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 R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, square of ground, bounded by Canal, Customhouse, Olympia and Murat streets—Edward Harney vs. James Oscar Nixon; promissory note for $2262 50 drawn by Theodore F. Thieneman—Victor Laurent vs. Joel W. Blanton. At five o'clock, at No. 16 Dryades street, furniture and movable property on said premises—H. T. Venard vs. Jeff Thompson.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, at 12 o'clock, at St. Louis Auction Exchange, lot of ground on Howard street—succession of G. McGloin.

BY LOUIS LeVASSEUR, constable Sixth Justice Court, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 221 St. Andrew street, one two-wheeled cart.

Local Intelligence.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Recorder Houghton sent the following named persons to the Criminal Court: John Pierre, larceny; Charles Robinson, on a pair of charges, battering Providence Brown and carrying a concealed weapon; Alex Moore, battery on Herman Graft.

By Recorder M'Arthur: O. P. Lyon, for assaulting Officer Kyder; Benjamin Scott, attempt to murder two citizens; Eliza Smith, for battering Widow Garritt.

By Recorder Leclerc: Jean Lacoste, for stealing $1 75 from Louis Price.

By Recorder Campbell: Louis Boutte, for clubbing Henry Neafe.

SECOND WARD PENN GUARDS COLORED CLUB.—Colored citizens of the second ward favorable to the Liberal State ticket assembled in large numbers at their hall, on Magazine street, last night, to ratify the nominations of the Liberal State convention. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, Mr. H. W. Murrell in the chair. Mr. W. Wilson offered suitable resolutions relating to and indorsing the State and congressional ticket and the candidates of the Cincinnati convention, and reaffirming the principles of the national Liberal platform. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. F. D. Davis was the first speaker introduced. He gave an eloquent review of the political situation, followed by a narration of the causes that produced the existing condition of affairs in our State and nation, and pointedly showed that the Liberal party was the great hope of the future in remedying the evils of our past political situation, and the only party that promised to the black man such rights as he is justly entitled to, barring previous condition and past affiliation.

After the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Washington, Mr. William Smith offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The regular Republican party headed by Mr. Packard, having broken its pledges to the colored people of this State, and has tried to create an animosity between the black man and the white, which should not exist between the two great races that inhabit this territory; be it

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of the second ward do hereby repudiate and denounce that party as corrupt and fallacious in its motives; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the support of the Liberal State ticket, deeming it alone worthy of our confidence, and recommend these resolutions to the consideration of all honest and well meaning colored citizens.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned amid cheers for the success of Greeley and Brown, and the candidates of the Liberal party.

Recorder Billings returned, last week, $60 as fines collected.

Street laborers looked weary last evening around the City Hall waiting for their names to be called from the pay rolls. The sums they got will never make them rich, even "in a hypothetical way."

In a month more the tide of travel will begin to set toward New Orleans.

DEATH IN THE CUP.—Late Wednesday night Thomas Long was admitted to a ward in the Charity Hospital, suffering from what was supposed to be sunstroke. He did not live long, and an inquest was held, when it was discovered that death was caused by intemperate use of alcoholic drinks.

SHOT WITH A CLUB.—Late Thursday night information was sent to Superintendent Badger that D. Davis had been shot by Policeman Brooks, of the sixth precinct. A trifling circumstance caused the statement to be discredited. It now comes out that Davis was not shot. He was raising a rumpus on the corner of St. Mary and Fulton streets, when the officer attempted to arrest him. He resisted, and ran down to the second precinct, where he made a statement that he had been shot. During the trouble on St. Mary street Captain Edgeworth asserts that a shot was fired at him (Edgeworth), and that the powder burned him. The captain is positive that if Davis was shot the shooting was done with a club.

Almost all the cases of real destitution which come under our observation are from other sections—people brought here by steamboat, sail or by rail. Corporal Bancroft, Algiers, Thursday evening, found a man, wife and three children at Morgan's railroad depot sick and utterly destitute. All he could do was to send them to the Charity Hospital for medical treatment. They had just arrived from the country. If their history could be written, doubtless some strange events would be told of horrible wrongs and criminal indiscretions.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The grand jury reported the following true bills:

In the case of F. Arnaux, wantonly killing a cow, the property of Terle Jean.

Thomas W. McCormack, for the stabbing and killing of Lot Leddy, in Algiers on the twenty-eighth of July, a true bill for manslaughter.

George Harris was convicted of larceny.

James O'Brien, charged with the murder of an old man named George Thompson, on the eleventh of July, on the levee, head of Barracks street.

William Smith was convicted of housebreaking and larceny.

Robert Campbell, charged with larceny, was acquitted.

Charles Connors, alias Robert Simpson, a young thief, who had pleaded guilty to stealing something from Elizabeth Fleming, was sentenced to one day in the Parish Prison.

G. Kehrwald, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

In the case of Lewis Edwards, charged with larceny, a nolle prosequi was entered.

H. Anderson, who had pleaded guilty to stealing some goods from Melinda Burnett, was sent to the Penitentiary for eight months.

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 as far as Magnolia to-morrow 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.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°. Lowest point during the night of August 15, 79°.

We are desired by Colonel Carter to say that in his speech at the ratification meeting Tuesday morning, some very bitter epithets are reported as having been used by him in reference to the "crowd" supporting the Customhouse ticket. While he inclines to the belief that nothing he could have said would have been so harsh as to be unjust, he could not out of courtesy to his audience, employ words of such a character. His opinion is that the taste of "present company" should guide the speaker, even at the sacrifice of an accurate portraiture of political opponents.

The Louisville Canal Appropriation.

The following is a special to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Attorney-General Williams has delivered the following opinion as to the appropriation for the Louisville canal, and the clause fixing the tolls:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, August 7, 1872.

To the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the fifth instant inclosing a copy of an act approved June 10, 1872, making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and calling my attention to the following provision therein: "For the continuing of the work on the canal at the falls of the Ohio river $300,000; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to report to Congress at its next session, or sooner if practicable, the condition of said canal, and the provisions necessary to relieve the same from incumbrance, with a view to such legislation as will render the same free, and commence at the earliest practicable period, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary for the superintendence and repairs thereof, which shall not, after the passage of this act, exceed five cents per ton." You inquire "whether the act above stated necessitates the Louisville and Portland Canal Company to accept the rate of toll prescribed by it, should they consent to the improvement being carried on." Confining myself to the question submitted by you, I have to say in answer that, in my judgment, the expenditure of the appropriation to continue the work on the canal at the falls of the Ohio will make no difference with the rights of said company in respect to the toll of the said canal. The two clauses of the above cited provisions are separate and distinct, and the execution of the one is in no way connected with or dependent upon the execution of the other.

Whether such company have any right to refuse or accept, or in any way interfere with the use of the appropriation as indicated in said act of Congress, or whether they have any right to impose at this time any tolls in excess of five cents per ton, are questions upon which I express no opinion. I only mean to say that the rights which the company now have as to all tolls, whatever they may be, will continue unaffected by the use of said appropriation in continuing the work on the canal, whether the expenditure is made with or without their consent. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

The opinion of the Attorney General was immediately telegraphed to the authorities at Louisville by the War Department, and this afternoon a dispatch was received from the superintendent in charge of the improvement saying that work had been resumed. The canal company are not, however, fully satisfied with the decision of the Attorney General, and propose to take immediate steps to settle the disputed points in the courts. United States District Attorney Wharton, and Mr. James S. Speed, counsel for the canal company, telegraphed to Attorney General Williams to-day that they would leave Louisville in a day or two for Washington, in order to effect some settlement of this question. There being no United States judge in Kentucky at the present time, District Attorney Wharton has been unable to take necessary legal steps to prevent the company from interfering with work; but upon his arrival here he will apply to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for an injunction, restraining interference with the improvements now being carried on. Mr. Speed will appear for the company, and the whole question of difference will be argued by Mr. Speed and District Attorney Wharton, and if the Justice grants an injunction the company will make no further resistance.

Racing Notes.

The New York *Herald* says:

Old John Harper, with his string of race horses, will leave Monmouth Park direct for Kentucky to-day. The stable consists of Longfellow, Express, Extract and Platina. They will be accompanied to Lexington by H. P. McGrath's stable, comprising Susan Ann, the winner of three races last week; Tom Bowling, John Doe, Richard Roe and Jury. We understand there will be no change of cars from Monmouth Park to Lexington, Kentucky.

Lyttleton does not go back to Kentucky with John Harper's string, having been sold to Mr. Welsh, of Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia, the owner of Leamington, the sire of Lyttleton, for $3000. Mr. Welsh's intention, we learn, is to enter Lyttleton for the great $20,000 purse, four mile heats, to be run at the Louisiana Course at New Orleans, next April. Should the little horse winter well he will be a dangerous customer for that great event. Should Harry Bassett go down to Louisiana he, of course, will be a great favorite, but he will not have a walk over. There will be many to run against him, and Anna B. will sell high in the pools.

Extensive Frauds in the Quartermaster's Department in Texas—An Inquiry Ordered.

We reproduce the following from Washington specials to the New York *Herald*:

The War Department, through the Department of Justice, has referred to the United States district attorney for Western Texas, for the institution of criminal proceedings under the statutes relating to frauds upon the United States, the papers in the case of H. J. Thompson, of Jacksborough, Texas, who presented a claim for 3200 trees, alleged to have been cut and used by officers of the United States in the construction of Fort Richardson, one of the large military posts established to protect the northern boundary of the State from incursions of Indians located in the Indian Territory. The claim was for $20,000, and had the certificate and approval of various military officials in the Department of Texas, including that of General James A. Ekin, the chief quartermaster; but Quartermaster-General Meigs, who had but just returned from a tour of inspection of the Texan posts, declared the claim to be inquitous at once, and refused to allow it to be paid until it had been specially investigated and reported on by a board of survey appointed from the roster of officers on duty at the post. This board, to the astonishment of the Quartermaster-General, reported the claim to be correct and just and recommended its payment, which recommendation was indorsed by Chief Quartermaster Ekin, who added a warm eulogium of the personal and official integrity of General Oakes, the post commander, who had joined in approving the claim.

General Meigs, who knew approximately the quantity of timber used in the post and the value of standing timber in that part of Texas, was obstinate in resisting the efforts made to secure the payment of the award, and at his suggestion the War Department sent Inspector General Absalom Baird to make a personal investigation into the whole affair. That officer has reported that the number of trees actually cut from the claimants' lands was not over 300 instead of over 3000, and that their value was not more $1000 instead of $25,000. This report, which is conclusive upon the subject, placed the officers composing the board of survey — the post commander and the chief Quartermaster—in a very questionable position, from which they have attempted to escape by pleading culpable but not criminal reliance upon Captain Potter, the former quartermaster of the post, who now happens to be dead and unable to explain or controvert anything. But as Captain Potter was, during the many years he was in the service, one of the most trustworthy officers of his department, the War Department is not satisfied, and has put the matter in train for a thorough judicial investigation; and it is not improbable that the general inquiry into the military administration of public affairs in Texas, which has been for some time in contemplation by the department here may be hastened by the revelations just made.

It was but lately that General Auger was transferred from the command of the Department of the Platte to that of Texas, and General Ekin removed from the charge of the Quartermaster's Department, for the purpose of ending the scandals and irregularities which had become notorious in the State and at Washington, owing to the centralization of nearly the whole of the vast army business in that great department in the hands of the firm of Adams & Wickes, who monopolized for four years the army freighting, contracting, trading and suttering for the numerous posts, and so virtually controlled the financial and political interests of the State. The responsibility for this state of affairs is held to rest chiefly with General Ekin, whose relations with the firm named were of the most intimate character, as attested, in some measure, by his alledged acceptance of a carriage and elegant pair of horses at a nominal price, paid in part by a promissory note. In one instance, now on record, efforts were made to compel General Mackenzie, a post commander, to receive 1,500,000 pounds of corn from Adams & Wickes, when he only needed 500,000 pounds to last till the time when a new contract at a lower price should go into operation. Mackenzie positively declined, in spite of the pressure from headquarters, and wrote to Washington, boldly denouncing the whole thing as a fraud. This led to the interference of the Secretary of War, but before his action could be made effective the corn had been forced upon the temporary commander during a brief absence of General Mackenzie in the field. This one affair cost the government $30,000, but a much greater loss took place on a transaction directly at the chief quartermaster's office.

Proposals were invited for supplying various kinds of forage, and though no bids were invited for furnishing oats, which, by a prior arrangement, were to be procured at New Orleans and shipped to Texas as a matter of economy, Texas being a poor market for oats, Adams & Wickes were found to be uninvited bidders on the sealed proposals for oats, and contracts for large quantities of oats, without any show of competition, were awarded them. Meanwhile the quartermaster's department at New Orleans had made large purchases for shipment to Texas, and these latter were left on hand with no alternative but to resell at a great loss or hold them for future use at a heavy, if not total, depreciation in quality.

The papers in this case of the management of the quartermaster's business in Texas under General Ekin, who was a prominent official and politician at Washington during the war, are voluminous, and contain many such exposures as are herein given.

Malicious Slander Refuted.

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

Governor English of Connecticut, publishes the following rejoinder to a statement appearing in a Buffalo paper that he said that Gratz Brown was intoxicated when in New Haven:

MESSRS. EDITORS—Duty alike to Governor Brown and myself require that I should contradict this most wanton libel. I saw but little of Governor Brown while in this city. His time was for the most part occupied in attending the college exercises. I went to the New Haven House for the purpose of hearing him speak in response to a serenade, where I met him in the parlor. He was being introduced to many of our distinguished citizens. At nine o'clock he made the speech as published, and remained in conversation with both ladies and gentlemen until about ten o'clock, when he returned to his room, since which time I have not seen or heard from him. During this whole period I was present, and introduced the singers to him; and his time was constantly employed in exchanging the civilities usual and consequent upon such an occasion. Had he been intoxicated, as has been represented, hundreds of our best citizens had the best of opportunities to have discovered it, and it could never have been left to the clerk of the hotel to be the sole one to discover it. In all my intercourse with Governor Brown I have never seen him intoxicated, nor have I seen him drink a drop of spirituous liquor, not so much as a glass of wine.

JAMES E. ENGLISH.

New Haven, August 10, 1872.

Marriage of Miss Slidell.

The *Gazette de France* thus alludes to the contemplated marriage of a daughter of the late John Slidell:

The approaching marriage of Miss Caroline Slidell, daughter of the late envoy of the American Southern States during the rebellion, with Baron Louis Pfyffer de Heidegg, of Lucerne, is announced. Although of Swiss descent, the Pfyffer family is very closely connected with the ancient French, and if the old branch of the Bourbons still occupied the the throne of Louis the Fourteenth, the members of that family would have the right to present themselves at court wearing their hats. This privilege, which is certainly one of the highest marks of nobility, was accorded to Colonel Pfyffer the day following the battle of Meaux by King Charles IX., who was indebted to him for the victory and his release from capitivity.

Another diabolical evidence of treason has been discovered and charged against Old White Hat, in the fact that "there is an almost imperceptible difference of letters and sound between Greeley and R. E. Lee."

Another Liberal Recruit—Ex-Congressman Grow, of Pennsylvania, Gives His Allegiance to Greeley—An Eloquent Tribute to the Liberal Candidate.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, for twelve years Republican congressman from the Wilmot district of Pennsylvania, and Speaker of the House during his last term of service, has formally repudiated Grant and declared for Greeley. Mr. Grow's record as one of the earliest, most earnest, and most consistent of Republicans, has given him an unquestioned right to rank with the ablest and purest leaders of his party. He was an early advocate of the homestead law, and one of its most tireless champions. In a letter recently addressed to Colonel A. K. McClure, chairman of the Pennsylvania Liberal Republican State Committee, after stating his inability to take the stump because of throat disease and generally impaired health, he says:

I am for Greeley for President. He has devoted a "busy life" to earnest thought and study on all the grave questions of government policies, and the equally grave questions affecting the welfare of labor and the development of the industrial interests of the country. Pennyless, friendless and alone in a great city, struggling for years against adverse fortune, he has achieved unprecedented success. Editing the recognized organ of the old Whig party (in which he has been schooled from boyhood), he was among the first in advocating its abandonment and the formation of the Republican party, when he had to choose between duty to his convictions or fealty to party organization. For thirty years with each setting sun he has boldly uttered his convictions on the world's public doings of the preceding twenty-four hours, whether political, social, moral or religious, yet never pandering to the vices or follies of his time. During that whole period crusaderlike he has championed the universal manhood of the race and the equal rights of all mankind.

No one living has devoted more brain work to the cause or universal liberty, or the elevation of fallen and crushed humanity, and few, if any, have endured more of the jeers of gilded prejudice or the scoffs of bigoted error. Yet to-day the leading ideas for which he has struggled so long with unyielding tenacity are incorporated into organic law and are stamped indellibly upon the pillars of the republic. And now, when a great political party, through its regular organization, selects such a man for its standard-bearer, I hail it as the political dawn of a brighter and better day. The Democrat who can lay aside his party prejudices of a life-time and accept the foremost and ablest representative of the ideas of his political opponents, gives the best evidence he can furnish that he is willing to let the dead past bury its dead, and to act in the living present.

When the people of one section of the Union, despite the education of their entire section, rally around the standard of a man whom for a quarter of a century they have been taught by all their teachings to hate as their deadliest foe, they give the best evidence that with them the animosities of the past are buried forever. If not in this way, how, then, is the Union ever to be restored to peace and lasting reconciliation? A victorious party in a carnival of blood can not, in this age, convert itself into a party of perpetual hates. When the vanquished are ready to close the bloody chasm and bury forever the animosities engendered in the deadly strife, returning over the graves of their dead ones, and through the bitter memories of the past to gasp in fraternal concord the hand of the victor, where is the patriotism that would refuse the proffered offer?

In what other way can we ever expect to have our people homogenous in ideas and institutions from the Gulf to the lakes, and from ocean to ocean, with one Union and one destiny now and forever? Are these grand results of less consequence to the republic than the ambitious wishes of one man struggling to prolong his term of office?

Yours truly,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

The New York *Tribune* says of the foregoing letter:

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is among the latest of the prominent men who have left the Grant party for that of the Liberals. His letter declaring his political sentiments, published in the *Tribune* to-day, is a generous tribute, also, to the worth of the Liberal candidate for the Presidency. As Representative in Congress and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Grow has won fame and honor. His influence in the politics of his own State is large; and his presence in the Reform ranks will make an administration success in Pennsylvania a more difficult achievement than ever.

What General Banks Thinks.

General Banks said to a reporter concerning his speech to be delivered at New York next week, "I am for Greeley and Brown, and intend to do all I honorably can to promote their election; but I do not propose to turn the contemplated speech into an electioneering discourse. Should it in any way prove beneficial to the cause, it will do so incidentally, not directly, and because the financial policy of the administration is open, in my judgment, to attacks. What I shall advance I shall prove with figures and facts. I am dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the administration, particularly on the important subject of Cuba, and therefore will have something to say in my speeches against what has been done and left undone by President Grant. My position as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations has afforded me many excellent opportunities for learning and studying the foreign policy of the administration, and given me the means, too, for seeing and ascertaining that it has often been faulty and wrong.

I consider the prospects of Greeley and Brown in Massachusetts to be good and daily improving; in the whole country, magnificent. I have no doubt of their triumphant election by the people. I do not say this because the wish is father to the thought, but because my sources of information and a careful survey of the field so instruct me. I feel confident Greeley and Brown will next November poll a vote in Massachusetts that will greatly astonish our opponents.

Murder of Dr. Bartley by Indians.

The *Texas Pacific*, of Stevensville, August 3, contains the horrible details of the murder of Dr. Bartley, five miles from the falls of the Pecos, while on his way to Colorado, in company with eight men, who had charge of six hundred head of cattle. The unfortunate man had lost five hundred head by the Indians a short time before at Johnson's station, twenty-five miles from Concho. He subsequently found eighty of his herd, and placing them in Mr. Tucker's herd, was journeying toward the west. When within five miles of the crossing of the Pecos, and two hundred miles from Concho, on the sixth of July, about ten o'clock in the morning, they were attacked by two hundred Indians. Dr. Bartley was ahead of the herd and half a mile from his companions, except Mr. Joseph Tucker, who was about two hundred yards off, when the Indians commenced firing at the doctor. Young Tucker rode rapidly toward the doctor, but soon discovered a numerous body of Indians drawn up in line, and retreated back toward the wagon. The wagon was then driven out of the road into a mesquit thicket, and the men quickly got themselves in a defensive position. The Indians made no attack upon the men, but drove off the cattle and ten head of horses.

The next day a party of men went to where the doctor was last seen, and found him lying dead in the road, most brutally mangled. His head had been nearly severed, was split open and scalped. There was a bullet hole in his head, and an arrow sticking in one of his eyes. There was a bullet through his hand and two through his body. There were seven gashes, nearly or quite to the bone, in one leg, and six in the other. They had stripped off some of his clothing and set fire to the balance, partially burning the body.

Dr. Bartley is highly spoken of as a man of sterling qualities and of spotless integrity. He has lived many years in Comanche county.

Old man Tucker escaped with his life, but lost everything he was worth, and is thus left comparatively destitute in his old age.

Doubts as to which side Anna Dickinson will array herself are still expressed by leading politicians. Let Anna array herself on both sides, as modesty dictates, and the question will not be re-nude.

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.

Monsieur Tonson Come Again.

Taxpayers of Louisiana, read it. Ponder over it. You are each and all of you concerned in this. Our State bonds were once worth par in gold when the taxes were paid without scolloping. New York bonds are to-day worth 106½ to 106 in currency because the New York people are obliged to pay taxes. Louisiana sixes sell at 45, and the tax resisters are not satisfied. These are the rats that are gnawing away at the hull of the ship of State. Georgia declared $13,000,000 of so-called bonds worthless, as she ought to have done. She sells her bonds to day more than 100 per cent above Louisiana, because there is no organized resistance in that State against the payment of taxes. There the people pay their debts. Her bonds sell at 90, Louisiana's at 45. Don't let the tax resisters shut your eye. Look at it in the face. Some bondholders tell you, 'Don't whisper about any portion of the so called debt being a fraud, because if you would whisper until you were black in the face nobody with his seven senses would believe it." If it is a fraud, show it. The repudiators tell you, "Don't pay taxes; it will ruin the State," and likes of such bosh (a Connaught expression, used for the first and last time). Georgia did something more than whisper. She weeded out the bad from the good, and her credit advanced. Georgia pays her debts. Repudiators, white supremacy men, crack this Georgia nut. And, citizens of Louisiana, if you vote for a repudiating Governor, prepare to emigrate, and pass in your checks.

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	..	..	8	3
Fort Benton	..	..	..	6
Davenport	..	2	2	8
Keokuk	..	1	2	10
Cairo	..	3	11	4
St. Louis	3	..	11	6
Pittsburg	14	..	3	4
Cincinnati	1	..	6	2
Louisville	..	..	4	8
Memphis	..	6	7	6
Vicksburg	..	12	17	6
Shreveport	..	4	11	6
Nashville	..	..	2	7
New Orleans	..	3	..	..

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

This year seems to be a most unusually hot one everywhere. In India the heat has been intolerable, the thermometer, in stations like Secunderabad—a hot place always—marking occasionally 107°, and 103° for fifteen continuous days. In Paris old residents declare that they are grilling, and can only live by bathing. From Brussels we hear of 95° in the shade. In London it has been 88°, while the water in the public baths, without any aid from furnaces, has been 76°.

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 timid, either, there is nothing comparable to Hostetter's Bitters. au15 3t eodw

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 capital of the banking department; was declared, payable to the cash stockholders on and after Monday, twelfth instant.

au1 13t 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 supero 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. 1y13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Liberal Parish Executive Committee. New Orleans, August 16, 1872.—Regular meetings of this committee every THURSDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, corner Common and Dryades streets. Business hours daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The sub-committees will meet daily at one o'clock P. M. GEORGE G. GARNER, President.

Attested:
FAUL B. WOODLIEF, Secretary. au17

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

LOUIS A. WELTON,

General Steamboat Agent,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4 Fulton street, Corner Canal and Common streets, New Orleans,

Respectfully announces to the public that he has removed his office from No. 150 Common street to the above address, No. 4 Fulton street, corner Canal and Common streets. Is agent for steamboats engaged in the Mississippi, Red, Ouachita, Arkansas and Ohio river trades. Freight consigned to his address will be promptly forwarded without charge, save current expenses. While gratefully acknowledging the encouragement heretofore extended to me by the merchants of this city and my steamboat friends, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same. LOUIS A. WELTON,

x26 1m Corner Canal and Common streets.

MEDICAL.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. au15 3m eod

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & PRESBT, No. 27 Commercial place. aul

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

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, at No. 116 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. jy2

FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE, AIRY rooms suitable for gentlemen, committees or clubs, at 108 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. jy2

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. au6

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. 196 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. 49 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.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

100 cases Kentucky SCHNAPPS,
100 cases Brady's COCKTAIL BITTERS,
200 cases Brady's FAMILY BITTERS,
100 cases Brady's GREELEY BITTERS,

By WILLIAM M. PINCKARD,

Corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

au3 eod 1m

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 $2, that took the highest premiums at the New 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 current 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.

HIRAMON,

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 1½ inch posts), with fasteners, $12.

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble dressing, $20.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoire, with two drawers in bottom, $20.

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. fe10 1y

THE TRANSCRIPT,

LIBERAL ORGAN,

Published at Washington, D. C.

For the Campaign.....Fifty Cents.

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

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

jy6 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 pulverizes at fifty tons, fire clay bricks at forty-five and midway perfect brick at forty eight tons. The above results were determined by experiment made by General J. A. Gilmore United States army, and by some of the ablest engineers of Europe.

This pavement is laid so that the blocks can not get out of place, being adjusted to the ground so the bearing is equal in all parts. Neither surface, water nor grass can penetrate the seams. And as it can be laid in small squares, expansion or contraction does not crack or break it. Artificial stone pavement made with this cement for its chief ingredient, was laid on King William's bridge, Edinburg; the court-yard of the Liverpool Exchange, and the platform floor of the rail