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. Hollo, 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 CHARLES E. FORTIER, at 12 o'clock M., at New Basin, two blocks below Claiborne street, undivided half of schooner Fanny Robbins.

Local Intelligence.

CRIMINAL ITEMS.—In the Criminal Court yesterday the grand jury, in the case of Pierre Pujos, charged with killing Felix Vincent, at the corner of Basin and Bienville streets, found a true bill for murder.

William Smith, convicted of breaking and entering a dwelling-house in daytime with intent to steal, and also of larceny in stealing one basket belonging to Maurice Shea, was sentenced to two years hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

The sentences in the following cases were continued: George Harris and George Anderson, convicted of larceny, and Matt Hogan, who pleaded guilty to the same offense.

Judge Abell issued an order that the sheriff furnish to the court a list of all registered voters of the parish of Orleans by the twenty-eighth instant.

ST. MARY MARKET.—Corporal Barron reports that St. Mary market is in a very filthy condition, not having been cleaned or washed out for several days. The corporal adds that the commissary of the market has not been seen about the place for some thirty days, and the butchers and venders, and others who habituate the market, and people residing in the neighborhood, are loud in their calls to have the nuisance created by the accumulation of filth abated. We understand that Mr. Remick, Administrator of Commerce, will shortly recommend to the City Council various changes among the commissaries in the city markets, with a view to abating such nuisances as are complained of, and preventing a recurrence of like complaints in the future.

A CAPPER CAPPED.—Yesterday morning a young gentleman of our acquaintance, a native of this city, having just returned from a season of rustic pleasure looked somewhat soiled and browned. Passing along St. Charles street, not far from the hotel, in a careless manner, he was accosted by a young man known as a capper or runner, who tried the old time trick of introducing himself as a former acquaintance. Being made fully aware of the true state of affairs he tried to quietly back out from the predicament, saying he hoped that no harm or wrong had been done. Our friend was not slow to state that it was all wrong, enforcing his remark with a blow on the capper's face, and that is all about it. A repetition of the punishment would have a good effect, morally and physically.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—Dr. Cooper, city physician, relates to us a case of death from destitution which recently came under his observation. Hearing that a woman was lying very ill at No. 312 Fenchmen street, he called and found that a woman twenty-two years old was near death's door, without money and consequently without friends. The sufferer with an elderly aunt, had until a few days ago lived in a small tenement down in the Third District, but being unable to pay a few dollars rent money, were turned into the streets, bedless and homeless. They wandered around aimless for two days, and might have died on the highway had not the good people on Frenchmen street lent a helping hand. But the doctor's visit was too late, for the unfortunate woman had found rest in death. Apparently the victim and her aunt have known better days. The young woman's name was Rockland Dechau, and now her hard hearted landlord may write a clear receipt.

LIQUIDATING WATERWORKS CASH.—*Over Seven Thousand Dollars Embezzled.*—Six or eight days ago Mr. Delassize, Administrator of Waterworks, became aware that Vincent Roux, cashier in the Dryades street office, had left the city without taking any particular trouble to leave his adieux. Several circumstances served to create a deep suspicion that the cashier's financial accounts would not balance well. A moment's investigation developed the deplorable fact that $7187 were unaccounted for, and Roux's bondsmen were notified. Superintendent Badger's assistance was called for, and it was soon ascertained that accused had, probably, gone to St. Landry parish. Detective Dumas was instructed to shell the woods in the vicinity of Opelousas and Washington, and he performed his work satisfactorily, arriving here yesterday with Mr. Roux. When arrested the defaulter made no resistance, stating that the matter was all right, and would be settled. He was taken before Recorder Houghton, a bond fixed and accused released. Mr. Delassize is convinced that the sum will be made good without delay, and it is well known that Mr. Roux's securities are responsible gentlemen.

HOMICIDE IN WASHINGTON.—The people in and around Opelousas and Washington are quick on the trigger, and the berth of a coroner is no sinecure. Last Friday morning a son of Mr. F. Millspaugh, living in Washington, had a squabble with another citizen, J. Franier. They were separated by mutual friends, but that was not the end. Sunday morning Franier met young Millspaugh's father, and some rough words were bandied, Franier drawing his pistol in a threatening manner, and several shots were fired. Mr. Millspaugh proved the best shot, shooting his assailant through the breast, wounding him so badly that he died in a few minutes. The first quarrel grew out of a political controversy. Mr. Millspaugh was postmaster in Washington for many years.

UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a feminine voice was raised in a residence on Terpsichore street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, calling for assistance. Officer Perry responded, and was informed that a thief was secreted somewhere on the premises. A short search unearthed the fellow in a small rear building. When searched at the stationhouse, a rope ladder and an article used by burglars were found on him. He gave his name as Fritz Dehl, apparently a German. Before he was taken from the dwelling on Terpsichore street he was seen to make a motion as if to throw something into a vault.

RECORDERS' RETURNS.—The returns of the recorders' courts for the week ending August 17, 1872, were as follows:

First District, Recorder Houghton	$236 50
Second District, Recorder M'Arthur	107 50
Third District, Recorder Leclerc	15 00
Fourth District, Recorder Billings	77 50
Fifth District, Recorder Parsons	7 00
Total	$443 50

Wendell Phillips—Saunders—The Herald.

We copy the subjoined special to the St. Louis *Republican:*

NEW YORK, August 17.—The disgraceful rowdyism of the negroes in New York at the Cooper Institute Thursday night, in connection with Wendell Phillips' incendiary appeal, just published, are very general topics of conversation and editorial treatment. The *Tribune* says: "In reading the second column of Wendell Phillips' preposterous letter we have experienced no emotions but of amazement and pity to see a man of genius and of the antecedents of Mr. Phillips so helplessly under the control of blind personal animosity. But before he closes he allows himself to utter a word which ceased to be merely absurd and becomes criminal. He attempts to air up an ignorant and excitable people to acts of violence at a moment when public order is already menaced in the Southby the machinations of sordid demagogues. Mr. Phillips screams his wild cry of alarm into the ears of the nervous and frightened blacks: 'Vote, every one of you, for Grant, as you value property, life, wife or child. If Greeley is elected arm, concentrate, conceal your property—but organize for defense. You will need it soon, and sadly.'

"Mr. Saunders, the colored orator from Maryland, who was hooted and groaned down at the Cooper Institute, prints a card in which he charges his reverend opponent in debate with inciting an already disorderly audience to riot by his many personal sarcasms in lieu of speaking on the questions for discussion as agreed upon. Mr. Saunders further says: "My opponent's appeal to the lowest passions of his friends, his efforts to widen the breach between the races, clearly tend toward the destruction and extinction of our people. If he courts this questionable position, I am satisfied he will have but few contestants. I warn the respectable colored citizens of our country against a repetition of this outrage inaugurated by Mr. Garnett; and which he designs shall be attributed to them."

The *Herald*, which otherwise has been favoring Grant, for the last few days has had several long editorials pointing out the dangerous meaning of the Cooper Institute instance of gag laws among colored voters. It says to-day: "The scene at the Cooper Institute was a disgrace to a civilized city, and as calculated to shake the convictions of those who have hitherto been the most earnest in their advocacy of negro suffrage. Throughout the proceedings there was a display of ignorance, bigotry and ruffianism revolting to those who have been taught to believe the ballot as the palladium of our liberties. Yet, deplorable as was the exhibition at Cooper Institute, it was orderly, compared with the scenes enacted in some of the Southern States. The fault does not lie with the negro, but with those who strive to bind them together as a distinctive political power by imposing upon their credulity and inflaming their passions. The incendiary speeches of Secretary Boutwell, calling for ceaseless enmity between the negroes and whites, the dangerous and unchristian letter of Garrit Smith, in which the hatred engendered by slavery is invoked to make the South, in his own words, a 'hell of horrors.' These are influences calculated to turn the negro into a demon, and to make suffrage extended to the black race a curse to the nation."

The *Herald* concludes by saying: "We warn the men who are striving to excite the fears and passions of the negro race, for their own political ends, that they are playing with fire, and the disgraceful scene enacted in the heart of the metropolis on Thursday evening is only a slight foreshadowing of the evils they are bringing upon the country."

Destructive Fire in Opelousas.

The Opelousas *Courier* reports a recent fire there, and says:

About two o'clock Thursday morning last a fire was discovered escaping from the upper portion of Bloch & Dupre's establishment, corner of Maine and Bellevue streets. It was soon made evident that the fire had gained considerable headway before it was perceived. Immediately on the alarm being given, Opelusas Fire Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder No. 1, were promptly on the scene, soon followed by the little engine under charge of our colored citizens, all of whom done immense service in preventing the spreading of the fire and in saving most of the goods from the lower story of the building burned—the upper story being inaccessible when the fire was discovered, on account of the great headway already made by the fire. The greater portion of the stock of goods, and the most valuable, was stored up stairs, and was consequently destroyed. There is now left of that magnificent building, the largest in our town or parish, but the four naked walls, which, it is feared, can not be of any service in rebuilding. The building was of brick, covered with a fire-proof slate roof; was built by Mr. Pandelly, one of the best architects of New Orleans, in 1842, and cost, we believe, $14,000. The loss in goods amounts to about $50,000, partly insured. The building is a total loss to Messrs. Bloch & Dupre, as it was not insured. Our fire department (the fire company and hook and ladder company) deserve much credit for their prompt and efficient services in preventing the spreading of the conflagration; and it required all their exertions to save the adjoining buildings from becoming ignited, as there was but the width of the street between the burning building and the splendid frame building occupied by Mr. Sol. Loed, that occupied by Mr. D. Roos, Mr. William Lightly's tin shop, and the other adjoining buildings, Messrs. Prevost's, Zweinert's, etc., all of which required a continual stream of water to be played upon them to prevent igniting. We should not forget to mention the very efficient services rendered by the colored men with the little engine formerly belonging to Opelousas Fire Company No. 1, on which occasion they gave ample evidence of their competency of doing good service when needed.

There are many conjectures as to the origin of the fire, but nothing positive can be stated. The amount of goods saved is variously estimated at $6000 or $8000.

Messrs. Bloch & Dupre request us to tender their most sincere thanks to the fire department and citizens of Opelousas generally, for their valuable services and courageous efforts to rescue their property from destruction.

Messrs. Bloch & Dupre have temporarily opened an office near the *Courier*.

The *London Echo* has the following about an actress well known in this city: Miss Edith Challis, a well known actress in London and New York, while traveling some months since was very attentive to an old lady who fell ill on the journey and subsequently died. Last week Miss Challis was greatly astonished at receiving a letter from her executors to the effect that the kindness shown to the old lady had resulted in her being remembered in her will to the extent of a clear two thousand a year for life. In consequence of this she has retired from the stage.—*New York Mail.*

Alexander the Great being urged to give battle in the night, "No," said he; "I will not allow it to be said that I am indebted to darkness for victory." The same Prince refused to see a beautiful woman whom he had made prisoner, "for fear," said he, "I should be captivated by my captive."

Editing a newspaper is very much like carrying an umbrella on a windy day; everybody thinks he could manage it better than the one who has hold of the handle.

St. Louis as a Cotton Market.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, in commenting on an article from the Shreveport *Telegram* closing as follows: "The commercial editor of the *Democrat* has shown a worthy zeal in his effort, but we very much fear that he has mistaken the situation. St. Louis will never become a leading cotton market, unless the Mississippi river should commence running up stream," says:

In maintaining that St. Louis may become a large dealer in cotton, the *Democrat* never entertained the idea that much cotton would ascend the Mississippi to come here or deviate more than a hundred or two hundred miles from its air line to shipping points on the seaboard. We meant and still mean that in the establishment of new routes to the cotton areas of the South from this city, and with the consequent enlargement of that area, this city might attract a large amount of cotton per annum if we had buyers for it when it arrived. For instance, we are rapidly connecting ourselves by rail with points in Arkansas and with points in Texas, from whence large amounts of cotton will come. This cotton will have no other outlet, and must come here, but the majority of the shipments will be through St. Louis, instead of to St. Louis, unless our dealers pluck up spirit enough to buy it outright and hold it here to trade on.

So far as the Shreveport cotton is concerned, if the Shreveport shipper desired to send it by the quickest route to New York, he would put it on a St. Louis boat and then let it proceed East by rail from here; because, from Shreveport to Cincinnati is 562 miles further than to St. Louis, and this entire difference is on the Ohio river, where low water and plentiful sandbars delay the progress of a steamer. We belive it will take a steamer three or four days, upon the average, even when the Ohio can be navigated at all, to go this 562 miles of extra distance; therefore, by the time the Shreveport shipper's cotton reached Cincinnati, that shipped by the way of St. Louis would have already reached New York, and we venture the assertion that a through rate from Shreveport on compressed cotton can be made to New York, Boston, Baltimore or Philadelphia fully as low via St. Louis as via Cincinnati.

All that a cotton man wants is the cash value of his produce, and he probably does not care a button where the buyer resides. He also wants cheap goods, and is equally indifferent as to the residence of the seller, therefore St. Louis neither asks nor expects any favors from Shreveport in trade matters. If we can not put our goods into Shreveport as low as Cincinnati can put goods of the same quality, then buy of Cincinnati. If St. Louis can not pay as much for the Shreveport cotton as Cincinnati can, sell it to Cincinnati. We claim that St. Louis has a few natural and artificial advantages over Cincinnati in the pursuit of this trade which can never be overcome. First, a steamer from Cincinnati, in making the round trip to Shreveport and return must traverse 1124 miles more of river than a St. Louis steamer is compelled to. Let us suppose a single steamer shall make forty trips from either city. Eleven hundred and twenty-four miles multiplied by forty, gives 44,960 miles more for the Cincinnati than the St. Louis boat. Now, we ask the editor of the *Telegram* whether a steamboat can traverse this distance for nothing? How many days will it take to run this number of miles in so troublesome a stream as the Ohio, where every mile of this extra travel must be done? Five days per thousand miles would be a fair estimate. Then 225 days would be consumed by the Cincinnati boats in running, which St. Louis boats escape. Let us put the boat's expenses at $350 per day, which will probably average under rather than over the mark. This sum multiplied by 225 days gives $56,250 as the absolute cost a Cincinnati boat will be put to in making forty trips to Shreveport more than St. Louis boats will be put to. Added to this is insurance on the boat and cargo for 225 days, and wear and tear of the boat for the some length of time. This much for the river advantages which St. Louis enjoys. The next advantage is that we have a greater number of railways leading eastward than Cincinnati has, and the competition of eastward through freight is such that there is very little difference between the price charged on cotton from St. Louis to New York and that from Cincinnati to New York, or any other seaboard city. Very often the rate is precisely the same, and occasionally we have a lower rate made us through than is given from Cincinnati through. This may seem singular to the editor of the *Telegram*, and it is singular, but it is a way railways have of doing. We have been compelled more than once to complain that hardware was shipped from Cincinnati direct through this city to Denver at a less price than was charged for taking St. Louis hardware to Denver; and the Chicago and Alton railway daily hauls freight over their line 350 miles to Chicago for $15 per car more than is charged for hauling it 133 miles to St. Louis. The ways of the railway companies are as dark, and their tricks as vain as were the ways and tricks of Bill Nye's famous heathen Chinee. But we are wandering somewhat from our subject. We started in with the intention of proving to the editor of the *Telegram* that the claims of St. Louis to become a future cotton market was not only based upon pluck, but upon natural and artificial advantages which are sure to win when vigorously manipulated. New Orleans smiled derisively when St. Louis pushed out her steamers for the Red river trade. We were shown by any amount of figuring that this special trade could never by any possibility be taken from New Orleans unless we could make the Mississippi run up stream. We acquired it, however, and we shall also, sooner or later, become an important cotton market as well.

A Doubtful Story.

[From the Galveston Bulletin.]

A boy of some fourteen summers, giving his name as Joseph Jordan, called on us yesterday morning and related a rather marvelous story of having been captured in June of last year by a party of Indians, some twelve miles from San Antonio, and that he had but just succeeded in making his escape from the bloody savages. He was, he says, in company with a man named Tom Wilson who was captured at the same time, but who escaped the next day. He was taken by the Indians to the Rocky Mountains, but accompanied them on excursions into Mexico, when the white boys, of which he reports fifty or sixty with the Indians, were made to take part in sundry fights. He made his escape two weeks ago, also near San Antonio. Says he was sent to the spring for water, but there was no guard at the spring, and he succeeded in making his escape; the Indians followed him to near Tyler, when he fell in with a band of tame Indians, who brought him to Corsicana.

For as intelligent a boy as Jordan evidently is, his story is rather mixed, and his geography decidedly bad, though he may be speaking the exact truth. He said he was born in Hinds county, Mississippi, and was trying to get back there. He had been but two months away from home when captured near San Antonio, as already described.

In reply to interrogatories, he said the band by which he was captured was under the leadership of Santanta and Big Tree, but was unable to tell what tribe they belonged to. He is a sharp boy, but knows too much at what has been going on in the settlements to have spent the last year or more in confinement with the wild Indians.

Sale of the Memphis and El Paso Road.

The Austin, Texas, *Journal* says of the Memphis and El Paso railroad:

Recently this road, with all its rights and privileges, including road bed, stock, material of every kind, land and franchises, was sold on execution by Deputy United States Marshal Purnell, at Paris, Lamar county.

The sale was made principally on behalf of the French bondholders, represented by Mr. Gray, of New York, though the road has undoubtedly passed into the hands of Thomas Scott. There were two sales, the latter being for the land grants, and the total realized but $30,000 for property richly worth half a million. The road was graded over 100 miles and completed for a distance of five miles, with a good supply of locomotives and running stock. Thus another obstacle to the speedy construction of a Texas Pacific road has passed away.

GENERAL BANKS.

His Wall Street Speech—Boutwell's Management of the Finances to be Overhauled—A Rod in Pickle for Grant's Cuban Policy.

[From the New York Herald.]

On yesterday afternoon a representative of the *World* called upon General N. P. Banks at his rooms at the St. Nicholas for information as to his announced discourse to the Wall street bankers and brokers, and his political plans for the future. In reply to a question when he would speak in Wall street, the General said:

"I am really not in a position to give you a positive answer. The matter is in the hands of a committee named by the Wall street gentlemen who invited me to address them, and it has not as yet fixed a day. The speech, however, will surely not be made before next week—probably to-morrow (Tuesday) week. That day will suit me very well."

"Will the speech be a political one?"

"Yes; at least partly so. As you must, of course, know, I am for Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, and intend to do all I honorably can to promote their election; but for all that I do not propose, by any means, 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. I shall fairly and fully criticise, but in no captious, fault-finding spirit. What I shall advance I shall prove with figures and facts."

"Of course, General, you will take a prominent part in this canvass, and deliver many speeches additional to that of next week?"

"I shall indeed take a part in this canvass, but as to its prominence I prefer not to say anything. I see by the papers that I am mentioned as engaged to soon deliver speeches in Maine in support of the Liberal Republican party and its candidates, congressional, State and national. Such announcements are unauthorized. I have as yet entered into no engagements to speak in Maine. It may well happen, however, that before the next election comes off in that State, I shall go there and address the people in favor of the Liberal Republican cause. But my plans for this canvass not being as yet formed and completed, I can not to-day say with any definiteness what I am going to do or where I am going to speak. One thing, however, is sure, and that is that I am not going to remain silent during the whole canvass after having delivered my Wall street speech. I will at least make Greeley and Brown speeches in my own State—Massachusetts."

"I suppose, therefore, you will especially arraign the powers that be for their foreign policy in speeches you will make during this campaign."

"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 of 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 means, too, for seeing and ascertaining that it has often been faulty and wrong. From the very inception of their struggle for independence in 1868 the Cubans won my sympathies and good wishes, and in and out of Congress I have repeatedly labored to obtain for them from our government that recognition they have shown themselves clearly entitled to, and which our position as the leading republic of the world made it wise on our part to grant them; but so far I have labored in vain. The claims of Cuba have been most strangely disregarded by President Grant. During the last session of Congress, I received what I considered reliable intimations that the course of the administration would in due time be in accord with my views on the Cuban question, and this induced me to forego pressing the question on the House for action. The session, however, closed without the intimated 'due time' arriving, so that I now regret having paid any heed to the intimations. There are other portions of the foreign policy of the administration—unnecessary to now mention—that are also vulnerable, and therefore will very possibly, and probably, too, be arraigned, as you say, in the speeches I may make during the canvass, but hardly in that of Wall street, which will be devoted to questions of finance."

"What are the prospects of Greeley and Brown in Massachusetts?"

"I consider the prospects of Messrs. Greeley and Brown in Massachusetts to be good, and daily improving, and, in the whole country, as 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. Massachusetts, as you know, gave General Grant, in 1868, an overwhelming majority, and it is no easy matter, only four years later, to overcome such a large preponderance; but I have hopes the task can and will be accomplished next November. The results will, no doubt, be much affected by the nominations yet to be made for State officers and Congress. Should the partisans of the administration make certain nominations deemed to-day quite possible, our task will, undoubtedly, be rendered thereby much lighter and victory easier. A not improbable nomination of theirs for Governor would in particular greatly aid us. But, whether thus aided or not, I feel confident that Greeley and Brown will, next November, poll a vote in Massachusetts that will greatly astonish our opponents."

The Texas Free Press.

We have received the first number of the *Texas Free Press*, published at Hearne, Texas, Messrs. Garland & Dick proprietors, William H. Garland, Jr., editor. We copy a portion of the salutatory:

In entering upon the editorial duties of this paper we fully realize the responsibilities we assume. It is our intention to perform these duties, and to discharge these responsibilities honestly and fearlessly, "with charity toward all, and malice toward none." We will speak the truth, regardless of the consequences, exposing fraud and corruption wherever discerned, and cherishing justice as our life. We hope to become useful and popular by advocating proper thoughts and correct principles; by fighting against vice, and in favor of truth and virtue. We will not be governed by prejudice, nor can we ever become mere vassals to the vile tricksters of the day.

In these days of revolutions, we can not consent to become a mere party organ. We will move forward and progress on a platform of our own, perfectly independent of all factions or parties, censuring whenever we discover cause for blame, and praising where we think praise is due; being controlled by our own views of right and wrong, and the true interests of the people.

The Donaldsonville *Chief* has this report of the movements of a murderer:

George Harrison, the colored man who killed his wife on the Darrow plantation on the twenty-eighth of last month, is still at large. Though his whereabouts are known, and he is seen by workmen nearly every morning and evening in the cane fields near Dominique's landing, right bank of the river, still no one has yet mustered courage to attempt his capture. He has the reputation of being a cool, desperate man, and the fact that he is armed, with a double-barreled shot gun, two revolvers and a dirk knife will render it anything but child's play to secure him. The officers of the law keep track of him, and a determined effort to bring him to justice will be made in a day or two by a sheriff's posse, assisted by dogs.

The New Iberia *Banner* has this quaintly written report:

One night during this week about a dozen negroes armed with double barreled shot guns, surrounded the residence of Mrs. Sellman, a widow living on the extreme end of our town, and kept guard there all night, supposing a Mr. Hornsby, who killed one Thomas, a colored man, was concealed therein. We think this a rather high-handed affair on the part of the negroes, and are not at all surprised that the poor widow lost thirty of her chickens. Look out for the chief constable.

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, bulle! 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.

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	..	3	6	0
Davenport	1	..	3	6
Keokuk	6	..	3	2
Cairo	3	..	11	1
St. Louis	..	27	12	0
Pittsburg	..	11	4	2
Cincinnati	43	..	9	11
Louisville	..	3	7	3
Memphis	..	..	8	9
Vicksburg	..	9	13	1
Shreveport	..	3	10	1
Nashville	2	..	2	0
New Orleans	..	4	..	..

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

Butler said at Haverhill: "When you cast your vote reflect for a moment on how your brother, how your father, how your friend now lying in yonder graveyard would vote if he were here." This is not a bad way to decide how to vote on dead issues.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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 eod1w

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

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.

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. 1y13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

The Delegates to the Greeley and Brown State Convention that assembled in the Senate Chamber on the twelfth and thirteenth instant, from the first congressional district, are requested to meet in the Senate Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first instant, at 7:30 P. M., to take such steps relative to the nomination of a Congressman from that district.

By order of the committee.

au21 1t HUGH J. CAMPBELL, President.

Rally, Rally, Rally.—A Grand Mass Meeting of the Seventh Ward Radical Republican Mother Club will be held WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1872, at 8 P. M., for the ratification of the State ticket formed by the late convention of the ninth of August, 1872. The following speakers will address the meeting: Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, W. G. Brown and others.

F. BONSIGNE, Assistant Secretary.

au21 1t

Rally, Rally, Rally, First Ward Liberal Club.—The members of the First Ward Central Liberal Club, and the citizens of the First Ward who favor the Liberal cause, are requested to assemble at Eagle Hall, corner of Felicity and Prytania streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock.

Business of importance will be submitted for the consideration of the club, and Hon. W. F. Kernan, of East Feliciana, will address the meeting.

C. McRAE SELPH, President First Ward Central Club.

au20 2t

Notice.—The Liberal Republicans of the Sixth Senatorial District are hereby requested to send delegates to the courthouse in St. John the Baptist, at twelve o'clock M., on SATURDAY, August 24, 1872, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator in the coming election. The district and parishes will be entitled to the same representation as in the Republican convention of August 9 last.

Delegates from the Sixth District of New Orleans, Jefferson and St. Charles parishes can take the morning train on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, and return home the same day.

K. HENDERSON, Secretary of Called Meeting.

au21 1t

Liberal Parish Executive Committee. New Orleans, August 18, 1872.—Regular meetings of this committee every THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, No. 157 Common, between St. Charles and Carondelet 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.

Attest:

FRED. H. WOODSIDE, Secretary. au21 no5

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WHARF BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, August 21, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE CITY OF eight wharf bonds will be received at this office until 11 A. M., August 31, 1872. The city reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

au21 3t

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

Notice to Taxpayers.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, City Hall, Room 15, August 10, 1872.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION SEVEN, CITY ordinance No. 71, Administration series, notice is hereby given that the assessment on real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1872, is now complete, and will be open for inspection and correction at the office of the Department of Assessments, room 15, City Hall, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), during thirty days from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of either excessive or inadequate assessments will be considered.

H. BONZANO, Administrator.

au10 30t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

BOARD OF STATE TAX ASSESSORS' OFFICE, No. 127 Gravier street, Room No. 3 Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, August 1, 1872.

THE TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORleans are hereby notified that the assessments of State taxes for the year 1872 are completed, and the books will be opened until the thirty-first day of August, 1872, to correct erroneous assessments.

JOHN W. SWORDS, President Board of State Tax Assessors.

N. B.—The books of the Fifth District will be opened at the Courthouse, in Algiers, for twenty days and the remaining eleven days in August, 1872, at the office of the Board of State Assessors.

N. B.—Please bring last year's tax receipts with you.

au1 1d JOHN W. SWORDS.

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, August 21, 1872.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Lafayette and Locust streets—

One White and Red Spotted COW, branded A a P on right hip, and B on right side of her back.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on MONDAY, August 26, 1872, at twelve o'clock M.

JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

No. 145—au21 1d

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Marie Fontain, as there is a separation of property between us.

JEAN MARIE LACAZE, Jefferson City.

au20 2t*

HARDWARE.....HARDWARE.

NO. 74 GRAVIER STREET.

A well assorted stock of hardware, suitable for country and city trade, will be sold in bulk, with the fixtures, below cost, or apportioned in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply on the premises. au10 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, General Agents.

au9 1m

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, No. 196 Poydras street, New Orleans.

au9 1m

ALABAMA LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.

In store and for sale—

2000 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. 89 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 Chartres and Bienville streets, where the books are also open for subscription and all information.

J. H. EHRMANN, No. 49 Exchange alley.

au2 2m

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., No. 25 Carondelet street.

jy26 1m

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $2, 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. 1y21 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, sewers, 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

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

100 cases Kentucky SUBNAPPS.

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.

au8 eod 1m

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 a trunk postal, with fasteners, $12.

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble dressers, $30.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $28.

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. feb8 1y

THE TRANSCRIPT,

A 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 those who desire to be in the "winning side" should subscribe for the