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VOLUME VI—NO. 93. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1623.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATICS AT THE SEASIDE.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION AT BARNES HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY.

On MONDAY NIGHT, July 29, will be presented, for the amusement of the visitors to this resort, the comedy-farce, by D. Webster, Esq., styled the

Laughing Hyena.

The characters by volunteer members of the Shakespeare Club, assisted by Miss Blanche DeBar and Mrs. G. C. Pearce.

A Ball will conclude the amusements of the night. Passengers on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad will please notify the conductor when they wish to stop at the Hotel station.

jy25 4t W. A. HURD & CO., Lessees.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FARLEY, BRIGHT & CO., H. W. Farley, John H. Bright, W. O. Farley, New York; New Orleans; Montgomery; COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 73 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of cotton, sugar and Western produce ler sale here or for shipment to H. W. FARLEY New York. Orders solicited for purchase or sale by him of cotton for future delivery. ja9 1m

H. W. FARLEY,

(James A. Farley, W. O. Baldwin, of Montgomery, Alabama, limited partners; H. W. Farley, late of New Orleans, Louisiana, postoffice box No. 3909, New York, general partner.)

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 132 Pearl Street, New York.

Consignments solicited, on which liberal advances will be made. Orders for purchase and sale of cotton for future delivery promptly executed. ja9 1m

D. M'KENDRICK.

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,

No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures, etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK.

CISTERN MAKER,

132.....Julia street.....132

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 50 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

PATENTS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

Solicited by

JENKINS & OLMSTEAD,

Architects and Engineers,

No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana. mh19 1y

BREUSING & ERNEST, (H. Breusing.) (Arthur J. Ernest.) UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

No. 240 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. no8 1y

JOHN GRAYER,

Proprietor of Phœnix Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses to hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Black Walnut and plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the Proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. ly23 1y

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, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja13 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence,

152.....Julia Street.....152

NEAR CAMP.

All operations in Operative, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed. Nitrous oxide and other anæsthetics administered. oc22 1y

HORSES—MULES.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western buyers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules to suit the country and city demand, which he can sell as low as any other dealer, and guarantees all stock sold as represented.

JAMES RAGAN,

Stonewall Sale Stables, 751 Baronne street. de30 1y

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

SULLIVAN & BULGER,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS AND AGENTS FOR THE BARSTOW COOKING RANGE,

115 Poydras, next door to Camp street.

Dealers in Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials. House, ship and steamboat work promptly attended to. Box No. 226 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. au22 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 26, 1872.

CLASS 177.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	9	6	55	72	59	31	26	75	62	13	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., contractors, St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-sixth day of July, 1872.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap22

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

CLASS L,

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON **Saturday, August 10, 1872.**

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

10 000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is		2,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
449 prizes, amounting to		$230,000

Whole tickets, $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable without deduction. Orders to be addressed to

CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter.

TALK ON THE STREET.

"The world revolves," exclaimed a former politician who had forsaken politics and gone to merchandising. "Everything turns round and comes back to the point where it was years before. Old fashions revolve around and return once every twenty years or so. Old customs in politics touch the point where they gave place years before. Soon as any great political event comes about, a class of men whose back memory is good start up and go huntin' up parallels. I'm a little that way myself; I'm gettin' old." He passed his hand gently over the rear and front of a bald and gray-haired pate as he said this, and then, to reassure the young man who kept his books, and who listened to such lectures every morning, he winked his eye and smiled. "Don't they say this campaign is like that of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too?' Don't I remember when they built a log cabin on Canal street, and paid out hard cider by the glassful? Lord! how the streets rung again with the songs they sung. I was a young man then; my cheek was hot, an' I was carried away by the flush of that—my first campaign. Now my cheek is cold and flabby; but when I think of that old time, my boy, I can feel my blood dance through these old arms. How we sang and joked at one another! Over this big land there was one wild whoop; every flatboat and steamboat that came down the river, my boy, had a load that sung the campaign song, and kicked their heels upon the deck to the tune 'Didn't we elect Harrison.' I should say so. The American people wouldn't stand it. I can't feel the same spirit again, but I can feel the memory, it's the shadow of it I have now. I tell you Greeley will go in. When I looked on the bulletin board and saw the words "Greeley nominated," I thought immediately of the Harrison campaign, when Greeley was a Whig and a noted supporter of that combination. Politics repeats itself."

The book keeper knew his duty and said: "That's so."

"I believe," said the old man vigorously, "all the men young then, old now, will go for Greeley and carry the youngsters with them."

"O! that's all moonshine," said a wine importer who had just stepped in. "Grant's bound to be elected. He's got the patronage and the use of cash. Sentiment's a good thing for school girls and boys, who live on it; but the substantials are the things that win."

"Your daily Customhouse duty paying associations have ruined you," a country trader inserted at this point, having stepped in to sample some whisky. "Somebody said—I believe it was the great Napoleon—'Imagination rules the world.' The French mean by this sentiment and fancy *amour de la glorie* and all that sort of thing. What's love of country but a sentiment—love of freedom but a sentiment? Yet love of country, freedom, rights, these sentiments you turn up your nose at, have won nine-tenths of the battles of the world, destroyed despotisms, dethroned monarchs, revolutionized governments and changed the map of the world."

"You're right!" ejaculated the Harrison politician.

"Just tell me which side the sentiment's on in a campaign, and I'll point out the winning side," said the country trader, firmly.

"Wasn't it on the side of Seymour four years ago?" sneered the wine importer.

"No, sir!" exclaimed the trader, the old politican and book-keeper, in a breath. "It was on the side of Grant."

"Yes," said the old Harrisonian, "they said Grant has won the battles of the nation and made the Union strong. That whipped the fight. No argument was used."

This spiked the Grant man's gun.

"Yes," said the country gentlemen, "Greeley will win, everybody feels it. All the principal politicians in my parish come in, hitch their horses and talk politics in my store. I kept quiet for a long time until I heard all opinions, or until I discovered the drift—the current. Then I got in. We business men 've got to be cautious. My opinions were for Greeley soon's he was nominated."

"So were mine," interrupted the old man vehemently.

"But I kept it down until I saw which way the cat was fixing her tail to jump. We storekeepers are obliged to do a great many things we don't like for fear it will ruin our business. Lord, wasn't I glad when I found out the parish and I thought the same way. I think now the nomination of Greeley struck the soul of the entire people like an electric shock."

The whole party began to talk business and the sentiment is now taking care of self all over the land.

"My point in this campaign," said a broker, once red hot and Democratic, but now Liberal, "is that made by Hendricks: 'The future' is before us with realization and with hope—there's nothing in the past but memory.' That's true. Everything we've formed a line upon is gone; every fortification battered down and untenable. This new party is made of those Republicans who've cast off fanatic Radicalism and of the great bulk of the Democratic party, who have unbuckled their fanaticism on the Confederate and carpet-bagger question. What is parted from let rot. Each side has left something behind, sacrificed something; therefore, the bond of the new is all the stronger. Now see how it is. The radical Democrats and the Radical Republicans gravitated together naturally, and when each wing was left free to act you find them with clasped hands. Look at the *Picayune* and *Citizens' Guard*. You will see these two papers together in every State. Though, they quarreled in the past, it was only because they were too much alike. Radicalism is pretty dead. Liberalism forever."

"Every business in this city," said a young man in the fancy grocery line, "runs into monopolies. Even the longshoremen and levee laborers have a monopoly, and maybe they don't crack a man's skull if he goes to work for less wages than the standard."

"That's the case in all cities," replied a fruit grower, who lingered about the freight shed of the Jackson railroad depot to see what became of his raising. "Havn't you heard of the strikers in New York, Chinese cheap labor cry and all such?"

"Yes, but monopolies and rings are the peculiar growth of our soil," urged the merchant. "Now, look at that auctioneer selling peaches and apples. The crowd around him are all coatless; they are what are popularly known as Diegos. There's a German woman or two who carry round the fruit in a basket."

"Isn't it fair? Can't every one bid and buy?" exclaimed the fruit planter.

"O, yes, fair on the outside, but you let an outsider go into that ring, and I'll bet you he get's squeezed."

The two parties then put their heads together and procured a third, who was a stranger. He was to go in and bid.

"Now, I'll bet they run it up on him," the merchant said. "You see he bids $1 50 for the same kind of a box sold for $1 25 a second ago." A bid of $1 60 comes from the ring—$1 70 from him—$1 80 from the ring. "I'll sign him to draw off"—$2—$2 10—$2 25. "Too late. Knocked down to him, by Jove!"

"I wish that lot you bought had been mine to sell at that price," replied the fruit grower.

"Well, my argument cost me something to-day," said the merchant. "I've got to take ten boxes of peaches at $2 25 that were selling a minute before that outsider stepped in at $1 25. But, my point's made, and I'm satisfied."

"That's all legitimate," replied the fruit grower. "You can't go to an auction with your eyes shut."

"Perhaps it's legitimate enough in a business way, but my point is that every kind of business in this city runs into monopolies in which the members will all join hands to put down an outsider and ruin him, though they'll be fighting one another and killing, murdering one another on any other point. These fruit men are as firmly bound together as Masons. So are the vegetable dealers, the butchers, the bakers. It's the vice of the climate or soil, I don't know which. Go on the levee where they sell bananas, pineapples and such stuff, or where they sell apples, you'll find the same crowd, the same carts, the same auctioneers and a fixed rate of purchase. I've known them to buy up fruit and let it rot before another man should have it. I'm glad to see some effort made to force competition and make fruit cheaper, for in summer it may be called a necessary of life. Still all vocations that are not monopolies now will be before many years."

"The only way to beat them is to form a company together," said the fruit grower.

"I'm glad to see you fruit growers have begun this kind of a fight, and hope you'll get along well."

"How about the fancy grocers?"

"There's no monopoly there."

"Yes; in case the levee shed bill had passed it would have been a monopoly; just as the sugar shed institution forces sugar-dealers into a ring."

"Well, now you're talking politics, and it's time to quit."

It may not have been the exact words, but the above conversation is actual, and if any one don't believe the fruit dealers in the city may daily be found at the Jackson depot auctioneering fruit let him go there and find out for himself.

"Louisiana cultivated last year," said a reed merchant, "eight per cent more acres in corn than the year before."

"That's good news," replied a Texas drover; "how about Texas?"

"The same increase."

"And Mississippi?"

"One per cent."

"Then all I have to say is that Louisiana and Texas are seven per cent more level-headed than Mississippi. When we all get to raising our own food and draw it mild on exports we can't eat we'll be prosperous. I, for one, am glad to see this sentiment is spreading and multiplying. No agricultural people can be independent who have to send a thousand miles away to get feed for their live stock and breakfast tables."

"Though I don't believe in turning the country into a corn crib I think we ought to raise enough meat and bread for home consumption," replied the feed merchant.

A grocery keeper who repaired to the levee that he might make original purchases, remarked, as he wiped a brown face with a cotton "handkercher," that the weather was very hot.

"Not near so hot as in New York," replied a young man whose duty required him to visit that great metropolis once a year.

"You don't say so," exclaimed the grocery buyer." "Why, I thought, now," he continued, laying down the law coolly as possible under the circumstances, "New York was in the North where people went to get cool."

"Going there to get cool," said the young commercial traveler, "and from this place? It's jumping out of the frying pan into the fire."

"You surprise me," returned the other, still wiping his face.

"Do I? Well, I will astonish you still more. New York always has been hotter in the summer than New Orleans. This is proved by the range of the thermometer. That doesn't deter people from crying out against the health of our town, when it is the healthiest in the Union, including yellow fever. They say it is the hottest when it is the coolest, the sickliest when it is the healthiest. Sunstroke in New York kills its baker's dozen every day. You don't hear of it here. New diseases are developed by the great heat which puzzle physicians; yet you will find people rushing there in search of a coolness which they leave behind here."

"Didn't a man die of sunstroke yesterday?" inquired the grocer.

"That was the first case this season, while New York cemeteries are holding hundreds, her hospitals thousands affected by heat. There it is the height of fashion for a man to be 'walkin' down Broadway' with his coat on his arm, a fan in his hand and—I've heard of such cases—a cravat of ice under the back of his neck—."

"I'm goin' home and tell that to my wife," said the grocer. "She's from New York, and she's been giving me fits for a month to go there."

The steamship George Washington, Captain Vaill, sails at eight o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight, including one bale of cotton of the new crop and $16,594 in specie. The following is her passenger list:

Mrs. Ettingham, C. E. Schmidt and wife, Miss Hincks, L. R. Long, C. Loeb, J. Rosenthal, J. Goldstein, H. Meyers, A. E. Dalane, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Freeman, Thomas Moir, R. H. Simpson, Mrs. A. C. Lyon, J. E. McQueen, William McQueen, F. Foy, A. H. Morrice, C. Gardet, and ten steerage.

The Bertin Case.

Since the twelve honest and respectable gentlemen who last Tuesday evening found Messrs. Bertin and Capdeville not guilty, have published a card to justify their conduct to a community which supposed itself outraged by their action, public attention has in a measure reverted from them to another feature of the case just as startling, and perhaps more inexplicable. That is this: When the jury returned their verdict of not guilty, and the jury were polled at the request of the Acting Attorney General, Judge Abell immediately discharged the accused from custody, and they are now at large. Now, Judge Abell is well aware of the following facts. On the sixth day of April, 1869, Pierre Bertin, having been convicted of garroting and robbing an old man near the Old Basin, was sentenced by Judge Abell himself to two years' imprisonment in the Parish Prison. On the fifteenth day of August, 1870, on the strength of bogus papers, prepared by one William L. Thompson, attorney at law, which, however, received a touch of genuineness by being approved and recommended by Judge Abell, Governor Warmoth issued a pardon to Bertin, subject to the approval of the Senate of the State at its next session. Only a few weeks after the release of Bertin he was arrested on the Rocherean case. The Governor, discovering that he had been imposed upon, revoked the pardon of Bertin, and as soon as the Senate convened the act was still further nullified by that body refusing to confirm the pardon. This left no other alternative than for Bertin to go back to prison and serve out the unexpired term of his sentence, some eight months. This he was not doing while lying in the Parish Prison awaiting trial for an unbailable offense.

Was it not the duty of Judge Abell, knowing the facts in the case, when the jury rendered the verdict acquitting the accused, to have immediately remanded Bertin to the custody of the sheriff to serve out the unexpired term of his sentence? And another thing. When Bertin was arrested by Captain Malone and Special Officer Pecora at a house in rear of the First District, and over a $100,000 worth of Rocherean papers found in his possession, there was another party present, in consultation with Bertin, who was also taken into custody, and *on whose person was found a portion of the stolen property*. This party has never been indicted, arraigned or tried. The matter was hushed up. He was a member of the bar!

My "Brother-in-Law" Explains.

The Mayor received yesterday the following reply from Collector Casey, in response to his communication touching upon the filthy condition of the sinks in the Customhouse. The letter is quite vigorous and pointed, and will be read with interest, since Mr. Casey openly declares his intention to obey our city laws and sanitary regulations:

CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, July 26, 1872.

Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor of New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—Respectfully referring to your letter of the twenty-fifth instant, inclosing the petition of the residents of Customhouse street, in the vicinity of the Customhouse building, complaining of the efflux from the privies into the street, I reply that your letter was promptly referred to Colonel J. F. Morse, superintendent of the building, under whose direction the vault was constructed, with the request that he would examine into the matter and take such steps as might be deemed necessary to remedy the evil complained of. I transmit for your information a letter from him, from which it appears that, "so far as the efflux is concerned, it is not so bad now as it was for many years previous to the change recently made in the construction of the privy vaults," and that "if the city authorities would attend to the proper cleansing of the gutters from the levee past the Customhouse, so as to carry off the offensive accumulations from the levee, there would be no ground for complaint."

In accordance with the suggestion of Colonel Morse, I would respectfully request that authority be granted the government by the city authorities, to lay a pipe from the Customhouse to the river, for the purpose of carrying off the efflux.

The government officers located near the Customhouse street entrance to the building are certainly as much interested in the abatement of any nuisance of the kind as any person living on the street, remote from the building, can be.

I would state that the customs officials do not claim any exemption from the strict observance of the sanitary regulations of the city, and that no one authorized to speak for this office has advanced such an idea. No complaint has ever reached this office from the superintendent of streets of any disregard of his instructions, and it appears to me if there was any cause for complaint that the proper place to seek redress was here, instead of placing the matter in a wrong light through the press of the city.

I would further add that an officer of the customs, who prides himself upon the extreme sensitiveness of his nasal organ, has this day made a careful inspection of that portion of Customhouse street, and has failed to discover the "offensive stench" complained of.

The inclosure of your letter is returned.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES F. CASEY, Collector.

Among the Pine Woods.

The management of the Jackson railroad has very considerately provided a Sunday excursion train for its patrons who like to seek a little relief in the country. This train leaves to-morrow at twenty-five minutes before eight o'clock, runs as far as Magnolia and returns by ten o'clock at night. The rates of fare are merely nominal, and thousands of our citizens take advantage of the cheapness to breathe the country air on Sunday.

A Salt Water Bath.

Those who desire to take a trip to the watering places, and there enjoy the pleasures of a salt water bath and the luxury of a fish dinner, can buy an excursion ticket at the Mobile railroad depot to-morrow morning as far as Ocean Springs, and return by ten o'clock at night. The ride is delightful, and the entire trip refreshing. Excursion tickets at moderate prices. Train leaves at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

The Shreveport *Times*, in noticing the recent meeting of the railroad committee of fifty in New Orleans, says:

A member of the committee of fifty, named Leeds, was opposed to taxation; had seen the property of the city depreciate, notwithstanding the construction of the Jackson and Opelousas roads. Leeds is evidently a wagon-trade man; thinks steam has proved a failure. Poor Leeds! he's a hundred years behind his time. We are gratified to notice that the other gentlemen of the committee did not participate in the narrow views of poor Leeds, and that New Orleans is disposed to do all her crippled resources will permit her to do to build the Shreveport road.

Claiborne Parish Liberals—Delegates to the State Convention—The Resolutions Adopted.

From an advance copy of the Claiborne *Advocate* we reproduce the subjoined report:

According to previous notice, the citizens of Claiborne parish assembled at the courthouse in Homer, on Saturday, July 20, 1872, in mass.

D. B. Hayes, Esq., called the meeting to order by nominating T. D. Meadors, Esq., chairman. Unanimously adopted. By motion of Hon. J. C. Egan, W. A. Maxey and J. M. Scaife be appointed secretaries—adopted. D. B. Hayes, Esq., by motion, requested the chair to appoint six vice presidents. The motion being adopted, the chair appointed R. E. Thompson, J. H. Jordan, J. H. Simmons, T. Bridgman, H. Montgomery and J. J. Duke, Esq., vice presidents.

After the organization of the meeting, D. B. Hayes, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and very appropriate remarks, by offering the following resolutions:

That we unanimously adopt as our standard bearers in the approaching presidential contest, Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President, which motion was carried by acclamation without a dissenting voice.

A motion was then made and adopted that the chair appoint four delegates to the Liberal convention to assemble in New Orleans August 9, 1872. A motion was then made and adopted that the chair in his selection of said delegates to the Liberal convention shall select such only as are in favor of the Liberal movement, unanimously adopted; whereupon the chair appointed the following delegates: Hon. J. C. Egan, J. H. Jordan, J. W. Todd and J. H. Simmons; alternates R. E. Thompson, T. Price, J. J. Duke, N. Bartlett, J. M. Scaife, and Judge J. S. Young. Hon. J. C. Egan addressed the meeting in his usual plain style, showing the duty of the Southern people as plain as noonday. A motion was made and adopted that in the event of only one of the delegates or alternates being at the convention on the ninth of August in New Orleans that he be authorized to cast the vote of the parish of Claiborne. On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

Messrs. Napier Bartlett, John S. Young and Drayton B. Hayes, the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The parish of Claiborne believes that the object of uniting in parties is to supply needs of the people so united, and not to uselessly perpetuate past prejudice, disappointment and passion. Parties who have no aims or purposes of amelioration—or in other words, who have no hopes of bring a majority of votes to their support—do not merit a consideration or hearing at the polls.

1. Claiborne supports without reservation the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket. All roads that lead to Greeley, lead to reformation of the government.

2. As there is no more need for idle sentiment in State efforts to secure reform than there is in national, the dictates of sound common sense and plain, daylight reasoning should be consulted in uniting all parties. Political organizations are designed to serve the people, and not the people the party, and tried by this standard the members of the recent New Orleans convention committed a grave error in their premature nominations.

3. That the convention frittered away its time, and lost sight of the interests of the State in their insane hatred of the present executive, and in refusing to operate with the Liberal party because he was a member of it. That the convention was run in the interest of city ward politicians, ignorant or purposely blind to the wishes of the country; and that the executive committee, instead of calling a new convention, have shown, in making their own nominations, a disposition to prevent the people from expressing their will, which carries its own moral.

4. That we view the placing of names by the committee in the field as a usurpation and a violation of all party usage, more especially as the committee represented scarcely more than one parish in the State.

5. That we respect the gentlemen whose names have been injudiciously placed before the people, and recommend them as patriotic sons to promptly withdraw them; that we see no other method of extricating ourselves from our present difficulties than by a reference of the whole subject to a fresh convention from the people.

Mr. D. B. Hayes spoke as follows on the subject of delegates to the Liberal State Convention:

The August convention, for which we today proprose to elect delegates, is made necessary by the failure of the Democratic convention in June to meet the wants of the people. That was a failure; their deliberations were more like the angry clamorings and silly debates of a school without a master than like the grave deliberations of an assembly to whom were entrusted matters involving the rights and liberties of a great people. They first put into the field a ticket which satisfies nobody but the minority of a minority; then they add insult to injury by changing the ticket already nominated, by sandwiching in the names of a few Reformers and leaving out regular nominees. This, too, is done by the central committee, without the aid of a convention, and contrary to all party usage and the wishes of the people. The first ticket will not do. It is a corpse offered to the people; much less will the galvanized edition of the same, the so-called united State ticket, meet our wants. That convention was run entirely in the interest of the city of New Orleans. Certain politicians down there are content if they can secure the control of the city government. They believe that they could do this by means of the ticket they have selected, and they are willing to let the country parishes fall into the hands of any party.

The late Democratic convention seems to have been controlled by such men as these; such old hacks and fossils as Cotton, the Hunt family, Wickliffe, Hyams and a whole school of pestiferous little asses who occupied the time of the convention to the exclusion of vital interests of the State. If the Democratic party is to be controlled by these men, I, for one, want none of the Democratic party. If the city of New Orleans, as represented by these men, is to rule the State and to dictate to the whole people—then I propose to leave the party they are in and seek another, and if in that one they find safe lodgment, I propose continuing to seek until I have found a party and men of unselfish patriotism.

The people, for State purposes, want a union with the Liberal party, and that union we will have. It is only by such a union that we can be successful; it is to show your desire for such a coalition that you are here to-day in the largest mass meeting that has assembled within these walls for years.

The Postal Card.

An erroneous impression prevails in various parts of the country, says the Washington *Patriot*, that an ordinary business card, with a one cent stamp upon it, will come within the provisions of the law in relation to the new postal card. Such, however, is not the case. The new cards will, it is understood, be sufficiently elaborate in design to prevent their being counterfeited, and will be sold by all postmasters at one cent each. An ordinary open card with writing upon it will require, as now, a three cent stamp.

Chicago, which claims to be everything, now asserts her great superiority as "a summer watering place."

CITY TAXES.—Administrator Walton yesterday collected $43,111 43 in city taxes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

AN EX-CABINET OFFICER DEAD

HONORS TO HIS MEMORY

ENTRY OF GOODS REGULATIONS

NEW YORK COTTON MERCHANTS

SPECIE SHIPMENTS FOR EUROPE

HEAVY STORMS NORTH

THE MEMORY OF JUAREZ

PASSAGE OF FRENCH TARIFF

LETTER FROM LIVINGSTONE

MICHIGAN AND NEW JERSEY

LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC UNION

A NEW VOICE FOR GREELEY

FEARFUL STORM IN OHIO

WASHINGTON.

Honors to an Ex-Postmaster General—Postoffice Department Closed—Entry of Goods by Uncertified Invoices.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Postoffice Department here will be closed on the day of the funeral of ex-Postmaster General Randall.

Some few weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the collector at New York not to allow the entry of goods by uncertified invoices, but to require, where goods arrived without certified invoices, that the entry should be made by appraisement.

This order was subsequently modified so as to allow goods paying purely specific duty to be entered upon duplicate uncertified invoices, or giving bond to produce certified invoice, and the order was subsequently further modified so as to allow goods paying ad valorem or mitted duties the same privilege.

NEW YORK.

Cotton and Commission Merchants' Meeting—Uniform Brokerage—Loss by the Erie Fire—Stokes' Witnesses Discharged—Specie Shipments—Hydrophobia from a Skunk Bite—Heavy Rain in New York—Yacht Race—The Catholic Protectory—Prize Fight Prevented—Monetary Situation.

NEW YORK, July 26.—At the meeting of the cotton and commission merchants today, the committee submitted a report embodying the following recommendations:

To establish a uniform rate of brokerage; the minimum rate of commission for buying and selling cotton for future delivery to be one and one-half per cent, without rebate; when purchases or sales are extended to a subsequent month, or changes made, the charge to be one per cent; when no actual cotton is delivered, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, members executing orders for futures can cover maturing contracts on receipt of notice, by purchase on sale of corresponding contract on purchases or sales in future delivery, brokerage to be paid by buyers and sellers, to dire ent brokers; all brokers to be debarred from trading in cotton on their own account. Every member issuing his own contract to be considered a merchant; contract for one month, and sale and purchase for another, if simultaneous, shall be considered one transaction, and covered by 2½ per cent.

At a meeting of the Erie directors a statement was made that the loss by the recent fire will not exceed $300,000. Much of the machinery will be repaired and saved. The buildings will be immediately rebuilt, and all the workmen will be employed in other shops of the company at various points.

Judge Pratt to-day released John Redmond, Thomas and Patrick Hart, the hall waiters of the Grand Central Hotel, who were held in custody as witnesses in the Stokes case.

The *Herald* publishes a letter from Dr. Livingstone to James Gordon Bennett, Sr. It fully corroborates Stanley's narrative.

The *Herald* has a special asserting that Schurz has a letter from General Pleasonton, while Commissioner of Internal Revenue, explicitly proposing to trade patronage for his support of the San Domingo scheme.

It is believed that the specie shipments to-morrow will be over $2,000,000.

Dr. Simon P. Toft, of Newark, New Jersey, has been arrested, charged with producing a fatal abortion.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, near Newburg, died Wednesday of hydrophobia from the bite of a skunk.

The heaviest rain storm of the season prevailed here from daylight till near noon today. The lower part of the city was flooded, and many cellars were washed out. Several unfinished buildings in Brooklyn were damaged by floods of water washing away portions of their foundations, the sewers of that city being insufficient to carry off the great quantity of water that fell.

The yachts Madeline and Rambler, which are contending for the Bennett cup, passed Brenton's reef lightship this morning, the former at 7:34, the latter at 7:48. They are due here this evening.

Arrived—Steamers Humboldt and Havre.

The Catholic Protectory at Fordham will be rebuilt immediately. The Commissioners of Charity have consented to take charge of 250 children for the present.

Assemblyman Dominick Roche has been arrested on complaint of a relative of Commissioner Carr for felonious assault, but will be admitted to bail. Carr is improving, but not out of danger.

A prize fight was prevented this morning by the police and one of the principals held to bail.

The monetary situation is unchanged for call loans, the rates to-day being at 2@3 ⅌ cent. For time loans there is an increased demand; and the market has a hardening tendency. For three to four months' money 6@7 ⅌ cent was bid to-day, while only a few days since such loans were offered at 5 ⅌ cent. The renewal of specie payments on an extensive scale is inducing money lenders to ask higher rates for time loans.

The prospective actual demand for gold for customs in August will transfer gold from the banks to the Treasury; this enters also into the calculations of money lenders for the future. Exchange weak; 9¼@9⅜. Gold 114⅝@114¾. Governments quiet; new fives 113¾; sixes of 1881 117¾; five-twenties of 1862 115¾; 1864, 115¾; 1865, 116¼; new 114¾; 1867, 115¼; 1868, 115; ten-forties 112¾. State bonds dull. Tennessees, old 72, new 73; Virginias, old 44, new 50; Louisianas, old 50, new 48, levee sixes 60, eights 72; Alabama eights 84, fives 58; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 88; North Carolinas, old 32½, new 20; South Carolinas, old 54, new 23¼.

A dispatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, to the New York *Herald* says: Schurz left St. Louis last night, on his way to fulfill his speaking engagements in North Carolina. The overtures mentioned in his speech were made to him by General Pleasonton, when he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Schurz met Pleasonton in New York, where the overture was made. Schurz at once declined to consider it, but when he got back to Missouri, seeing that the question of annexation of San Domingo was likely to become a serious point of difference, he wrote to General Pleasonton, asking him to state more fully the overtures made verbally in New York. Pleasonton answered the letter quite explicitly, and it is this which Schurz says he can produce.

Carl Schurz, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says that the letter quoted in his St. Louis speech concerning patronage in connection with the San Domingo business, was addressed to him by General Alfred Pleasanton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It was written, says Schurz, in reply to a note from me, the contents of which I have a memorandum, which reads as follows: "Ask whether he remembers a conversation he had with me concerning San Domingo, in which he said that if I would support the President I could have all the patronage I wanted, etc., and ask him whether he was authorized by the President to do so." General Pleasonton's letter in reply is quoted in my speech. I have since received from General Pleasonton the following note:

NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL—Of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public in explanation of the facts. I would say that being a friend of the President as well as of yourself, I desired you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there was no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct that the President wanted your support for his San Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the government for giving it. That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollection.

Truly yours,
A. PLEASONTON.

FOREIGN.

Continued Demonstrations in Matamoras—Respect to Memory of Juarez—Tariff Passed the French Assembly—No Session of Board of Arbitration—Geneva Illuminated—Letter from Doctor Livingstone.

MATAMORAS, Mex., July 26.—The public demonstrations of yesterday in respect to the memory of President Juarez have been continued to day, flags being at half mast, public offices and stores closed and the buildings draped in mourning. At five o'clock this afternoon the civil and military authorities and a large concourse of citizens, of all classes, assembled in the plaza, when an oration was delivered in honor of the late President.

Telegrams from Camargo, Monterey, Saltillo and other interior cities report similar ceremonies as being observed in those places, which indicate that the death of President Juarez is regarded throughout the republic as a great loss to the country.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—Arrived—Steamer Scotia.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the entire tariff bill—265 to 31.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The steamship Scotia brings 600 bales to-day.

GENEVA, July 26.—There was no session of the board of arbitration to-day.

Don Carlos has arrived in Lousanne.

The city was illuminated last night to celebrate the return of the riflemen of this canton from the national schentzenfest at Zurich.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Herald* furnishes the press of the country the following letter to its editor from Dr. Livingstone:

UJIJI ON TANGANYIKA,
East Africa, November, 1871.

James Gordon Bennett, Sr.:

MY DEAR SIR—It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen. It feels so much like addressing an abstract idea; but the presence of your representative, Mr. Stanley, in this distant region, takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the kindness that prompted you to send him, I feel quite at home.

If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me, you will easily perceive that I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji off a tramp of between 400 and 500 miles beneath a blazing sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated,