NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 110. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1640.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE SHORT NOTES, WITH GOOD COLLATERALS.
VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
au16 6t No. 28 Carondelet.

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. 30 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. no3 1y

NEW ORLEANS STENCIL WORKS
AND MAGIC BATTERY MANUFACTORY.
Sole Agency for the Golden Wonder.
GEORGE E. TEETZEL & CO.,
No. 145 Gravier street,
Manufacturers of Cotton Brands, Stencil Plates, Official Seals, Ribbon Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc. au2 5m

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. fe22 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by
JOHN S. CARTER,
At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de28 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. oc28 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, 134 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 AUGUST 15, 1872.
CLASS 194.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	1	50	19	43	25	20	28	64	49	26	7	—	—

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 fifteenth day of August, 1872.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. au23

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 M,
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, August 31, 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
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000	are	25,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
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		$250,000

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.

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GEORGE MERZ—
OLD CANAL LAGER BEER AND ALE BREWERY,
Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
I take leave to inform our saloon keepers and the public at large that the new installation for the manufacture of Lager and Ale on the ICE AND COOL AIR PRINCIPLE is now in full operation. I can furnish the public with an article inferior to none manufactured in the West or East, and superior to any beer manufactured here, and at a rate much cheaper than the imported lager from abroad. Facts will prove the truth of my assertion.
Orders filled with all necessary carefulness and promptness, and particular attention is paid to the shipping for country customers. Come and try, and you will be satisfied in all and every respect.
au16 3m

LIBERAL NATIONAL NOMINEES.

For President,
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President,
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

LIBERAL STATE NOMINEES.

For Governor,
DAVIDSON B. PENN, of Orleans.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. YOUNG, of Claiborne.
For Secretary of State,
F. E. DUMAS, of Orleans.
For Auditor,
JAMES GRAHAM, of Orleans.
For Attorney General,
W. F. KERNAN, of East Feliciana.
For Superintendent of Public Education,
J. W. McDONALD, of Webster.
For Congress,
State at large—GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, of Orleans.
First District—A. E. SLOANAKER, of Orleans.
Second District—
Third District—ELBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
Fourth District—Long term—E. C. DAVIDSON, of Sabine.
Fourth District—Short term—SAMUEL ARMSTEAD, of Caddo.
Fifth District—

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Liberal Party of the State of Louisiana in Convention assembled, hereby proclaim and adopt the following as our platform of principles, essential to the redemption of our beloved State from the evils of misgovernment, and tending to the restoration of just, wise and patriotic rule, the vindication of the rights of the sovereign people.

1. We recognize the platform of the Cincinnati Convention of the Liberal Republicans, as ratified and indorsed by the National Democratic Convention, as eminently judicious and representing the sympathies and needs of our State and country, and we recognize in the national standard-bearers of the great People's Party, Horace Greeley and Benjamin Gratz Brown, men of sterling worth, capable of restoring the government to the simplicity and purity of its earlier years, when Washington, Adams and Jefferson were guardians of our liberties. We therefore pledge them our undivided and earnest support.

2. We recognize the political and civil rights of all men, and pledge ourselves to maintain them, and we invite all men, without regard to past political differences, to unite with us in our honest effort to accomplish such salutary reforms as are now or may be demanded by the people.

3. We demand that our State government shall be administered justly and economically; and to that end we pledge ourselves to the abolition of useless offices, the reduction of exorbitant salaries of officials, the early redemption of the legal obligations of the State and the reduction of taxation as speedily as possible.

4. We demand that laws shall be enacted for the punishment of bribery, and that the powers of the executive be diminished, being inconsistent with republican institutions, and subversive of the wishes of the people.

5. Recognizing public education as an imperative necessity and a guardian of our liberties, we pledge ourselves to maintain a generous and beneficent free school system, which shall be extended to every portion of the State, and embrace in its privileges the children of all classes, and we shall demand a strict economy and performance of duty on the part of school officials.

Liberal State Central Committee.

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General Allan Thomas, E. Lawrence,
J. G. White.
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Thad. Waterman, assistant secretary.
J. H. Kennard, corresponding secretary.

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Members of State Central Committee.

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J. Hassinger, J. D. Blair,
F. H. Hatch, L. F. Generes,
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Andrew McCollum.

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Baton Rouge, West—J. L. LODDELL.
Bossier—J. R. GRIFFEN.
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Feliciana, West—DUNCAN STEWART.
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Iberia—DAVID EER.
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Lafourche—LOUIS BUSH.
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Second Ward—E. A. BURKE.
Third Ward—M. LARDNER.
Fourth Ward—GEORGE NUNGESSER.
Fifth Ward—E. W. KAVANAGH.
Sixth Ward—A. A. KER.
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Eighth Ward—M. CARROLL.
Ninth Ward—A. WALLACE.
Tenth Ward—L. L. DAVIS.
Eleventh Ward—E. N. OGDEN.
Twelfth Ward—R. L. PRESTON.
Thirteenth Ward—J. A. MORAN.
Fourteenth Ward—C. B. FISH.
Fifteenth Ward—E. WHITTEMORE.
Ouachita—R. W. RICHARDSON.
Plaquemines—E. LAWRENCE.
Pointe Coupee—W. L. JEWELL.
Rapides—J. G. WHITE.
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Richland—E. J. LAWRENCE.
Sabine—J. P. SMITH.
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St. Charles—A. W. CANNEY.
St. Helena—S. D. RICHARDSON.
St. James—E. SCANNEL.
St. John Baptist—
St. Landry—Lafi. PRESCOTT.
St. Mary—T. J. FOSTER.
St. Martin—L. E. LALOIRE.
St. Tammany—A. CHEVALLON.
Tangipahoa—T. M. TERRY.
Terrebonne—DUNCAN S. CAGE.
Texas—T. P. FARRAR.
Vermilion—W. MOUTON.
Vernon—J. R. SMART.
Washington—HARDY RICHARDSON.
Webster—I. E. NEAL.
Winn—J. G. McKASN.
Headquarters of Liberal Party, No. 15 Carondelet street. au16 1tw

TALK ON THE STREET.

What we call the people are, of course, divided into classes. A late class has just been developed, and they may be called the "Indifferents." By conversation, where views are exchanged and feelings told, are these genera of the body politic recognized. That is, one man talks like a fossil; another's opinions resemble a radical Democrat, with white supremacy on the brain, and so on down the list.

The following retiring speech, made at a club meeting, seems to be the platform of the "Indifferents!"

"I have hitherto remained silent," said the speaker, "feeling sure that it is only by saying nothing that I can best carry out my policy, that 'the post of honor is the private station.' But silence can not endure forever. I find that the very care with which I have avoided speech making, letter writing, or the hundred devices with which small men leap into notoriety, that the pains I have taken not to have my name down on the register of any club, and not to participate in the slightest degree with ward meetings, have been misconstrued. I have been pronounced 'deep' and 'sly,' and it has been said that I was 'a leader of the party.' This last designation, which has been applied quite frequently of late, I hereby disclaim. True, I am for Greeley with all my heart and soul, and for the nominees of the Baltimore convention. I will leave the State issues to be fought out by the representatives of the people—the proper parties. I am in the ranks, not of any party, but among the people. I have done sufficient quarreling with my bread and butter to let well enough alone. For politics, as a business, I have a supreme disgust, and though I have not been in the habit of repining over any action I may deliberately take, I experience a deep regret that I ever had anything to do with politics or held office. The people have nothing in their gift that I want or would ask for, and as I am out entirely in this business, it is not too much for me to ask that every one in politics may let me alone—no task me to speak, inasmuch as I am neither of, with, nor against them, but wash my hands of the whole concern."

It is rather singular the Last Ditchers do not better conceal their intents and their origin.

"The purpose of these people," said a legal gentleman, "is perfectly plain." The lawyer was in the habit of saying "it is perfectly plain" on all occasions, and this was no exception. "Perfectly plain," he resumed. "Here, now, is the courthouse—its acres of folios, records, books, pigeonholes, desks, reams of paper and cords of books. Within the courthouse are eight clerks of court, each one with his retinue of deputies; each clerk keeping a judge whom he keeps supplied with cash, each judge having his appointments, in all, making with the civil sheriff and his deputies, keepers, hangers-on, flag-raisers, drum-beaters and spotters—a formidable clan of people who live on the quarrels and disputes of litigants. Then there are seven justices of the peace, with an array of constables in their train, and the small fry who hover about these places like buzzards about carrion. Then the City Hall, with its army commanded by generals and administrators and the whole force of deputies. The Last Ditchers don't expect to do anything but *carry the parish* and get all the parish and municipal offices. I have sketched out the spoils. I have shown you the elephant. There are enough offices or posts in what I have planned out to give every man in the Last Ditchers' procession a chance at the public teat. They know the State can not be won. McEnery and Jonas are cat's-paws, that's all."

The lawyer wanted to write out his opinion, but it was concluded to let him have his say, instead.

"Politics, politics, politics—nothing but politics," remarked a searcher after information, as he threw down the morning paper.

"There's more in the paper than that," replied an attentive listener; "I find commercial notes."

"They all run into politics."

"Marine intelligence."

"Depends on politics."

"Comments on the news."

"That's politics."

"Telegrams."

"Politics forms the body of it."

"It is you who think about it and look for it, besides demanding it, that forces newspapers to publish it, as they must fill the bill the public draws up, else they would not utter it."

"I think we ought to mix up a little news or information in our politics," replied the angered and disgusted anti-politician.

"What is a perilous?" inquired a youth, whose few summers had not given him a great depth of comprehension.

"I suppose it's some kind of beast," replied mamma. "Why?"

"I see in the *Picayune*, ma, a perilous setting for her picture."

Mamma took water.

Fathers of political light—Trans-parents.

"I see by the news from North Carolina that the same system of judicial interference first set in motion here was used there." This was the expression of a great lover of fair play, and a native of the State, whose proclivity in this direction had often led him into error

"O, that's all bosh," replied a favored Grant man; "that's only talk of the beaten party. North Carolina's ours. We intend to carry this election, for we've got the money to do it."

"And when we hav'nt the money," was the suggestion of another Grant man, "we have pledges, promises and perquisites."

"But, refer to the plan of federal interference in elections," replied the North Carolina man. "The federal officials have got the whole thing down to a dot. In every Southern State, or great Southern city, you will find a United States marshal who is simply a Grant factotum, a collector of the port who is another, a collector of revenue who is one more. In each one of the thirteen Southern States these fellows, I've noticed, are all in the same boat. The marshal serves the writs after he has procured them to be issued, and the news shows thousands of writs of arrest were issued, and deputy marshals sent with them broadcast all over the State, just as they did here some time ago, when they would have stopped the whole machine but for the interference of one of the federal officials who swore, by the majesty of the Lord, the skirts of the United States court should not be draggled in the mud."

"Don't everybody do the same?" asked the Grant man.

"Anybody who would bring the majesty of a court down into politics," replied North Carolina, "is not a friend to his country."

Mr. Hottwater, a gentleman whose antipathies principally took shape against everything not done as "it used to be when I was a boy," and who is the representative of a large class in our community, grew furious at the idea of connecting Shreveport with New Orleans by rail on the principal ground that it would require such an expenditure of money that taxes would be increased, and "we are the most tax-ridden people in the world."

"Do you remember when the Jackson railroad was built?" inquired one of his friends, who had, however, so respectful an opinion of the "old man" that he usually kept mum.

"Of course, and a great sight of money it cost, too."

"Along the line of the road, within Louisiana, how much taxable property was there at the time?"

"Not enough for the income of a bootblack."

"How much is there now?"

"I don't know; there's Pontchatoula, Amite, Tangipahoa, and all the settlements, mills and brickyards."

"Every piece of property pays taxes into the State, does it not?"

"Yes, yes, I believe so," replied Hottwater, gloomily.

"My point is that when all the cash paid into the State treasury by these improvements is aggregated and the interest added, it more than compensates the outlay of the State to aid the road; in fact it is over double the subsidy, and that the State is always reimbursed for every dollar given to a railroad, including stealage and rascality incidental to everything with money in it."

"Stuff and nonsense," replied Hottwater.

That Comet.

On Monday last it was intended the world should be destroyed by a comet, which, it was expected by calculations, would "telescope" with our terrestrial orb, and we should all go to pi. Allowing more than three days from Monday in the way of grace for Plantamour's concern to keep its engagements, it is still a matter of surprise that the affair did not come off. Plantamour discovered this comet at the same time that Bokhelia did through a reflecting telescope weighing a couple of tons. Mr. Bokhelia first noticed something "nebulous" or cloudy in the space penetrator not down in the bills, and thinking it might be something or another in the way of a dirty-faced mirror, cleaned it, but the nebulous appearance was still there. He then set this calculating machine to work and found out it traveled in a parabolic curve—that is, shaped like a long melon, and he found out its celestial latitude and longitude. At the same time Plantamour's telescope found it, and both astronomers set to work and figured up its bearings.

Then some of the Millerites who are still alive in this country, finding out from these calculations that the comet would "telescope" with the earth on Monday, got celestial garments ready for a final voyage to the regions of bliss, which no politician can enter. That all were disappointed is a matter of profound congratulation, for most of us go on the principle that it may be a bad world, but it is still the best world ever we were in, and we don't care about quitting it in a hurry. For all we know, the comet did collide. It may be astonishing, but the mixing of a comet with the earth would create no more disturbance then a number six squirt. A comet is not matter—it is an effect, like sound, electricity or light, neither of which are substances. It is something like an aurora borealis, and these northern lights never harm anybody, though they "telescope" with us half the year. There is ten times as much matter in a hat full of air, or an empty hat, than in all the comets in space. It is a phosphorescence, a glow, a shining light, in the celestial arrangements, and all the fixed stars go on shining, the planets keep on spinning, while the comet is everlastingly going through them just as if there was nothing going on.

It is the mission of a newspaper to give information and allay irritation by affording facts. Hence it is we publish this statement, lest some nervous people might get ready to hand in their checks before the time came for taking off all the baggage this good, kind mother earth of ours carries along with it from sun to sun.

NEW ORLEANS LAGER BEER.—It has hitherto been deemed impossible for our brewers to compete with the Western and Northern cities in the manufacture of lager beer and ale on account of the warmth of the climate, and in consequence we have been forced to import from those localities all of those delightful and wholesome beverages consumed here and in the neighboring towns. But, thanks to the energy and liberal enterprise of our old fellow-citizen, Mr. George Merz, we can now make those liquors of as good, if not better, quality as the breweries of Cincinnati, Milwaukee or Philadelphia, and, of course, undersell them. This is done by the introduction by Mr. Merz of a refrigerating machine, which enables him to keep his cellars at a regular temperature of any degree required, no matter what it may be outside, and thereby make his fermenting process absolutely perfect—a thing which even the colder climate of the higher latitudes does not at all times allow. We yesterday visited the cellars of Mr. Merz, and although the heat outside was suffocating, inside the thermometer showed only 60°; and this, Mr. Merz informed us, was all he required to make the best lager and ale in the Union. We direct attention to the card of Mr. Merz, which will be found in another column. If a trial is given his liquors, we feel assured that he will be sustained in all he claims.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 80°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°. Lowest point during the night of August 14, 75°. Rain during the evening of the fourteenth, seven-tenths of an inch.

THE LAKE SHORE REVETMENT.

The Drainage Canals—New Road to the Lake.

The contract for constructing wooden revetments along the shore, and the new drainage canal to upper line, was granted a few weeks since to Mr. O'Hara, who has already commenced work on it. It begins at a point in the lake some three hundred yards from the shore, and directly opposite the mouth of the Bayou St. John, running in a southwesterly direction to the outlet of the new drainage canal, and thence along its levee to the upper line.

The supports of the revetment are huge piles, driven into the ground eight or ten feet, leaving about ten feet above water. On these the frame work of the revetment is to be constructed, which will afterward support an immense earthen embankment. Mr. O'Hara has only been at work a few days, but already a line of piles (straight as an arrow) extends over a half mile into the lake. The dredge boats, designed to throw up the dirt, are on the spot and ready for operations.

It will be understood that this revetment will be an effectual protection against all possibility of an overflow. When completed it will be fully twelve feet high, and strong enough to resist the fiercest storm ever known upon the lake. It completes the series of improvements instituted by the Department of Improvements, as a drainage system.

The canals are in admirable working order and constitute the best drainage facilities the city has ever had. Indeed it is doubtful if any city in the country can exceed us in this respect now—or to speak more properly, will exceed us when the work is complete.

The improvement on the Orleans street canal has given rise to another enterprise, which will at no very distant day constitute one of the chief attractions of the city. It is a road 250 feet wide, straight as an arrow, running from the Orleans bridge through the park to the lake. The earth thrown from the canal by the dredge-boats has been found sufficient to complete it, and it only required to be leveled and rounded to make one of the most beautiful drives any city can have. Over a mile of the road is already complete, and a large force is busily at work carrying it through to the lake.

It would be difficult for any one to appreciate the extent of the improvements, in the rear of the city, unless they go over the ground. The wonder is, that in two years so much has been done—five canals constructed and enlarged (over a distance of fully thirty miles), fifty miles of levees, and a lake shore revetment as an effectual guard against an annual overflow, is an ample exhibit of the expenditures that have been made, as any one will testify, who will take the trouble to personally inspect them.

River Report.

The signal service of the United States army reports, for the benefit of commerce, the rise or fall of the rivers, at 3 P. M. yesterday, as follows:

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Omaha		2	8	3
Davenport			2	10
Keokuk		1	2	11
Cairo		5	11	7
St. Louis			11	2
Pittsburg	4		2	2
Cincinnati		2	6	1
Louisville	4		4	6
Memphis			2	8
Vicksburg		2	16	6
Shreveport		4	12	0
Nashville		5	2	7
New Orleans		4		

The river here is eleven feet two inches below high water mark of 1871.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the St. Louis Auction Exchange, St. Louis street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, at the corner of White and Conti streets. For particulars, see advertisement.

Colonel A. P. Field.

This staunch and well-known Republican, having received the nomination from two conventions for the office of Attorney General, will no doubt be felt as a power in the approaching canvass. His stentorian voice raised as heretofore in the cause of justice and equal rights, will ring through the State inviting support and rousing opposition. Should he obtain the election, the State will find in him a trusty servant, ill-doers a scourge and "our next Governor" (whoever that may be) an able assistant.

One J. B. Johnson, with a reverend prefixed to his name, is serving out a term in one of the reformatory institutions of a Northern State, for loving an unprotected female unwisely and too well. But this is not the J. B. Johnson, of Erato street, near Liberty, who won a prize in the Louisiana State Lottery. He bought, for twenty-five cents, at No. 334 Liberty street, one-fourth of combination ticket Nos. 28, 45, 49, Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of $1000, and the amount due was promptly paid to him on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. We believe a certain discount is made for charitable purposes from all prizes won in the Louisiana State Lottery; but, admitting this fact, Mr. Johnson's twenty-five cents yielded him nearly a $1000 for its investment. This is good.

Mf. Fred. Holyland, No. 20 St. Charles street, has just introduced into political circles a very neat campaign badge—the white hat of the improved Greeley pattern, with a quill for sticking in the brown band. These badges are the tastiest we have seen, and we predict for them an extensive use.

Until quite recently botanists regarded it as an established fact that leaves do not absorb either vapor from the surrounding atmosphere or water with which they are wetted, as, for example, when rained upon. Recent experiments, however, go to show incontestably that foliage does absorb liquid water when supply by the root fails or is arrested.

The Navy Department will send out another Darien ship canal expedition next November or December, under Commander Selfridge, who expects to find a still shorter route than the one discovered last year. The department has $8000 at its command for this purpose.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

APPOINTMENTS AND PARDONS

COTTON TIE PATENTS EXTENDED

JEM MACE BACK AGAIN

NO PROSPECTS FOR A FIGHT

YELLOW FEVER AT SEA

INTENSE HEAT AT NEW YORK

TWENTY-THREE SUNSTROKE CASES

MR. GREELEY AT PORTLAND

PLAIN TALK TO THE PEOPLE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THREE MILES OF TRACK A DAY

ALABAMA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

WASHINGTON.

Grant's Flying Visit to the Capital—Appointments Yesterday—Metallic Cotton Ties—Pardons—Conscience Money—Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The President arrived here this morning, and leaves again to-morrow night.

The Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow.

Several appointments, generally of minor importance, were made to-day. They consisted principally of postmasters and Indian agents. There were no appointments of interest to the South.

The President will on Saturday give the committee of invitation an official reply to the invitation extended to himself and Cabinet to visit Chattanooga and Lookout mountain.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of J. C. Plant, of Macon, Georgia, for metallic bands or ties for bales.

The Controller has prepared for distribution among the national banks in the various cities the following circular:

In your future reports of the condition of your bank made to this office, all checks payable in specie will be reported under the head of checks and other cash items.

The amount of these checks will be stated separately, but extended in the general aggregate of cash items.

The item of specie will include coin and gold, and treasury notes only stated separately, and extended as heretofore.

The President to-day ordered pardons to be made out for David Collins, William Teal, Amos Owens and William Scruggs, four of the Ku-Klux prisoners who are now confined in the Albany penitentiary.

Some days will elapse before this can be done, as it will be necessary to obtain official information as to the place and time of the conviction of the other prisoners suggested by Colonel Whitely for pardon. Their cases will be subsequently considered.

The following appointments of internal revenue storekeepers were made to-day in the sixth district of North Carolina: Gaston Bennett, A. C. Regan, Wilson A. Dennell and W. A. McCorkle.

Three hundred and fifty dollars were received at the Treasury Department to-day from an anonymous New Yorker—a tribute from conscience.

The treasury balances at the close of business to-day were, coin $70,500,000, including $3,500,000 in coin certificates; currency $8,333,000.

H. B. Kinney has been appointed postmaster at Austin, Texas.

GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley at Portland—Reconciliation and Peace—No Claim for Office at His Hands—Immodest Office-seekers Rebuked—The South Demands Justice, Desires Reconciliation—Raid on Thieving Carpet-baggers.

PORTLAND, Me., August 15.—The following is the address of Mr. Greeley in the City Hall yesterday:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—It is certainly true that throughout the whole of my life, so far as I have been connected with public affairs, that I have struggled with such capacity as God has given me, for: First, impartial and universal liberty; second, for the union and greatness of our common country; third, and by no means the least, when the former end was attained, for the hearty and early reconciliation and peace among our countrymen.

For these great ends have I struggled, and I hope the issue of the third is not doubtful. I thoroughly comprehend that no personal consideration has drawn this vast assembly together. Other higher and grander considerations have collected you around me to-day.

It is a part of the unwritten law of our country that a candidate for the Presidency may not speak in vindication and commendation of the principles whereon he is supported in the measure which his election is intended to promote, though a candidate for the Vice Presidency is under no such inhibition.

I not merely acquiesce in the restriction, but I recognize and affirm the propriety of such restriction. The temptation to misinterpret and misrepresent a candidate for the higher post is so great, the means of circulating such perversions among people who never see a word of their refutation, are so vast, that a candidate has no moral right to subject his friends to the perils he must brave, if not invited, by taking a part in the canvass. Yet there is a truth to be uttered in the behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude, which does them such honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here. This is that truth: No person has ever yet made the fact known that he proposed to support, or actively did support my nomination, whether at Cincinnati, at Baltimore, or in the action which resulted in the sending of delegates to either convention, as the basis of a claim for office at my hands.

No one who favored my nomination before either convention or at either convention has sought an office at my hands, either for himself or for any one else. Nor has any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to any important office whatever. In a very few instances less than a dozen of the small fry of politicians have since my double nomination claimed that I might increase my chances of election by promising a postoffice or some such office to my voluntary correspondents respectively.

I have not usually responded to these overtures, but I now give general notice that, should I be elected, I will consider the claims of these untimely aspirants after those of the more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied. [Applause.]

In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, confine my appointments to Republicans. I answer these by pointing to the plank in the Cincinnati platform wherein all who concur in the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in the establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to help him raise a house and prepared to kick them out of it as soon as the roof was fairly over his head. For my own part, I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard. One other point demands a word. Those adverse to me ask what pledge I have given to those lately hostile to the Union to secure their favor and support. I answer, no man or woman in the South ever asked me directly or through another any other pledge than is given in all my acts and words from the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment. No Southern man ever hinted to me an expectation, hope or wish that the rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union. No Southern man who could be elected to a Legislature, or made a colonel of a military regiment, ever suggested the pensioning of all the rebel soldiers, or any of them, even as a remote possibilty. All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I upheld and justified federal legislation to repress Ku-Klux conspiracies and outrages, though I had long ago insisted as strenuously as I now do that complete amnesty and general oblivion of the bloody, hateful past, would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all the force bills and suspensions of habes corpus ever devised by man. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and nobler is the legislation—the policy by which they are prevented. From those who support me in the South I have heard but one demand—justice; but one desire—reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited, and at peace with the North on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they should be regarded and treated by the federal authorities as citizens, and not as culprits, so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift, and discourage rapacity and villainy.

They cherish a joyful hope in which I fully concur, that between the fifth of November and the fourth of March next quite a number of Governors and other dignatories who, in the absurd name of Republicanism and loyalty, have been for years piling debts and taxes upon their war-wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life; the darker and deeper those shades, the better for themselves and for mankind.

The hope that my election may hasten the much-desired hegira of thieving carpet-baggers has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused.

Fellow-citizens, the deposed and partially exiled Tammany ring has stolen about $30,000,000 from the city of New York. That was a most gigantic robbery, and hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy. The thieving carpet-baggers have stolen three times that amount, at least; have stolen it from people already impoverished and needy, and they still flaunt this prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as "honorable" and "excellency." [Applause.] I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring that their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer, at the furthest, than the fourth of March next. By that time a national verdict will be pronounced that will cause them to

Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away.

And I trust will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country and the well being of her people.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Greeley sat down amid a storm of cheers.

AUGUSTA, Me., August 15.—Horace Greeley left Portland this morning on a special train for Augusta. He was accompanied by Hon. C. P. Kembell, and several other prominent gentlemen. At all stopping places dense crowds were collected to see Mr. Greeley.

At Brunswick he was greeted with deafening cheers and music, and in response to the loud calls, made a short speech.

NEW YORK.

Jem Mace Back Again—No Prospects for a Fight—Terrific Thunder Storm—River Raised by Rain—Railroad Bridge Unsafe—Horrors of the Yellow Fever at Sea—Two More Yellow Fever Vessels Below New York—Twenty-three Cases of Sunstroke—Five Fatal—Intense Heat Yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 15.—It is stated that Jem Mace arrived here this morning, and that O'Baldwin is in Philadelphia. No prospects for a fight.

The North German brig John Frederick, from Havana, Lamar master, for Stettin, put in here in distress, having lost six men by yellow fever.

The British ship Cathedral, from Pensacola, for Liverpool, put in here, leaking badly, with nine feet of water in her hold. She will repair here.

A terrific thunder storm occurred last night, rain falling heavily from midnight till near daylight. The storm yesterday afternoon and evening in the interior of the State was very heavy. At Oswego, the river was raised by rain so high that the railroad bridge is deemed unsafe, and the trains stopped running.

The German bark John Frederick, which arrived last night, left Savana La Mar, Jamaica, for Stettin with nine of her crew sick with yellow fever, of whom six died prior to August 7, since which time the vess