NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 138. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872. | WHOLE NUMBER 1663.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Wednesday, September 18, 1872,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented Dion Boucicault's grand emotional play, in five acts, entitled

LOST IN LONDON,

Received everywhere with the wildest enthusiasm by delighted and admiring audiences.

Grand matinee Saturday noon.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, THE PRINCESS GEORGES; OR, ONE WIFE TOO MANY. se18

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 17, 1872.
CLASS 222.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	20	77	25	6	45	63	21	16	3	60	41	61	—

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 seventeenth day of September, 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 N.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON **Saturday, September 21, 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	
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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
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
440 prizes, amounting to		$230,000

Whole tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LIGHT-TOP BUGGY. Price $125. Apply to E. BLAKESLEY, No. 70 St. Joseph street. se4

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NOS. 46 and 48 St. Charles street, with entrances on Gravier and St. Charles streets. Will be rented entire or in rooms suitable for lawyers' and doctors' offices. For further information apply at Hart's Loan Office, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets. se13 t oc1

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se3

FOR RENT—THE FINE TWO STORY FRAME house No. 117 Bolivar street, between Gravier and Perdido streets, one and a half blocks from the Common street cars. The house contains a double parlor, six large rooms and three cabinets; parlor, two large rooms, one cabinet in front, and four large rooms and two cabinets rear. The house sets back from the street, with large yard, woodhouse, cistern, and gas throughout the house. Is in an excellent neighborhood and in good repair. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
LOUIS KIMMEL,
No. 194 Bienville street, corner Franklin.
se4 15t*

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FRERET, No. 27 Commercial place. au1

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. H. M., at this office. jy6

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. je2

FOR RENT—IN SUITS OR SINGLE—LARGE, airy furnished rooms, in a location convenient to the business part of the city, adapted to the use of single gentlemen or families. The house is within one square of Canal street. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 163 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK,

WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.
Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches in diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.
au17 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.
SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,
(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.),
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.
Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The undersigned being the specially authorized agents of the owners of the continuation of the Magazine street railroad, call the attention of capitalists and property holders generally, and especially of property owners in Jefferson City and Carrollton, to the opening of subscription lists to the balance of the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Magazine Street Railroad Company. Plans of the road can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to
JOSEPH HOLZ,
No. 47 Exchange alley, or to
D. URBAN,
Notary Public and United States Commissioner, No. 60 Camp street. au25 t del

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. 49 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.

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. jy21 1y

AT RETAIL..................AT RETAIL.

Sugar-cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.
For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 49 Magazine street,
Between Natchez and Gravier streets;
ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104............Canal Street............104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their harter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$719,323 57
On marine risks		102,615 17
On river risks		169,212 00
Total premiums		$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums		201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,350 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,078 41	
On marine risks	98,680 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 88	
Total	$508,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53	—490,822 12
Profits		$298,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	229,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	123,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,932 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,300 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.
P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO,	DAVID McCOARD,
S. Z. RELF,	L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,
	CHARLES LAFITTE.

je11 1y

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872:

Fire premiums for the year	$194,069 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,350 64
River premiums for the year	183,299 36
Total	$438,718 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$358,153 65
Net profits	$79,823 81

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 40.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders there of on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Trustees.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,	JOHN PHELPS
C. T. BUDDECKE,	P. H. FOLEY,
A. G. OBER,	A. THOMSON,
E. H. SUMMERS,	B. NEWGASS,
F. N. STRONG,	VICTOR MEYER,
JOSEPH BOWLING,	J. J. GARRARD,
	S. B. NEWMAN.

my30 6m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF WASHBURN & SEARS is dissolved by the death of C. W. Washburn.
GEORGE E. SEARS, Surviving Partner.
New Orleans, August 31, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A PARTnership under the name and style of Sears & Kinsella, as successors of Washburn & Sears, Public Weighers. GEORGE E. SEARS.
se1 10t JOHN KINSELLA.

GENERAL H. J. CAMPBELL.

His Talk to the People of St. Charles.

General Campbell went up to St. Charles parish and gave the people a rather long talk, in his easy, sensible, practical way. The introduction of his remarks, addressed to the negroes, is couched in simple, familiar terms, every sentence of which can be easily understood by the least intelligent. We make an extract from the General's speech, regretting that want of room prevents our giving the whole:

After God gave the victory to the Union, then the Yankee soldiers came here with the blue, which has been dear to your people ever since. When God, with the armies of the North, set you free He commenced giving a lesson to our Southern friends. They got their backs up, and they swore by all that was blue and all that was gray when the war was over they would take control of this country; that they would teach Mr. Yankee and Mr. Nigger all about this thing; they wanted to take charge of this country; they bowed to the flag because they had to; they were willing to bow to the government, but they hated it, and it's very natural they should. If you have a knock down fight with a man you wouldn't want to kiss him the next moment, especially when he has whipped you. [Applause and cries of "No," "You're right."] These men thought that to the white people of the country belonged the government. That was very natural. That was the way they had been brought up. Who had ever heard, before the war, of any but white people governing the country? Why, from the time they and their fathers and their fathers' fathers were boys, from the time the Spanish and French settled the country, nobody had ever heard of anything else. Now these people have to be taught we are all children of a larger growth, and if we only have good heads for it, we learn something every day. There is no one that can't learn something. [A voice, "that's so."] These people had to learn the lesson that the black men were free; if they were free, they were citizens; if they were citizens, they had a right to vote; if they had a right to vote, they had a right to hold office. That was a bitter pill; and they found it mighty hard to swallow. So they made common cause with the Democracy in the North, and we had a terrible fight. The Republican party took up the cry that, for the safety of the colored man, we must, whether he was ignorant or not, give him the ballot to protect himself with; that was our doctrine, and that was the right doctrine. It was not palatable to these people, and I don't blame them for that; but as God Almighty chastised the Northern people until they came to their senses, so He did in the South, and He put these people through a course of sprouts under the reconstruction laws. Now we have had a strong government; we have had the military power; we have had ignorant Legislatures; we have had unprincipled men, and they have piled taxes on these people so high that their plantations and stores, and farms and shops will hardly bear it, and if that kind of government continues longer, you will have no persons here to cultivate their lands, and no persons to pay you your wages. What is the result? Do you imagine that four years ago, before they had this discipline, I could have come here among these white gentlemen, with you colored men and me, a Yankee, and talk politics? No. They would have sent us in the river, and you colored men too. The same thing that has brought them here was the chastisement that brought the Northern white people to acknowledge your rights. Now, the whole white people of the State of Louisiana are perfectly willing to accept you as citizens and receive you as voters, and to accord to you equal rights with themselves, civilly and politically. Now, any man has the right to run for office who can get the votes and get himself elected. That is, under our democratic system of government, a plain principle, and they have acknowledged it.

Let me show you how that is worked out. This last summer we had a convention of the white people, who call themselves Liberals, in New Orleans; and we had a convention composed mainly of colored people, Republicans in the city at the same time. Those white people belonging to that convention sent their committees and messengers to our convention to state to us this: "If you Republicans will join us in the effort to have a good government, we will nominate some Republicans on our ticket and some colored men on our ticket, and then we will nominate some Democrats and some Liberals, and we will make a joint ticket that the whole of the good people of this State can support. Wasn't that a great advance? Wasn't that a great change between this and ten years ago? Look back six or ten years ago, when you went to bed in your cabin, did you ever dream this time would come? Never in the world.

Now, then, these people say to you, let us stop all this strife between white and black, all this strife between Republican and Democrat, and let us join together and acknowledge each other's rights, and unite upon a ticket composed of as good people as we can get, for the sake of the best government of this State.

But I started out to tell you who I was. I have told you far enough for you to know that I was a soldier in the federal army. After I came to New Orleans, and without seeking it, without coming here for the purpose of being in politics, I was elected to the Senate at the same time that you elected Mr. Harper. For four years I have served your people. I was elected by colored votes, and whenever a question has come up about your schools, or your civil rights, or any measure which concerned your welfare and your protection, my vote was always cast against the Democrats, and in your favor. [A voice—"Amen."] Let me tell you now, that hereafter, if these Democratic friends with whom I propose now to act, for the sake of peace and harmony of both white and black—in the next Legislature, whether I am out of it or in it, whenever a question comes up in which the rights of the colored people are concerned, and their safety and protection, my vote shall be just as fearlessly and as unqualifiedly cast in your favor in the future as it was in the past. [Applause.] Your people are very suspicious, and when you want to know what a colored man is thinking about you must look a long time. He goes to a meeting and hears what a man says, and will look as if he believed it all, but he won't believe a bit of it until he goes home and thinks it over.

I don't blame you for being suspicious and jealous, that was the way you were brought up; but when your children grow up, who are free from their birth, who drink in freedom with the very air they breathe, that they will be higher up than you are. Many of you have been deceived many times by white men, both Northern and Southern. I don't blame you for being suspicious and jealous. But what I want to bring you to is this: When you have a little boy, and you know he is in the habit of telling fibs sometimes, if he comes and tells you, "Papa, I want to do so and so, if you will let me; I won't do this, or I will do that," what is the best way with him? The best way is to take him at his word, even if you don't believe him, and say, "Yes, sir; all right; go and do it." That is a great deal better than to say, "You are a little liar; I don't believe you." For, if you take that course you make him a liar. Take him by the hand, believe him, trust him, and he will grow up to be a straight-forward, honest man. Isn't that so? [Cries, "Yes."] It is the same way with men. When a man with whom you have been an enemy comes to you and tells you, "I want this thing to be over. I give you my hand. I tell you, upon the word of a man, I will regard your rights and do what is fair with you, if you will do what is fair to me," what is the best way? It is surely the best way to take him by the hand—watch him as much as you please—but take him by the hand and make him believe that you believe him, and ten to one that man will do what he says he will; whereas, if you say, "No, I don't believe you, you are a confounded scoundrel," he will go on and do the very thing you suspected, out of revenge. The white people are coming out and saying to you colored men, "Here, we will give all this fight up; we recognize all your rights; we accord to you everything: we are anxious to put an end to this strife; meet us half way, shake hands, and let us come together and see if we can't make a better government than of white against black." What is it best to do with these people? I say the best way is to take them at their words; watch them, but believe them for this time and try them, and ten to one they will keep their words. If they don't, it is worse for them and no worse for you. Isn't that sense?

I believe these people. No one has fought them harder than I have. No one intends to fight them any harder than I do should they be faithless to their trust. But they have not done so yet. They have nominated on the State ticket a colored man, Mr. Armstead, a colored preacher living in Natchitoches, whom I know, and who is almost as black as any man here, if not altogether. I am watching these people. I mean to see if they are going to keep their word and vote for your men after having placed them on the ticket. That test comes in two months. If they are honest and fair and straight, there is not a Liberal or Democrat in this State but will vote for that colored man just as straightforward as they will for Colonel McEnery.

There are a few hot-headed, foolish fellows whom I have heard in our town, down below here. I have seen them strutting around, saying, "I'll be dem—if I am going to vote for any nigger; I won't do it." I believe they are men who don't see the danger there is in this thing of putting black against white; but they will be governed eventually by the wise counsels of the more prudent and better sort of white people. These people have said, through their representatives in convention, that they will do it, and I am willing to take their faith as Louisianians, and their word as their bond, and trust them with its execution.

Again, the Democrats and Liberals of this State—and now I wish that my white fellow-citizens of this parish will give me their attention as I say this—have accepted the Cincinnati platform. You don't know what that is. I will tell you. The Cincinnati platform is a piece of paper in which they say—and it was afterward accepted at Baltimore—that the Democrats of the country accepted every Republican issue so far as reconstruction and the rights of the black people were concerned; and it pledged the Democracy of this country before the white people and the black people, and before God in heaven, that so far as they were concerned the differences between white and black, on political and civil questions, were abolished; and they recognized your rights to vote, to hold office and to the equal protection of the law. Now, then, I have pledged myself—and I have stood in this State as a Radical Republican—to vote for McEnery and Penn and for the ticket which the Democrats and Liberals have put out, for Democrats and Republicans are upon it, questioning no man for his past record, whether he be Confederate or federal. I shall keep that pledge in earnest and in faith, whoever follows, whoever falters, whoever is false. I tell you I would rather give my vote to a man who went out and fought for what he thought was right than to these late Confederates, who haven't got through fighting yet. McEnery and Penn I know personally to be liberal, generous, magnanimous, brave and true men. Colonel McEnery has assured us personally, as well as by the platform on which he stands, that he would recognize the rights of all the citizens—that he would guarantee that, under his administration, the colored people not only should be protected, but that everything should be done by him officially to elevate you and give you schools and raise your people up. He spoke sentiments as noble as I ever heard from any Radical Republican. He said, "I believe it is the duty of all good citizens to help to elevate the colored people. I believe I would not be a good Governor if I sought to oppress those people."

Can you ask anything better as a promise from any man? No Republican can give you better promises. I shall go to the polls and support those gentlemen upon those promises that they will protect you and see that none of your rights are taken away, and then if in the next Legislature the demand shall be made to repeal the laws which give you equal rights, I shall hold up the pledges of these gentlemen to them, and hold them to their word. [Applause.]

* * * * * *

Let me call your attention to another fact. Supposing that against the advice of myself and other of your friends you should follow the attempt of a few white men that was made in this State to get you to come together in a black man's party, all one way, and the white people all the other way. Do you know what that will lead to? What has been the history of the last four years? You havn't seen much in St. Charles, because you have been peaceful and quiet. But you have heard from other parishes; you have heard from Orleans that we have had fight after fight, trouble after trouble, riot after riot, murder after murder; property has gone down, labor has been stoped on plantations; every interest has suffered, every person has suffered. Now, if you keep up the black man's party against the white man's party, it will be the same thing for the next four years. Now, if that is done what will happen? In the first place, the black man's party will have their Governor down in New Orleans, and he will be calling for the federal troops, and they will come, and have a big row, and that will cost you $40,000 or $50,000 or $100,000. Then, again, the white man will have his Governor, and he will get up a row, and you will have the soldiers called out again, and your militia and your Legislature and that will cost you another $100,000. You may say that doesn't cost me much. I tell you it costs you more than it does the white man, and I will tell you why.

I will give you an instance. Last winter the two parties had a fight, one Governor and one Legislature in one building and another Governor and another Legislature in another building. They had their soldiers and federal soldiers, marching them backward and forward and doing all sorts of foolish things. That cost near $100,000. Who pays that? You say Mr. So-and-So, and Mr. So-and-So, who owns all these lands, pays it. You think Mr. This, or Mr. That, who is a storekeeper, pays it. Not a bit of it. What do you buy at the store? Coffee, sugar, cotton, clothes.

What do you have to pay for a pair of shoes when you go to the store? [A voice from the crowd—$2 25.] Do you know what they cost up in the North, where they don't have this high taxation? They cost about $1. What do you pay for your sugar? [A voice—fifteen cents.] What do you pay for your coffee? [A voice—twenty-five cents, sometimes thirty cents.] What do you pay for your salt? [A voice—five cents a pound.] I have seen the time when you could get a bucket full for five cents. Do you know why these things cost so much? Why, the storekeeper says this: "I have got to pay a tax of $100 or $1000, and for this I am going to sell so many pounds of sugar, and so much of coffee, and so much of salt, and I will divide it all around by putting a little on to the price of each of these things." He does that and you pay his tax for him. You see that everything that you buy for your children, everything that you put on, everything that you put in your mouth, the tax is there, and you pay it. Do you want that state of things to go on? How much do you make a month? Tell me, some of you. [A voice—A dollar a day and find ourselves.] What does it cost you to find yourself? [A voice—It costs that whole dollar.] Now, suppose everything that you buy came down to half the price it is now, you would save that $15 a month. The moment you reduce the taxes, then the price of those things will go down—the man that runs the store will have to pay smaller rent, the man that runs the plantation will have smaller taxes, the man that sells the supplies will have to pay smaller licenses, so he will put on less to the price of his goods for his profit.

Every time you form a black man's party in this country against a white man's party you are putting on these taxes, and making it harder for you to live and school your children. Have I made that plain? Don't you see that whenever you have a black man's party in this country against a white man's party you will have trouble? It is natural, and it will come. [A voice—"How do you mean; a black man's party and a white man's party?"] I mean when the black men all vote on one side and the white men on the other.

Cleaning the Gutters versus Malarial Diseases.

For some weeks the stagnant condition of the gutters bordering the neutral ground on Delord street, from Tivoli circle to the Basin, has been noticeable. The matter in the gutters was, in many places, nearly a foot thick, and was of course offensive to sight and smell. Yesterday a gang of laborers was at work shoveling this stuff out of the gutters and scattering it along the middle of the street. This operation is pronounced by medical men a great deal more injurious than letting the gutters alone entirely. Stirring up of this decaying organic matter in the gutters, under a sun beating down upon it at 90° Fahrenheit, simply generates poisonous gases, and inevitably promotes disease. It is best to keep the gutters entirely clear and free from such accumulations, but if this can not be done, and the matter removed, it is better, in this malarious season, to let it entirely alone rather than spread it out upon the heated street to boil and steam and simmer in the summer sun.

Dr. A. W. Perry, of the Board of Health, has prepared a paper on this subject, which appeared in the last published proceedings of the board. We make the accompanying extract for the benefit of our readers, which we commend to their due attention, as this is a matter of vital importance at this season of the year:

At this season of the year, when the dry, hot season succeeds the rainy season, the luxuriant and low organized vegetable life which has been stimulated to growth by the moisture and heat, loses its vitality, and together with the dead vegetable matter which has been kept from decomposition by the excess of rain, enter into that kind of decomposition which, though not particularly offensive to smell, is most fatally felt in causing, by its emanations, all the malarial diseases—congestive, remittent, intermittent and bilious fevers, and a host of other diseases which are indirectly caused or aggravated by it.

When vegetable matter is covered by or completely soaked in water, malarious emanations are not readily given off, because the excess of water retains them by a physical attraction, and for this reason in all hot countries the rainy season is not the sickly season. It is when the rainy season ceases that the vegetable matter dries up, and it is in passing into this dry condition that malaria is given off, with all its evil effects.

One of the conclusions arrived at, after a long and laborious investigation by the sanitary commission appointed by the City Council of 1854, to investigate the causes and means of prevention of yellow fever, was that any upturning or exposure of the soil here, under conditions of great heat and moisture of the atmosphere as shown by a high dew point, would certainly cause or propagate yellow fever, and all excavations or digging ditches, canals, etc., should be positively prohibited during the summer and fall.

This exposure and turning up of soil highly charged with organic, vegetable and animal matter to the sun, is found in nine out of ten streets in this city. The house waters and slops are thrown, or allowed to run in the gutters of the streets which are unpaved, where they remain until by the evaporation and admixture with dirt and solid garbage, they are converted into a slimy mass, green, and offensive to both sight and smell.

Reflection will convince anyone that this putrefying material ought to be removed entirely; but no, it is once or twice a week scraped out of the gutters and thrown on the surface of the street, to dry and give off poisonous malaria at our very doors. This is repeated over and over again, until the soil of our unpaved streets is saturated with organic matter, which commences to decompose every time it is wetted, as by occasional showers, and in decaying gives off the most injurious effluvia.

All the labor expended in this exposure of slime to dry upon the streets is absolutely wasted, and positive harm is done. To be sure, it pleases the public eye to transfer the filth from the gutter to the street, but it ruins the public health.

The soil of our unpaved streets, when dry, seems to be an innocent mixture of sand and clay, but it is only so in appearance. I have examined lately a number of samples of dry soil from our different streets, and found them to contain not less than fifteen per cent of organic matter, liable at any time to decompose. What more favorable natural conditions could be imagined than these, which are thus produced artificially (though not knowingly), for the production of malarial diseases? This is the chief cause of the unhealthiness of this city.

For the last three years in this city malarial diseases (yellow fever excluded) have caused a mortality respectively, 17.5, 22 and 34 deaths in every 10,000 of population; while in Chicago the mortality from these same diseases, during the last ten years, has been less than 1.5 deaths to every 10,000 of population; while in a period of ten years before a proper system of drainage and removal of offal was introduced, the mortality in that city from malarial diseases was more than four times as great as since that time.

Academy of Music.

"Elfie," with the same cast as on Monday evening, was presented again last evening at the Academy of Music to a thin audience. The piece throughout was finely rendered, and Miss Sydney Cowell was especially commended by the audience for her excellent performance of the character of *Elfie*. This evening the sensational play of "Lost in London" will be produced. It will be followed during the week by the play of the "Princess Georges, or One Wife too Many." Next Monday evening, Johnny Thompson, the famous Ethiopian comedian will commence an engagement at the Academy.

Another Registration Case.

J. M. Cass, registrar of the first ward, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Reed, charged with refusing registration to Paul Winn. The case is fixed for trial before Commissioner Weller to-day at ten o'clock.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 77°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 6 P. M., 83°. Lowest point during the night of September 16, 75°.

Auditor Graham Released.

About two o'clock yesterday the Governor sent to the Parish Prison a pardon for Auditor Graham, and he was immediately released.

An Iowa girl filled a kerosene lamp while burning, and saved her life by leaping into a swill barrel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE SEPTEMBER AGRICULTURAL REPORT

DECLINING COTTON CROP PROSPECTS

MORMON RECRUITS ARRIVED

GENERAL SHERMAN AT WASHINGTON

RAILROAD COLLISION IN SPAIN

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES LARGE

ALEXIS ARRIVED AT HONG KONG

ARREST OF EDMUND ABOUT

VETERAN SOLDIERS' CONVENTION

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR

WASHINGTON.

Death of a Consul for South Africa—Statistician of Department of Agriculture—September Report—Decline in Cotton-Crop Prospects—General Sherman—Proceedings Against Ships Overladen with Passengers.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—J. Henry Reilly, consul general for the Orange free State of South Africa, died in Philadelphia to-day, of cancer in the face. He was for a long time correspondent of the *Alta California*, and a member of the Society of the California Pioneers.

The September report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, indicates a decline in the cotton crop prospects during the past month in consequence of the presence of the cotton caterpillar in portions of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and of drought of moderate severity in Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

The condition of the crop as shown by the average of returns received is as follows: Virginia 97, North Carolina 101, South Carolina 95, Georgia 96, Florida 92, Alabama 88, Mississippi 90, Louisiana 86, Texas 94, Arkansas 78, Tennessee 92. Thus the prospect throughout the entire cotton area, which favored a yield five per cent larger than the average product, promises at the present time about ten per cent less than an average. The increase of acreage over last year, and the unfavorable character of the season of 1871, still point to a material increase in the total crop of 1872, while the possible extension of insect ravages, or the early occurrence of frost, may modify the present expectations.

Virginia.—The only counties reporting cotton in Virginia are Northampton, Southampton, King and Queen, Chesterfield, Greenville and Patrick, and in these the average condition has declined from 101 in August to 97 in September.

North Carolina.—Returns from thirty-eight counties in North Carolina average 101 in September, against 97 in August. Mecklenburg holds its August estimate of 125, and Edgecomb has advanced from 75 to 100. Twelve reports are below 100. No material loss from insects is reported.

South Carolina.—The average of condition in South Carolina has fallen from 98 in August to 95 in September. Darlington, Barnwell Edgefield and Fairfield counties, which, together, produced 90,000 bales of the crop of 1869, average 96, Darlington and Fairfield standing better than in August. Richland, reporting 100 in August, has been visited by the caterpillar, and reduces the estimate to 80 in September.

Georgia.—Only twelve counties in Georgia, of sixty reporting, returned condition less than 100 in August, and the general average was 104. In September it is placed at 96. Insect ravages are becoming serious in several counties, especially Lee, Twiggs, Spalding, Shelley, Baldwin and Marion.

Florida.—The decline in Florida during the past month has been from 96 to 92. The caterpillar appeared in Suwannee county as early as July 15, and divested of its leaves whole fields of the cotton plant before August 15. The counties of Leon, Jefferson, Madison, Gadsden and Taylor have also been visited.

Alabama.—Only four counties in Alabama made returns below 100 in August, the general average being 107. Two-thirds of the present returns are below 100, thirty-two counties averaging 88. Of the prominent counties, Hale shows a decline from 110 to 67; Russell from 103 to 97, and Marengo from 90 to 70. Montgomery indicates an advance from 105 to 110. Two-thirds of the returns include a reference to insects.

Mississippi.—The general average of Mississippi returns has fallen since August report from 112 to 90. Warren county declined from 110 to 107, Madison from 105 to 77, Hinds from 100 to 60. Three-fourths of the returns are below 100. Insect depredations are serious in many counties.

Louisiana.—The average for Louisiana was 101 in August, in September 86. In Caddo parish the decline is from 90 to 50; in Concordia from 100 to 75; in Claiborne from 95 to 80; while in Madison, a prominent parish, an advance from 120 to 140 is reported. The caterpillar has been destructive in Tangipahoa, Marion, Red River, St. Landry and Concordia.

Texas.—Drought has shortened the Texas crop, and reduced the average of the returns of condition from 103 to 94. Few reports of the presence of insects are received.

Arkansas.—The average of Arkansas returns has been decreased from 96 to 78, mainly by dry weather.

Tennessee.—The drought in this State has been very injurious, reducing the average from 104 to 92. The forms and young bolls of the top crop are rapidly falling off, threatening a material reduction of the crop.

General Sherman returned to this city to-night.

The government has ordered proceedings to be commenced against the steamships Donahue and Liberia for carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by law.

NEW YORK.

Arrivals—General Sherman on the French Republic—Arrival of Mormon Recruits—Concert at Steinway Hall.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Arrived—Steamships Trinacria, Italy, South Carolina, Scotia, General Barnes and Manhattan. Arrived out—Ville de Paris.

The Spanish ram Numencia sailed for Cadiz yesterday.

General Sherman, in an interview, expressed the opinion that the republic of France will at least last during Thiers' time, if it does not survive him. He believes Thiers an honest patriot, earnest for all that is for the country's good, and that France will attain a high degree of prosperity under his administration. General Sherman has a high opinion of the efficiency and training of the Prussian troops.

Six hundred Mormon recruits, single men and single women, arrived from Europe yesterday in the steamer Minnesota.

It is reported that the reform association will nominate Oswald Ottendorffen for Mayor.

A Pittsburg special says General Burnside was called suddenly away, and leaves Pittsburg for Europe on Tuesday night.

General Hawley is named as temporary chairman of the Veterans' Convention. It is expected the permanent chairman will be General Noyes or General Logan.

A reception was given at the Lotos Club to-night to Edmund Yates, the English author.

The fall musical season began with a concert at Steinway Hall, which was crowded. Enthusiasm greeted the reappearance of Carlotta Patti, Annie Louise Carey, Tereza, Cameno and Signor Mario, the latter renewing his operatic triumphs of twenty years ago.

Money active and stringent to-day, when rates for call loans advanced from 6 to 7½ per cent per diem. At the close the demand was very pressing from stock brokers. Gold excited, ranging from 113⅜ @ 114⅜. Governments steady and closed strong; sixes of 1881, 115⅝; five-twenties of 1862, 113; 1864, 113¾; 1865, 114⅛, new 112¾. State bonds dull and steady; Tennessees 72¼, new 72¼; Virginias 45, new 51, consolidated 50¾, deferred, 18½; Louisiana sixes 54, new 48; levee sixes 58, eights 60; Alabama eights 83, fives 60; Georgia sixes 72, sevens 85; North Carolinas 33, new 20¼, special tax 11; South Carolinas 50, new 24½, April and October 24¾. 1867, 113; 1868, 113¼, new fives 111; ten-forties, 107¾.

FOREIGN.

Railroad Collision in Spain—Large Number of Casualties—Grand Duke Alexis at Hong Kong—Sumner Going to Paris—Edmund About Arrested—International Society Meeting—English Tory Journals—Dissatisfaction with Geneva Arbitration.

MADRID, September 17.—A serious accident occurred last night on the railroad between Gerona and Barcelona. Two passenger trains, while running rapidly, came in collision. The casualties number twenty, including several killed.

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—Arrived—Steamships City of Paris, City of Limerick and Oceanic, from New York.

LONDON, September 17.—A dispatch from Hong Kong announces the arrival there of the Russian frigate Svetland, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, accompanied by other vessels of the fleet.

Mr. Sumner will leave for Paris in a short time.

The dispatch received here announcing the arrest by the German authorities of Edmund About, the French author, was treated as a trifling affair. It now appears, however, that the case presents a serious aspect, and creates considerable excitement.

About is confined at Strasburg. His wife and children are not permitted to see him. The cause of his arrest is said to be the publication of articles from his pen on the German occupation of the French provinces, which have offended the former government.

At a meeting of the members of the International Society in this city yesterday thirty persons were in attendance. The subject of the enfranchisement of the working classes was discussed. The majority of those present were in favor of a complete secession from the Karl Marx section of the society.

The English Tory journals express great dissatisfaction with the result of the labors of the Geneva arbitrators.

The Tory journals condemn in unmeasured terms the action of the Geneva tribunal.

The London *Advertiser* says: "What farce has been played at Geneva, where England has been adjudged to pay a tribute to a bully who repudiates his own obligations. America is not yet contented with the settlement of the claims against England." The *Herald* breathes defiance and hatred of America, and says that "the breach between the countries has been widened. Of course, had the arbitrators decided upon a larger sum of indemnity, England would pay. If they awarded nothing America could but show her teeth. What humiliation next awaits us?"

The *Standard* comments upon the award in a similar strain. It says: "We went to Geneva for justice and reconciliation, but instead met with invectives from the American counsel, and partially adverse award, dictated rather by a desire for compromise than by equity. The whole proceedings in connection with the arbitration are entirely unsatisfactory to England."

It is reported that Princess Beatrice, the fifth and only unmarried daughter of Queen Victoria, has been betrothed to the Marquis of Stafford. The princess is now in her sixteenth year, and the marquis in his twenty-second year.

A dispatch from Lausanne says all the American gentlemen connected with the late board of arbitration have left Switzerland. Caleb Cushing will remain some time in Paris, and on leaving that city will go to America, as it is his intention to visit Mexico at an early day.

The difficulties between the bakers of this city and their employers, which threatened to lead to a strike, have been amicably arranged.

The suicide in this city of a young American woman named Alice Blanche Oswald has added a fresh impetus to the project for the establishment of a strangers' home. Hundreds of persons are anxious to subscribe money to carry out the idea, a large number of whom are Americans.

The London journals of this morning bestow much praise upon John Blenham, an American, who yesterday plunged into the Thames at great peril to his own life, and saved a drowning person.

BERLIN, September 17.—A dispatch from Panau, Hesse Cassel, reports the death at that town of Louis Fenerbach, the distinguished German philosopher.

Herr Von Thile, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, in consequence of a disagreement with Prince Bismarck.

The German govenment has issued a circular in still more threatening terms than the orginal one against emigrants, who, it declares, will be treated as outlaws over whom special surveillance and supervision has been instituted. Despite this menace of the government, emigration from Germany has been only slightly affected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mass Meeting at Franklin To-Day—Speakers Arriving—Railroad Conductors' National Association—Odd Fellows Flourishing—Veteran Soldiers' Convention—Lexington Races—Slight Fire on the Dean Richmond—Counterfeiters Arrested in Mississippi and Philadelphia—Shipment of Goods to Interior of Mexico.

FRANKLIN, La., September 17.—Messrs. McEnery, Waggaman, Ellis and others arrived by steamer Iberia this evening. They were met at the landing by a large body of people, headed by a brass band, who escorted them, amid enthusiastic cheers, to the Mansion House. Messrs. Penn and Sheridan will arrive to-morrow morning. A grand mass meeting will be held here to-morrow, which will be addressed by the above named gentlemen.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., September 17.—President Marshall, of the Railroad Conductors' National Association, has called the annual meeting of that body to be held at Louisville October 23.

BALTIMORE, September 17.—Reports show the flourishing condition of Odd Fellows throughout the world. During the session of the Grand Lodge degrees were conferred upon Hugh Williams, district deputy grand sire for Prussia.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 17.—A drunken farm hand shot a farmer in this vicinity, and cut the farmer's wife to pieces.

BOSTON, September 17.—Arrived—Steamer Hecla.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—The late Samuel J. Brown, whose shooting of a German boy in his orchard at Cummingsville, some weeks ago, created such excitement among the Germans, and whose death occurred at Valley Junction, Indiana, last week, has bequeathed the sum of $150,000 for the establishment of a university to bear his name, and also land whereon to erect the university buildings, and an endowment for professorships.

PEEKSKILL, September 17.—The steamer Dean Richmond caught fire, when the steamer was beached and a number of pas-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]