

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

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VOLUME VI—NO. 102.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

WHOLE NUMBER 1632.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Takes this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western buyers to make him the largest and most reliable of the country and to furnish him with the best stock at any other dealer, and guarantees all stock as represented.

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LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 6, 1872.
CLASS 186.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the office of the Lottery.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., contractors,
No. 132 Canal Street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this sixth day of August, 1872.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFORD,
Commissioners.

EREWORE OF DOGS LOTTERY.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
Incorporated August 17, 1869.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
Capital Prize, \$50,000.

CLASS 1.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, August 10, 1872.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

10,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$20.

price of 500 Nos. 100,000 \$50,000
price of 200 Nos. 50,000 25,000
price of 100 Nos. 25,000 12,500
price of 50 Nos. 12,500 6,250
price of 25 Nos. 6,250 3,125
price of 10 Nos. 2,500 1,250
price of 5 Nos. 1,250 625
price of 2 Nos. 500 250
price of 1 No. 250 125
price of 1000 Nos. 100,000 50,000
price of 500 Nos. 50,000 25,000
price of 250 Nos. 25,000 12,500
price of 125 Nos. 12,500 6,250
price of 62 Nos. 6,250 3,125
price of 31 Nos. 3,125 1,562
price of 15 Nos. 1,562 781
price of 7 Nos. 781 390
price of 3 Nos. 390 195
price of 1 No. 195 97
price of 1000 Nos. 100,000 50,000
price of 500 Nos. 50,000 25,000
price of 250 Nos. 25,000 12,500
price of 125 Nos. 12,500 6,250
price of 62 Nos. 6,250 3,125
price of 31 Nos. 3,125 1,562
price of 15 Nos. 1,562 781
price of 7 Nos. 781 390
price of 3 Nos. 390 195
price of 1 No. 195 97

price, amounting to \$200,000
the tickets, 25% charge in proportion
to be addressed to CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 92, Postoffice, New Orleans,
postoffice money order, or register year.

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

Mr. Tucker, a Last Ditcher from St. Mary, is a sanguine individual. He has an opinion on the proper course for the Liberal convention to pursue, and he expresses it. He demands that the Liberals should promptly ratify the United States congressional election headed by McHenry, and he expects them to do it. A thorough course of political reading would be good for Mr. Tucker's understanding, and we would suggest that he begin with the letter of Mr. Augustus Schell to Mr. Ingersoll, to be followed by the New York World's article on the Liberal convention, which will be here by the time he has digested the first lesson.

If the Liberal delegates from the country do not see that all this Last Ditch uproar in the city is for the purpose of getting control of the municipal and parochial offices in Orleans, they are much more blind than we set them down for. The judgeships, the clerkships, sheriffs, coroners, Mayor, Administrators, and a score or two of other offices, are the coveted prizes of the State ticket as an entirely secondary thing—in fact, as something beyond their reach. The McHenry-Jonas enthusiasm is a blind to their grasping for the local fat things. Fearing to trust their chances to a convention of the whole people, they determined at their old party organization, the convention absolutely in their own interests. If any Liberal doubts this, let him explain to a city Last Ditcher how his course is jeopardizing the success of reform, and ten chances to one he will receive as an all-sufficient answer: "But we shall carry this city!" This is the entire substance of the substance of their opposition. If the convention does its duty properly, their selfish schemes will, however, come to naught.

The Customhouse emissaries are striving might and main to prevent a coalition between the Liberal and Regular Republican organizations. Every specious argument that can be adduced, backed by alluring promises of place on their ticket, is used to prevent this much desired consummation. No effect has yet been produced on the minds of the members of the Pinchback committee, and none will be if the Liberals act liberally.

Mr. Jonas told the Eighth Ward Wide Awake that the people of New Orleans are as "ready to do today as they were four years ago in the glorious campaign for Seymour and Blair." If this means anything, it means that his followers are as ready to do "color" citizens and white Republicans to death as they did on that "glorious" occasion. Mr. Jonas may remember that his "people," four years ago, accomplished by his "glorious" policy a crushing defeat, and this sort of history always repeats itself. Besides, "killing niggers" will not be found such "gloriously" jolly and safe electioneering as it was then.

"THE PEOPLE'S MONEY."

Under this engaging heading the Dolly Varden organ of the street presents in its evening edition an article which, for reckless extravagance of language, exceeds the wonderful sensation if falsely pretends to be real. In many respects, however, these gross pervasions of fact on the part of our "calico" contemporary are pardonable. In the first place, it could not tell the truth if it desired to. Secondly, its habitual misrepresentation of everything relating to the Department of Improvements is as well understood as the cause of it—none of its writers are on its pay rolls. Thirdly, some of the *Picayune* people were exceedingly anxious not to get a great while since that the city of New Orleans should negotiate with Jonas French, Butler & Co. of Massachusetts, a contract for furnishing it with paving stone. The proposition was rejected by Mr. Cockrem, and since then the *Picayune* has been unmeasured in its abuse.

In the article referred to the *Pic* gratifies its malice by picking out the week wherein was made the largest expenditure of the whole year (including back claims accounts, contracts and settlements of several months standing), and refers to it as an average weekly expenditure. That this was a deliberate attempt at misrepresentation the public will readily perceive. But these appalling details of maladministration, in the opinion of the *Pic*, are even exceeded by the scandalous fact that the Bureau of Streets employs a large number of Irish laborers—the *Murphys*, as the elegant phraseology of the *Pic* characterizes them. According to this whilom Know-Nothing journal, with native American instincts, Mr. Cockrem deserves grave reproach for allowing the *Murphys* to work upon the streets, to cleanse the gutters, remove decaying matter and augment all sanitary precautions against an epidemic. Was it not the *Picayune* that advised this very measure and said that "the expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars would purchase a cheap exemption from an epidemic?" Did not the same paper, in the same article, complain of the inadequate force upon the streets and allege that Mr. Cockrem was indifferent to the sanitary condition of the city? The weekly expenditure of the Department of Improvements, the *Picayune* very justly alleges, does not usually exceed four or five thousand dollars. This is the general average. But once under the Democratic administration of Mr. Conway the street department alone made a weekly average of \$6000, with no improvements but the simple cleansing of gutters and removal of offal. The street department under Mr. Cockrem has never reached these figures by one-half or more. Mr. Cockrem has never aspired to the extravagance of the Democratic administration; he is well advised that for wicked and wasteful expenditures it is without a parallel. As the *Picayune* promises, however, additional disclosures, we await their development.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE NOS. 104, 105 AND 106.—See special notice column.

Death of Miguel Gandolfo, C. W. Culbertson and H. Tison, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 130 Carondelet street. Amount paid out on losses since organization \$250,428.

Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth, the Massachusetts member of the Liberal Republican National Committee, will soon issue a Greeley and Brown paper, to be called the Plymouth Rock Free Press.

SENTIMENTAL POLITICIANS.

"I Was Born a Democrat."

Another star has burst upon the political horizon, and sheds a mighty light in a volume measured by a couple of columns of agate in "that sterling, disinterested and enterprising journal, the *Picayune*." The name of this luminary is Percy Roberts, who says: "We must go for Greeley and Brown, recognizing in their election the entering wedge which will eventually split open the Democratic party." And he further says: "Here are twenty thousand Liberals, and I, for one, say let us treat with these people." What distinctive mark has a Democratic infant when the little thing opens its eyes? Some of this stamp never do open them in this world. Are its ears longer or shorter than infants who are not born Democrats? Is there a slit in the nose, a mole on the neck or a railroad track down the back? Do Democratic infants squall like other babies, and do they cause the Democratic party to cuss when he gets up at night? Is a Democrat? Will anybody tell us what this conceit means? Parties change every election. Follow the Democratic party back to the time when Percy Roberts was born and it will probably be found at its source a mighty small thing, just as the *Harold* correspondent ascertained he could step over the silvery thread of water which was the beginning of the Mississippi. Now there are one thousand young men in this State who are kicking up a fuss and attempting to break things on the principle that they were born Democrats. A marriage of principles begets principles, not men. A wedding between a male idea and a female ditto, and the offspring is not babes, but ideas. A party consists of a body who are all of the same way of thinking on public questions, or who have all the same class of ideas. Who doubts it? A man may be born in a church as to creed, or under the actual roof, and he may be born in a street car, or in most any place, but to put a stop to this nonsense of daily repetition by these goings who are called on to vote for anything under the word Democrat, on the impression they were born within the party, it may be Democrats. Nature won't allow it. Now, Mr. Percy Roberts says, let Democrats treat with these Liberals, acknowledging they are 20,000 in number. Treat with them! Certainly. A handful of men on the political waters, in an open boat, provisions gone, subsistence impossible, nerves all dry and stomachs empty, and therefore windy, the boat itself going to pieces by degrees, say to one another, let us hold that big ship yonder, with its crew and stores and roomy deck, and tell them to board us. It would never do to ask them—they must come to us. Dignity is all we've got left. And a great thing is that dignity. It is something that a man is possessed of when the seat of his pants no longer holds together, when his coat is open under the arms and he has to button this garment all the way up to the chin to hide no shirt. Then is the time for dignity to assert itself, and "I've seen better days."

A few Democrats get together and will do the dignity. Then the born Democrat, like Percy Roberts, come in. "O yes, let's hear what these fellows have got to say," with all the dignity in the world, but without a pair of breeches or a clean shirt, and to whose aid had a blacking brush has evidently been applied.

"But," winds up Mr. Roberts, "I'm going to vote that ticket, though I'm conscious it will be defeated; for I prefer to go down under the old colors. He prefers, like many others, defeat to success. When a party dies, is anybody hurt? Have not parties died before Mr. Roberts was born a Democrat? Don't they die every few years? What are the principles of the Democrats that they stickle so for them? The creed of a religion is unchangeable. There is no sicker in the light of true faith, but in politics the stream is constantly moving, sometimes clear, again muddy, another time swollen and once more dry and shallow, but it always moves. He who stops still politics will move by him and leave him just as the tide sometimes eddies out and leaves a whale floundering, flopping struggling in the mud; and in this we behold the Last Ditch party. They will stay there in the mud—stop still, letting progress and enterprise go marching on; permitting all power to be wrested from their grasp, and when the dog is dead, the day of compromise and union passed, the door closed, the charm wound up, the thing all fixed, the last whistle blown, and the train off, then come the Last Ditch men with their regrets and sorrow. Too late, too late! If you want to be left out in the cold four years more, as you were four years since, try it on again. But the majority of the white people of Louisiana "want none of that in their."

The Greeley Portrait.

The Greeley picture sent to us by the chairman of the Liberal Republican National Committee is the size of life, giving the head and bust, and is printed on a sheet twenty-four by thirty inches, with facsimile of Mr. Greeley's autograph. The original work of art of which this is a copy is in the possession of Mr. Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Golden Age*, under whose personal superintendence this lithographic transcript was made for popular circulation during the campaign. No better representation of the intellectual, kindly and honest face of the farmer of Chappaqua has ever been made. As Mr. Greeley's fine and striking features are constantly and grossly caricatured, the chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee expresses the hope that this admirable likeness will be framed and hung where it can be seen.

The Albany Journal says of the statement in the *Wig* that the Farnam steamers boys attempted to play on the moon with their engine recently: "When a fire company gets so that it can't tell heaven's blue vault from the Albia road, or sweet, pale Luna, goddess of the night, from a red and raging firebrand, the situation would indicate either that the fascinating study of astronomy was grossly neglected by the members, or else they were in the habit of putting too much 'stick' in their blind refreshment. The Farnam steamer boys should be talked to—kindly, yet firmly, and be provided with opera glasses for the future."

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

A WAIT FOR CONFERENCE.

The hour fixed for the convention to meet yesterday came and passed with but a thin attendance, and it was at least half-past ten o'clock before a respectable number showed themselves in the parquette. The time had been taken up in discussing the conference question, a great number seeming to be of the opinion that the only object of the convention was to secure co-operation of all parties by means of the conference committee selected the night before by the five congressional delegations, and composed of men in whom there was every confidence. Rumors flew about in flocks, like swallows around an old barn, and skirted around from all directions of the political field.

The secretary, Andrew Hero, called the roll, and found forty four parishes and eleven wards present.

The reading of the journal being dispensed with on motion of Mr. A. S. Herron, the following committee on conference was announced as appointed, by the president, being the same as reported in the *REPUBLICAN* yesterday morning:

First District—Ephraim Lawrence, of Plaquemine; Thomas G. Davison, of Livingston; and Patrick Swan, of the seventh ward of Orleans.

Second District—E. A. Burke, of second ward of Orleans; Louis Bazil, of Lafourche; R. L. Preston, of twelfth ward of Orleans.

Third District—Joseph A. Breaux, of Iberia; Thomas J. Foster, of St. Mary, and E. W. Robertson, of East Baton Rouge.

Fourth District—Louis Texada, of Rapides; A. H. Leonard, of Caddo, and J. P. Harris, of Pointe Coupee.

Fifth District—J. C. Egan, of Claiborne; W. W. Farmer, of Ouachita, and J. M. Gillespie, of Tensas.

PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

Mr. A. G. Carter—I am reported in the *Picayune* as declining the nomination for president in a cold and formal manner, thereby creating the impression that I am not in sympathy with the convention. Now, I say on this convention hangs the weal of Louisiana, and the ticket nominated will receive my hearty and cordial support.

Mr. J. D. Moore, of Lafourche—I offer the following:

Resolved, That the chairman of each and every committee ordered by this convention shall be selected by the respective committees themselves.

A motion was made and carried to lay this resolution on the table by 153 yeas to 68 nays.

This resolution was construed by the house as a reflection on the president, in the first place, and as being out of custom in the second.

By Mr. McCreely, of Pointe Coupee: Resolved, That the president of this convention be authorized to appoint a sergeant-at-arms and as many assistants as he may deem necessary.

Motion to lay on the table made.

A member—The object of laying that on the table is for the convention to go into an election for sergeants-at-arms.

Cries of O no, O no.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Deloney, of Carroll—I now move that a committee on resolutions be appointed by the president, to whom all resolutions shall be referred.

A member—I submit the suggestion whether the permanent committee will not interfere with the conference committee.

Mr. Deloney—It is not my intention to interfere with the operations of the conference committee.

Mr. Ryan, of Rapides—Such a motion is premature, and I fully concur with the motion to lay on the table. It is a work of supererogation. I move to lay on the table.

Mr. Deloney—I withdraw the resolution.

SPEECH OF J. SELLA MARTIN.

Motion being made and carried to adjourn until to-day at ten o'clock, Mr. J. Sella Martin was loudly called for, and took the stand and began a speech. If there is anything interesting to you, he began, it is concerning the interests of the colored people of this State. It has been said by the supporters of the Kellogg ticket that I am betraying the interests of my people. My answer to that is, that I was not sent into the world to take care of my complexion [applause]. The objection to the Democrats are the life-long enemies of my race. I answer by saying that that feeling was swept away by the war. I claim the same right to act with the Liberal party that the colored men claim to act with the Radical party. If the Democrats have taken the Liberal platform and its candidate, Mr. Horace Greeley, that is, in my opinion, a strong reason why they will be anxious for its success. We can't get along without white people, and we can't live without the white people. To repeal the fifteenth amendment is like turning back history. Even if they should cheat us, we could not be worse off than we are. I say the condition of my people under the Customhouse influence is one of servitude. I ran away when I was a slave, but now I have nowhere to run to. I prefer the condition of a slave to the servitude of a man who would be a Robespierre to-day, had he the power as he has the intention. On being invited at the Baton Rouge convention within the house, Mr. Packard, who is a hypocrite and scoundrel, advanced to the simple minded young man who acted as sergeant-at-arms, and said:

"His name is scratched off the roll." [Roars of applause.]

The simple minded young man then said: "You can't speak here."

"Why," said I, "you invited me to speak."

"If you persist I'll have you turned out by the sergeant-at-arms."

And they did turn me out of the convention. I asked Mr. Antoine why he would sit quiet and see me expelled. He said:

"How could you expect me to interfere when I was sitting there expecting to be nominated Lieutenant Governor?" [Tremendous cheers and laughter.]

When Mr. Ingraham first went over, when Mr. Warmoth refused to give him an appointment, Pitt Kellogg, to show you how much they think of the colored man, gave him a whitewash brush and bucket and sent him into these inclosed cells. [Cheers.]

You will see by the above incidents the esteem in which they hold the colored man. Fabius McKay Dunn is the only other man who has any appointment as heads of departments. There is Mr. Lowell; he can't find a colored man capable of holding a clerkship. Those people who profess such love

FOR THE COLORED MAN HAVE NO PRACTICE.

Going to the abolitionist of the North for money to help on the underground railroad, his reply always was, I've got no money. [Laughter.] When they defeated Mr. Pinchback for delegate and turned me out of the convention, they showed the real spirit that controls them.

Now, should this convention act squarely up to the terms of the co-partnership, success will be their own throughout the State; and I can answer for Mr. Pinchback, and all such colored men, that he is ready to co-operate. And this waver of colored men is now so thoroughly understood that Mr. Kellogg has already sent in a continuing resignation, and Mr. Antoine likewise. [Sensation.] The indifference of that party to the colored man is exemplified in the treatment of Mr. Fred. Douglass, who was snubbed on the San Domingo expedition; and if this treatment of the greatest colored man in America is the green tree, what will be done with the dry tree, and dealing with little niggers all around? The white and colored people must dwell together in unity. [Applause.]

He said that, urged that at first, it would have been different. The negro race is easy to get along with; they are not quarrelsome except among themselves. [Laughter.] Recognizing the fact that the negro knows the secret of cotton cultivation; that he is master of the climate, you should not permit us again to fall into the hands of such men as Packard, or into a condition of political servitude. The Customhouse party has been tried and found wanting; we can no longer trust them. No, not even if they were to come to us as angels. You are as yet untried, but we are willing to take our chances with you. It can not be denied that the white man and the black man must live together in the State of Louisiana; then let us live in unity. Give us but the assurance that we are to live in harmony with you, and I know that of this State may look forward to a future as bright for the negro as it is for the white man.

The Stage.

The Academy of Music will open on the second of September with light entertainments, embracing ventriloquism and kindred performances, for one week only. This will be followed by the regular dramatic company.

The Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, opened Saturday evening with Tom Taylor's comedy, "Still Waters Run Deep." The St. Louis *Globe* says:

Well known favorites of the St. Louis stage are announced for the cast, among others J. Wesley Hill, leading man of this theatre last season; Louise Sylvester, formerly leading lady at DeBar's; W. J. Higgins, the unapproachable low comedian of the latter theatre; Harry Ellis, Mrs. J. W. Hill and others.

There is such an intimate connection between the Olympic at St. Louis and the Academy at New Orleans, that we may expect to see the same company there.

Ben DeBar's Opera House, at Memphis, will be opened the first week in October, when Ben DeBar, supported by a company of artists, will make his appearance as *Fustige*. He will be followed by Joseph Murphy, the sensation actor, and in rapid succession by the following artists and their select companies: Lawrence Barrett and the New Orleans company; Frank Chanfrau; Mrs. Oates and her company; Paddy Collins, the Irish comedian and vocalist; Lilly Eldridge, comedienne; Fox troupe from New York, with "Humpty Dumpty," Maggie Mitchell; Ligard and Fanny Danham and their troupe; McWade in "Rip Van Winkle"; Susan Dennis and her troupe; John Owens and his company; the Martinetti (barrel) troupe; Joe Proctor in his sensation of the "Red Pocket-book"; Miss LeClere, the renowned tragedienne; Dominick Murray; the Holman English opera troupe; Little Nell; Edwin Adams; the Karaly family with the Fox troupe. The season at this house will extend over nine months, and promise to be one of the most brilliant ever known in Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrivals—Grant not Anxious for a Second Term—Name May be Nominating as a Lunatic—Legal Proceedings Commenced by Him.

New York, August 6.—Arrived—Steamers City of New York and Manhattan. Arrivals—Oceanic, Parilla, Nebraska and Wear.

A dispatch from Thousand Islands from an interviewer makes Grant say that he does not care personally for a second term, but accepts the nomination to test the sentiments of his fellow-citizens in his behalf.

J. T. VanVleet, the banker who has been incarcerated in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum over a year, although perfectly sane, has commenced legal proceedings which he states will expose the horrors of that institution. His counsel have obtained writs of habeas corpus for the release of two ladies who also have been incarcerated there on bogus certificates, and who are perfectly sane. George R. Irwin, late keeper at the asylum, prints an affidavit relating to many cruelties resulting in death by parties connected with the so-called asylum. He states that the food is poor, and filth the rule.

Evening—Money closed at 2 3/4. Gold 115 1/4. Sterling unsettled. Governments steady. State bonds very quiet. Tennessee strong. Old North Carolina firmer. New Yres 112 1/2; sixes of 1881 118 1/4; sixes of 1882 116 1/2; 1883 116 1/2; 1884 116 1/2; 1885 116 1/2; new 115 1/2; 1892 115 1/2; 1893 115 1/2; ten-forties, registered, 113 1/2. Tennessees, old 73 1/2, new 73 1/2. Virginia, old 45, new 50 1/2; Louisiana, old 49, new 48 1/2; Iowa, old 81 1/2, new 81 1/2; Alabama, old 82, new 81; Georgia, old 74, new 74; North Carolina, old 74, new 74; South Carolina 54.

Air in Wall Street today was quiet, although there was rather more business than yesterday in speculative stocks. The gold and stock market was alternately strong and weak. Prices in the market have ruled lower than yesterday. Government bonds continued strong in anticipation of the purchase of \$2,000,000 for the sinking fund to-morrow. Exchange is still strong, bankers being anxious to receive orders to get both rates which gold commands, and also to lend currency on time, the rate for the latter being now fully three percent for sixty days.

Money easy throughout the day, in the morning at 4 1/2 percent, in the afternoon at 2 1/2 percent. There is more demand for time loans, which are quoted at 7 1/2 percent and upward. Prime commercial paper lower; 7 1/2. Gold opened at 115 1/4, sold down to 115 1/4 during the afternoon, rallied to 115 1/2 and closed steady at 115 1/2.

Tokyo, August 6.—At noon yesterday's market opened dull and steady, remaining so pretty much all day.

New York, August 6.—The following dispatch shows that the rioting at Quebec was not so serious as at first reported: "Quebec, August 6.—At noon yesterday polling between two candidates in Quebec Centre was equal, and rioting was commenced by attacks on commissioners and polling places. Later in the afternoon a terrible light took place in St. John's street, and resulted in the death of David Gonde, a young man. Three others were wounded

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

GRANT'S CHATTANOOGA INVITATION.

ITS ACCEPTANCE DOUBTFUL.

Lands Sold for Direct Taxes.

CIRCULAR AS TO REDEMPTION.

MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH IMPERIALISTS.

FISHING VESSELS CAPTURED.

MR. GREELEY AT A CLAM BAKE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

CONJECTURES AND RETURNS.

CHANCE FOR NICE COUNTING.

TROUBLE ON TEXAS FRONTIER.

Massachusetts Liberal Republicans.

WASHINGTON.

Grant's Reply to the Chattanooga Committee—His Visit Not Determined—Redemption of Lands Sold for Direct Taxes.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The committee on behalf of the city of Chattanooga, who invited the President to visit Chattanooga and Lookout mountain, have received the following:

UTICA, N. Y., July 31, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the Board of Trade and city authorities, extending to myself and cabinet an invitation to spend a portion of the summer vacation in your city and on Lookout mountain. I am not prepared at present to accept either on my own part or on the part of the cabinet, but