

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, Missouri, by the St. Clair and Cincinnati Bridge Company, the said company hereby give notice to all concerned that they will, on or before the tenth day of July next, submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design for a suspension bridge, consisting of two main spans of six hundred feet each, and two side spans of three hundred feet each, supported by one hundred feet above low water mark. They will also file a map giving the location of the bridge, showing the location of the river at all stages, and the location of the proposed bridge, and also a plan and a full and satisfactory description of the bridge, as required by the act of Congress, and the order of the Secretary of War, and the order of the Board of Directors of the St. Clair and Cincinnati Bridge Company.

LAKE AND PORTCHARRAIN RAILROAD.

Billman & Jary, Proprietors. This celebrated establishment has been fully re-fitted for the opening of the spring season, and is now open for the reception of guests.

OUR NEW RETAIL FRUIT STORE.

CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS. Branch of Wholesale House, No. 129 OLD LEVEE STREET.

J. MACHECA & CO.

Commission Merchants, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Nuts, Corner of Camp and Canal streets.

THE OLDEST AND ALWAYS THE MOST RELIABLE ROUTE.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have placed on sale at the Jackson railroad office, under the name of A. P. Nibbles agent, also at the Illinois and Texas railroad office, corner of Canal and Common streets, A. S. Graham, agent, a full and complete set of the "Illustrated" route to the West and East. By this route the traveler avoids any risk of ferry crossing of cars, as the cars are transported across the river by the Illinois Central boats and cars. For further information apply to the authorized agents for information.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR. And General Agent for the Collection of Rents and Soldiers' Bounties. Now at Washington, District of Columbia, No. 54 E Street, near the Treasury.

AT WALSH'S SHIRT STORE.

General Passenger Agent Illinois Central Railroad.

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS.

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. Men, Boys and Children.

B. T. WALSHE.

113 1/2 Canal St. No. 110 Canal Street.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Typographical Ink Works. COLLINS & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

THE TRIUMPH REFRIGERATOR.

Has taken all the FIRST PREMIUMS at every fair it has been exhibited. It requires less ice, and preserves every description of MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT better than any other.

LANDING.

ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE LATE FIRM OF SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO. having expired by limitation on the thirtieth ultimo, the undersigned have taken the same into their hands, and will continue the same business in the same buildings, under the firm name of A. Baldwin, J. H. Estlin, and A. D. Slocomb.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GERTSIE, AGENT. GUN MAKER. JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS.

D. A. MURRAY.

CISTERN MAKER. No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

MACADAMIZED ROADS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Interesting Reminiscences by a Relative of the Great Road Maker—Louis Napoleon, MacAdam and Poole—Adaptability of MacAdamized Roads to New Orleans, Etc.

A road and a revolution do not seem to have much in common, yet they are more nearly connected than might at first be supposed, and thirty years ago a change in the mode of road making, adopted almost by accident, checked revolution and aided largely in giving peace to the most turbulent city in Europe. The incident forms part of the unwritten history of the late Emperor Napoleon.

In 1839-1840 Louis Napoleon was in London, living in modest lodgings in Duke Street, Pall Mall, but close to the most fashionable quarter of the city, amusing himself after the ordinary fashion of English gentlemen, hunting and shooting, but spending much of his time lounging at Poole's, the tailor, in Saville row. Poole's is a peculiarly British institution. Where else but in England would you find a man who drives to the city in a stylish carriage, attended by liveried servants, and when he gets there is ready to measure you for a coat or take an order for a pair of pantaloons; who will lend \$5000 or \$10,000 at once to a young titled scapgrace, with no other security than a scratch of the pen, and will not take even a cash order from a man he does not know, or who does not come aristocratically introduced to him—a man who acts as banker and money lender to half the young bloods of the English aristocracy, who regulates them with the coolest of wines and the choicest of delicacies at his inimitable luncheons, who shares largely their confidence, enters into all their sports, has as much money as even the richest of them and yet in all his intercourse with them never once steps outside the respectful deference of the average English tradesman to his customers. At Poole's Louis Napoleon spent many of his mornings during the years spoken of. His manner was thoughtful but not morose, or unusually reserved. He was well liked by the gay young fellows he met there; he seemed to take as much interest as they in the amusements which formed their daily life, and, certainly, none supposed him to be dreaming of future empire and planning how to secure and maintain it.

THE WATERWORKS.

When Mr. Fitzner took charge of the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings he found the buildings of the former branch in a very dilapidated state. The yards were full of rubbish. There was hardly a whole pane of glass in the buildings. A vague tradition was current that sixteen years ago a glazier had set a pane, but some people took the liberty of doubting it. Four hundred and fifty feet of the brick wall was ready to crumble at a touch. Paint and whitewash were luxuries not to be dreamed of. The buildings were a very sad appearance and promised to look sadder yet.

But during the last three months a marvelous cure has been effected. The six buildings—three one-story and three two-story—with the walls, have been thoroughly repaired. One hundred and fifty panes of glass have been put in. White paint has been liberally applied till both sides of the 1200 feet of wall and the buildings glisten with cleanliness.

This cost only \$380. The brick work was done at an expense of \$200—that is, that is what the city had to pay. But that is not a tenth of the value. The employes at the works entered into the spirit of the thing and contributed labor and money till the grounds bloomed like the rose. Two hundred feet of new paling fence were put up by them and 3000 loads of filling were placed on the land.

Four hundred yards of brick paving and six hundred feet of brick curbing were laid. When the yard was cleared of the rubbish a new fountain with a brick basin was placed in the center, which cools the air delightfully. One hundred and forty feet of pipe connecting with the street were laid. Thirty feet of marble bases and thirty feet of iron railings with ten iron gates between pillars surround the grounds.

For all this work, which a gentleman, well versed in those things says is worth \$8000, the city was paid \$640. Of course the work cost more, but the balance has been contributed by neighboring citizens taking an interest in such improvements, by the labor and money of enthusiastic employes and by Administrator Fitzner.

On hearing such tales of the mighty change in public affairs, our reporter was irresistibly impelled in the direction of a Tchoupitoulas street car, and went to the Waterworks to see for himself. Entering the engine room he found Mr. William Green, the chief engineer, who has been at the works eighteen years. He gave confirmation of the former bad condition. The present condition testified for itself. The neatness of the buildings was admirable. The engines, which work alternately, are in perfect order. There is eighty feet of pressure at the works, which gives about thirty feet at Canal street. A week ago last Saturday there was fifty feet on Canal street, which is the highest ever known.

The complaints that were made last summer of scarcity of water will not be heard this one. There will be plenty of water wherever the pipes will reach. After admiring the evidence of improvement, our reporter got under the shade of one of the many fig trees in the garden and watched the fountain play. A spry little boy, with a tin pail, got up into the cool branches of the tree and rained down fig in the name of the prophet. Our reporter partook, with the careless freedom of a practiced imposter on good nature. Now he wishes he had drawn it milder. His mouth is puckered, and feels as Mark Twain says his did after eating tamarinds. But he is grateful to Mr. Green, and returns sincere thanks.

On Leave of Absence. Having obtained leave of absence for fifteen days from Governor Kellogg, Judge E. North Cullom left the city last evening for his country home in Avoyelles parish, whither his wife and family had preceded him. Judge Saucier has kindly consented to perform the duties of the judge during his absence. Judge Cullom is one of the hardest working judges on our bench, as well as one of the ablest. His uniform kindness to attorneys who appear before him, his close application to business, his unimpeachable integrity, and his fine analytical mind, have drawn a great deal more business into his court than ever before. The external wear of a road will depend first upon a surface smoothness; the impossibility of the stones and their solidity will prevent a too severe internal friction. The substratum must be of larger sized stones than the surface of the crust. All applications of sand, however clean, are fallacious. Clay must be avoided, for in wet weather it will cling to and follow wheels, making the roads packy and causing mud puddles. It is impolitic to leave the surface to be worked smooth by time and usage. A rough road at the start will make a ratty road at the end.

In France and England roads must be excellence of macadamized roads must be obvious to all, and it may be imagined the climate of those countries is more favorable to that method of road-making than the climate of this country. But such is not the fact. The same result can be attained here. In all countries the soil is variable, and as drainage, to an extent more or less according to existing circumstances, is the thing most desired for good roads, a favorable soil, comparable with European roads, is therefore to be obtained by good engineering and great care in construction. Various attempts were made for more than a hundred years to make roads out of small stones or broken bits of granite, but all failed, until MacAdam showed the way to good and lasting roads. MacAdam used granite, simply because he had not at hand any ironized gravel, such as can readily be obtained in New Orleans. Granite chips make a very hard road, but they take a long time to harden and become compact. Ironized gravel skillfully laid down will bind and become compact at once, and offer little resistance to the friction of passing wheels. From Sir John MacAdam himself I have frequently heard the advantages which a soil retaining a certain amount of moisture (like the soil of New Orleans) presented for the MacAdam system; and as under the auspices of myself and others this plan of road making is about to be tested in this city, I have jotted down these few reminiscences and explanations, thinking they might possibly be of interest to the readers of the REPUBLICAN.

L. SEWELL. Sixth District, New Orleans, July 12, 1873.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LORD GORDON CASE.

GRAVE COMPLICATIONS ARISE. GOVERNOR DAVIS IN WASHINGTON.

NEW WHISKY BIRD FORMED.

REVOLT OF TROOPS IN CUBA.

THE GOODRICH INQUEST.

THE WOMAN INSANE.

THE ORANGEMEN TURN OUT.

THE COTTON CORNER.

THE DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

INTERNATIONALS DOING BLOODY WORK.

Defeat of Republican Forces.

A GENERAL CARLIST UPRISING.

UNIFICATION IN ST. MARY PARISH.

CONKLIK OR HOWE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

TWO RED HATS FOR AMERICA.

TUMULT IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

WASHINGTON.

Defaulting Revenue Collector—The Lord Gordon Case—Kidnapping Kidnappers—Grave Complications—Texas Finance—Court Martial at Ringgold.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Franck Taylor, the old bookkeeper, died to-day, aged sixty. Secretary Belknap has returned.

It is stated that the defaulting of Horatio Jenkins, former an internal revenue collector in Florida, will amount to about \$5000. The government will lose about \$1000.

The kidnapping of Lord George Gordon, and the arrest of the kidnappers and their trial, is leading to strange complications. Gordon, it appears, was arrested on English soil by Americans, while those who seized him were, under the new boundary decision, arrested by Canadians on American soil.

A special dispatch from Minneapolis to the Daily Freeman says: During the proceedings in the Gordon case at Fort Garry yesterday legal papers in the possession of Captain Hay were submitted to the court, which were found to be an internal revenue receipt, arrested by Canadians on American soil.

Immediately after the introduction of the papers, and following his card to the public, Consul Taylor declared that the gravity of the question involved the interests of both countries, and it would require all the wisest faculties of the court to decide, should be admitted, and that as an act of international courtesy, Mr. Wilson should be heard during the examination.

Other advice states that the investigation has brought out the fact that the American prisoners were arrested south of the new boundary line, on American soil. This will work new complications, although it will not be yet determined just what the effect of the discovery will have in the future proceedings.

Among the objects of the visit of Governor Davis, to Fort Snelling, during the negotiation of \$300,000 of the bonds of the State authorized by the last Legislature. It is stated on good authority that the State has a public domain of \$1,600,000, while its resources are unimpaired. The State has a public domain of 8,800,000 acres. It is stated that 200,000 souls have been added to the population within the last year, and that the new boundary line of 700 miles of railroad has been constructed and put into operation.

By direction of the President, Captain George A. Partridge and Captain Charles D. Beyer, Ninth Cavalry, have been ordered to duty as members of the general court martial of which General Hatch is president at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, for the trial of the soldiers of the First and Second Infantry, and Henry T. Lezette, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Steamer Tigress Sailed—Lightning—Yellow Fever at Quarantine—A New Whisky Bird—Spanish Troops in Cuba Revolted—Settling the Kidnapping Case—The Letitia Corner—The Orange Procession.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Tigress passed down the bay. She will sail for Disco on Monday.

The police in Brooklyn were struck by lightning yesterday, and several trees were torn to pieces.

At Easton Corners the lightning killed a son of Mr. Handley, seriously injured two others, and set fire to a barn and outbuilding, which were burned.

The difficulties between the jailors, landlords and shipping commissioners is settled. The Spanish regiments are in revolt against the Captain General, and will not obey his orders. Several Spanish camps in Puerto Principe have been withdrawn, and the forts in the northern section of the island are being abandoned by the Spaniards.

A letter from an Indian agent in Texas states that he expects some 1500 Kickapoo and Potawatamie Indians, and 2000 Leona and Mesquite Indians, will return from Mexico and will go upon the reservations assigned them.

A Herald special says a marriage is to take place between the Duke of Edinburgh and Maria, the czar's only daughter. The Duke thus foregoes his right of succession to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, which fact involves important political considerations. The marriage will occur next week, the efforts to put up the price having failed.

The Orange procession here numbered about 800. They wore regalia, with the banners of the different lodges. No disturbances occurred.

The parade of the loyal Orange lodges took place here this morning. The procession was a long one. The members were dressed in new and neat regalia and looked well. A heavy force of policemen were stationed along the route, but thus far there has not been the slightest disturbance.

The Orange parade was dismissed at one o'clock. There were but few persons assembled to witness it, and no disturbances occurred.

While the Orange procession was passing the corner of Twenty-second street and Madison avenue to-day there was a rumor in the crowd that a boy carrying a bundle under his arm and walking with the crowd had been hit by a pistol bullet and was carried to the hospital.

THE STATE AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

The following is the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dubuclet in regard to the sale of State warrants to come of next Tuesday: TREASURER DUBUCLET TO AUDITOR CLINTON.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, TREASURY OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, JULY 11, 1873. Hon. Charles Clinton, State Auditor: SIR—I am informed by an advertisement published in the official journal, under date of June 27, 1873, over your signature, and approved by his Excellency Governor Kellogg, that you propose purchasing, on the fifteenth instant, for account of the State of Louisiana, at the lowest price offered, certain State warrants, and pay for the same with funds to be drawn from the treasury of the State.

I know of no law on the statute books authorizing such purchase of State warrants and the drawing of funds in the treasury of the State to pay for the same; such action in flagrant violation of the constitution and of the statutes regulating the duties of State Treasurer and Auditor.

I beg leave to call your attention to the several acts of the Legislature defining the duties and obligations of the State Treasurer, and to the statutes regulating the duties of State Treasurer and Auditor.

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THE GOODRICH INQUEST.

The Goodrich inquest resumed. Testimony of Lucette Meyers—Goodrich's Property Identified—Roscoe—Testimony of Others—Roscoe Owned the Pistol—Description of the Accused Woman—She is Lunatic.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The inquest in the Goodrich case, which was indefinitely postponed about six weeks ago, was resumed to-day. Kate Stoddard, the prisoner, a woman of slight figure, and her form appears wasted by sickness. Her face is remarkable for its extreme paleness, and a fastidious expression has settled upon it. She has entered the coroner's office at a castaburried glance at the occupants of the room, and seemed terrified at the appearance of the inquisitive crowd struggling to gain a view of her features.

At the first glance she might have passed for a school girl on account of her attenuated form and small stature. Her face, however, is furrowed with slight wrinkles, and a close observer would say her age was between twenty-eight and thirty years.

Lucette Meyers said she had known her as Kate Stoddard in Ames street, and at Amy Gilmore's. Miss Meyers first saw the prisoner at No. 13 Stanton street, New York. Roscoe called at the house three times and conversed with the prisoner. Witness also testified that she had seen Roscoe, in company with Stoddard together on several occasions.

During the testimony of witness the prisoner stared blankly at her, and at several points shook her head indignantly.

Adeline Palm specified that the watch and other seals in possession of the coroner belonged to the murdered man; she was also positive that the ring and pocket book had been his property; she had also seen a pistol in Mr. Goodrich's trunk, resembling the one shown her; witness had seen the prisoner in company with Mr. Goodrich.

Mary Handley, who discovered Kate at the Excelsior hotel, testified that the prisoner was her room mate in Elizabeth street, in this city; Kate never mentioned Goodrich's name or said that she knew him, but witness recognized the gentleman who had upon his person a watch and a ring, by a photograph exhibited by the coroner. The captain of the Brooklyn police testified to finding in Kate's trunk, at her residence, articles resembling those of the murdered man.

A Brooklyn evening paper says that Kate told the chief of police of that city that she had the date and date of the murder engraved on her lockets, which she had in her possession. She had been in possession of the lockets since the murder, and she had been in possession of the lockets since the murder, and she had been in possession of the lockets since the murder.

On receiving it, the chief took hold of it, and said, "Oh, be careful, be careful," she said, "there is a mineral in that which I don't want to lose." Despite the utmost care, however, a little portion of the mineral, as she called it, fell upon the floor, and to the chief's surprise, she picked up, promptly put in her mouth and swallowed.

"What did you do that for?" said the chief. Looking steadily into his eye, she said, "I ate it, because I was hungry." And sure enough, upon a closer examination, the locket was found to be filled with congealed blood. A few questions elicited the fact that, on leaving Goodrich's house on Friday morning, she had taken away with her other articles a cup full of blood which had oozed from the left lateral lobe of the brain. This blood congealed. She had been eating a little of it every day since the time of the tragedy until her capture. This story is almost incredible, but the portion in the locket and the disposition of the part that fell on the floor, it is true.

Her wild behavior becomes credible when the fact is known that she was six years ago a lunatic, was an inmate of a lunatic asylum and her lunacy was brought on by being in love.

Mary Handley, in an interview with a reporter, said she had learned since she had been in a lunatic asylum six years ago.

She also said: "I have known her to get out of bed at midnight, unclothed, and walking back and forth through the darkened room, and play upon an old accordion for an hour at a time. This she did repeatedly, and that was only one of her freaks."

The jury in the Goodrich case returned the following verdict: "That the cause of her death by pistol shot wounds inflicted by Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, with intent to cause death, on the evening of the twentieth of March, 1873, at his house in Degraw street, Brooklyn."

It was reported in Brooklyn last evening that Kate Stoddard, who is still confined in the city room at the police station, had attempted to commit suicide. There is a woman in the room with her 'so she

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

O'Kelly at Large—Defeat of Government Troops—The Internationalists at Work—Cortes—Extraordinary Meeting for the Suppression of Cuban Rebellion—General Disorder in the Spanish Republic.

MADRID, July 12.—O'Kelly is at large in Madrid even this precaution will not be sufficient to save her life, if she is kept confined there much longer.

She was very restless last evening, after hearing that the police had captured her trunk and obtained possession of Goodrich's property. Once or twice she begged to be left alone in the room, but her request was not granted.

Someday that she is already insane, and does not really know what she is talking about. Others think she is only feigning insanity under the advice of counsel, who have long since been retained to defend her.

The defeat of the government troops under General Coburnett by the Carlists, commanded by Saballo, is attributed to lack of discipline in the Republican army. The troops which were captured by the insurgents surrendered almost without firing a shot.

The Minister of War, in the Cortes, confirmed the defeat of the Republicans near Ripoll and the death of their commander, Coburnett. He also confirmed the reports of internationalist excesses in Alcoy.

The mayor of Alcoy, whom the internationalist assassinated, was a thorough Republican, and spent a fortune in the cause. His body was dragged through the streets, and the killing of individual rights, and the property of taxes was also assassinated, and the body treated with the same indignities.

There was serious trouble in Malaga yesterday while a bull-fight was in progress. The bull was killed by the Carlists, and the municipality, and many excesses occurred. Among