fresh from the salt waves. Oysters and all the products of the water are furnished in superabundance. Sailing boats always on hand for fishing and pleasure parties.

The bar, under the charge of an old friend of the traveling public, will be equal to any in the South in every respect. The new and elegant steamer Racer, the fastest boat in the south, will make regular trips from Harvey's Canal, as per advertisement, twice a week.

Terms—Per day $3; per week $15; per month $50. Children and servants half price, with a liberal reduction to large families and season guests.

je9 2m R. MARGOT, Proprietor

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,

AT THE LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILWAY,

Is Now Open for the Season,

Having been refitted and furnished. The best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal.

my5 3m

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room in a small family, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing F. H. M., at this office. jy6

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. je2

FURNISHED ROOMS — LARGE, AIRY rooms suitable for gentlemen, committees or clubs, at 166 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. je2

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 112 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se8

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRANSCRIPT,

LIBERAL ORGAN,

Published at Washington, D. C.

For the Campaign.....Fifty Cents.

Let all who desire the success of the Liberal Reform ticket subscribe for and get up clubs for the Campaign Transcript.

It has the choicest campaign matter, original and selected, and contains contributions from some of the best American writers. Greeley and Brown are sure to win, and all who desire to be on the "winning side" should subscribe for the Washington Transcript. Clubs furnished at half rates and in quantities to suit. Let all send their orders to THE TRANSCRIPT,

jy6 2m Washington, D. C.

DR. TRUDEAU INFORMS HIS friends and patients that he has left the Circus Street Infirmary, and transferred his office to the Rampart Street Dispensary, corner Rampart and Dumaine streets, where he can be found regularly every day from twelve o'clock M. to 2 P. M. jy4 1w*

STATE TAXES.....CITY TAXES.

FRANCIS RAWLE,

STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 30 Carondelet 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. jy2 7t*

SCHILLINGER PAVEMENT COMPANY,

Office No. 27 Carondelet street.

GEORGE F. BROTT, Managing Agent.

This pavement is a concrete stone, laid in squares of any desired size, shape or color. The power required to render assunder one square inch of Portland cement, of which this stone is made is found to be 1132 pounds. Its superiority as compared with bricks is shown by the fact that the former yields only to the crushing pressure of 120 tons, while Stafford blue brick pulverizes at fifty tons, fire clay bricks at forty-five and midway perfect brick at forty eight tons. The above results were determined by experiment made by General J. A. Gillmore United States army, and by some of the ablest engineers of Europe.

This pavement is laid so that the blocks can not get out of place, being adjusted to the ground so the bearing is equal in all parts. Neither surface water nor grass can penetrate the seams. And as it can be laid in small squares, expansion or contraction does not crack or break it. Artificial stone pavement made, with this cement for its chief ingredient, was laid on King William's bridge, Edinburg, the court-yard of the Liverpool Exchange, and the platform floor of the railroad station at New Castle. It has been laid extensively in New York, Chicago, Washington, Buffalo, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and we refer to the pavement in front of the Times office, and to that at Mr. Walsne's residence, at No. 344 Baronne street, in this city.

We are prepared to execute orders for banquettes (sidewalks), floors for stores, malt houses, stables, breweries, ice houses and all other places required to be water tight.

Particular attention is called to the following class of paving for which its beauty, durability and cheapness places it beyond competition: FLOOR TILES, of various colors, for churches, halls, court yards, garden walks, cemeteries, etc

my25 3m

AT RETAIL.....AT RETAIL.

Sugar-cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.
For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between Natchez and Gravier streets;
ap18 1y Under St. James Hotel.

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

do16 1y M. S. BEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

The organ of the Customhouse ring has frequently denied that Collector Casey made forced levies for political purposes upon the employes under his control—a practice reprobated by the laws and by public opinion. Will it explain the following statement handed to us by a reliable party:

"Captain John A. Duble, inspector, has been discharged on complaint of coal merchants for attending to other business. He has made charges to Treasury Agent Kinsella against the collector's and surveyor's departments, for loaning money to employes in violation of orders from the Secretary of the Treasury. He holds money for government locks, which he refuses to turn over until the *five per cent* deducted from his pay, for campaign funds, is given him."

As to the first charge of loaning money illegally the public has no especial concern, although if interest be charged upon such loans the offense becomes in the highest degree reprehensible. But as regards the assessment for campaign purposes every citizen has a direct and imperative concern, for it brings him face to face with the fact that the official power and money of the federal government are being used to control our local government. It is needless to recapitulate the many dangers to the State from such practises. It is only necessary to inquire if local officers elected through such means could ever after sufficiently alienate themselves from federal influences to be safe guardians of the welfare of the State when conflict of interests with the national government arises. There can be but a negative answer to this proposition.

We shall take especial pleasure in commending Mr. Kinsella for doing his whole duty in this important matter, and shall watch his action with keen interest.

Ex-Senator Joseph Wittgenstein was telegraphed to come from California, where he had quietly located, to assume the important functions of Assistant Secretary of State, under a recent decision of the Eighth District Court. When he got here the cupboard was bare, and nary a bone found he, an appeal to the Supreme Court having put a quietus on the case for the summer solstice. J. W. Fairfax, Esq., who has vainly tried to escape from the office by resignation, is still forced to serve the public. Mr. Wittgenstein has returned to the North.

From the Felicianas we have naught but cheering news. The entire white population go for Greeley and Brown and Governor Warmoth, and this combination will sweep everything next November.

From Senator Jenks, of that district, we have the information that in West Feliciana parish there are three colored Greeley and Brown clubs. The good work goes bravely on.

"Put not your trust in princes!" The *quid nunes* have it that Packard, Kellogg and Casey, loyal scions of the house of Grant, have gone square back upon the unfortunate ex-Secretary of State, George E Bovee. The latter gave up his place on the Baton Rouge ticket that a colored brother might be provided for, and was promised as a substitute the office of supervisor of internal revenue. Another hungry brother has now set his envious eyes upon this place, and Bovee, it seems, is again forced to give way. In time the ex-Secretary will become as great a "retirer" from public life as Colfax, or be ground to pieces between the upper brother and nether brother-in-law.

Hon. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, had yesterday so far recovered from his severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which has confined him to bed for the past few weeks, as to ride to the State House and procure from the Governor a leave of absence for sixty days. Mr. Conway looks very much worn down, and the doctors have ordered a sea voyage. He leaves by the steamship George Cromwell this morning, and expects to be so much benefited as yet to take active part in the campaign.

Colonel Badger, Superintendent of Police, flatly denies the malicious charge of the *Citizens' Guard* that he had sent to all the captains of precincts Greeley and Brown petitions, with the threat that failure to sign on the part of any member of the force would cause his instant dismissal. Circulars were sent among the police, as among all other classes of citizens, and only those subscribed to the sentiment as desired to. Not all the captains, even, signed the call, and quite a number of the men failed to do so, which shows that there are men on the force who have very little patriotism or political sense. But so long as they are good policemen they will not be disturbed.

Most amusing somersaults the Grant organs are making on the Greeley question. From the day of his nomination at Cincinnati they have ridiculed the idea that he could gain the support of the Democracy, and predicted his indignant rejection by the Baltimore convention. Now that such ratification next Tuesday is inevitable, they grin and grimace and profess to find much cause for gratification therein. As Greeley's friends are also well pleased, we and the *Citizens' Guard* can tickle each other nicely on this question. But we claim the last laugh—say about the ninth of November next.

It is related of a prominent candidate on the Baton Rouge ticket that he came hence much elated at his success, and sought the congratulations of his wife.

"Now, my dear," said the lady, "I have no objection to your getting office; but your association with these horrible *Africans makes you smell bad*. Stay away from them."

"But then they won't vote for me."

"Say to them you have weak nerves."

"It won't do."

"Then drench yourself with carbolic acid gas."

This the candidate agreed to do; but the question is, how comes it the colored people select a candidate of such delicate sensibilities?

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
July 4	81	89	81
July 5	79	86	87

Lowest point during the night of July 4, 74°.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

Reception of Colonel Thomas A. Scott—The Railroad Hence to Shreveport.

The committee of the Cotton Exchange, whereof General Bussey is chairman, waited on Colonel Scott Wednesday night and gained his acquiescence to a reception at the Cotton Exchange, where he was to lay down his views regarding a railroad hence to Shreveport. Colonel Scott consented, and yesterday the reception of the railroad king took place, while the Exchange rooms were crowded with all the cotton and many of the leading merchants beside.

Colonel Scott being introduced by Mr. Summers, president, as the greatest representative living of the railroad interest, while Colonels Forney and Dodge, with whom the great railroad man was accompanied, remained near by.

COLONEL SCOTT'S REMARKS.

Colonel Scott, bowing to the great audience, politely but curtly delivered himself of the following remarks on the railroad interests as affecting New Orleans.

I am here to-day, gentlemen, by invitation of your committee, not to make a speech, but to have a little friendly talk on railroads—railroads that relate immediately to the interest of this city and to the State of Louisiana. For the last two or three weeks, accompanied by a committee of the board of directors of the Texas Pacific railroad, consisting of Colonel Forney, Mr. Walters, General Dodge, and others, I have been making a tour through northwestern Texas, which is the location of the line intended to be built through Texas, near the thirty second parallel, and so on to the Pacific coast. Having made this visit to Texas for the first time in my life, never having been in that region of the world before, I will state very briefly the impression made upon my mind in relation to that country, its productions and its peculiar adaptability for extensive railroad facilities. We have all been very much surprised at finding a country capable of producing all of the great staples to a degree of perfection that is remarkable. We found there, within a circuit of a very few miles, as good wheat, as good corn, as good tobacco, as good oats, and as much to the acre as I have ever seen stand on the ground in any part of the world—and I have no doubt the State of Texas can produce and will produce more of those great staples than are being produced to-day in all the balance of the United States. [Cheers.]

Our object in going to this section was to look over the line of the Texas Pacific railroad, and to make arrangements for its construction, with you, perhaps. I find we can readily obtain all we need. A reasonably strong population in parts, active people, plenty of timber and water, and good natural location for the road, and with all these facilities I will say that work is to be commenced, and within the next two weeks from this time contractors will be placed along a line due west, with a view to extend the road directly through to San Diego and to the Pacific, and I think I may say to the people of New Orleans, that within the next six years I hope to be able to go through to San Diego on a train of cars. [Cheers.]

The Texas Pacific railroad starts from Shreveport on the one point, and Texarcana on the other, and these two lines run nearly in a westerly direction, and will come together at a point west of Dallas forty miles, known as Fort North. We started at Shreveport, one end of the Southern Pacific road, and went to the end of the road, traveled thence by private conveyance over two hundred miles of that country, every acre of which can be made to produce, as I have told you, and can be made the greatest section of this great country. We want, in connection with this enterprise as it progresses—for I consider the construction of the Texas Pacific road a fixed fact—we want outlets from it at this end. We want outlets from New Orleans, from Vicksburg, from St. Louis, and from any other point that will build a railroad to Shreveport or any point that will intersect with us. It strikes me that your people are particularly interested in the construction of a road that will connect with that great work as it progresses, and I think that I may say that in two years we will have two converging roads built, embracing 500 miles of road running in Texas. As we bring that from Red river, we want reliable connection with the city of New Orleans by rail. I think it is the duty of the people of New Orleans to take up that subject in very great earnest now. I do not think it can be commenced a day too soon, and if your people will take up the matter and build up a railroad from here to Baton Rouge, or any other line you may select to connect with us at Shreveport, you undoubtedly will control a very large portion of the business we can make and control upon that line. It is not necessary for me to dilate about what that road will do when it is finished; I believe that is well understood by every person in the South. It has been discussed for twenty odd years, and should be familiar to every man connected with commerce. But when it is finished it will open up the adjacent States of Mexico, Texas—the richest part of Texas—New Mexico and Arizona, clear through to California. It does seem to me that your people ought to take hold now of the work necessary to be done between Shreveport and this city. After leaving the line of the Texas Pacific road, we started from Dallas and went down to Houston, Austin and Galveston, and thence we came to this great city of yours. And in all that country there is now developing a trade which, if you can bring it to your town—and you can do it easily by constructing two lines of railroad, one from New Orleans to Houston, and one from New Orleans to Galveston—would be worth more to you than all the other trafic which comes to New Orleans.

Now, I want to impress upon you as strongly as I can, to-day, the necessity of doing those two things for the commercial benefit of New Orleans. I want particularly to see you build the railroad from here to Shreveport, or to aid any organization that may be formed to do it. I don't want you to do it through me particularly, but I do want to see you take hold of some organization that is among you here and take up the subject of building 300 miles of road that ought to be built for $30,000 a mile, or less, requiring a capital of only $10,000,000, and that will put you in communication with Texas, and clear through to the Pacific Ocean.

As far as the Texas Pacific road is concerned, the question has been asked me twenty times since I have been in the South as to whether the Texas Pacific road would not connect with Eastern lines in a way that would turn this trade from the city of New Orleans. To that I had but one reply to make and make it here, that it is no way connected with any interest of any kind whatever. It stands there a perfectly independent corporation. If the people of New Orleans will make a connection with it they shall have as good a chance for its trade as any people on earth.

Therefore, I should like to see your people discuss among you some plan to be adopted by which you can bring about this enterprise. My statements in relation to railroads are always to the point, and I tell you here we are going to build the Texas Pacific road, and we want New Orleans to build a road connecting with the Texas Pacific road and taking a share in that rich trade. Will you do it?

Colonel John W. Forney was introduced by Mr. Summers on conclusion of Colonel Scott's remarks, and he, first alluding to the great empire of Texas, which was so little known, and speaking of the cordiality of the people received on the route of the party from Longview to Fort Worth, and of the disappointment to them, concluded his remarks in a touch on New Orleans, as follows:

Yet on returning from as well as entering this marvelous empire, so rich in all the gifts of a bounteous and bountiful Providence, there was one painful thought, that the Queen City, the Empress City of the South, was literally shut out from this great natural *cornucopia;* that New Orleans was unapproachable, save from a tempestuous and uncertain gulf, or along the tortuous ways of a river which, however convenient, we shall remember as a most dilatory means, and, therefore, when Colonel Scott comes to you to present to you a practical remedy by which you may reach these treasures, not only for yourselves, but that they may be returned to you in a generous reciprocity, may I be permitted to say you ought to accept his proposition and follow his counsels. May I be permitted furthermore to add that had such an empire had such a storehouse of jewels laid so near a great Northern city they would not have waited so long—nay, not half, nor quarter so long as you have waited to penetrate and possess these incalculable riches. [Cheers.] I believe I have said my say, except to tell you not only how deeply we have been impressed by the experience through which we have passed, but how glad we shall be to return to our homes and say how, here in this great city, seen almost for the first time, we have received an honest, old fashioned Southern welcome. [Cheers.] And that, however divided among yourselves, however separated in these days of mazy politics, when partisans are seeking for candidates, each man constituting himself a sort of Christopher Columbus, and doubtful whether the candidate he intended to vote for is the right man, torn as you are by local dissensions, disputing as you are among yourselves, there is one common platform upon which we can meet, and that is, the revelation of our resources, the utilization of our wealth and the restoration of peace between two sections lately divided. [Cheers].

General Cyrus Bussey, chairman of the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce, being called upon first, urged the citizens of New Orleans to contribute $10,000,000 to build an independent line to Shreveport from this city, though the contribution might not be made at once. The remainder of his remarks were simply lauding the enterprise of the Southern Pacific railroad and its connections. On the close of the remarks, Colonel Scott again took the stand and said:

From some remarks made by the gentleman the impression may have been created by what I said that $10,000,000 would be expected to be raised in New Orleans to build the road to Shreveport. What I meant to say was that the entire road ought to be built for $10,000,000; and I believe if New Orleans will take hold of the enterprise and raise not exceeding $2,000,000, the work will be constructed. [Cheers.]

General Bussey again came forward and said:

The statement is just made that two millions subscription on the part of New Orleans would secure the building of the road to Shreveport. That is less than two per cent of the taxable property of our city. Is there any business man in the city of New Orleans, or property holder here, who is not willing to shoulder his part of that amount? Now, in order that we may have something practical, I move that a committee of fifty be appointed by the president of this meeting to permanently organize this matter. I have had only a moment to think about it, and do not know what shape to put it in; but my object is that a committee of fifty be appointed to keep this matter before the public—to organize a permanent railroad organization; that the city of New Orleans should work in co-operation with the managers of the Southern Pacific railroad.

General Bussey's motion was put by the president, and passed unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

Sixth District and Carrollton Greeley and Brown Fourth of July Celebration.

The citizens of the upper district and Carrollton desiring the election of the old white hat philosopher celebrated, in the old-fashioned way, the sacred fourth by organizing a meeting at the City Hall, Jefferson, at 10 A. M. Thursday.

Captain W. G. McConnell occupied the chair, and the other officers assumed their appropriate places. The Declaration of Independence was read by Lionel Adams, Esq., who distinctly presented the strong points of that great document.

Judge A. B. Sloanaker, in an earnest and convincing style, delivered an oration. Throughout the delivery his patriotic remarks were kindly and attentively received by all present.

Speeches appropriate to the occasion were also delivered by Colonels Preston, Smith, Fouke, Judge Cullom and others.

The enthusiasm was real and outspoken, and speaks well for the good citizens of the upper portion of our city. They ask for another celebration.

Second, Third and Fifth Districts Greeley and Brown Celebration.

The many friends of the Cincinnati movement inaugurated on the glorious Fourth one of the old-time celebrations, by assembling in Carroll Hall, Elysian Fields street, at eight o'clock in the evening. The meeting was organized under the presidency of Judge Sweet, of the Fifth District, and the usual list of other officers.

The Declaration of Independence was read by P. Schneider, Esq., with telling effect.

Judge A. B. Sloanaker delivered an eloquent oration.

Speeches were made appropriate to the occasion by Judge Cullom, Colonels Fouke and Smith, and others, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour, the participants pleased with the patriotism revealed on the happy occasion.

The following is a list of the passengers on the steamship George Cromwell, Captain Clapp, for New York, which sails to-day at 8 A. M.: Captain E. Chase, wife and child; Mrs. W. M. Abbott, Miss J. A. Linn, Thomas Linn, Robert Gibson, Mr. Nathan, Miss C. Wharton, Miss M. Flannagan, N. G. H. Clark, F. De Verges and wife, T. W. Conway, J. G. Badenhauser, Mrs. T. W. Conway, two children and servant; Miss Kate Conway, W. Granary, A. G. Cammack, T. Hopkins, Jr., Miss S. A. Smith, L. Fisher, Miss M. Whiteside, Mrs. L. Fisher, R. B. Montgomery, W. B. Fisher, Mrs. J. Stewart, and fourteen in the steerage.

This is from the Feliciana *Republican*, of last Saturday:

We learn that Joseph N. Fisk, Bayou mail agent between New Orleans and Port Hudson on Thursday last, by Captain Bannon, a young man scarcely twenty-two years of age, of rather sullen disposition, and when drinking inclined to be quarrelsome. We have not heard the particulars of the affair; but after the shooting of the affair; but Bannon surrendered himself, and after having his preliminary examination before the parish judge, released, as the shooting appeared to have been done in self-defense.

Judge McKerman, of Pittsburg, holds that the savings banks of the country are liable, under the internal revenue law of 1864, to a special government tax on their surplus funds accruing from earnings and unclaimed deposits.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH AT SHREVEPORT

IMMENSE GREELEY AND BROWN MEETING

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION

Two-thirds of Them for Governor Warmoth.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

[First Dispatch.]

SHREVEPORT, July 4, 1872.

The national anniversary was celebrated here to-day in a spirited manner. Flags were displayed and guns fired, and old and young Caddo wore their holiday clothes.

In accordance with the call of the chairman of the Greeley and Brown Parish Committee, a large meeting of citizens assembled to elect delegates to the State convention on the fifth of August. The meeting comprised people of all the parties that have heretofore existed in the State, but who have now joined the Liberal movement, with a determination to beat Grant and Kellogg. Among the number were many leading colored men.

The general tone of the speaking was to the effect that the nomination of Governor Warmoth is a foregone conclusion, and the only hope the people have to defeat Grantism and the nominees of the Baton Rouge convention.

Some of the old Democrats declared that the ticket put forward by the late Democratic convention had been rejected by the people and the party as entirely impracticable, and that the ancient organization is really a thing of the past. The candidate on the ticket for Secretary of State was present at the meeting, and concurred in the general sentiment.

Of the twenty-three delegates elected to the convention two are colored, and at least two-thirds of the whole delegation will vote for the nomination of Governor Warmoth. RED RIVER.

[Second Dispatch.]

SHREVEPORT, July 5, 1872.

A great Liberal mass meeting was held in Shreveport yesterday, pursuant to a call of citizens, without respect to party or race. A large number of persons assembled in Brower's Hall, and nominated delegates to the convention to assemble in New Orleans on the first Monday in August.

The hall was filled to repletion at an early hour by an intelligent and expectant assemblage. The meeting, unlike all political meetings of the past in Caddo, was presided over and controlled by old men, men of property and standing, men not much given to politics, of commanding talents, of ripe experience and undoubted patriotism.

The president was the Hon. Reuben White, one of the wealthiest planters in Northwestern Louisiana, and the vice presidents were Colonel B. M. Johnson, the principal banker of this section and one of the best financiers of the State; Dr. Flournoy, a man distinguished in his profession, and a large planter as well. Hon. John Howell, a large landholder, was also present. The meeting was composed of men of all parties, black and white, and the anxiety depicted upon the countenances of those present plainly indicated that they were in earnest in the effort to put in the field a ticket that would be likely to win in the coming gubernatorial contest. There were Democrats, Reformers, Liberal Republicans and straight out Radicals present, and the one idea seemed to be that something must be done for the political salvation of Louisiana.

Mr. White briefly stated the object and purpose of the meeting, which was to consult together in reference to the best course to be pursued, and to elect or appoint delegates to the convention to take place in August.

A motion was made by Mr. J. W. Duncan in favor of adjourning the meeting until after the action of the Democratic convention at Baltimore should be known. Mr. J. N. Howell opposed this, assuming that the present meeting being a large one it would be unnecessary to wait. Mr. Howell's speech was a telling one and elicited much applause. He was followed by A. D. Land, Esq., C. M. Pegues, Esq., Colonel W. D. Wylie, C. W. Lewis, Esq., A. H. Leonard, Esq., and others, who argued from different stand points, but the decided tone of the meeting was shown to be in favor of immediate action.

A strong conservative current of thought pervaded the speeches of these gentlemen, which plainly indicated that they were determined to leave nothing undone to bring about harmony of action.

Upon the motion of adjournment being put it was lost by an overwhelming majority. It was then moved to go into an election of delegates to attend the convention. The chair declaring that nominations were in order, the following selection of citizens was made, which will be obscene to embrace men of all political parties, none of whom, until the present emergency, have carelessly eschewed politics. Most of the nominations were carried by acclamation: A. Asher, Reuben Howell, A. D. Land, Sr. William Turner, White, B. M. Johnson, Flournoy, Colonel Thomas Byland, Jas. C. O. Phelps, J. A. Vaughn, A. J. Rorer, F. M. Sanchez, H. McRady, G. Armstead, General Martin, J. Battle, Greg Gilliland, F. X. Mulhaupt, Tally Jones, Nathan Hoss, Calvin Crooms.

A significant feature of the meeting was the general admission that the Democrats were too weak, too much divided to defeat the Kellogg party alone. One speaker said, truthfully, with a tinge of regret in his tones and the admission of mortification on his tongue, that the Democratic nominations fall stillborn upon the people, and added, that although the Democratic party was the champion of great principles, it could not crown those principles under its present name. He wisely concluded that if the Liberals would not come to the Democrats, the Democrats must go to the Liberals.

The men who uttered these sentiments are staunch, true and tried men, and nothing but the exigencies of the hour and their anxiety for this State and the purpose to melt all opinions into one in the interest of free government, could have made them throw a decent mantle of oblivion over the great party of the past, and rebuild the throne and spread the canopy for the great party of the future.

The most gratifying development of the meeting was the tribute paid to Governor Warmoth's fidelity to the Republican party, his interest in the State and his general influence as a public man. Said one of the most influential speakers at this mass meeting "it is a humiliating thing for a Democrat to acknowledge and a bitter pill for an opponent of Warmoth to swallow, but it must be done. Governor Warmoth has called this meeting; you are here, and I am here at his bidding, but Warmoth is a thousand times better than Kellogg and those associated with him on the ticket. Another said: "One of our newspapers has called the concessions of Reformers and Democrats to Warmoth an infamous alliance. Well, I am ready for the infamous alliance;" and he went on to give such cogent and pressing reasons why all parties should unite to beat the Customhouse faction, that though a young man his age was forgotten in his eloquence by the oldest and staunchest of the Democratic party.

Altogether, we regard this as a great fourth of July. The day was rightfully seized upon as a fitting time for the meeting of citizens to devise means by which to defeat the selfish horde at the Customhouse. While the meeting progressed, 200 guns were fired in celebration both of the "fourth" and the prospective redemption of our State. Four flags were thrown to the breeze, embellished with the names of Greeley and Brown, while but one, and that in front of the United States postoffice, bore the names of Grant and Wilson. By the next fourth of July, Greeley's name will float from the top of the postoffice, too.

CADDO.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN NEW YORK

THE STOKES TRIAL RESUMED

FOURTH OF JULY AT GENEVA

THE SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS

THREATENING CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE

CONFLAGRATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED

OLD CLAIBORNE FOR GREELEY

THE LONG BRANCH RACES

COAL MINES ON FIRE

SEVERAL PERSONS PERISHED

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Falling from a Fifth Story—O. O. Howard Not to be Indian Commissioner—Death by Apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A lady fell from the fifth story of the Metropolitan Hotel early this morning. She will die.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A recent report that O. O. Howard will be Commissioner of Indian Affairs is officially denied.

C. H. W. Meehan, for many years assistant librarian of Congress, died of apoplexy.

NEW YORK.

Excessive Heat—Fatal Sunstrokes—The Stokes Trial—Mystery—Tammany Celebration—Collision of Trains—Arrivals.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The heat continued excessive to-day. Thermometer at noon 97°. There were thirty-six fatal sunstrokes yesterday. Total deaths for the week 845.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The deaths from heat yesterday in this city and Brooklyn, foot up forty.

The Stokes trial recommenced to-day. There was the usual large attendance of spectators. Counsel for the defense opened to-day by reading a detailed printed report of the proceedings at the inquest held over Fisk's body by Coroner Young, evidently with the intention of consuming time. In the progress of the testimony sharp tilts occurred between counsel. The question, "Did Stokes make any statement as to whether he was going anywhere on the morning of the killing of Fisk?" was put to a witness, but the judge thought it was inadmissible. Mr. Tremaine argued the admissibility as being part of the conduct of Stokes of evidence which would prove his presence at the Grand Central Hotel was not with murderous intent, and submitting the question, to which the district attorney replied very sharply, contending that the district attorney had alluded to the district attorney and of the prosecution's private counsel in this case in a sarcastic manner, to which the district attorney replied by calling Tremaine's attention to the fact that he (Tremaine) was also attorney in the Poole murder case, and referred to the fact that Tremaine's associate was private counsel for Mrs. Mansfield in the civil suit against Fisk, as well as private counsel in the Concine murder case.

A sensation was created by the testimony of James Brennan, who said he was in the House of Refuge and was brought down to the House of Detention on the twenty-third of March; was in the same room with Thomas Hart, the door-boy of the Grand Central, who told him he knew nothing about the shooting, and was in a different part of the house altogether at the time it occurred; that he only saw Stokes passing through the hotel hall and talked with him; afterward a party called on him and offered him $1000 and the promise of fixing him for life, if he would swear to having seen Stokes shoot at Fisk.

Mr. McKeon had a tilt with the district attorney, and was reprimanded by the judge.

Telegrams of Stokes on the sixth of January were offered as evidence, to show the prisoner's intention on that day, but excluded.

A Niagara Falls dispatch says that on the evening of the third instant, three United States officers visited Thoralds, a small place about nine miles from the Falls, on the Welland canal, and forcibly took with them a young man named White, a ship carpenter, of Chicago. White was pinioned and blindfolded. After going four miles in the country it was discovered that White was the wrong man. White states that the officers were after some Ku-Klux who were connected with the Greensboro, North Carolina, alleged outrages. He states that he will not prosecute his would-be takers.

There were about thirty-five fires during the day, none of which were very serious.

Ninety-seven cases of sunstroke were reported yesterday.

Young Murphy, a student of the Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from Georgia, accidentally shot himself to-day. The wound is considered fatal.

At the Tammany celebration yesterday, Hons. James Brooks, S. S. Cox, W. R. Roberts and others made speeches. A banquet terminated the exercises. In the evening, incidental mention made of Horace Greeley's name was received with enthusiasm.

Yesterday evening two trains on the Southside railroad, Long Island, collided between Fish Pond and Bushwick stations.

One train had stopped to avoid running into the other. A telescoping of the engines took place. Three persons were killed and many injured.

At the time of the collision the passengers were jumping from the cars, amid scenes of the wildest excitement. The wounded were for a long time without water or physicians.

Arrived out—Steamship Koeln, from Baltimore.

Money 4@5 ℘ cent on call loans. Exchange firm. Commercial bills scarce and in demand. Gold 113⅝@113¾. Loans 2@3 for carrying. Governments about ⅛ advance over Wednesday's prices; new fives 113⅞; sixes of 1881; 117¼; five-twenties of 1862, 114⅝; 1864, 114⅝; 1865, 115⅝, new 113⅞; 1867, 115¼; 1868, 114⅞; ten-forties, 112¾. State bonds quiet; Tennessees, old 74¼, new 74⅝; Virginias, old 40, new 50; Louisianas, old, 52, new 50, levee sixes 59, eights 73; Alabama eights 84, fives 66; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 86; North Carolinas, old 33¼, new 21; South Carolinas, old 53½, new 28½.

Two firemen died yesterday from sunstroke, received while on duty at a fire on Canal street Tuesday.

The Mutuals, of this city, defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, yesterday—20 to 1.

The strike is gradually dying out. The men employed by the Howe Sewing Machine Company will return to work tomorrow upon the old terms. The House and Smiths committee intend calling a meeting in a few days to wind up the strike. The leaders of the metal workers confess that a large proportion of the men who struck have resumed work on the ten hour system, and probably they can't be induced to come out again at present. There is considerable dissatisfaction felt at the delay in paying non-workers on the strike, owing to no funds having been sent from headquarters at Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Veteran's National Committee has issued a call for a general convention of sailors and soldiers of the late war at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on September 17, to indorse the nominations and express confidence in President Grant and Senator Wilson. The call is signed by General A. E. Burnside, chairman, and fifty members of the committee, including General Powell Clayton, George E. Spence, R. G. Ogleby, Granville M. Dodge, John M. Harlan, J. L. Chamberlain, N. P. Banks, Joseph R. Hawley, S. L. Woodford, F. C. Barlow, Lucius Fairchild, E. F. Noyes, James S. Negley.

Budd Doble, the driver of Goldsmith Maid, has published a challenge, offering to trot Goldsmith Maid against Bonner's horses, Dexter and Joe Elliot, best three in five, with weights up, and subject to all rules, for from $5000 to $50,000. The race to take place at Prospect Park, or any Massachusetts, Pensylvania or New York course—challenge to be open one week.

FOREIGN.

Fourth of July at Geneva—Response of Mr. Adams—Threatening Conspiracy of Royalists in France—Terrible Conflagration in Constantinople—A Thousand Houses Burned and Fire Still Raging—Our New Minister from France—The Mexican Revolution.

GENEVA, July 5.—The American anniversary was handsomely celebrated here yesterday. The city was gaily decorated, and in the evening a banquet was given to the American functionaries and visitors. Mr. Adams, in responding to a toast, expressed his gratification at the work recently terminated by which the fact of arbitration was established. He said the tendency of this result would be to reverse the traditional policy of the nations as to the mode of settling their differences.

LONDON, July 5.—A special telegram from Paris to the *Daily News* asserts that a threatening conspiracy of Royalists, under the leadership of the Duc de Broglie, for the overthrow of the republic, was recently discovered. President Thiers took action for its suppression, and it is believed that a dangerous movement has been defeated.

A dispatch from Constantinople brings news of a terrible conflagration now raging in that city. One thousand houses in the poorer quarters and in the suburbs of Scutari are already destroyed. When the dispatch was forwarded, no indication was given that the fire was under control, and the further details are anxiously awaited at this place.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the ship Rothsay was wrecked off the coast of Noailles, seventeen lives lost.

PARIS, June 5.—The Times publishes a letter from France to the newly appointed Minister for New York, to the United States, in which the presidential crisis is discussed. Brest, to take up the coalition of the right.

The excitement is growing weaker. Macmahon is subsiding to enter a triumvirate unless against May a plebiscitum.

HAVANA, July 4.—A *Herald* special from Matamoros says: For several days Revolutionary agents here have been endeavoring to make the National Guard pronounce, by offering them money.

One of these agents was arrested last night and imprisoned. The Guards have not been pa