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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....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 Carondelet Bridge Company, the aforesaid company hereby gives 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 channel spans of six hundred feet each, and two end spans of three hundred feet each, with an elevation of one hundred feet above low water mark. They will also file a map giving the proposed location of the bridge, the topography of the banks of the river at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings, showing accurately the bed of the stream, and furnishing such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War.

By order of Board of Directors of the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company.

M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1873. [jy12 50t*

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.

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THE OLDEST AND ALWAYS THE MOST RELIABLE ROUTE.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have placed on sale, at the Jackson railroad office, under City Hotel, A. D. Sheldon agent; and also, at the Mobile and Texas railroad, office corner of Camp and Common streets, A. S. Graham, Agent, a full list of Excursion Tickets to all prominent points in the West and East. By this route the traveler avoids any risk of ferry crossing of cars, as the new and unsurpassed packet "Illinois" runs for all trains between Columbus and Cairo. Pay no attention to hand books, posters or bills, but apply to the authorized agents only for information.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Southern Agent.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent Illinois Central Railroad.

jy6 1m

WILLIAM CLARKE,

COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR

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Between Customhouse and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

Office hours—From ten to three and from six to seven o'clock. je21 1m

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Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,

No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Liberal advancement made on consignments. ja14 1y

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Proprietors and Manufacturers.

We offer to the trade of the Mississippi Valley PRINTING INKS of every variety and guaranteed quality, at Northern prices.

Manufacturing works, Tangipahoa, Louisiana. Business office, No. 145 Gravier street, New Orleans. my23 1y 112p

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AGENT FOR

PHŒNIX BREWERY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

No. 102 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Beer from this Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg. je1 3m

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER LANDING

AND

ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.

The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.

ap27 6m B. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865,

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

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Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

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fe23 1y A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.

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GUNMAKER,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,

Ammunition of Every Description

AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,

No. 130 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering muzzle to breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. ja26 1y

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

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

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

CAUTION.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED not to negotiate for two certain Checks, viz: One for Five Hundred Dollars, dated July 15, 1873, and one for Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated July 14, 1873, both to the order of bearer, and drawn on the New Orleans National Banking Association by the undersigned, the same having been obtained by means of fraud and no consideration given therefor.

jy16 3t* W. H. BARNETT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF RUTSON MAURY, JR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, June 8, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Rutson Maury, Jr., individually, and as partner of Klopenburg & Maury, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and of Rutson Maury, Jr., & Co., of Liverpool, England, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1873, at 12 M., at No. 41 Exchange Place, New New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
je8 jy17 United States Marshal.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

Superior District Court.

Christian Boye vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.—Plaintiff's petition alleges that his premises, partly destroyed by fire, were insured in the defendant company for $7500, and in the Germania Company for $5000. That a clause reserving the right to replace the premises was in the policy. That the defendant company are now rebuilding the damaged premises with such poor material and work that plaintiff will be damaged $3000 if the work goes on. Injunction on the work prayed for and granted.

George Gaines Gordin vs. F. J. Herron.—Plaintiff has been discharged in bankruptcy and prays a mandamus on the recorder of mortgages to compell him to erase certain mortgages on his real estate. Defendant ordered to show cause on the nineteenth instant why it should not be granted.

J. Chapus vs. Charles Clinton; Joseph Samuels vs. Charles Clinton.—In these cases the defendant is ordered to show cause on the nineteenth instant why an injunction should not issue restraining him from making his proposed sales of cash for warrants.

First District Court.

State vs. Perry and Margaret Bell.—Assault and battery. Verdict of guilty.

State vs. Lizzie Powers and Ella Georgia. Assault and battery. Jury failed to agree. Mistrial entered.

State vs. William Brown.—Larceny. Sentence, two years in Boys' House of Refuge.

State vs. John Johnson.—Larceny. Sentence, one day in Parish Prison.

State vs. A. Jerome.—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Leon Voitier.—Knowingly receiving stolen property. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Moses Young.—Burglary and larceny. Verdict, guilty on both counts.

State vs. Mike McDermott.—Larceny. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Jack Jones.—Larceny. Mistrial entered.

State vs. Officer Taylor.—False imprisonment. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. George Mason and John Lee. False imprisonment. Jury out.

The Late John Tabor.

The Stockton, California, *Independent* revives the following reminiscence of our late associate:

John Tabor, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the fourteenth of June last, aged forty-seven years. Tabor will be remembered by early residents of Stockton, and a recollection will bring to mind a tragedy here, in which he was the surviving actor. On the twenty-third of June, 1854, Tabor, then editor of the Stockton *Journal*, shot and killed Joseph Mansfield, one of the proprietors of the San Joaquin *Republican*. The affair grew out of a controversy between the two newspapers in relation to the county printing, which finally ended in a bitter, personal warfare, and the death of Mansfield at the hands of his rival. At the August term of the county court, following the killing, Tabor was indicted by the grand jury for murder. His trial was commenced in the district court, Judge Creaner presiding, October 13, 1854. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Thomas T. Bouldin and Colonel E. D. Baker; the defense by S. A. Booker and D. S. Terry. The trial was concluded on the night of October 14, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, with a "recommendation to mercy." Counsel endeavored to obtain a new trial, but without success, and on the twenty-second of January, 1855, Tabor was sentenced to be hung, his execution being fixed for Friday, March 16. His friends immediately set to work to obtain executive clemency from Governor John Bigler, and labored so faithfully that on the ninth of March, only one week prior to the day set for carrying the sentence into effect, a full pardon was received and the sheriff ordered to discharge the prisoner.

His pardon was asked for by a large number of people of the best classes, including members of the Stockton bar; mayor and common council; 120 ladies and 1041 citizens of San Joaquin county; 416 ladies and 617 gentlemen, former neighbors and acquaintances of the prisoner in Texas; twenty-nine Senators and sixty-one members of the Assembly of the California Legislature; the editors of twenty-five journals published in the State, and every minister of the gospel in Stockton. With this pressure brought to bear upon him, Governor Bigler did not long hesitate to grant the asked for pardon. Tabor remained here but a short time after being released, and finally left the State and located in New Orleans, where he died. Mansfield, Tabor's victim, was the father of the notorious Helen Josephine Mansfield, who has figured extensively in the Fisk-Stokes troubles in New York.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen three feet at Shreveport; the Missouri nearly four feet at Omaha and slightly at Leavenworth and Yankton. The Mississippi has fallen, except between Davenport and Memphis, where it has risen slightly, the water being now two feet lower at St. Paul, eighteen inches at Vicksburg and nine at New Orleans, than it was on the fourth instant. The Cumberland rose more than four feet at Nashville last Saturday, but since Sunday it has rapidly fallen, the water being now two feet lower than it was on the fourth. The Ohio has risen very decidedly, but is now rapidly falling, although the water is still three and a half feet higher at Cincinnati and one at Louisville than it was a week ago. The indications are that the Mississippi between Cairo and Vicksburg will continue to rise; the upper Ohio will probably continue to fall.

Odds Nouns.

Here is what the New York *Times* says of the capital nouns and sesquipedalian sentences of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the successor of Horace Greeley:

One of his sentences makes twenty-one lines of solid print—to read it takes away one's breath worse than running up four flights of stairs. He mentions or quotes from Noah Webster and Cæsar, Thucydides and Horace Greeley, John Stuart Mill and Petroleum V. Nasby, Herbert Spencer and Corwin, Bacon and Whitelaw Reid—and all by way of showing the wide range of his reading and the completeness of his education. Capital letters are plentifully strewn over his ludicrous fiddle-faddle. He talks of a Fastidious Father, the Sentimental in Politics, and of our Duty as Politicians. All foolish persons like to see their compositions studded with capital letters and italics.

We regret to have seen that this style is spreading South.

STEAMBOAT ANDREW ACKLEY AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of the steamboat Andrew Ackley, together with all her furniture, tackle, apparel, machinery, etc. For terms see advertisement.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff of the contents of store No. 48 Chartres street, consisting of ladies' fancy articles, millinery goods, ribbons, etc., will be continued to-day at 10:30 A. M.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. William G. Brown, president, and Superintendents Williams, Stoddard Loud, Keeting, Brewster and Boothby.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The president presented a communication from Hon. E. Filleul, attorney of the State board, which was read by the secretary and referred to the committee on finance, claims and bonds.

Superintendent Brewster, chairman of the finance and claims committee, reported on the communication of Hon. Thomas W. Conway, recommending that the request made therein be favorably considered, and the board unanimously voted that the president draw a warrant in favor of Hon. E. S. Stoddard for services rendered the State board as secretary for the year 1869.

Superintendent Loud, chairman of the committee on text-books and school furniture, made the following report:

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, New Orleans, July 16, 1873.

To the President and Members of the State Board of Education:

Your committee appointed to examine and report upon the various styles of school furniture offered for introduction into the public schools of this State respectfully state that they have carefully examined the school furniture from the following manufactories: Higgins', bent wood, Indianapolis; the National school furniture goods, patent, Chicago; the St. Louis school furniture; the Philadelphia school furniture, Uhlinger's pattern, and the Excelsior school furniture, Cincinnati, Ohio, and pronounce the Excelsior school furniture, for beauty of design, strength, finish, select materials, scientific construction and price, to be superior to all others. For these reasons we recommend the following:

Resolved, That the Excelsior school furniture of Cincinnati, Ohio, be and is hereby recommended for introduction and use in the schools of Louisiana.

GEORGE B. LOUD, Chairman.

On motion of Superintendent Stoddard the report was received and the resolution unanimously adopted.

Superintendent Stoddard, chairman of the committee on teachers' institutes and educational conventions, made a verbal report.

Superintendent Williams presented for confirmation the following ad interim appointments of school directors for the first division:

Parish of St. Bernard—Hiram Turner, Robert F. Guichard, Louis Bernard, Raymond Blaize, A. Estopinal.

Parish of St. Tammany—H. C. Heiser, Fritz Matthieu, Henry Duches, Charles Strattman, Hiram Newell.

Parish of St. Helena—John Pipkin, R. F. Primers, James Cole, W. D. Floyd, James Reese.

Appointments confirmed.

Superintendent Stoddard presented for confirmation the following ad interim appointments of school directors for the second division:

Parish of Jefferson, left bank—W. B. Hyman, Emperor Williams, John Pierce' Zuinglins McKay, O. T. Connor.

Parish of Jefferson, right bank—A. K. Johnson, C. F. Brown, J. R. Beals, Manuel Lombard; L. A. Harang.

Parish of St. Charles—George Essex, Lewis Davis, Amos Wright, Michael Hahn, John Fox, R. H. Chadburn, J. B. Gassin.

Parish of St. James—Adolphe Tureand, John B. Ory, William H. Hagins, Samuel F. Siskron, George E. Bovee.

Parish of St. John Baptist—D. Williams, N. C. Babcock, Toney Smith, Henry Demas, G. W. Combs.

Parish of Lafourche—Lewis Langman, Seldon Bazile, Nelson Taylor, Gustave Bodreaux, Oscar Crosier, F. Collin, Munford McCoy.

Parish of Terrebonne—Thomas A. Cage, J. R. Verret, F. Marie, W. K. Key, George W. Brown, S. Pollard, Peter Flynn.

Carrollton City—Don A. Pardee, T. B. Stamps, Frederick Kern, Evans Green, Sr., J. McKay.

Thibodaux Town—William Murrell, N. A. Ledet, H. Franklin, Robert Taylor, Louis Langman.

Appointments confirmed.

Superintendent Loud presented for confirmation the following ad interim appointments of school directors for the third division:

Parish of St. Mary—M. W. Rodgers, O. Pecot, J. G. Parkerson, George Lee, J. D. Seyburn, A. J. Sypher.

Parish of Iberia—Hyacinth Oliver, Samuel Wakefield, Eli Montague, Adolph Segura, Ulger Vitat.

Parish of Calcasieu—Jacob Ryan, George Ryan, John A. Spence, Simeon Vincent, G. W. Richardson, W. M. Perkins, Henry Welch, Abraham H. Moss.

Parish of St. Landry—C. Morningrey, C. Donato, Bernard Martin, John Simms, E. Nash, T. C. Anderson, William G. Bell, C. Mayo.

Parish of Lafayette—A. Monnier, W. G. Broussard, B. A. Salles, L. E. Salles.

Parish of Ascension—Charles N. Lewis, Jacob Warner, G. H. Hill, Jackson Stouks, Pierre Landry, L. E. Bently, R. Brand.

Parish of Iberville—J. S. Davidson, J. Supple, Edward Wilson, William Page, James L. Roach, W. W. Wharton.

Parish of East Baton Rouge—Isaac Palmer, Ed. Triplett, Salmon Montgomery, G. M. Husted, O. F. Forman, Alroy Holt, J. Henri Burch.

Parish of West Baton Rouge—T. T. Allain, Oscar Holt, W. J. Woodruff, Stephen Caldwell, Alexander Baines.

Parish of East Feliciana—John Gair, L. A. Burgess, Joseph Law, Harmon Harrison, G. F. Packwood, Thomas Cook.

Town of Franklin—Abraham Davis, E. B. Neutz, J. A. O'Neal, Newman Trowbridge, A. Kappel.

Town of Brashear—T. H. Clay, H. Train, J. H. Handy, Joseph Vallerie, M. Goldstine.

Town of Donaldsonville—Milton Sagendorf, Charles F. Smith, A. M. Conway, W. G. Wilkinson, Joseph Burbridge.

Town of Plaquemine—Paulin Verret, Anthony Domingue, Henry Ganier, Thomas E. Grace, George A. Harrison.

City of Baton Rouge—J. Davidson, Moliere Lange, George P. Davis, N. L. Underhill, Charles W. Bryant.

Town of New Iberia—Thomas Fontelieu, Samuel Wakefield, T. E. Burke, Benjamin Keller, E. H. Riddall.

Appointments confirmed.

Superintendent Keeting presented for confirmation the following named appointments of school directors for the fourth division, viz:

Parish of West Feliciana—Frank Howard, C. L. Weber, J. W. Armstead, George Dent, C. B. Austin, Charles Young, Cornelius Washington, Frank Hoard.

Parish of De Soto—Wade Hampton, Joseph Johnson, Wilford Gaston, Daniel Perry, R. A. Dewees.

Parish of Natchitoches—Ruford Blunt, K. C. Meyers, H. Raby, D. H. Boult, Sr., F. Monette, J. J. Bossier.

Town of Natchitoches—H. C. Meyers, H. Raby, R. Blunt, W. Shepherd, F. Monette.

Parish of Rapides—John De Lacy, Joseph Conaughton, W. Kelso, Thompson Cokely, John Mayor, William Crawford, Thomas Epps, Jersey Clifton, Carl Philips, H. J. Wright, George Y. Kelso, Dawson Allen.

Parish of Avoyelles—L. J. Souer, C. F. Knesman, L. D. Laurent, A. L. Boyer, P. Magloire.

Parish of Winn—Daniel Kelly, Philip Bazidier, J. W. Shumaker, S. M. Brian, J. B. Payne.

Parish of Point Coupee—Emile Honore, Leon Allain, Louis Jarreau, Laurent Julien, Oscar Jeffrion, François Bouligny, Z. T. Henderson, Peter Randolph, G. Decuir, John Mœbuis, Milton Jones.

Parish of Vernon—J. H. Ward, W. J. Ryan, John Franklin, P. H. Cavanaugh, C. K. Oakes.

Parish of Red River—Church Himes, M. H. Twitchell, James Moore, G. A. King, H. J. Twitchell.

Parish of Bossier—L. W. Brashear, T. H. Hutton, E. F. Connell, N. A. Durdin, Virgil Taylor, Frank Smith, Jordan Mimms.

Parish of Webster—C. A. Brown, Albert White, R. B. Taylor; Samuel Mooring, Lincoln Johnson.

Parish of Sabine—J. F. Smith, J. B. Vandegear, W. W. McNeeley, W. S. Lamenere, A. Harris.

Appointments confirmed.

Superintendent Brewster presented for confirmation the following ad interim appointments of school directors for the fifth division:

Parish of Tensas—H. R. Steele, J. S. Matthews, E. L. Whitney, E. W. Robinson, John P. Harlow, A. J. Bryant, C. C. Cordill, A. Fairfax.

Parish of Madison—A. B. Brown, Curtis Pollard, J. H. Crawford, Rev. J. H. Laws, William Murrill, Alex. V. Brown, Daniel Dorsey.

Parish of Union—J. R. Goyne, G. W. Lowery, William C. Hall, John Terrell, J. E. Trimble.

Parish of Caldwell—C. R. Godfrey, J. L. Sizemore, George Williams, Philip Robinson, George Ware.

Parish of Richland—Thomas Jones, Jeff Perkins, Wesley Ellison, Charles K. Slider, Adolph Gilley.

Parish of Ouachita—George Pratt, O. H. Brewster, Charles Gardner, Julius Ennemoser, Samuel Whited.

Parish of Catahoula—Nathan Brown, C. R. Blackman, John Dosher, Littleton Curry, T. N. Routon.

Parish of Bienville—A. F. Coleman, James Marrant, Isaac Coleman, Wallace Stewart, Thomas Scott.

Parish of Claiborne—William Carr, C. S. Blackburn, John S. Young, William H. Maxey, John W. Todd, Scott Raines.

Parish of Jackson—G. S. McBride, J. M. Embry, J. D. Williams, John Hampton, C. Ives.

Parish of Lincoln—A. H. Colvin, W. C. Hicks, Amos Newby, J. W. Calcott, W. C. Moore, John Scott, Allan Green.

Town of Monroe—Sandy Bird, W. F. Southard, Julius Ennemoser, M. M. Grady, Duncan Hill.

Appointments confirmed.

The board instructed the secretary to have the proceedings published in the official journal of the State.

Superintendent Boothby presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of three members, together with the State Superintendent, ex officio, be appointed to take into consideration the propriety and practicability of establishing a monthly State educational journal, and, if found expedient, to take such measures as may be necessary to carry this enterprise into effect.

Adopted.

The president appointed Superintendent Boothby chairman and Superintendents Stoddard and Loud committee.

On motion, adjourned to Thursday, seventeenth instant, at 12 M.

M. C. COLE, Secretary.

[Communicated.]

Unification is a good word in its true meaning, and in the present movement it means everything or nothing. I say, Cæsar or nothing.

Last night, at the Exposition, I. N. Marks finds himself at last standing in the presence of his God, and is deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, as the hour for the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile the differences and divisions of Louisiana, which have so long existed.

Where, then, and before whom did the honorable unificator stand all the time up to the eleventh hour last night—to reconcile what? That which he and like him created? If good comes out of this movement, it is better late than never, and "never too late for *him* to mend."

Then we have to the front Colonel Hill; and in honest simplicity comes out the truth. The gallant colonel, after preliminary remarks, rather too much muddled to easily wade through the platitudes, full of sound, but signifying nothing, comes at last to these words: "I indorse this movement of unification for the simple reason that I see no other mortal way under the sun out of the difficulties under which we labor in this State. Is there a man who is able to suggest any other plan? I have not heard a single suggestion. I think we should never hesitate, never draw back from this movement, and adopt it, because I believe it will be the redemption of my State of Louisiana."

So that the gallant Colonel indorses the movement for the following reasons: After seeking everywhere and by all means under the sun to deprive the colored citizens of their rights, and having sought in vain for some good scheme of beating colored citizens out of their rights, he consents, at last mind you; he admits no honest conviction—necessity; it is necessity alone. Therefore, I say with Butler, in his Hudibras

"A man consenting against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

I contend that these gentlemen have nothing to give. Obey the law, and all is done that need be. You have failed as tax resisters, and you remain law resisters. I repeat, you have nothing to give, gentlemen. You can not give colored men intelligence, for last night all the eloquence and intelligence, learning and research was exhibited by the colored gentlemen who spoke.

Beauregard and the body-guard was *non est*. I, however, did hope that these unificators would have got up a better programme and have had their in ranks men who really have something to yield. I thought to find on the list of signers in the newspapers, and speakers on the platform, the several managers of theatres, and bar-room keepers, announcing that the doors are open, you may enter brothers unto the feast of reasons and then to libations pottle deep.

Thus far have we marched and trampled upon the iniquity of the non-unificators; they stand confessed as having sinned, they can not now recede. The rest will follow, for civilization and progress will at last crush out ignorance, tyranny and prejudice.

The Democrats are always too late; they are first in nothing. The platform of Republicans in 1868 is their platform in 1870, and the platform of the Republicans in 1871 is the platform of the Democrats in 1873; always too late, and thus we drag them on, tied to the wheels of our chariot—slaves always to darkness—for they have not the intelligence or forethought to understand the progress of the age. Your present action, Messrs. Nullificators, may be a death-bed repentance, but the object is evidently to break up the Republican party. We are, however, still a unit.

SOPO.

Fruits and Flowers on Exhibition.

The Louisiana Fruit Growers' Association will to-day inaugurate a movement quite new to this section. This association, composed of an excellent and industrious class of citizens, has, after many tribulations, firmly established itself in our midst, and is fully prepared to pursue its course. It is unnecessary to say that the field is a wide one, or that the society has already performed much good service. Having met with some encouragement and praise, the members propose to make a general exhibition of fruits and flowers, native and foreign, at Exposition Hall.

Most of the association's members are prepared to furnish splendid specimens, and they invite the co-operation of all persons. The ladies are especially urged to contribute flowers and bouquets, and, of course, they will not be the last or least. Saturday will be the flower day, and at the same time the most delicate fruits will be displayed. The exhibition will continue until Saturday evening, and it is hoped our citizens will take an interest in this new movement.

Messrs. Lloyd and Twitchell will receive all articles at the Exposition Hall, and participants are requested to be prompt with their offerings.

Important Rumor.

The Waco, Texas, *Examiner* of the ninth instant, says:

Mr. William Johnson, of the stage coach line, arrived from a visit to Granbury, Hood county, evening before last. He informs us that news of a serious engagement between Mexican and Kickapoos on one side and the American forces, under General Mackenzie, on the other, had been received at that place. The battle occurred, according to this report, on the head waters of the Concho, the third or fourth of this month. The fight was made by the Indians, it is supposed, to avenge the insult and injuries of the famous Mackenzie raid. The assailants were largely in excess as to numbers, and the contest was bloody and severe, resulting in a victory to the Americans, though at the expense of many brave soldiers, including the commander, General McKenzie. The Mexican loss is estimated at nearly 200 killed and wounded. The news was brought, says Mr. Johnson, by a man just from the vicinity of the conflict, and the people of Granbury seem to think it all true.

A glance at the map will show that a movement of the Kickapoos and Lipans, lead by Mexicans, against the military post of Fort Concho is not improbable; and had there been any such demonstration the first news of it would naturally be conveyed across the traveled route to Hood county, and thence down the Brazos to Waco, on the railroad to Austin. There are known to be three or four thousand savages in that vicinity, besides the detached band that was so severely punished by Colonel Mackenzie a few weeks ago, and their mischievous disposition is well known. Agents of the Indian Bureau were reported to have been treating with the Kickapoos at Fort Duncan the latter part of June, endeavoring to persuade them to return to their reservation.

Knowing that the companies of the Fourth Cavalry which had been stationed at Fort Concho had been ordered down to Fort Clarke, leaving the garrison somewhat decimated, it is not impossible the Indians have attacked that outpost. Colonel Mackenzie, however, is in command at Fort Clark, and it is very doubtful if he was present, in case of a fight, as stated by Mr. Johnson. The garrison at Fort Concho, on the first of July, consisted of three companies of the Ninth Cavalry, under Captains Carroll, Hooker and Cooney, and two companies of the Eleventh Infantry, under Captains Wikoff and McClermont. We await further news from that quarter with a good deal of anxiety.

Escobedo on the Rio Grande.

The San Antonio *Express* says information has been received at army headquarters, in that city, to the effect that General Escobedo, with the fourth division of the Mexican army, had been ordered to the Rio Grande. This may not be significant at the glance, but we can not help believing that when Escobedo brings his big floppy ears up to the front, it means more than a surveillance over border cattle thieves. General Escobedo's hatred of Americans is proverbial. He is the man who, during the war of Juarez against Maxmilian, stated that he had but one American in his command, and that was one too many. Later, when our government instructed Minister Campbell to intercede with the Mexican authorities for the life of the Austrian, he is reported to have made a speech in which he characterized the act as one of much presumption, and proposed himself to cross his command over the Rio Grande, take the colored men of the South into his army and move on Washington, where he supposed the Yankees would have as much as they could do to take care of their own lives, let alone begging for the lives of his prisoners at Queratarо.

From Avoyelles Parish.

The Avoyelles *Republican*—General Souer's paper—has the following on the situation in that parish:

There is really an incomprehensible condition of things existing to-day in this parish.

Half a year has gone by since the election in November last, and still our people are in doubt as to the legal claims of the two conflicting sets of officers among us. Months have passed since the election returns of the parish were declared null and void on account of fraud, and the exercise of the power of appointment by our recognized chief executive, and weeks are rapidly approaching months since the expiration of the President's proclamation notifying those unduly holding office and in forcible opposition to Governor Kellogg's authority, to give up those offices and desist from such opposition.

Still those offices have not been given up, nor that factious opposition been done away with, but everything possible is being done to prevent the rightful officers from entering upon the full discharge of their duties.

Our parish judge and some of our police jurors have offered to qualify themselves according to law, but have been refused. The offices of parish judge, sheriff and recorder are held and their duties performed by persons commissioned by Warmoth, and the police jury in opposition to that appointed by Governor Kellogg hold and exercise their pretended duties under authority of commissions or certificates from Mr. McEnery.

On the first Monday of May last the newly elected judge of our district, Hon. T. H. Hewes, opened his court in this place, and the contestations for office were duly begun, but after sitting one week—on account of some overpowering and unknown influences—he abruptly adjourned and left for Point Coupee, leaving affairs in the condition above stated.

It would do well for our government to look to this matter, and after finding the loose screw, remove it and place a better fitting one in its stead.

Militia.

Colonel William Wright, of General Longstreet's staff, on Monday evening mustered into the service of the State Captain Napoleon Lastrape's company of volunteers. This company has a minimum organization, and is composed of a fine class of young men. Though as yet unattached, this company will probably be assigned to one of the regiments of General Chester's brigade.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 83°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 86°. Lowest point during the night of July 15, 74°.

The valuable paintings in the Governor's room in the City Hall, New York, have been seized by the sheriff for debt, and are offered for sale on the fifteenth instant. A large number of revolutionary and other relics are included in the seizure. The paintings alone are worth $120,000, and the seizure is made on a claim against the city of a justice of the peace, which has been disallowed by Controller Green. Sheriff Brennan is winning very unkind mention from the New York dailies for this more than vandalism.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FIRST BALE OF COTTON

THE DANA LIBEL SUIT

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE

Southern Bonds and Securities

NEWS OF THE TURF

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

MOVEMENTS OF THE VIRGINIUS

DON CARLOS TAKEN THE FIELD

FIRES AT LOUISVILLE

CONDITION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

FOURTH OF JULY IN MEXICO

MINISTER FOSTER'S DINNER

NEW YORK.

Charlotte Willett's Heirs—Trustees of the Peabody Fund—First Bale of Cotton—Alsace-Lorraine Celebration—Judge Blatchford Refuses to Send Dana to Washington for Trial—Deaths of Yellow Fever at Quarantine—Southern State Bonds—Vanderbilt—Georgia Securities—Carl Voght Discharged.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Byron A. Steif, a nephew of Charlotte Willett, whose half eaten body was found in a house on Eighty-seventh street on Sunday night, made application yesterday in the Surrogate's Court for letters of administration upon her personal estate. He alleges that the deceased left no will, and a personal estate which does not exceed six hundred dollars; that she was never married, and that her sole surviving heirs are Eliza Haywardt, of Savannah, Georgia, and himself.

Weather slightly cooler.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre reports the apprehension of a general movement among the miners for wages, which led to a long strike two years ago.

The trustees of the Peabody educational fund meet to-day. The president, with other trustees, are here, including Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, and Dr. Sears, of Virginia.

The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was sold yesterday at thirty-six cents per pound. The cotton was grown in Cameron county, Texas.

The natives of Alsace and Lorraine, residents in this city and neighborhood, celebrated yesterday by a grand festival, it being the anniversary of their option for French nationality.

Shipments of specie to-day by Scotia and King William, $1,250,000.

The case of A. R. Shepherd and Henry D. Cooke against C. A. Dana was up before United States District Judge Blatchford to-day. Judge Fisher and District Attorney Harrington, of Washington, argued for the removal to Washington, and United States District Attorney Bliss made a formal motion to that effect. Ex-Judge Shipman, on behalf of Mr. Dana, opposed the motion. The argument is still going on. The court-room is densely crowded with gentlemen of the journalistic and legal professions.

Judge Blatchford has denied the application for a warrant for the removal of Charles A. Dana to Washington for trial. He held that it would be unconstitutional to send him for trial to a court where there is no trial by jury, as in the police court of the District of Columbia. The decision was received with cheers by the large crowd in the courtroom.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Blatchford observed that he was entirely satisfied he could not grant this information. [Cheers.] Mr. Bliss desired to hand up some points necessary. [Renewed cheers].

He hoped the gentlemen would refrain from applauding the court. The constitution of the United States declares that the trial of all crimes should be by jury. As he understood the application, it was on the warrant of the commissioner, issued solely on this information and sworn to in a police court. This was the information of Mr. Williams, and, if the offense was to be tried, it was to be tried in this police court under information. In continuation, Judge Blatchford said he did not decide the case on any of the grounds alluded to in the case of the stories cited by Bliss. He was simply referring to a clause in the constitution in regard to the right of trial by jury. That the case was never sought to apply to any other crime than such crime as has been always properly tried by juries. Libels, in common law, had always been tried by juries, therefore, so far as he had looked into this case, and he carefully considered it, he had no doubt whatever upon the point, and if he was to regard his oath of office it was simply impossible not to say that all crimes against the United States should be tried before juries. He did not mean to say that the police court at Washington might not properly have jurisdiction over common assaults and batteries, they all knew of special sessions, and he knew that the judges of this district had felt what a relief it would be to the courts of the United States if they should not be called upon to try every offense, however small, but the answer to that was the inestimable right of trial by jury. He understood this as an application calling on the court to remit this case to a court which would try it without a jury in first instance. But it did not help the matter if the party had a right to appeal if he was convicted. He was entitled to be first tried by jury, and not to be first convicted. He said if this court had the right to try this offense, it was one that should be tried by jury, and on that ground alone he put this decision. The ground upon which he made this decision was solely with reference to the fact that this was a charge of libel, and libel was a crime always tried by a jury. The proposition seemed so plain that no examination, no study could bring him to any other conclusion. The application must be refused and the defendant released from the custody of the marshal. The proceedings then closed.

The engineer and steward of the Meridian died of yellow fever and were buried at quarantine. Several passengers are sick in the quarantine hospital.

In Southern State bonds to-day the sales were confined to $17,000 of Virginia consolidated at 53, and $10,000 Missouri sixes at 93½.

A *Post* financial article, referring to the strength of Vanderbilt stock, viz: New York Central, Lake Shore and Western Union Telegraph, says that in the management of the latter Vanderbilt is now as potent as if his name appeared in the list of officers, as it likely will after the next election. The telegraph stock has fluctuated between 87⅞ and 88⅝. In this connection, it is already reported that the Commodore intends distributing a dividend to the stockholders on the stock which the company owns, which is understood to amount to somewhere from six to eleven millions.

The *Post*, in the same article, also says, as a matter of interest in regard to Southern securities, it is to be noted that the State of Georgia is paying through the Fourth National Bank and the finance agents of the State the interest on its gold quarterly bonds. These bonds were issued by the Bullock administration, hence their default, and the present payment is regarded as an encouraging feature for the future finances of that State.

The counsel for Carl Voght says he has received a telegram from Washington, saying that the government has declined to issue a warrant for the extradition of Carl Voght, and has ordered, or will order his discharge.

THE TURF.

Races at Long Branch—Meeting of Erie Park Association.

LONG BRANCH, July 16.—Beatrice won the three-quarter mile race. Time—1:17¼. Stockwoods won the two mile heats. Time—3:45, 3:44.

ERIE, Pa., July 16.—The first meeting of the Erie Park Association opened this afternoon with a good attendance.

First race, trotting, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; purse $1500; eleven entries; seven started. Nellie was the favorite in the pools.

Nellie	2	1	1