NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VI—NO. 170. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1670.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager and Proprietor.....D. BIDWELL

Friday, September 20, 1872.

And until further notice.

THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.

First time in this city of the Great Play, translated from the French of Alexander Dumas, fils, entitled the

PRINCESS GEORGES;

OR, ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

This last great society play will be produced with strict attention to detail, costume and scenery. The play has been arranged and adapted expressly for the Academy of Music by George Morton, Esq., author of "The Fire Fiends of Chicago," "The Mystery of No. 17," etc.

Grand Matinee Saturday Noon. Monday, September 23, first appearance of the celebrated American actor, Mr. Johnny Thompson, who will appear in his popular drama of "Dixie, Our Southern Home."

se20

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 19, 1872.

CLASS 244.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	12	51	15	31	63	14	26	2	39	7	6	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., contractors, St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this nineteenth day of 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
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1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
449 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 652, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter.

FOR RENT.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families if desired. se8

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

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A beautiful COTTAGE (new), containing seven rooms, bath room, gas, etc., with fine garden attached. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 297 Esplanade, between Prieur and Johnson streets. se19 4t

FOR RENT.—AN ELEGANT RAISED COTTAGE in the Sixth District, on State street, near St. Charles avenue, containing six large rooms and hall, besides bathroom, servants room, kitchen and pantry; has water conducted into the kitchen and bathroom, gas throughout, a good range, large garden, coal house and chicken yard. Inquire at the corner of St. Charles avenue and State street or at the corner of Conti and Royal streets.

se17 C. B. FISH.

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 1 ocl

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. 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.

se6 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. 1y6

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. 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

EDUCATIONAL.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Popular for home, church, and school advantages. For circular, address the Principal,

jy16 2t aw 3m MISS RACHELLE G. HUNT.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—DR. W. BROWN, the well known Physician and Surgeon on Private Diseases, has permanently located his office at the corner of Front and Customhouse streets, where he will attend such Private Diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotence. Dr. W. Brown will cure the above diseases with his new and remarkable remedies in a short time. Cures guaranteed. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. se14 6t*

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

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

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—SIX STATE WARrants.—Salary warrants of the Adjutant General for the months of January, February, March, April, May and part of June, 1872. Information that may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. Apply at this office. se5

WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A SITUATION as housekeeper in a gentleman's family by a lady who well understands the management of a household. Address C., at this office. se7

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

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

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, 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	93,680 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 38	
Total	$509,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53	—498,822 12
Profits		$258,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	269,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	53,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	448,745 83
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	48,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,560 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Lovee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,989 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 63
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 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 of 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. RELP,	L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,

jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

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	103,399 36
Total	$458,818 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$358,153 68
Net profits	$79,923 81

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 49.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof 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. CORNY, Secretary.

Trustees.

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

S. S. NEWMAN.

my30 6m

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

BREWERIES.

GEORGE MERZ—

OLD CANAL LAGER BEER AND ALE BREWERY

Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

I take leave to inform our saloon keepers and the public at large that the new installation for the manufacture of Lager and Ale on the ICE AND COOL AIR PRINCIPLE is now in full operation, and furnish the public with an article inferior to none manufactured in the West or East, and superior to any beer manufactured here, and at a rate much cheaper than the imported lager from abroad. Facts will prove the truth of my assertion.

Orders filled with all necessary carefulness and promptness, and particular attention is paid to the shipping for country customers. Come and try and you will be satisfied in all and every respect.

au16 2m

What Will be Done in November.

We reproduce the subjoined letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* to show the speculations of a correspondent as to the result of the elections in November:

NEW YORK, September 5, 1872.

Some folks profess to be nervous over the result in Vermont. A man who could have suggested that there was any probability of the Liberal party defeating the Grant gentlemen in the Green Mountain State would stand a fair chance of being incarcerated in the nearest insane asylum on the shortest notice. As the campaign progresses we begin to indulge in figures, absolute numerical figures. Nobody about the national headquarters here ever entertained for a moment the hope that we would carry Vermont. Last night and to-day we have talked over the prospects in the country. Looking at them from this elevated position, the slate is clear and bright. Let Vermont and Maine go for Grant and his rings. Mr. Greeley's success does not depend on the electoral vote of those States. But the question arises, what States will go for Mr. Greeley? Let us see about it.

Now, for instance, we can count up the States which Grant is next certain to carry. These may be numbered as follows: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. That is a meagre list. The total electoral vote cast by these States is ninety-nine only. Granting these States for Grant, what can we safely set down for Greeley? After a thorough investigation of the situation, it seems quite impossible for the sage of Chappaqua not to carry the following States:

New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Oregon, Arkansas, Texas, California, West Virginia, Nevada.

These States cast 248 electoral votes. That elects Greeley. But there are several other States not enumerated in these lists. Let them be set down in a column of doubtful. Then let Mr. Grant capture the doubtful. But with triumph in all the uncertain commonwealths, Useless S. Grant has not the slightest chance of election.

In the latest elections the States of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia went overwhelmingly against the Grant administration. These States will go more strongly in November against the Philadelphia nominee than they did against the administration at the last election. Just supposing, for argument's sake, that there were no Liberal Republicans, these States are already square against Grant. Add to this Grant opposition the Liberal Republican strength, and these States are positively certain to roll up their electoral vote for Horace Greeley. It is supposed by many who think over the prospects that California, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are doubtful.

Let us consider this question. It is perhaps well enough to admit that these States are doubtful. But our chances are at least even with the Grant gentlemen.

Looking at this doubtful list seriatim, we find, first, that California is swarming with Liberal Republicans. The people of that State have always exhibited a supreme contempt for narrow minded partisanship. They are noted for their independence of thought and action. They are cosmopolite and thoroughly liberal, and when this grand reform movement began, the people of the new Eldorado were enthused, and with conspicuous spontaneity marshaled a force for the Cincinnati nominee that will sweep the State in November.

Frank M. Pixley and other electoral candidates in California, in writing to our national committee the other day, say:

"Our cause is prospering in California, and we do not doubt that as presidential electors we shall carry the news to Greeley."

And it is utterly folly to count California in any other list but that for Horace Greeley.

The next is Illinois. Any one familiar at all with the political tide in that State must know that the hope of the Grant men as to their success there has been on the wane for weeks. It looks like a big majority to overcome there—51,150; but in a State with over a hundred counties, and casting a vote of perhaps half a million this year, the percentage of change need not be very great to accomplish a political revolution. Already there are a sufficient number of Republicans who voted for Grant in 1868, and who are openly for Greeley and Brown, to change the result. On the hypothesis that the relative strength of the parties is the same as in 1868, except the change of Liberal Republicans from Grant to Greeley, it only requires 25,575 Republicans in the whole State to renounce the Philadelphia nominee to carry the State for Greeley. If dozens of eminent men, orators and statesmen, men who have been and still are leaders of public opinion, like Governor Palmer, General Farnsworth, Colonel Leonard Swett, etc., and if a score of first class newspapers, headed by such a journal as the Chicago *Tribune*, can't carry with them 25,000 Republican votes, then leadership and journalism might as well cease claiming the respectable position accorded to them by the thinking world. Illinois will cast its electoral vote for Greeley and Brown by 10,000 majority.

Now we come to Indiana. Senator Morton and his assistants of shrewd and sleepless organizers have the assurance to claim Hoosierdom as certain for Grant. It is nearly a joke to make so absurd a claim. Two years ago the opposition walked triumphantly over the political race course, and the Republican State ticket was defeated by 2568 majority. From the standpoint of the national committees, both Liberal Republican and Democratic, it is evident that Bourbonism in Indiana will amount to nothing—absolutely nothing. But, giving the Duncan Adams party the benefit of the doubt, and counting two per cent of the Indiana Democracy as anti-Baltimore, that would be 3300, based on the vote of 1870, which was about 160,000. Subtracting 3300 from 160,000 leaves 156,800. But there are again in the State, at the lowest estimate, 10,000 Liberal Republicans. In 1870 the Republican State ticket received about 157,500 votes. Take 10,000 from that and there remain 147,500. Now, add these 10,000 to the Greeley ticket, and that would make 166,800, or a majority over Grant of 19,300. If Greeley does not carry Indiana by nearly 20,000 majority, I shall be greatly disappointed. Letters come here from all parts of the State. They breathe the same determined and hopeful feeling, and indicate how the tide is running.

A gentleman writing from New Castle, Henry county, says:

"This is the old burnt district of Indiana, heretofore largely Republican, and the fields are white unto harvest." * * In this township we have not less than sixty-five Liberal Republicans, where the Republican majority has heretofore been 250 out of 600 voters."

As a finger-board, indicating the road to travel, that is good; for when twenty-five Republicans of 425 desert Grant and vote for Greeley, that will make a change in New Castle of 130. The same ratio throughout the State would give Greeley the State by nearly 40,000.

The next State in the list of doubtful is Louisiana. It would have been a question six weeks ago as to how the Pelican State would vote in November. But the divisions there, which made chaos of an overwhelming majority against Grant, have been cicatrized, and there is smooth sailing now to a Greeley victory. All the local differences in Louisiana are corrected, and the screehead tickets are all retired, giving place to one united and centralized effort, both on the State and electoral tickets. Nothing can possibly occur to prevent the Delta commonwealth from giving her vote to Horace Greeley.

As to North Carolina, it is hardly necessary to expend a penful of ink. The majority by which Caldwell, the Grant candidate for Governor, is "counted in" is but a few votes over 1000. Now, when we remember that the Merrimon ticket was nominated before the Cincinnati convention assembled, really before the Liberal movement got on its great legs, it is not at all surprising that North Carolina was close enough to permit the Washington rings to count in their gubernatorial candidate. It seems to me that the old Tar State is safe and certain for the philosopher. The Liberal Republicans will come to the rescue in November, and the electoral vote will be rightly and patriotically given.

Perhaps of all the States which can be set down in a doubtful column Pennsylvania is the most important. She casts twenty-nine electoral votes, and is worth looking after.

General Hartranft is the Grant candidate for Governor. He is said by Colonel John W. Forney to be the Cameron ring candidate—the representative of the corruptionists. I do not express my own opinion when I say he is Cameron's corruptionist. It is the Forney's *Press* opinion. But they should know what they are talking about. They are all of the same family; and individuals of the same family are expected to know more of each other than outsiders. The Philadelphia *Press* says Hartranft must and will be defeated. Set that down as a fact. Defeat Hartranft by 10,000 or 20,000 in October, and it will be laughable to suppose that Grant can carry that State a month after. The moral effect of Senator Buckalew's election will guarantee us that grand old Keystone commonwealth in November. It is perfectly ridiculous to think of Pennsylvania going for Grant.

The last of the list is Rhode Island. Mr. Greeley's clam-bake trip through Little Rhody settled that job. It has been popularly supposed that the Spragues lead that State to political victory.

Heretofore (since 1861, at least,) William Sprague has been on the side of the Republican party, and his brother, Amasa Sprague, has stood firm by the Democracy. Now these two men of vast wealth and power are pulling valiantly at the same swingle-tree, and their glorious song is—

Hurrah! we've won it gallantly! Carl Schurz has pierced their left;
For Grant has cried for quarter, of all his guards bereft;
The carpet knights are sorely pressed, and riding for the rear;
Full well they know their borrowed plumes they can no longer wear.
The mailed banditti of the South, before our spears went down;
And troops of presidential kin are fleeing through the town.
Colfax lies low with Robeson, Ben Butler underneath;
The trusty blade of Horace in their hearts has found a sheath;
And like an angry grizzly, Fish licks his wounded paw,
While victory is perching on the hat of Chappaqua!

It the Spragues can sing that song to the tens of thousands of men and women in their employ in Rhode Island, can we not count it among our States certain for Greeley!

The Blanton Duncan fiasco at Louisville made an effort to impress the country with the idea that old Kentucky would not support Horace Greeley. The enthusiasm for Greeley there is overwhelming. Men and women all over the State vie with each other in their expressions of personal admiration. I received a day or two ago a private letter from a wide-awake and lovely young lady of Versailles, the county capital of one of the richest of the Blue Grass region counties, and Miss Smith writes as follows:

"You don't know the amount of Greeleyism there is down here or you might be induced to come in this direction. I have never heard of any one person so highly eulogized as Mr. Greeley. He must be a very excellent man. The greatest honor we can confer upon the gentleman is to call our inimitable canary 'Horace.' As there is no one one in our family to vote, we will let little 'Horace' chirp a few praises."

That indicates the social and personal feeling which is exerting itself for honest old Horace. The people love and adore him. And when the masses of the people set their heart on a man, no power, whether of gold or sanguinary fame, can overmatch the movement.

Republicans are often told that it is simply going over to the Democracy to vote for Greeley. Is it! Then what a set of fools we have made of ourselves in the past decade. For instance, we have sung pæans to our leaders as we should do, and among those chiefs who have by their great services won our hearts and heads, I might name a dozen or so of public men who have heretofore been our Republican champions, and are now vehement advocates of Horace Greeley. Who are these men! Let us name them:

1. Galusha A. Grow. He was our Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington some years ago.

2. General Nathaniel P. Banks. He was also Speaker of our congressional house, and did some very good military service in our late war. He is now chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House.

3. Charles Sumner. Is it necessary that I say a word about Sumner? His biography is a household word on everybody's lips.

4. Lyman Trumbull. Senator Trumbull is the father of the grand law on civil rights. That alone should be the grandest compliment which could be paid him. He stood up in the United States Senate and defended impartial justice when Senator Morton was talking against colored suffrage at Richmond, Indiana.

5. Governor Austin Blair. This gentleman was Governor of Michigan a few years ago; and then his constituents demanded his services in Congress. He now gives his heart and soul to the Greeley movement.

6. General John F. Farnsworth. For years General Farnsworth has represented one of the strongest Republican districts of Illinois in Congress. Again and again the people have elected him, and now his voice is raised for Horace.

7. Senator William Sprague. He is well known, and that settles Little Rhody.

8. General Carl Schurz. A man of acknowledged intellect and profound statesmanship. His eloquent voice, once so potent for the regular Republican ticket, is now raised with peculiar power for the sage of Chappaqua.

9. George W. Julian. Everybody knows that Mr. Julian was one of the fathers of the Republican party—an incorruptible statesman, a congressman whose services were of the highest order, who was industrious, faithful and able. He is working like a hero for Horace Greeley.

10. Then there is John Hickman, who stood up bravely and powerfully against the Nebraska bill, which carried slavery into free territory. Mr. Hickman gives a vigorous support to Horace Greeley.

11. General John M. Palmer, who was the popular commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, is now Governor of Illinois, and gives all his intellectual strength to the cause of Greeley and Brown.

12. And when we mention, as our dozenth of the list, the names of Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Day as warm supporters of Greeley, I only intimate how widely universal is the Greeley movement, and how entirely Republican one can be when casting a ballot for Horace Greeley.

THE BIG TRUTH.

When we consult our hearts on this business we find that the real fathers and founders of the Republican party stand squarely by the Greeley flag. From one end of the continent to the other these brave men are our leaders, and if we are true patriots and reformers we will not hesitate to follow. J. Q. T.

Health of the City.

In the year 1871, in this city, the fewest deaths in one week (ninety) occurred on that ending on the nineteenth day of February; the largest number (142) in the week ending the seventeenth day of September. The year 1872 has been much healthier; in fact, statistics up to this time indicate this to be the healthiest for several years.

THE RAILROAD RACE.

What the People Say—What Pinchback Says—What Might Have Been, and What Isn't.

Even the young Democracy ceased their everlasting wrangle about city nominations yesterday to discuss the great railroad effort of Governor Warmoth. Therefore, it will plainly be seen that the universal topic of conversation in this community was the race for the Governorship—the hopes, the fears, the intents and purposes of those who brought into play wit, nerve and daring of no ordinary character in order to reach the tempting goal of success.

THE DANGER

of traveling at the extraordinary rate of speed attained is not trifling on the best of roads, and the Mississippi Central and Jackson are not the best of roads. Windows broken and seats loosened, bruised arms hung up as evidences of hairbreadth escapes by the venturesome passengers—(and especially the sore bones of the stout member from Plaquemines)—are indicative of risks run and triumphed over; but it takes the little fact mentioned by Master Mechanic Conley, to make one's hair curl. Examining the locomotive just after arrival, he found the bands which hold the plates of the springs together burst in twain by the pressure put upon them, and his solemn declaration is that an additional run of ten miles would have resulted in a first class accident, with "ramifying and frutifying contingencies," as Obadiah Draut puts it, perfectly bewildering to contemplate.

THE STREET SENSATIONS,

fathered by the *quid nunes* whose long range visual organs read the secret motives of men a thousand miles away, dish up about as follows:

Casey was sent away last Saturday, in order not to compromise his presidential brother-in-law in case of success to the scheme for revolutionizing the State which Packard & Co. had concocted. It was at that time thought that Speaker Brewster would do the job, but his refusal necessitated sending for Mr. Pinchback; hence his sudden and imperative recall on this same Saturday afternoon. This accounts for his mysterious slipping away from the Governor at the New York Fifth Avenue Hotel, and without even letting his bosom friend, Senator Harris, into the secret.

Two hopes were hung upon his coming; First, the success of the scheme to get the amended registration and election bills made laws, and the assembling of a Legislature which could be controlled for the impeachment of Governor Warmoth; secondly, the dastardly design to arouse a public commotion which would end in a riot, and thus create a justification for declaring martial law—giving, thereby, the State to Grant, and making capital in his favor at the North.

We need not say that all statements of this sort will bear a free sprinkling of the product of Avery's or Turks' island.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK

takes his defeat in excellent spirit, and declares he will send a basket of champagne to the individual who locked him in the telegraph office at Canton if he can learn who he is. If Mr. Pinchback will send the wine to this office we will guarantee to dispose of it properly.

His intentions, he declares, were solely in the interest of the reforms for which the Democracy were last winter so clamorous, coupled with a desire to reorganize the "returning board," and make a few removals of public officers for the "benefit of the service."

His remark to Governor Warmoth that the latter had "taken the big trick, but through no display of his," seems to about cover the view the Lieutenant Governor entertains of the venture. It was a speculative play, and he lost.

OUR BELIEF

is that he would have utterly failed, having so brief a time in which to operate, and considering the serious opposition he would have had to encounter from those to whom the Governor entrusted the interests of the State, to accomplish anything at all. Although his attempt might have fevered the public pulse, we doubt if any violence would have resulted.

TO STOP PINCHBACK'S COMING,

money was freely spent and no lack of energy wanting. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that his arrival prior to Warmoth was rendered a physical impossibility. Had the telegraphic dodge failed other means of detention were provided, and even had he attempted to come by the other route, Mr. Pinchback would have found Mobile an impassable barrier to his progress. Messengers were stationed all along the routes and the telegraph was flashing directions and information continuously until the game was bagged.

THE AMENDED LAWS,

relating to registration, elections and constabulary, only reached the Governor after Pinchback had "coalesced" with the Customhouse party. We have a shrewd suspicion that they were not left lying around loose where he could have found them immediately upon entering the State House.

On the whole the railroad race has given a big scare to some, and much amusement to others; demonstrated that the Governor means to run the executive department of the State government himself, but must keep a sharp lookout in order to do so; and it has done nothing to mar the harmony and fraternal good will existing among our local fusionists.

Ice.

The public attention is now directed toward the news from Southwest Pass, where the vessels Annie Torry, Crescent City and Virginia are hourly expected, bringing cargoes of ice. Our dispatches from that point last night announce no arrivals. A favorable breeze for twenty-four hours will doubtless blow one or two of these vessels up to the bar.

Meantime, the ice supply is hourly diminishing, although supplies have been coming in very regularly from our sister cities, but this source of supply is about exhausted.

Another Registration Case.

It was reported last night that Benjamin Kelly, supervisor of registration for the fifteenth ward (Algiers), has been arrested for impeding registration. United States Commissioner Weller is kept quite busy with this class of cases, and his decisions are remarkably fair and impartial.

"News of the weak" is the head-line given by a city editor to a hospital report.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

NEW BANK IN KNOXVILLE

FAILURES IN NEW YORK

THE STAMP DEFALCATION

DEATH OF KING CHARLES

THUNDER STORM IN ENGLAND

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED

A FAILURE IN LONDON

STRAIGHT-OUTS IN INDIANA

FULL TICKET IN THE FIELD

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION

MOVEMENTS OF GREELEY

WASHINGTON.

New Bank in Knoxville.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The East Tennessee National Bank of Knoxville is authorized to commence business.

NEW YORK.

More Failures in New York—Defalcation in the Stamp Department—Movements of Grant—Trouble in the Tammany Committee—Defection for Grant—O'Conor for Mayor—Gold Sales Yesterday—Committee of Seventy—Cricket Match.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Arrived—Steamer California, from Glasgow, and steamer Austria.

The failure of Munroe & B—— was announced at the Stock Exchange to-day.

The suspension of two mercantile firms is also reported.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse was interviewed by a reporter to-day, to whom he stated that the amount of defalcation in the stamp department will not exceed $200,000, nor fall below $185,000. The assistant treasurer regards the disclosure as premature, as should any of Johnson's friends know of his location they will not disclose it.

The *Times* says the amount of the defalcation of James J. Johnson, head of the stamp division of the assistant treasurer's office in this city, though not precisely ascertained, can not exceed $185,000, and may be considerably less.

It is not fully known how the fraud was accomplished or concealed, but it is probable Johnson made false reports of stamps, which were not examined into with promptitude, so that the fraud became extensive before any suspicion was awakened.

President Grant will visit the New Jersey State Fair at Trenton this afternoon, and the Newark Exposition in the evening at Newark.

The different Republican ward associations will parade in honor of the President this afternoon.

Great commotion exists here in the Tammany Hall general committee over the discovery that nearly 100 of its members are in the interest of Grant for President, and of Senator O'Brien for Mayor of New York.

The investigating committee meet this afternoon, and are to submit a report to the committee of organization to-morrow afternoon. The general committee will take action to-morrow.

It was rumored yesterday that the various organizations had decided to nominate Charles O'Conor for mayor, but it is stated on authority that O'Conor will positively decline.

A severe thunder storm with hail occurred here this morning.

Wheeler H. Peckham denies that interest in the ring frauds has abated. He has been engaged in this business without interruption since the grand jury found the indictments. The trials of Connolly, Tweed and Sweeney will probably be begun next month.

The government sold $1,000,000 in gold to-day at 114@114.1.

The Committee of Seventy met at the Chamber of Commerce to-day and were addressed by President Havemeyer, who advocated reform in the Legislature and in the city government. He opposed the further passage of laws authorizing the issue of bonds for the benefit of any department of this city, and favored placing all departments under the supervision of the Common Council.

The cricket match concluded to-day. The gentlemen from England scored as follows: Grace 68, Ottoway 29, Hornby 17, Francis 38, A. Lubbock 51, Hadow 3, Pickering 3, E. Lubbock 15, Harris 9, Appleby 5, Rose none; not out—Fitzgerald none; byes, 9; leg byes, 4; wides, 8; total, 259. The Americans scored in both innings 108. England wins in one inning, with 151 to spare.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, this afternoon by a score of 15 to 3.

The money market was easier to-day, and closed up at 4@5 ⅌ cent, after lending at 7½ ⅌ cent commission. The exchange market was dull and unsettled at the close at 7⅝. The situation in financial circles to-day was comparatively calm, and there was a marked absence of that excitement which characterized the course of business on the first three days of the week. Gold has been very active and excited, opening at 113⅞, fell to 113⅝, advanced to 114⅜, fell to 114¼, advanced to 114⅞, and closed very strong at 115⅛. Loans ranged between 3-32 for use to 4 for carrying. Goverments steady, opened steady at last night's prices. At noon they were not so firm; during the afternoon were very strong, closing about ⅜ above the opening prices.

Money closed easier at 4@5 per cent on call loans. Sterling unsettled. Gold 115⅛. Governments closed at about ⅜ advance; sixes of 1881, 115½; five-twenties of 1862, 114⅛; 1864, 114⅛; 1865, 114½, new 113⅛. 1867, 113½; 1868, 113½; new five-twenties 110¾; ten-forties 108. State bonds dull; Tennessee sixes, old 70¼; new 70½; Virginias, old 44; new 50; consols 50; deferred 15; Louisiana sixes, old 50, new 48; levee sixes 58, eights 60; Alabama eights 80, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 82; North Carolinas, old 33, new 20½; special tax 12; South Carolinas 48, new 22½; April and October 23.

Wall street was quieter to-day, the money stringency was less severe than yesterday and a greater number of borrowers in the stock market were supplied at 7 ⅌ cent gold. The stock market was strong until noon, since which time it has been heavy. The Erie corner has not yet gone to pieces.

FOREIGN.

Edmund About—His Wife Allowed to See Him—Death of King Charles, of Sweden—Thunder Storm Near London—Several Persons Killed—Suspension of a London House—Congress of Internationalists.

PARIS, September 19.—The German authorities at Strasburg have consented to allow the wife of Edmund About to see him, but refuse permission for any one else to do so. An examination, which will consume the entire week, is now being made into About's case.

L'Olive, Deschamps and D'Enville, the Communists who were executed yesterday at Satory, died bravely. Their last words were "Vive la Republique!" "Down with traitors!"

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—King Charles of Sweden is lying seriously ill at Malmo