New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

A. Simon, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange alley (under St. Louis Hotel).

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien Streets, Third District.

Variety news-stand, corner Dauphine and Canal streets.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY G. DE FERIET & CO., at 12 o'clock, at St. Louis Auction Exchange, lot of ground and buildings, No. 76 Mandeville street, lot of ground and buildings on Mandeville street, eight lots of ground and buildings on Elysian Fields street, square of ground in Greenville, bounded by Broadway avenue, Esther, Chester and Wall streets—succession of Marie Emilie Doucet, widow of Lange Crais.

BY WILLIAM WEEKS, constable Third Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, at No. 60 Bienville street, lot of household furniture—A. Dejean vs. Mr. Mrs. Jules Lucas.

BY GEORGE PEARSON, at half o'clock, at No. 3 Rampart street, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Auction Exchange, lot of ground and buildings on Conti street—Alex. P. Field vs. Michael F. Rogers.

Local Intelligence.

SETTLED BY LAW.—Benjamin Perkins is chief engineer of an ordinary cart, and Michael Betz is ditto on a street car. The pair indulged in a lively dispute at the corner of Toulouse and Burgundy streets, concerning the right of way. Neither would abate in his belief of right, which resulted in their arrest. Recorder M'Arthur settled the important controversy by fining each $10.

Thieves foolishly entered the residence of Mr. McMillan, corner of Prytania and Seventh streets, Wednesday night, for the purpose of stealing gas fixtures, and had they not been frightened off by chance, a junk shop would have made a cheap bargain. They left behind them a barrow, four baskets and a lot of empty bottles.

ACCIDENT.—While Mrs. Devenbach was playing with her baby in her yard, corner of Third and St. David streets, she accidentally fell to the ground and broke one of her legs.

The alarm of fire about four o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a double dwelling house on St. Patrick street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, which was owned and occupied by Mr. G. Bevan. The building was entirely destroyed, and was insured for $2200.

WHOSE SHOES?—A pair of shoes can be seen in the third precinct stationhouse, and the owner, if he is an honest man, will please call for them. The shoes were suddenly left at the residence of Mr. F. Williams, No. 83 Customhouse street, by a person who is supposed to have been there to steal.

WILL GO BACK.—Officer Slabowsky, of the fourth precinct, while on Franklin street yesterday morning, caught sight of a face he thought he remembered, and he was right. It was a face belonging to Slim Jim, so called, but whose real name is James Wilson, whose designated residence is in the State Penitentiary. It is well known how he got in there, but who will tell how he got out? Slim was sent to prison to await orders.

"At the request of a number of the stockholders of the *Picayune*" a meeting of the victims will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms next Tuesday. This is not stated "in a purely hypothetical way," for the *Picayune* publishes the notice itself. Is a dividend of twenty-five per cent to be declared, or is the machine to be wound up? It is hoped that the meeting will not be a close one.

A WIFE MURDER—*Jealousy the Cause.*—John Thompson and his wife Elmira, living near the corner of Chippewa street and Louisiana avenue, have recently dwelt together in anything but peace. The husband found fault with the wife because she was too free with a male acquaintance, and whether she was guilty or innocent, defied him—the husband. Thompson was yesterday morning almost crazy, brooding and talking over the subject. At ten o'clock he was home and the old story was gone over between them. The wife, when at the fireplace, by accident, suddenly turned and saw him about to raise an old musket, the muzzle pointing toward her. She then asked him if he would shoot her, and he made an evasive reply, at the same time resting his musket on the floor. She then proceeded with her work, and while her face was from him he fired, sending a full charge of bird-shot into her stomach, some of them penetrating her liver. She lived long enough to tell who had shot her, and made something like a dying declaration. Thompson submitted to an arrest, making no resistance, but talked wildly, continually repeating that he wanted justice. If he obtains what he asks for, several feet of hemp will have a test of its strength.

There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood at the time, and some hard things were said of the accused.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following accused were arraigned and pleaded not guilty:

William Thomas, wounding less than mayhem; Edward Cochran, Isaac Grayson, Noel Johnson, assault and battery; William Taylor, Noel Johnson, Celestine Antoine, Louis Bobby, larceny.

Louis Brown pleaded guilty to having stolen $2 50 from Patrick Malone, and was remanded for sentence.

Celestine Antoine pleaded guilty to having assaulted Sarah Jewell.

Little Mat Hogan, charged with stealing $118 from Joseph Chodat, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Nelson Jordon, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery, was sentenced to ten days Parish Prison.

Carrie Scott, alias Emiline Adams, who obtained clothing, etc., as a washerwoman from Mrs. Curtis, and embezzled the same, was sentenced to two years Penitentiary.

The two cases of John Reese, charged with larceny, were continued indefinitely.

Jose Manuel Pueira, charged with murder by officer D. Donovan, in having stabbed and killed Antonio Coralles, Toulouse street, a few days ago, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, at the request of H. C. Castellanos, Esq., yesterday morning, and after argument, admitted to $2500 bail, to appear before Recorder McArthur.

George Anderson was convicted of larceny.

The United Irish Club held an enthusiastic meeting in a hall corner of Howard and Gravier streets last evening. Popular speakers addressed the assembly on the subjects of naturalization and procuring employment for members of the club. A committee of three, composed of Messrs. Lynne, William Gallagher, and T. M. Kavanagh, was appointed to attend to naturalization and employment. The meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening.

Mr. Greeley's Last Speech.

The Associated Press dispatches, published this morning, report at considerable length the speech of Horace Greeley at Portland, Maine. He has struggled and now struggles for impartial and universal liberty; for the union and greatness of our common country; for hearty and early reconciliation and peace among our countrymen.

Mr. Greeley gives general notice that if elected he will consider the claims of untimely aspirants for office after those of the more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied.

Mr. Greeley says he has heard but one demand from the South—justice; but one desire—reconciliation.

The speech is bold, frank and unequivocal.

For the Watering Places.

Those who can get out of the city only for a single day or a very brief period, have this year learned the peculiar advantages of the New Orleans and Mobile trains to and from the watering places. The rates of fare on excursion tickets are every day very low, but more liberal on Sunday than on any other day. Tickets of this nature can only be obtained at the Camp street office, or the Canal street station. They can not be had of conductors. Salt water bathing, fish dinners, cool rooms and good beds.

Among the Pine Woods.

There is music in the rustling of the winds through the stately pines which flank every village on the line of the Jackson railroad. It is peculiarly delightful music to the ears of those who leave the heat and dust of the city. Buy a Sunday excursion ticket and go out as far as Magnolia Sunday morning, or any point this side of there, taking the 7:35 train, and returning to the city by ten at night. Ripe fruit, pure water and fresh buttermilk.

For New York by Sea.

During these hot days a sea voyage must be delightful. The steamship Emily B. Souder, Captain Burdick, and the St. Louis, Captain Whitehead, both leave this port to-morrow morning at eight o'clock for New York. Passenger accommodations are very satisfactory.

THE CANAL IMBROGLIO.

The United States Marshal Interferes with the Company in its Sabbath-day Work.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Monday says:

The excitement of the canal imbroglio continues unabated, and is daily working itself into new features. The company have for some days been opposing the construction of a dam and digging for a basin at the foot of Ninth street, and on Saturday the dredge boats were engaged in filling up the excavation for the basin, while hands have been employed in tearing away the work already put upon the dam. At the same time Messrs. Roach & Boyle, the government sub-contractors have continued. Yesterday morning the employes of the company were put at work in filling the basin, and between the hours of nine and ten o'clock the United States marshal appeared upon the grounds and ordered them to desist. No resistance was made to the demand, and the workmen were withdrawn. The rumor that United States soldiers had been dispatched to the works and taken possession of the boats was without foundation, further than the interference of the United States marshal. A reporter of the *Courier-Journal* visited the grounds last night, and found everything quiet, the boats lying at their usual places, and in charge of no one but private watchmen. The basin excavation is, perhaps, one-third full of mud thrown from the dug vats from the wreck of the dam and the bed of the canal. The mud being somewhat hardened, water was thrown upon it, in order to bring it to a consistency that would defy the inroads of picks and shovels. The government sub-contractors will commence work upon the dam again this morning, and we have no doubt that the employes of the company will also be engaged tearing away and filling up the result of their labor. The matter has assumed an importance that is attracting the attention of the public generally, and it is earnestly desired by all that, for the good of the city and the parties engaged in the imbroglio, arrangements will be speedily made for its satisfactory termination.

Magnetic Traveling Stones.

They have walking stones in Australia, and, as we are informed, they have traveling stones in Nevada. Here is a description: They were almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table or any other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling toward a common centre, and there huddle up in a bunch, like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; take it away four or five feet it remains motionless. They are found in a region that, although comparatively level, is nothing but barren region rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod in diameter, and it is at the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore.—*Seaside Oracle.*

What Smoking Does for Boys.

A certain doctor, struck with the large number of boys under fifteen years of age whom he observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect the habit had upon the general health. He took for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen, and carefully examined them. In twenty-seven of them he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent bleeding of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days.

The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored.

Now, this is no "old wife's tale," as these facts are given on the authority of the *British Medical Journal.*

In one Irish city at least crime appears to be on the decrease. On opening the assizes at Kilkenny, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminals for trial.

Where the "Confounded Mother" Was.

[Eli Perkins in New York Commercial Advertiser.]

A gentleman who came up the Hudson on the St. John yesterday, tells this story:

"I noticed," he said "a serious looking man, who looked as if he might have been a clerk or bookkeeper. The man seemed to be caring for a crying baby, and was doing everything he could to still its sobs. As the child became restless in the berth, the gentleman took it into his arms and carried it to and fro in the cabin. The sobs of the child irritated a rich man, who was trying to read, until he blurted out loud enough for the father to hear—

"What does he want to disturb the whole cabin with that d—d baby for?"

The man only nestled the baby more quietly in his arms without saying a word. Then the baby sobbed again.

"Where is the confounded mother that she don't stop it's noise?" continued the profane grumbler.

At this the father came up to the man and said: "I am sorry to disturb you, sir, but my dear baby's mother is in her coffin down in the baggage room. I am taking her back to Albany where we used to live."

"The hard hearted man," says my friend, "buried his face in shame, but in a moment, wilted by the terrible rebuke, he was by the side of the grief-stricken father. They were both tending the baby."

An Ingenious Youth.

Washington and Lee University has among its students a youth of whom the Lexington (Virginia) *Gazette* publishes the following account:

We have received the first number of the Rockbridge Baths *Review*, Brown Ayres, editor and proprietor. The *Review* is not as large as the London *Times*, but is very sprightly. It is a tri-weekly. Brown Ayres is a student of our University, and about fourteen years old. He sets up and prints the *Review* himself without any assistance. It is a model of typographical beauty.

"Browny" is a rare genius. His home is in New Orleans. How the petted little fellow learned the printing business is a mystery. He has at his fingers' ends the history of all the presses, their comparative merits, and the reasons. The type founders are well known and the style of work. He is a tasteful job printer—in a word a case full of all sorts of typical material well distributed.

Printing is but one of his many accomplishments. He erected with his own hands a telegraph line along our streets, put up the instruments and taught some amateur operators among his friends, the students. He touches the "key" with rare dexterity. He is not a mere mechanical operator, but an expert electrician, and was employed by the Professor in the University to explain to a class the reasons of the telegraph.

He carries with him a little portable French phonographic instrument, and takes "views" when the scenery pleases him. With all his genius he is as frolicsome as a kitten, and gentle as a girl.

Where the Money Goes.

Mr. Colfax not long ago warned the nation against its greatest danger in the future—the immense balance of trade against us which drains the United States of gold to pay for foreign purchases. In the light of the enormous importations weekly from Europe it does not seem that the admonition has been given a moment too soon. For the seven days which ended on Saturday there was received at New York nearly ten millions of dollars' worth of goods, which we must pay for in gold. Such items as these were included, and it will be noticed that with but one or two exceptions every article named is a luxury: Silks, satins, laces, etc., $3,649,432; jewelry, $126,257; watches, $86,410; ale, $4526; brandy, $8611; beer, $2593; cordials, $163; champagne, $24,070; gin, $2774; mineral water, $1087; porter, $331; vinegar, $6067; whisky, $10,867; wines, $47,520; fancy goods, $49,355. Caertainly we are paying dearly for the pretty things of life.

Sentenced to Matrimony.

An English magistrate sentenced a couple to matrimony under circumstances which seem legally just, although legally curious. A young man and a young woman were contesting possession of a piece of property, the one claiming under an old lease, and the other under an old will. "It strikes me," said the justice, "that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate the old lawsuit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. [Laughter.] They can both get married and live happy on the farm. If they go on with law proceedings, it will all be frittered away between lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage not to come off." The lady blushed, and the young man stammered—they "liked each other a little bit," so a verdict was entered for the plaintiff on condition of his promise to marry the defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put to the verdict till the marriage ceremony should be completed.

Radical Campaign Forgeries.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Republican:*

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Letters from prominent politicians from Maine, state the Liberal Republican headquarters in this city, say that the administration is sending documents all through that section, purporting to be copies and extracts of letters from Horace Greeley, wherein the latter is made to advocate the payment of the rebel war debt, the compensation of all slaveholders for loss of slaves, and the paying of pensions to the Confederate soldiers. These letters state that no intelligent men in that section really think these things likely to happen should Greeley be elected.

This is from the New York *Sun:*

The steamboat men of the country are not disposed to relinquish their opposition to the United States steamboat law, and have called a national convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next September, when statistics will be presented of all the serious casualties that have occurred to American steam vessels during the year ending June 30, 1872, with properly authenticated records of the causes which have produced these disasters. They believe that by these means they will be able to show satisfactory reasons for important amendments to the present laws. The steamboat owners complain most bitterly about the peremptory clauses of the law which require the use of certain patented inventions which, they allege, are both costly and inefficient. They argue that so long as owners and builders of steamboats are compelled to use specified appliances, so long will competition be prevented, expenses be increased and the safety of life be imperiled. While it will be admitted by all that the utmost protection of the law should be extended over the traveling public to insure their safety against accident through carelessness or neglect, there is yet a good deal of reason in the arguments put forth by the steamboat men. And if the selection of the patented inventions forced upon them by the law is in some instances secured through corrupt influences at Washington, as has been strongly alleged, it is evident that the existing system is one which requires revision.

As a contrast to the case of Miss Barber, who married the Sioux chief Squatting Bear, and whose doleful story has gone the rounds of the papers, a New York journal tells us of Miss Ayres, of Philadelphia. When Colonel Downing, chief of the Cherokees, was in Philadelphia, his eloquence so impressed Miss Ayres that, disregarding the remonstrances of her friends, she resolved to cast her lot with the "noble red men." She established her home at the beautiful Cherokee village of Talaquah. Here she instructed the people, and devoted herself to advancing their religious training and their educational interests. She soon became a Lady Bountiful among the Indians, and by the friendship of the grateful chief, Colonel Downing, was able to effect much good. When the Indian wife of Colonel Downing died she married him, and is now Queen of the Cherokees, and apparently as happy as poor Miss Barber is miserable.

The old Connecticut blue laws required married persons to live together or be imprisoned. If such laws were in force at the present time our prisons would be the most populous if not the most popular institutions in the country. Who would not prefer peace in a prison to a purgatory out of it?

Grant's Record as War Secretary ad Interim.

This is a special to the Chicago *Tribune:*

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Sun* in the morning prints a full expose, occupying nearly a dozen columns, of Grant's corrupt conduct while acting as Secretary of War. The pith of these detailed disclosures is as follows: When, by arrangement with President Johnson, Grant displaced Stanton, and became Secretary of War ad interim, entering upon the personal control of the War Department, he at once gave peculiar attention to three objects, as follows: Paying in full large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to half a million or more, which had been retained by Mr. Stanton on account of frauds in mixed grain furnished for the army of the Potomac, the frauds having been detected and part of the money restored by the immediate agents of the fraudulent contractors, in whose hands it was. Mr. Stanton also withheld further sums which would have been due had the frauds not been found out and proved. These sums Grant paid in full. The second of Grant's three objects was the transfer to a ring of speculators in California of a tract of land known as the Military Reservation No. 7, commanding Mare Island Navy Yard. This property, whose possession was essential to the military safety of the navy yard, was worth $70,000,000. Mr. Stanton had sternly repelled and resisted every overture looking to its transfer, but Grant, after he became Secretary of War ad interim, promptly surrendered it, the government receiving between $3000 and $4000 only. The third object to which General Grant especially devoted himself when he became Secretary of War ad interim was the protection of his old associate and crony, Paymaster General Brice, in carrying through and concealing the payment of large amounts of public money upon forged bounty claims. These forged claims had been got up by a claim agent in Washington named Lowenthal, who presented them to Brice, from whom he had received various payments, and one of which had been proved a forgery before a committee of the House of Representatives to the amount of about $17,000.

Death of a Singular Man in London.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A recent number of the *Court Journal* records the death of a very eccentric character, thus: "An Irishman died last week in London, whose career and attainments entitled him to a niche in the annals of literature. The deceased was about fifty years of age; was as odd a figure as one could meet in a day's ride. He was small, but firmly knit, generally wore a white hat and a dress court, and always had an old volume under his arm. He was a confirmed bookworm: Mezzofta was hardly a more accomplished linguist. Mortimer was a graduate of the University of Dublin, and deeply versed in classic lore, but he added a polish to his erudition by his intimacy with at least a dozen modern tongues. He spoke French, German, Russian, Polish, Spanish, Italian, modern Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Irish, Welsh and Danish with fluency. In his youth he had been a cabin boy in an American bark, and subsequently became a student in Paris, but had to leave it on account of his connection with the June insurrection of 1848. He was a very strong man, and utilized his strength in taking an engagement as a Hercules in a circus in Australia. By turns he gave lectures on Shakespeare through Germany, was a Greek professor at Hamburg, had a troupe of Spanish ballet dancers in Holland, and was a companion of Sir William Don, the baronet actor, in his wildest continental frolics. In his time he had been tutor to Charles Lever's children at Florence. He came to the surface one day in the employment of Tom Thumb, another in the company of Murphy, the Irish giant, who was a distant cousin. He had been in London since the Franco-Prussian war, which ruined him in fortune. His learning was of little profit to him, for he died very poor in a ward of a hospital, and is buried in a nameless grave of the pauper's corner of some overgrown cemetery."

Duel About a Widow.

This story is related by a special telegram to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

Colonel J. M. Robinson and John Carnell, local politicians, quareled about a Fordham widow, and Carnell suggested recourse to a duel to settle the dispute. "We will," says the Colonel, "mark off the ground and shoot this out." Carnell accepted the challenge. J. H. Robbins was Carnell's second, and J. D. Armstrong was second for the Colonel; Dr. Richard Theo, of Boston, surgeon, and General Lawrence referee. The weapons chosen were seven-barreled navy revolvers, distance ten paces, and time eight o'clock in the morning. It was arranged that each should draw at the word fire, and advance, firing until one or the other fell.

The seconds loaded the weapons and paced off the ground in rear of the Fordham Hotel. It so happened that a large willow tree stood at each end of the ground paced off and just to the left of each principal. They shook hands and took their stand, each man placed his hand on his revolver and the referee counted "one," "two"—before three could be pronounced both principals simultaneously dodged behind the willow trees and fired, Colonel Robinson's shot went in the air and Carnell's went into the ground. After the smoke had disappeared Carnell stuck his head from behind the tree and shouted:

"Say, Colonel, I don't see any use in you and I having any fuss; if you are a mind to treat the crowd I would just as soon stop shooting."

"We won't insist on the duel going on if you don't, but I won't treat. I am willing to leave further proceedings to the seconds."

After a few moments' conference, the seconds decided that if each would open "a basket of wine, the duel might end there." The duelists stepped from behind the trees, shook hands, invited their friends into the hotel and produced the wine.

Liberal Accessions in Illinois.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Republican:*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 12.—Upon the appointment of the Liberal and Democratic executive committees, rooms were established in this city, and correspondence opened with reliable men in every portion of the State. Estimates have been received from nearly every county in the State, and accounts of accessions reported. From these we select from known Radical counties a few of the Liberal accessions, as fair samples in other sections: De Kalb, present increase 500 Liberals, with daily accessions; DeWitt, present majority for Greeley and Brown 400, a gain of 700; Henry, immense accessions, a gain of 2100; Iroquois, a gain of 1000; Joe Daviess, claimed to be Liberal, a gain of 1100; Kankakee, fully ten per cent from Grant in 1868; Knox, an immense Liberal vote gained; Lake, a gain of 2000 claimed; Lee, fifteen per cent of the Grant vote certain for Greeley and Brown; Livingston, claimed for the Liberal ticket, gain of 1000; Logan will go for Greeley, a gain of 600; Macon, a gain for Greeley of 530; Marshall, large Liberal accessions claimed for Greeley and Brown; Mason, gain of 430 since 1868; McHenry, a gain of 1000; McLean, a certain gain of 1200; Piatt, a large Liberal gain claimed, 500; Rock Island, with a good local ticket, will give a gain of 900; St. Clair, a gain on the vote of 1868 of from 2000 to 2500; Stephenson, favorable reports, 75 Liberals reported from one township; Washington, a gain of 100 over 1868; Winnebago, from twenty-five to forty per cent of the Republicans Liberal; Woodford, from twenty to twenty-five per cent gain, county safe for Greeley and Brown.

A New York special says:

Negotiations are in progress by which Messrs. J. C. and D. A. Stanton, formerly of Boston, and their associates, may regain control of the Alabama and Chattanooga railway, taken from them more than a year ago by the State of Alabama, and sold for non-payment of interest on its bonds. The title of the road came into the hands of the State at the bankruptcy sale, but it has not since been able to find a purchaser, and the proposed arrangement is likely to prove satisfactory to all parties.

Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, is said to have added another $10,000 to his life insurance upon hearing that Lydia, of the blonde hair and fatted calf notoriety, had returned to this country with a fresh herd of burlesquers.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

People of New Orleans who pay five-eighths of the State taxes, see to it. Impoverished people of the country parishes, see to it. The holders of State bonds, at home and abroad, see to it. It might be suggestively added see to what? See that the rotten hulks of a past political power don't cumber the way; see that the voice of the people, chained down by those who do none of the voting and all of the growling, and who are in the first rank to get a fat office, to which their interest does not entitle them, see to it that these public demoralizers have no chance at the bellows, no finger in the pie again. The State indebtedness has not been increased one cent by H. C. Warmoth. On the contrary, villainy in the Legislature, by which the debt could be increased, was killed off by the $25,000,000 amendment, suggested by Governor Warmoth, who has destroyed by his veto more jobs than ever have passed. The State debt is but $23,000,000, all told. See to it. The State taxes are levied to pay the interest of the bonded debt, and we say, bully! We believe in paying debts—see to it. The augmentation in the city debt has been made by the rose-watered Democrats—see to it. With the bad deeds of past administrations cumbering the records, and for which the present administration has to pay—echo answers, see to it.

M. No. 2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Morbid Predisposition.—Thousands of human beings are afflicted with an inherent predisposition to disease. They are the weaklings of the flock; the vital spark burns but feebly in them, and will be likely to go out prematurely unless nourished and protected. To this delicate class, above all others, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an article of prime necessity. It imparts nervous energy, vital power, constitutional stamina, and these are the attributes that such weaklings require. Nature must be reinforced under such circumstances, or the machinery of life will soon run down. For the debilitated, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the rheumatic, the nervous and the despondent, there is nothing comparable to Hostetter's Bitters. au15 3t eod w

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 1, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the banking department; was declared, payable to the cash stockholders on and after Monday, twelfth instant.

au3 15t J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

New Orleans Merchants should Advertise in the TERREBONNE PATRIOT, Houma, Louisiana; it will pay. de13 1y

The "Terrebonne Patriot," Published at Houma, Louisiana, is one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Louisiana, de13 1y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine William A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown; leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Headquarters Liberal Parish Executive Committee of Orleans, August 16, 1872.—All members of the sub-committees of the Liberal Parish Executive Committee, are earnestly requested to meet at the headquarters, corner of Dryades and Common streets, THIS DAY at 1 P. M. Important business.

GEORGE G. GARNER,
President Parish Liberal Executive Committee.
P. B. WOOMLEY, Secretary. au16 1t

State Central Committee.—New Orleans, August 10, 1872.—In accordance with the authority in me vested by the convention of the Liberal party of Louisiana, I hereby appoint the following named gentlemen members of the State Central Committee: Tom Bynum, A. H. May, J. H. Kennard, William N. Mercer, J. Hassinger, J. D. Blair, F. M. Hatch, L. F. Generes, J. B. Walton, Thomas O'Connor, Andrew McCulloch.

WILLIAM W. PUGH,
President Liberal Convention.
au11

CAUTION.

STOLEN OR MISLAID—A MORTGAGE note for $1000, drawn and indorsed by H. Muller, dated New Orleans, October 13, 1871, at twenty-four months from date, bearing eight per cent interest, signed ne varietur, by A. Dreyfous, notary. Also, the following: Certificate No. 598 for twenty shares People's Bank; certificate No. 62, for ten shares St. Louis Hotel Association, and several notes and drafts drawn to my order, but not indorsed. The public is notified not to negotiate the above, as payments have been stopped, and application made for duplicates of these certificates.

August 3, 1872. A. ROUSSET.
au3 1t 16

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against trading or negotiating for a mortgage note of $3000, dated the twenty-second day of December, 1871, and payable one year after date, signed by and payable to and endorsed by myself; the said note having been given without consideration, and is identified with an act passed befor James Fahey, on the date thereof.

jy20 2t au2t LOUIS LALAURIE.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of M. R. Haggerty—No. 34,943.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au16 2t 24 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of August Cuney—No. 34,749.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au16 2t 24 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Theo. F. Ostrander—No. 30,726.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Mathias Poelman has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Theo. F. Ostrander, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au6 1t 17 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Miss Odile Foucher—No. 35,361.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au15 2t 24 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of John H. Williams—No. 34,522.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au15 2t 24 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

In the Matter of Vincent Ancey, an Absentee—No. 35,425.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the curator in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au14 1t 22 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Alexander Wheless—No. 35,066.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au10 1t 18 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Jean Baptist Bertin—No. 35,703.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Eugene Trolegros has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Baptiste Bertin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au9 1t 17 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Mary Miller—No. 11,361.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by H. Gutnder, tutor in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au8 1t 16 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES.....HORSES.

Arrived from Texas,
FIFTY HEAD OF FINE TEXAS HORSES,
Can be seen at No. 137 Baronne street,
AT W. HIPPER'S LEXINGTON STABLES.
Also—A fine lot of choice KENTUCKY MULES.
au16 3t

IRON COTTON TIES.

ALL APPROVED POPULAR PATENTS.
Arrow, Anchor, Wallis, Alligator and Dunn.
For sale by all dealers of New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis. BARTLETT & RAYNE,
au10 1m General Agents.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

OF WARD CLUBS IN WANT OF BADGES
Would do well to call on the undersigned, as he has facilities not common to others in the city. Samples and designs constantly on hand at
A. HIMMEL'S SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY,
au9 1m No. 136 Poydras street, New Orleans.

ALABAMA LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.

In store and for sale—
2500 barrels fresh Shelby, Alabama, LIME.
2000 barrels fresh Louisville CEMENT.
500 barrels Rosendale CEMENT.
500 barrels fresh W. R. Brown's Newburgh PLASTER.
By SAMUEL JAMISON, Sole Agent,
au9 3m No. 69 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of the New Orleans, Magazine and Carrollton Railroad Company, running from Toledano street to the upper line of Magazine street (say to Carrollton). There has been obtained a privilege of a ferryboat to cross the passengers over the Mississippi river to New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad depot, so that this railroad will be the main line for passengers going to Northern Louisiana, Texas, etc. This road is already completed from Toledano street to Joseph street, with running stock, say two miles, double track, and the extension to Carrollton will be completed as soon as possible. The charter of the company and plan of the road can be inspected at the office, No. 48 Exchange alley, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where the books are also open for subscription and all information. J. H. EHRMANN,
au2 2m No. 49 Exchange alley.

SUGAR KETTLES. SUGAR KETTLES.

Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES, from the celebrated Iron Works of Messrs. R. & J. Rankin & Co., of Liverpool. For sale by
M. A. DeLIZARDI & CO.,
jy26 1m No. 25 Carondelet street.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $7, that took the highest premiums at the last Louisiana State Fair, 1872, over all competition. The "SOUTHERN SHADES" have no rollers, springs, pulleys, catches, or brackets, consequently, impossible to get out of order. Shades made any size to order. Awnings and wire screens to order. Orders from city or country filled with dispatch. Address or call on the SOUTHERN WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Claiborne street, between Canal and Common streets, New Orleans. N. B.—Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. jy21 1y

ZINC IRON DISINFECTANT HAS, BY all eminent chemists and physicians, been pronounced the best and cheapest DISINFECTANT now in use. It deodorizes, vaults, gutters, stables, alleys, water closets, etc., and has been adopted by the Board of Health of this city, and recommended to the citizens for their use on account of its great chemical action and permanent value as a disinfectant. Price per single gallon, $1; by the barrel, seventy-five cents per gallon; per bottle, twenty-five and fifty cents each.
Prepared by THOMAS PICKLES,
No. 219 Tchoupitoulas street,
Opposite St. Mary Market, New Orleans.
jy9 2m eod

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,
Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.
NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.
Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with 2½-inch posts), with testers, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $36.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $29.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fel0 1y

THE TRANSCRIPT,

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jy6 3m Washington, D. C.

SCHILLINGER PAVEMENT COMPANY,

Office No. 27 Carondelet street.
GEORGE F. BROTT, Managing Agent.
This pavement is a concrete stone, laid in squares of any desired size, shape or color. The power required to render assunder one square inch of Portland cement, of which this stone is made is found to be 1152 pounds. Its superiority as compared with bricks is shown by the fact that the former yields only to the crushing pressure of 120 tons, while Stafford blue brick pavements at fifty tons, fire clay bricks at forty-five and midway perfect brick at forty eight tons. The above results were determined by experiment made by General J.