NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VI—NO. 113. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1643.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE SHORT NOTES, WITH GOOD COLLATERALS.
VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
aug15 6t No. 23 Carondelet.

M'KENDRICK, Tin and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc., 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. 249 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. no8 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. jal3 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. de26 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. oc23 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. de20 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. a23 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 18, 1872. CLASS 197.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
46	70	36	15	22	70	72	69	24	11	73	14	—	—

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 nineteenth day of August, 1872. H. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners. BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap22

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Incorporated August 17, 1868. CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS. Capital Prize, $50,000. CLASS 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	are	25,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
50 Approximation prizes		12,500
449 prizes, amounting to		$250,900

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.

BREWERIES.

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 2m

LIBERAL NATIONAL NOMINEES.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large.
T. C. MANNING, of Rapides.
ANDREW S. HERRON, of East Baton Rouge.
C. A. WEED, of Orleans.
ALTERNATES.
J. B. ELAM, of De Soto.
W. ROBERTSON, of Iberia.
C. POTTHOFF, of Orleans.
First District.
EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, of Plaquemines.
ALTERNATE.
HARDY RICHARDSON, of Washington.
Second District.
LOUIS BUSH, of Lafourche.
ALTERNATE.
CHARLES E. FENNER, of Orleans.
Third District.
GENERAL ALLEN THOMAS, of Ascension.
ALTERNATE.
DR. J. A. TAYLOR, of St. Landry.
Fourth District.
A. H. LEONARD, of Caddo.
ALTERNATE.
J. P. HARRIS, of Pointe Coupee.
Fifth District.
L. V. REEVES, of Tensas.
ALTERNATE.
WADE R. YOUNG, of Catahoula.

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. B. 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.
President—TOM BYNUM.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
J. Hassinger, J. H. Kennard,
General Allan Thomas, E. Lawrence,
J. G. White.
A. Hero, Jr., secretary.
Thad. Waterman, assistant secretary.
J. H. Kennard, corresponding secretary.
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
C. McRae Selph, chairman and treasurer;
W. N. Mercer, A. H. May,
L. F. Generes, N. S. Washington,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
F. H. Hatch, J. B. Walton,
E. A. Burke, F. P. Rareshide,
A. A. Ker, R. L. Preston,
J. Hassinger, Effingham Lawrence,
C. A. Brusle.
COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE:
J. D. Blair, J. H. Kennard,
W. N. Mercer.
COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE:
T. Bynum, J. Hassinger,
A. H. May.
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING:
J. Hassinger, L. L. Davis,
J. A. Moran.
COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION:
M. Carroll, E. A. Burke,
T. O'Connor, J. B. Walton,
COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:
C. McRae Selph, J. D. Blair,
George Nungesser.

Members of State Central Committee.
FROM STATE AT LARGE.
Tom Bynum, A. H. May,
J. H. Kennard, W. N. Mercer,
J. Hassinger, J. D. Blair,
F. H. Hatch, L. F. Generes,
J. B. Walton, T. O'Connor,
Andrew McCollum.
FROM PARISHES.
Ascension—General ALLEN THOMAS.
Assumption—J. B. WHITTINGTON.
Avoyelles—W. K. JOHNSON.
Baton Rouge, East—J. N. McCULLEN.
Baton Rouge, West—J. L. LOBDELL.
Bossier—J. R. GRIFFEN.
Bienville—W. HIGHTOWER.
Cameron—TANSEY.
Catahoula—WADE YOUNG.
Concordia—General ZEB YORK.
Caddo—S. M. ASHER.
Carroll—JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
Claiborne—JAMES C. EGAN.
DeSoto—T. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.
Feliciana, East—G. W. MUNDAY.
Feliciana, West—DUNCAN STEWART.
Franklin—J. W. WILLIS.
Iberia—JOSEPH A. BREAUX.
Grant—W. R. RUTLAND.
Iberville—C. A. BRUSLE.
Jefferson—S. L. HENRY.
Livingston—T. G. DAVIDSON.
Lafourche—LOUIS BUSH.
Allen—W. F. BLANCHARD.
Madison—A. W. CRANDALL.
Natchitoches—C. J. B. PUCKETTE.
Orleans—
First Ward—F. S. WASHINGTON.
Second Ward—E. A. BURKE.
Third Ward—M. LARDNER.
Fourth Ward—GEORGE NUNGESSER.
Fifth Ward—E. W. KAVANAGH.
Sixth Ward—A. A. KER.
Seventh Ward—PAT SWAN.
Eighth Ward—M. CARROLL.
Ninth Ward—A. WALLACE.
Tenth Ward—L. L. DAVIS.
Eleventh Ward—R. 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—E. L. JEWELL.
Rapides—J. G. WHITE.
Red River—T. E. PAXTON.
Richland—E. J. LAWRENCE.
Sabine—J. F. SMITH.
St. Bernard—A. S. SLOANAKER.
St. Charles—A. W. GANNEY.
St. Helena—S. D. RICHARDSON.
St. James—E. SCASNEL.
St. John Baptist—
St. Landry—L. D. PRESCOTT.
St. Mary—T. J. FOSTER.
St. Martin—L. E. LALOIRE.
St. Tammany—A. CHEVALLON.
Tangipahoa—T. M. TERRY.
Terrebonne—DUNCAN S. CAGE.
Tensas—T. P. FARRAR.
Vermillion—W. MOUTON.
Vernon—J. R. SMART.
Washington—HARDY RICHARDSON.
Webster—J. E. NEAL.
Winn—J. G. McRAE.
Headquarters of Liberal Party, No. 15 Carondelet street. au16 1w

THE ATWOOD FRAUDS.

Further Particulars Concerning Their Character and Amount—A Half Million Involved.

We copy this from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Friday:

The developments of yesterday have increased the known amount of Robert Atwood's peculations to about the sum that was the highest estimate in the first reports, but then scouted as a wild exaggeration. It was thought next to impossible that he could have become involved to the extent of half a million dollars, but almost every hour yesterday brought to light new evidences of fraud, each involving a considerable sum. The wild and reckless course of the misguided man was such as to cause all to wonder, first, that it was not exposed before; second, that he could bear up so well under his enormous load of hidden guilt; third, that he could manage to get in so deeply, and fourth, what he could have done with the money. To this may be added the question how a man reared as he was, highly connected as he was, surrounded by warm friends, kind relatives and a most interesting family, could exhibit the moral turpitude apparent in his transactions, violating the confidence of friends and the sacred trust of family connections. It must have been a desperate strait, indeed, that drove him to his evil course and led him swiftly down to ruin, involving others who had confided in his integrity in the loss and suffering that followed.

The loss of money is not the darkest feature of this astonishing case. It is now said that not only did Mr. Atwood forge indorsements on his paper, dispose of stocks left in trust and appropriate the money, use recklessly and criminally the names of the firms in which he was a partner, betray his official trust, and obtain money from the banks upon other false pretenses, but that he also "raised" paper which he wished to negotiate, from a small amount to a sum more commensurate with his demands. It is truly a dark, sad catalogue for which he will, one way or another, have to answer. But through it all the sympathy of the community with his stricken family is constant and sincere.

The amount of Atwood's peculation, as far as can be gathered, will prove but a trifle, if any, less than half a million. Many of the losers are, for some reason, loth to state the amount of their losses, but the following approximate the truth:

Citizens' Bank $50,000; Northern Bank $40,000; Western Financial Corporation $5000; Louisville Insurance and Banking Company $17,000; First National $14,000; Planters' National $18,000; People's $10,000; Bank of Louisville $36,000; German Security $15,000; Falls City Tobacco Bank $15,000; City National $5000; German Bank and Insurance Company $50,000 (probably considerably exaggerated); Bank of Kentucky $10,000; Bank of America $5000; Kentucky National $2500; Central Savings Bank $7000; Farmers and Drovers' Bank $15,000; Manufacturers' Bank $30,000 (probably much exaggerated); Shelbyville Bank $6000; total, $360,500. It will be seen by this list that the Kentucky National Bank suffers more lightly than the rest.

To these may be added a number of individuals who lose about as follows: A. O Brannin $6000; John Long $11,000; B. M. Messick $11,000; Dr. Lewis Rogers $20,000, and the Union Insurance Company $20,000; total $408,500—making a grand total of $828,500.

Besides these there are many others whose losses are not known, among them G. W. Norton & Co., A. D. Hunt & Co., Charles M. Thruston, Miss Thruston, etc.

None of the insurance companies, however, of which Atwood & Nicholas were agents in this city will suffer by Mr. Atwood's financial embarrassments. On the first of August a full statement was made with the companies, and accounts all squared.

The firm of Schoeffel & Co. is seriously involved.

All persons involved in the affair will be as kindly and leniently treated as possible, and every opportunity given to work out of the difficulties into which they have been so suddenly and innocently thrust by their misplaced confidence.

It is said that among Atwood's transactions it has come to light that a number of gas company bonds left with him by his father-in-law, Dr. Lewis Rogers, some time ago, when the latter went abroad, were sold by Atwood and the money appropriated to his own use; and that in order to keep Dr. Rogers from discovering his breach of trust, he has been regularly paying the dividends on the bonds ever since.

It is also said that a large number of bonds of the Union Insurance Company, of which he was secretary, were sent in to be exchanged for new ones. The new bonds were issued and the old ones were laid aside to await Atwood's arrival, he being the one authorized to cancel them. But instead of doing so he hypothecated them for a loan of $20,000, which was swallowed up in his operations.

The draft received from New York announcing the deposit of $40,000 to his credit in a bank in that city, and against which he drew drafts to twice or thrice that amount, turns out to have been genuine. His drafts, however, reached the New York bank before the money was actually tendered that institution to meet them, and being so much in excess of the amount the bank refused the deposit. What became of the funds we are unable to say.

During the four or five days preceding the exposure Atwood procured from the banks in the city, on sight drafts, about $120,000. He paid no maturities; he made no important investments as far as is known; yet no money of any consequence was found on his person when arrested. The question is pertinently asked: What did he do with the funds? Where are they at this time?

This affair has been one of the most startling, and is probably one of the most extensive series of frauds ever committed in this community. It has scattered loss and ruin around the evil path of the guilty man, brought distress to the families of some of his victims as well as anguish to his own. It has given our monetary circles a shock from which they will be some time in recovering, and it will be long before entire confidence is restored.

The case is, indeed, a sad one to contemplate. One who was extremely honored and trusted, with every moral and religious tie to bind him to the right, after a series of enormous but well-managed frauds, finds exposure burst upon him like clap of doom, and is suddenly hurled from his high position, disgraced and dishonored, and, if last night's report be true, now again a fugitive from the scene of his misdeeds.

His fraudulent transactions are said to be mainly comprised within the last four months. In that time he has lost or made away with about $500,000. What became of it? Did he lose it all in speculation? These are questions that are asked on all sides, and as yet there is no satisfactory answer.

The "Ames Cadets."

A large meeting of citizens of the first ward convened at the wigwam on St. Charles street, between Polymnia street and Felicity road, last evening for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary Greeley and Brown club in support of the State nominations made by the Liberal convention. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the campaign:

President, Dr. C. P. Ames; vice presidents, W. W. Nasits, Samuel C. Reid, Z. Jones; recording secretary, C. M. McCormick; corresponding secretary, T. H. Ricks; treasurer, W. J. O'Connor; marshal, M. Dore; assistant marshals, John Bennett, Charles Beggs.

The club adopted the name of the "Ames Cadets," and will meet regularly hereafter on Monday evenings at the wigwam.

We understand that A. M. Holbrook, Esq., and Mrs. Poitevent Holbrook have returned to this city.

Mr. Penn on the State Debt.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In reply to the many misrepresentations set afloat concerning my views relative to the payment of the State debt, I have to say that they are in entire harmony with section eight of the platform adopted at Cincinnati, and afterward ratified at Baltimore, as follows:

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

I also subscribe fully to the letter and tenor of section third of the platform adopted by the Liberal convention which honored me with its nomination, and which is published as follows:

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.

The charge repeatedly uttered, reporting me as having said that "if the debt of the State was forty millions more, no matter how contracted, he (I) would be willing, if elected Governor, to recommend its payment in full," is a gross and unwarranted misrepresentation. I never made any such statement, but expressed my views to the effect that repudiation, either direct or indirect, could not result in other than disaster and ruin to the State, and that the business community could better afford to pay $20,000,000 in addition to its present debt than to suffer the consequences of a repudiation of any of her legally contracted obligations.

It is alone with regard to such legal obligations that I have expressed any opinion whatever, not regarding resistance to fraudulent or illegally contracted claims in the right of repudiation.

The question of legality or illegality is obviously not one within the province of the executive to determine, but rests entirely with the judiciary department of the government, by whose decisions, if elected Governor, I shall be invariably guided.

Very respectfully yours,
DAVIDSON B. PENN.

The Artillery Ball—A Brilliant Assembly at Barnes Hotel.

Last night Barnes Hotel, at Mississippi City, was aglow with light and resplendent with grace and beauty. It was the occasion of the ball given by the First Regiment Louisiana Field Artillery, and bright the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men. All, indeed, went happy as a marriage bell, and although bearded veterans were the conspicuous objects in the glittering scene their enjoyments were not broken in upon by "the cannon's opening roar," and bright eyes looked love to eyes which spake again. The appointments, under the careful and skillful management of Major Hurd and Colonel Nixon, were perfect in point of grace and comfort, and the dancing ended only when the rosy light of day broke upon the scene. Conspicuous in the array of gallant gentlemen and beautiful ladies, we perceived two of the editors of the REPUBLICAN, radiant in "straw kids" and those infinite graces which make the editors of this paper, at least these two, so irresistible with the fair sex. The lateness of the hour at which our reporter arrived from the scene prevents an elaborate description. We may say, however, that it was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Base Ball Sunday.

The Lazy club had a contest with the Capitols Sunday at the Base Ball Park for a purse of $50, with the following result: Lazy, 16; Capitol, 12. Umpire—Thomas White, of the Athletic club.

The Washingtons made a score of 41 to 21 by the Empires. James Kegan was the umpire.

The Lottas played the Morgans, with a score of 13 by the former to 9 by the latter. Normend, of the Florida club, was the umpire.

The Baltics played the Hopes, and though at the close of the ninth inning the score stood 37 to 37, from some unexplained reason the latter club refused to continue, whereupon the umpire gave the game to the Baltics by a score of 9 to 0.

The Excelsiors, Jr., added another fine victory to their list by defeating the Jacksons in a score of 11 to 7.

Grasshoppers vs. Clippers, 11 to 9.
Lone Star vs. Stonewall, 31 to 16.
Ætna vs. Magnolia, 6 to 23.
Washington, Jr., vs. Louisiana, 28 to 18.

Among the prominent visitors at the Democratic headquarters in New York one day last week were Senator Doolittle, Wisconsin; General N. P. Banks, Massachusetts; Hiram Crozier, Maine, and Colonel Hatch, New Orleans.

On Monday next the Amateurs, of Mobile, will, at Barnes' Hotel, Mississippi City, perform Tom Taylor's comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," the object being to raise funds for the benefit of the sufferers by the late disastrous floods in Alabama.

There was a grand shower yesterday about one o'clock, when nine-tenths of an inch of rain fell. The mercury was not up to so high a point as when up to 92° last week.

The number of people who think the public business would be benefited by allowing General Grant a perpetual vacation is increasing. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The President needs so much relaxation that there is a purpose largely entertained to allow him to relax himself all the time."

John Smith, Jr., of Meredith Village, New Hampshire, sent to market, within the last few days, 350 bushels, or more than 11,000 quarts of berries. Double that quantity could have been sent had the boxes for them been on hand. The berry crop is bery good this year.

A telegraph clerk of London, who was engaged on a wire to Berlin, recently formed an acquaintance with and attachment for a female clerk who worked on the same wire in Berlin. He made a proposal of marriage to her, and she accepted him without having seen him.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull has gone abroad, it is reported, bent upon converting the British mind to her peculiar views on marriage and the relations of the sexes. She expects to be absent a year.

First Ward Republican Club—Jim Ingraham Athirst for Blood.

After considerable beating up in the first ward, an audience of thirty men collected in the wigwan corner of White and Melpomene streets, to hear the "distinguished speakers" who were to expound the views of Republicanism from a Customhouse stand-point. Jim Ingraham, the same who held the gavel of the Baton Rouge split convention, gave his views "to some extent." He went for everybody—against the Customhouse ring, where he is surveyor of the port. He was magnanimous. "If the safety of the party required it, I would give up my office of surveyor to-night," said he, but silence and a dead hush stealing over the thirty hearers at this sudden expression of patriotism from such a source, he went on to say he only desired the triumph of Republican principles. His point against the McEnery and Jonas ticket or "the Democrats," was that it was not safe for colored men to support it; they could not live here in security under such a rule. He then conjugated the verb is safe—I am safe, you are safe, etc., and talked until he was hoarse on the blessings of the Customhouse rule where he was a catspaw, a factotum merely following the lead of the ring-masters—knowing full well that his soft spot would'nt be worth anything to him if he spoke his real sentiments. He said if the Democrats "got into power" the scenes of 1868 would be re-enacted; that colored men would be shot down on the streets and and "your children washed into the banquette." No man's life would be safe.

As a proof of what it would be under Democratic rule, he cited an incident before a Democratic recorder where, visiting that functionary to get a man out of jail, he was painfully reminded of his own safety by having a fist "put so close to my face it nearly took my nose off. I don't like that!" It would be similar, said he, should we have Democratic judges and recorders in the next election. The rights of the colored men were not perfect. In a late voyage he had taken on the Pargoud he and his friends were put in the "texas," where their meals were served, and he noticed particularly that some of his Customhouse friends who were with him kept him company, playing cards, and such like cheerful entertainments, but when "the bell rung for dinner I noticed they all got up and went down stairs!" [Sella Martin says that when Jim first went into the Customhouse his friends there had such a high opinion of his artistic talents they gave him a whitewash brush and a bucket and sent him into the water closet to go to work.] He could not expect much better treatment from the people among whom he is now a shining light, considering the way they trot him out to do the spouting business at the clubs. As his speech went on the indefatigable thirty (all down on Jim Lewis' prize gift list) did the applauding, and struck the heels of their brogans on the ground in regular beat. He harped on that one string, "Democrats in power," throughout his whole discourse, and swung his arms wildly about when he recalled the scenes of '68.

"I didn't come up here one'o't," said he "They invited me, but I didn't come. [Laughter.] This was Charleston to me, and I didn't care to show my head." If the "Democrats get into power" no colored man's life or liberties will be safe. The point he made between Greeley, a life-long Republican and an original abolitionist on the one hand, and Grant, a life-long Democrat and newly converted Republican, on the other, was "that Greeley was a Republican, but is now a Democrat, but Grant was a Democrat and is now a Republican. Applause surprised him here and he repeated it, though his audience could not see why Greeley should not be trusted as to his Republicanism more than Grant since the latter nominee of the Philadelphia convention was a revival Republican. He said he was obliged to keep shady as to his proclivities under the administration of Mayor Monroe, but now the goose hangs high.

Maybe he wasn't down on Pinchback. Here the "bloodshed" dodge came in, but the boot was on the other leg. It is the ordinary practice of orators of this school to say "I hope and trust in God there will be no bloodshed," and then go on to incite the hearers to its committal. Thus Jim said: "If the members of the Pinchback party wish to bring about personal attacks, I say we are ready for it. If they want bloodshed we are ready to let them have it." This brought down the house, and Jim went on to boast and puff out his cheeks at the readiness and the determination of Jim's crowd, led by himself, to do or die. Having gone one step further than the class of speakers who "do all of the blowin' but none of the fightin," Jim found himself out of wind, and turned for a new supply to a glass of water, realizing the truth of the old remark, "I never knew before that water would run a wind mill." What he said of the Liberal ticket was that the colored men could not swallow it, bringing in the story, accompanied with African grimaces of vomiting, of the Frenchman in his vain efforts to swallow one oyster, and also saying, in reference to Governor Warmoth, "If a man deceives you once, it is his fault; if a second time, it is your fault."

It is believed full justice has been done to Jim, for what he said, boiled down, would not amount to much. Strained through an ordinary intelligence it simply meant: "Don't let the Democrats win, or look out for yourselves," and for the Pinchback men blood, blood, blood. Selah.

The Greeley Guards.

A special meeting of this sterling organization was held last evening at their club room, No. 222 Chartres street. Mr. P. McDonald, president, tendered his resignation, his business arrangements preventing him giving the attention to the club which he desired; and Mr. Frank Hatcher was elected.

Captain R. W. Francis, of the Terrebonne *Patriot*, was in the city last evening. He reports that the sugar crop is excellent and promises to be much larger than last year. In Terrebonne there are but three parties—the Liberal party, that supports Penn for Governor; the Pinchback party and the Kellogg party. The four or five McEnery adherents there have concluded to abandon the united State ticket and go for Penn.

If thine enemy wrong thee, buy each of his children a drum.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

EXCESSIVE HEAT YESTERDAY

THE INDIRECT DAMAGE CLAIMS

Gross Sum to the United States

North Carolina Election Returns

FEARFUL RIOTS IN IRELAND

Catholic and Protestant Mobs

BELFAST UNDER MARTIAL LAW

FRESH OUTBREAKS IN SPAIN

THE TRADING BOAT HORROR

NOT A LIFE TAKEN

Judge Barnard Found Guilty

A BALTIMORE BANK ROBBED

Several Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen

WASHINGTON.

Excessive Heat—The Indirect Damage Claims—Gross Sum to the United States—New Bank in Montgomery—Murder of a Wife's Paramour.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The heat has been excessive here to-day, the thermometer reaching 94° in the shade.

A colored man named Edwards last night shot and instantly killed Robert Humbert, also colored. Cause—alleged criminal intimacy of latter with the former's wife.

There is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that since the exclusion of the claims for indirect damages the business before the tribunal has been favorable to this government, and that several awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that on the conclusion of the adjudication a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a board of commissioners.

It should not be expected that particulars can now be officially given as the proceedings of the tribunal are conducted in secret, and the information furnished to our government of the same character.

The Merchants and Planters' National Bank of Montgomery, Alabama, has been authorized by the Controller of Currency to commence business.

NEW YORK.

Excessive Heat in New York—North Carolina Election Returns—Internationals Federal Council—Cotton Ships Arrived Out—Disappearance of a Widow Lady—Greeley and Brown Mass Meeting—A Wigwam in Union Square—A. T. Stewart and Greeley.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The heat has been excessive here to-day, the mercury reaching 100° in the shade.

Official returns from eighty-four counties in North Carolina give Caldwell 2573 majority.

The police raided on the gamblers at Coney Island yesterday, throwing several three-card monte tables into the surf and scattering the thieves.

No new cases of yellow fever in the harbor since Saturday.

The federal council of the Internationals met yesterday, but did nothing beyond appointing a committee to request the city authorities to sell coal to the poor at cost price. Attendance thin.

The steamships Adriatic, Holland and Idaho, from New York to Liverpool, and the Thuringia, from New York for Hamburg, have arrived out. The Holland carried 1974 bales of cotton, the Adriatic 1181, and the Idaho 3391.

A wealthy widow lady belonging to Chicago, who recently arrived here from Europe, left a friend's house on Thursday, and has not since been heard of. Foul play is suspected. The lady's name is Tinsell, and is sixty-five years of age.

The committee appointed to arrange for a Greeley and Brown mass meeting on the twelfth of September, met last evening. The plan to erect a wigwam in Union square, capable of accommodating 4000 persons, was reported. It was decided to invite the leading men of both parties to speak on the occasion.

The first invoice of the new crop of South Carolina rice was received from Charleston to-day, being the earliest consignment ever received here.

Two hundred feet of Montgomery street causeway, Jersey City, sunk this morning. Loss $200,000.

George Kendrick, a broker, who was charged with offering for sale stolen West Farm bonds, was discharged to-day.

Arrived—San Francisco, from Bermuda.

There were several cases of sunstroke to-day.

The *Evening News* is authorized to state that the report that A. T. Stewart had said the election of Greeley would be a national calamity is false.

Arrived—Steamships Canada and City of Montreal. Arrived out—Abyssinia and Olympia.

Money easy throughout the day at 3 ⅌ cent for call loans. Exchange 8¾@8⅞. Gold excited closing at 114¼@114¾. Loans 1@2 for carrying. Governments quiet; sixes of 1881, 118; five-twenties of 1862, 116½; 1864, 116¼; 1865, 116¼; new 115. State bonds dull and very steady. Tennessees, old 73¾, new 73¾; Virginias, old 45½, new 50, consolidated 50½; deferred 15; Louisianas sixes, old 50, new 46; levee sixes 60, eights 70; Alabama eights 83, fives 58; Georgia sixes 73, sevens 85; North Carolinas old 32, new 20, special tax 13; South Carolinas, old 54; new 27½, April and October 25.

FOREIGN.

Riots in Belfast—Catholic and Protestant Mobs—Placing the City Under Martial Law—Fresh Outbreak Apprehended in Spain—Active Preparations to Meet It.

LONDON, August 19.—The riots at Belfast have not yet been suppressed. The mayor and magistrates have issued proclamations warning the rioters to disperse, under severe penalties for a continuance of the disorders. Fighting continued last night, the stones falling like hail.

Noon.—Dispatches just received give later news from Belfast. Rioting still continues. Four persons were killed in the streets this morning. Much complaint is made by peaceable citizens of the authorities for want of vigor in suppressing the riot.

Ruffians with pistols in their hands stalk through the city, whole sections of which are given up to the rioters. The populace are divided into two hostile mobs—Catholic and Protestant. Whenever they come in contact there is a fight. The troops, with fixed bayonets, and the police, endeavoring to stop the disturbances, have been obliged to fire into the rioters on both sides. Numbers have been wounded.

4 P. M.—Advices from Belfast, up to this hour, state that shots continue to be exchanged in the streets, though it is not known that the rioters have concentrated in large numbers at any point. A telegram from Largan, Ulster country, on the Belfast and Ulster railway, says: Serious disturbances are in progress there. The authorities of the town have called upon the military forces to aid in restoring order.

Later.—5 P. M.—A telegram from Belfast says: The report is current here that the city is about to be placed under martial law. The same telegram states that the military is now charging the rioters in the centre of the town.

MADRID, August 19.—The report is current here that ministers and other high officials have received warning of a fresh outbreak to be attempted shortly by the partisans of ex Queen Isabella, and that the occasion is to be seized upon by the Carlists to renew attacks. It is certain that fears of a new movement of some kind are entertained and active preparations are in progress to meet it.

A telegram from Pampeluna gives an account of a local disturbance there Saturday between the Carlists and Liberals, during which the mayor of the city, interfering to prevent a breach of the peace, was himself struck by one of the Carlists, who was promptly arrested. Subsequently other Carlists engaged in the affray, and attempted to assassinate the mayor. Seven shots were fired, but without effect.

The police coming to the rescue of the mayor captured three of the would-be assassins, who are now in custody awaiting examination.

GENEVA, August 19.—The board of arbitration met at noon and adjourned at 4:30 P. M. Mr. Roundell Palmer was not present. The speeches of counsel have been printed. It is expected information of the proceedings of the board will soon be communicated to the press.

TORONTO, August 19.—The *Globe* of this morning publishes a letter written by a brother of Dr. Livingstone, residing at Listowell, Ontario, which says: "I inclose extracts from a letter just received from my brother, Dr. Livingstone, of the date of Ujiji, November 16, 1871, which I presume came along with Mr. Stanley's dispatches. On the envelope is written 'This leaves Unianyembe on the fourteenth of March, 1871.' Signed John Livingstone."

LONDON, August 19.—At a banquet given in Brighton yesterday, Mr. Stanley, while responding to a toast, said he thought he heard expressions of incredulity from some of the guests as to his meeting Dr. Livingstone, and he vehemently ret