NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 87. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1928.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1872, 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 30t*

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.
jy6 1m

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. P. Sheldon agent; and also, at the Mobile and Texas railroad, office corner of Camp and Common streets, A. F. 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
And General Agent for the Collection of Rents and Soldiers' Bounties,
Now due at Washington, District of Columbia,
No. 54 Exchange Alley,
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets, New Orleans.
Office hours—From ten to three and from six to seven o'clock. je21 1m

HIDES.....SKINS.....FURS
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, &c.,
No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Liberal advancement made on consignments.
ja14 1y

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
Typographical Ink Works.
COLLINS & JOURDAN,
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 ltp

CHARLES HEINTZ,
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, 1863.
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,
No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.
Six per Cent Interest Allowed.
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
ja22 1y A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,
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

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF DUBOIS & LAMANtiere was dissolved on the ninth instant by virtue of a decree of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans; the undersigned was appointed liquidator and will continue the business of tailor under the name and style of E. Dubois, at his old stand, No. — Carondelet street.

jy16 20 25* E. DUBOIS.

NOTICE.—THE LATE FIRM OF SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO. having expired by limitation on the thirtieth ultimo, the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the Hardware business in the same buildings, under the firm name of A. Baldwin & Co.

ALBERT BALDWIN,
CARTWRIGHT EUSTIS,
C. A. SLOCOMB,
A. D. SLOCOMB,
In Commendam.

New Orleans, July 1, 1873. jy1 1m

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, July 17, 1873.

WERE BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT Pound, corner of Urquhart and Union streets—

One red and white COW, with both ears cut.

One red COW, with white spots and white tail, letter M branded on shoulder, hip and side, and No. 68 on back.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on THURSDAY, July 24, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

ROBERT BREWSTER,
jy18 td Administrator.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

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

Minutes of the last meeting approved.

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

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
New Orleans, July 19, 1873.

Gentlemen of the State Board of Education:

The "Helps to School Management," published by E. F. Hobert & Co., presents so many new and attractive features that your committee on text books and school requisites respectfully recommend that they be placed on the list of text books adopted by the board for use in the schools of the State.

Adopted.

Superintendent Brewster presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, pending the legal proceedings authorized by the State board of education for the re-establishment of the public school fund, which was misappropriated by act No. 81, of the session of 1872, the parish boards of school directors throughout the State are requested not to sell the warrants drawn against that fund at the low price to which they are reduced, but to reserve said warrants until the question is decided by the courts or the act repealed by the Legislature.

Resolved, That the president of the State Board of Education be and is hereby authorized and requested to obtain legal advice as to the rights of the State in relation to the female academy at Monroe, Ouachita parish, for the establishment of which the Legislature of 1837 donated the sum of $5000. Also, that the same inquiry be made as to the Pine Grove academy, in Caldwell parish, and the information obtained be reported at the next meeting of this board.

Adopted.

At the request of Superintendent Keeting, the board instructed the secretary to record him as in favor of the Spencerian system of penmanship over that adopted by the board.

The board instructed the secretary, on the recommendation of Superintendent Loud, to place on the adopted list of text books and school requisites, Spencer's Writing Ruler.

The recommendations of the special committee on an educational journal were adopted, and September of the present year designated for the publication of the first number of the *Louisiana Guardian*.

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

Parish of Caddo—E. J. Piggott, C. C. Antoine, William Harper, S. A. Hamilton, N. B. Holloway, E. W. Durant, Samuel Peters, George L. Smith.

City of Shreveport—C. C. Antoine, William Harper, John Boyd, S. A. Hamilton, H. McClelland, G. L. Smith, M. A. Walsh, Samuel Peters, E. W. Durant, N. B. Holloway, Patrick James, Fletcher Legardy, James Heffner, H. G. Hall.

Appointments confirmed.

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

Parish of St. Mary—Isaac Sutton.

Parish of Assumption—George Washington, Isaac Sawyer, O. B. Morgan, John Williams, Nathan Webster, Thomas Devine.

Parish of East Feliciana—Octave Ray.

Appointments confirmed.

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

Parish of Tangipahoa—Elias George, Warner Hall, Parker Loring, L. Sanders, Charles Daggs.

Appointments confirmed.

No further business being presented, the secretary was instructed to read the minutes, which were approved.

On motion the board adjourned *sine die*.

M. C. COLE, Secretary.

Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers.

On the last day of the exhibition considerable interest was manifested by many of our best citizens, and from the time the doors were opened until after dark last evening the attendance was good.

Quite a quantity of rare flowers had been added to the collection, and a few more fruit growers responded by sending in fair samples.

Mr. F. Blaser, of Covington, Louisiana, showed Concord and Ives grapes.

Mr. A. Sambola, of New Orleans, filled a table, his contributions consisting of green oranges, black figs, grapes, pomegranates, unripe persimmons, Chinese quince, prickly pears, etc., all very fine specimens.

Mr. Hart sent in yellow figs, the best of that kind of fruit yet before the association.

Mrs. General Blanchard had the kindness to contribute some extraordinary Brunswick figs.

Mr. Caspar Wild had some wine made from Louisiana grapes.

Some nice plants, growing finely, were forwarded by Mr. Gravelot, of Pointe-a-la-Hache.

Mr. J. Ebelin, New Orleans, furnished a bouquet of assorted flowers, and Mrs. Emmerson gave a hanging basket of ferns, etc.

Mrs. C. A. Miltenberger sent in a number of rose plants, and Mrs. D. L. Ranlett showed some uncommonly fine specimens of kolia.

Mr. C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, added to his already large lots.

Great credit is due to Messrs Hillman & Manard, dealers on Poydras street, for the greater portion of the success of this exhibition. They have expended their money and used their time liberally in furthering the enterprise.

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., 91°; at 6 P. M., 84°. Lowest point during the night of July 18, 73°. Rain, July 19, one-sixth of an inch.

M. Renan, in his "Antichrist," has a plausible theory of Nero's setting fire to Rome. The city was encumbered with old tumble-down buildings, many of which were held sacred and indestructible by the people. To have torn them down would have been a direct attack on the religious prejudices of the populace. Nero wanted to build a new and more splendid city, something like Paris, but the only way he could get the ground cleared for the foundation was by applying the torch. This is ingenious enough to be true, and far more probable than the madman story.

Two young men in Iowa quarrelled and satisfied themselves about a young lady. Neither of them were shot, but a small boy, who was present to see that everything was conducted according to the code, has a bullet in his leg.

Good Templar lodges are now being opened in England at the rate of ten per day, and 150,000 people have joined in twelve months.

The Atlas Insurance Company.

A number of Canadian and Northern capitalists have combined to give us a first class insurance company upon the plan of other large companies of the United States and Europe. The new company is called the Atlas. It is chartered under the general laws of this State and went into business last March. An exhibit of its condition appears in another part of the REPUBLICAN. Though the officers and most of the directors are strangers to us personally, we are informed by those who know them that there are men of ample means and good business qualifications among them. The *Home Journal* fortunately supplies us with information on this point to hand:

The name of the company is the Atlas Insurance Company of New Orleans, and the chief men interested from the North are the Hon. John Stevenson, from Canada, late Speaker of the House of Parliament; Professor A. J. Sawyer, of Chicago; E. L. Craw, Esq., of Michigan; Thomas Nelson, Esq., of Chicago. Mr. William H. Stevenson, the president of the company, being also from the North, has located in New Orleans permanently.

These gentlemen are all large capitalists and men of the highest standing, and the New Orleans stockholders, the list of which we have examined, includes men of the highest integrity and means in this community.

The company goes to work with larger assets, we believe, than any company ever organized in the South, having $317,491 69 of available assets. The business of the company will, no doubt, be the safest of any in the South, from the fact that it does not propose to take large risks in any locality; and its business will be so distributed throughout the country that no fire in any one city will ever affect the company enough to endanger its existence by losses sustained.

It is in this judicious manner of doing business that the company will prove a great financial success, and result in vast benefit to New Orleans, as it will be drawing capital from all over the country to its home office in this city, which is neatly fitted up at No. 152 Canal street, where they are already in full operation and daily receiving applications from some of the most reliable agencies from the different States desiring the agency of the company.

Postoffice Items.

Few of our readers who receive and send letters regularly are aware of the neglect and carelessness of many letter writers. Postmaster Ringgold informs us that on an average no less than 525 letters are sent from the New Orleans Postoffice to the dead letter office each month—not as unclaimed letters, arriving here, but for reasons which could have been prevented by the writers. For instance, out of 525 letters sent to the dead letter office in one month, 125 bore no intelligible direction as to where they should be sent; 350 were not prepaid, and fifty were illegally stamped. It will be seen that neglect to prepay detains the greatest number of letters. If our Young Men's Christian Association had the means, as in other places, it is possible many of these letters would be forwarded to their destinations by it, trusting to Providence for a return of the investment.

Of registered letters, our office receives about eighty-five packages daily—forty-five to be opened here, and thirty-five in transit. The daily average of registered letters delivered is seventy-five; about the same number are registered for sending away.

The money order department of our city postoffice averages about $3000 paid out daily; it receives for orders a little less, say $2500 daily. On hand is generally a surplus of money order funds, from other offices of Louisiana and Mississippi, amounting to about $2500.

In the stamp department, the receipts average $392 daily from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes and wrappers. This does not include the sale of postal cards, of which only one hundred thousand were received here, and those immediately sold. We have not received our share of postal cards, owing to the inability of the contractors to supply the demand.

Our postal affairs are in good hands, so far as New Orleans is concerned, and Postmaster Ringgold and his able assistants appear to give entire satisfaction to all in the discharge of their duties.

Where Was the Metropolitan?

A most horrible and sickening stench was inflicted on the residents near the corner of Sixth and Prytania streets, on Friday night, by the criminal neglect of a vidangeur to employ disinfectants. Shutting doors and windows tightly that hot summer night did not prove sufficient to exclude the disgusting effluvia, and at least one lady was rendered quite ill by this gross neglect of the law.

The attention of the Board of Health has been called to this case and prosecution of the parties asked for. But where was the policeman of the beat all this time? Will Captain Robinson, General Badger or the Police Commissioners inquire? The vidangeur began work just at twelve o'clock, and for an hour continued to offend the sensibilities of the neighborhood without hindrance from any policeman.

COAL, COAL.—The sale of Alabama coal coal will positively take place on Monday, July 21, at 10 A. M., at the yard foot of Julia street. Merchants and families in general should not fail such opportunities, as the sale will be in lots to suit purchasers. For full particalars, see advertisement.

Colonel R. M. Montgomery, the popular auctioneer on Camp street, wishes to state to his numerous friends and the public at large, that he will remain in the city during the summer, and give his personal attention to all sales of furniture, merchandise, real estate, etc. He will make sales on the premises, or remove the goods to his auction rooms, corner Camp and Natchez streets. An experience of twenty-five years in the auction business gives him an advantage few possess.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Messrs. Louis J. Bright & Co, publishers of the *Price Current*, will issue their customary annual statement on Monday, September 1. These yearly resumes of our contemporary have acquired an enviable reputation in commercial and financial circles throughout Europe and America, on account of their conceded correctness, ability and impartiality. Commercial houses are requested to hand in orders for the quantities they may desire for transmission to their friends and customers, and communications should be addressed to the New Orleans *Price Current*, Nos. 129 and 131 Gravier street. See advertisement elsewhere in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

Masonic.

Since the election of the Prince of Wales as grand master of Knights Templar of England and Ireland it has been proposed to unite all of the order under one head. Sir Patrick Colquhoun has communicated with Sir Knight John S. Cunningham, United States navy, on the subject, and Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows makes the following comments:

Sir Knight Colquhoun has, indeed, a grand idea. Stated succinctly, it would be each State, province or dominion would have, to use our nomenclature, a grand commandery, with a grand commander at the head; each nation a grand encampment, with a grand master at its head, and the world a convent general with a proper officer—grand master, of course, as in olden time.

From the report of proceedings at meetings of Convent General of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta of April 7 and May 9, 1873, we extract the following list of names of royal personages and noble men and gentlemen whom his royal highness the grand master had previously appointed to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Temple:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Sweden, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince John of Gluksburg, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Limerick, William Stewart, Esq., M. A.; Robert William Shekleton, Esq.; the Rev. John Huyshe, M. A.; Captain George Heibard, Richard Barker de Burgh, Esq.; Lord Skelmusdola, John Fitzhenry Townsend, Esq., LL. D.; Sir Edward Borough, Bart.; Colonel George Augustus Vernon, Lord Athlumusy; the Grand Master of the Templars of the United States of America, J. Q. A. Fellows, Esq.; Colonel William J. Bury Macleod Moore, Lord Elliott, Maxwell Charles Clare, Esq.; the Right Honorable Major General Francis Plunkett Dunne, the Earl of Carnarvon, Arthur Burke, Esq., the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Robert Warren, Esq.

By the statutes of the order the number is limited to thirty, and the foregoing are those first appointed. The order was created to commemorate the union of the bodies of Templars in England and Ireland, and the elevation of the Prince of Wales to the head of the order.

Major C. W. Howell.

This talented officer, who, since he has been stationed at this point, has been of incalculable service to the commercial interests of the South, proposes to leave to-morrow for New York. He has been appointed on a commission to examine into the merits of the proposed Fort St. Philip canal. The board is composed as follows: Colonel John G. Barnard, Lieutenant Colonel John Newton, Major Quincy A. Gillmore, Major G. K. Warren, Major William P. Craighill, Major Godfrey Weitzel and Major C. W. Howell. These are all officers of the engineer corps of the army, and are selected by General Humphries with a special view to their fitness for the investigation of this important subject.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE, SUIT AND JUDGMENT AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sales at auction, to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Three lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Washington street, between Chestnut and Coliseum streets.

2. Seven lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district; five of them front on Magazine street and two on First street, one of which said lots forms the corner of Magazine and First streets.

3. One square of ground, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in Rickerville, bounded by Peters avenue, St. Patrick, Octavia and St. David streets.

4. Another square of ground, situated in the said district, in Rickerville, bounded by Peters avenue, St. David, Green and Octavia streets.

5. A suit in the Sixth District Court—No. 4673.

6. And a judgment for $1275.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the stock of goods in store No. 24 Union street, First District, consisting of machinery, etc. And at 5 P. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a blacksmith shop and the furniture and movables therein contained, situated at Nos. 277 and 279 Liberty street, First District.

We do not mean to reflect on our city fathers when we say, to use a homely phrase, they are allowing certain things "to run to grass." That our city parks, however, are "running to grass," is susceptible of the strongest proof; and some uncharitable people might say that this was the result of neglect on the part of those public servants whose duty it is made to keep our city in perfect order. This neglect might be considered by others as part of the saving process adopted to retrieve the city from its financial embarrassments; but we are of the opinion that no progressive man connected with the city government is so short-sighted as to let things come entirely to a "stand still," in order that the present city authorities may have the credit of such a penny wise and pound foolish system of economy. Having said this much, we can not say why our city parks are allowed "to run to grass;" but we can and will say that their appearance could be greatly improved by cutting down the grass. This is not intended as a cutting remark further than the grass is concerned, and we hope our city fathers will not regard it as such.

A gentleman of Springfield, Ohio, recently returned from his native heath, Pesth, Hungary. Among the old time friends he saw his old townsman, Louis Kossuth, in a restaurant, smoking fine Hungarian tobacco and reading the newspapers. He don't take any interest in politics whatever. His head is covered with white hair, and he walks about very circumspectly with a stout cane.

Says the St. Louis *Globe*:

Clarendon Davisson, Esq., late of Texas and New Orleans, is at the Southern. Some years ago he was connected with the St. Louis press. He is on his way to the Hub.

Shakespeare wrote of patience on a monument. A doctor's patients are generally under a monument.

School for Seamen.

It is singular that with all our fine harbors in the South we have very few navigators native to the South. There is, we believe, no school in which navigation is taught south of Annapolis. In New York there is a school, taught by a woman, at which 6000 seamen have been taught. Here is its history:

In the year 1852 Captain William Thoms, who has been a sailor for twenty-five years, and had commanded vessels for more than twenty years, opened in New York, at No. 184 Cherry street, a school of navigation for seamen. While engaged in giving instruction to the young and old sailors who thronged his rooms, the captain devoted his leisure hours to the preparation of a work on "The Practice of Navigation at Sea," which, unfortunately, he did not live to see in print.

He died in 1855, and his widow, who had sailed with her husband for nearly a quarter of a century, took up the work where the captain had dropped it, continued the school, and by patient effort sustained its reputation and assured its success. She taught the classes in navigation herself, and as new editions of her husband's book were demanded she superintended its publication, and has seen the twelfth edition reaching a ready sale.

Mrs. Thoms is an enthusiastic sailor, and everything connected with the life of those who go down to the sea in ships is of interest to her. She comes of a seafaring race; her father was a sea captain and a shipowner, her husband a well known commander and accomplished sailor, and her youngest son, who died in 1870, and was buried in India, was known by all the shipowners and seamen in Europe as a thorough sailor, and as honest and fearless as he was skillful. It was he who, on New Year's Day, 1867, while commanding the steamer Olga, saved the lives of 300 men, women and children from the wrecked Colombe, off the mouth of the Hoogly; and three years before that he distinguished himself at the wreck of the Burmah. Captain James Faulds Thoms was only twenty-five years old at the time of his death.

This school has graduated more than 6000 navigators, 2000 of whom occupied important positions in the navy in the late war. And a most remarkable fact in connection with this subject is that the teacher was a woman.

The school is still in successful operation, but if aided and encouraged more liberally by the wealthy, who owe so much to the courage, the skill and the scientific knowledge of good navigators, it could be made far more useful. Every seaman, young or old, who desires to avail himself of its advantages is heartily welcomed. If he is able to pay for instruction well and good; if not, he is befriended by the society. Nor is instruction limited to lessons in navigation. Seamen are here taught reading, writing and elementary arithmetic, and on the long list are the names of hundreds who have attended no other school than this. The pupil's name and address are taken when he enters the school, and he is furnished with a certificate which entitles him to all the benefits of the institution without limit as to time. Thus the plodding sailor boy, whose ship is in port one week out of twenty, may spend the days and nights of that week in the school, and at the end of the next cruise may return, and so continue until he has finished his course, no matter how many delays he may have met with, no matter how long the intervals between his turns ashore.

The graduates of this school do not patronize sailors' boarding houses, and consequently what they earn is their own, and they are constantly improving themselves. An excellent library is one of the many pleasing features of the school, and its museum of curiosities, made up of contributions from pupils on their return from cruising in distant waters, is unusually interesting.

A lecture is delivered every Monday night to the students and the public by Dr. William F. Thoms. His subjecst are always such as interest seamen, and his lectures are prepared with the view of making them valuable as illustrations of what has been learned from the books.

Why cant New Orleans have such a school!

Outrage on an English Actor.

In the early days of June, in Sheffield, one of the great manufacturing towns of England, the Whitsun handicaps or foot races engross the attention of a large class among the population. In the shop windows of the leading tradesmen are displayed the prizes presented for competition at the races.

At the time of these Whit-week races this year a company under Miss Marie Wilton, the well known London actress, were performing in "Man and Wife" at the Theatre Royal in Sheffield. One afternoon Mr. Wyndham and Mr. H. B. Conway, two members of this company, were inspecting the prizes in one of the shop windows. It seems that Mr. Wyndham bears a strong likeness to a noted Hampshire pedestrian, and was mistaken by several local running men in the crowd for the southerner, who was expected to carry off some of the most valuable prizes. This impression was doubtless strengthened by Mr. Wyndham's mechanically rehearsing in an undertone his part for the evening in which the words occur, "You say I won't run; won't I?" The two actors continued their stroll, but on turning down Chapel walk were surrounded by eight or nine roughs, who advised them, not over-politely, to clear out of town. Mr. Wyndham, who, it is said, acquired in America the habit of carrying a revolver, drew his weapon, but was overpowered in a moment. Mr. Conway's agility as a gymnast enabled him to escape through a timber yard; but his friend was gagged, bound and thrown into a coal cart, in which, smothered with empty sacks, he was driven off.

Mr. Conway gave notice of Mr. Wyndham's seizure at the police station. With Mr. English, of Garrick street, London, and Mr. George Reeves Smith, general manager of the Brighton Aquarium, who happened to be in Sheffield, he set off in search of the captive. The wagon was traced from street to street, until Mr. Wyndham was found insensible, still bound and perfectly black from coal dust in a deserted coal shed in the suburbs of the city. A warm bath restored Mr. Wyndham, but his assailants are still at large. A crowd of citizens assembled at the railway station when the theatrical company left for Leeds to express sympathy with Mr. Wyndham, and regret that their city should have been disgraced by such an unwarrantable assault.

The roughs had attacked the wrong men, but their intention to aid the local champions by so foul an attack on a rival from another part of England throws a dark cloud over the whole competition. If there is danger of meeting with such a fate as would have befallen Mr. Wyndham had he not been rescued in good season, it is better to leave the Sheffield roughs to contest their races among themselves.

A scientific writer has recently collated a group of facts illustrative of the effect of oscillation on powerful bodies when not frequently broken by vibration. In crossing large suspension bridges it is esteemed necessary that processions should break step in order to insure safety; and it is told, in illustration, that when the first suspension bridge was building in England a fiddler offered to demolish it with his fiddle. Striking one note after another, he eventually hit the vibrating note or fundamental tone, and threw the structure into extraordinary vibrations. Only recently a bridge went down in France under the tread of a regiment of infantry, who neglected to break step on entering it. Three hundred persons were drowned. The experiment of breaking a tumbler or other small glass vessel by frequent repetitions of some particular note of the human voice belongs to the same class of phenomena.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS FROM CUBA

FAVORABLE FOR INSURGENTS

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY SUSPENDED

A CORNER IN ERIE STOCK

DANIEL DREW BULLS THE MARKET

WIFE MURDER IN LOUISVILLE

RACING INTELLIGENCE

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY

CARLISTS DEFEATED IN BATTLE

CARLOS MARCHING ON BILBOA

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA

ARSON CASE IN GALVESTON

A NEW ORLEANS SCHOONER WRECKED

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Quesada—Prospects of the Liberal Cause in Cuba—A Drowned President of a Trust Company a Defaulter—New Commissioner to Vienna—Geneva Indemnity Fund—Suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company—Increase in the Death Rate—Pardons by Governor Dix—The Watch Manufactory.

NEW YORK, July 19.—General Quesada, brother-in-law of President Cespedes, appointed confidential agent of the Cuban republic, arrived here yesterday, bearing dispatches to the Colombian minister at Washington concerning Cuban independence.

He states that fifteen hundred troops have been promised from Mexico, and that Peru will probably soon render assistance. Arrangements are being made for holding at Washington a conference of the representatives from all the South American republics, in order to promote the cause of Cuban independence.

Weather cold and rainy. Wind east.

It is stated that the personal accounts of E. S. Mills, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who was drowned at Coney island last Tuesday morning, are overdrawn $100,000, and that he allowed the loaning of over $300,000 of the funds of that institution upon securities.

A Vienna special states that Hiram Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed chief American commissioner, in place of Jackson Shultz, resigned.

In the transmission of the Alabama indemnity fund of $15,555,000 to the United States, the English government availed itself of three American banking houses in London: J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The bankers determined to transmit about one-half through the ordinary channels of exchange; accordingly, Morgan & Co. have drawn bills for about $8,000,000 on London houses and sold them, that amount being placed to the credit of England on this side.

It is not the intention of the bankers to transmit any additional sum in this way, but the balance is to be sent over through a shipment of five-twenty bonds to the amount of $7,500,000, a considerable portion of which have already been obtained.

The transaction in exchange was managed quietly, at the instance of the Exchequer, who was afraid of the effect publicity might have on the market. The bonds will be turned into gold at par, making the full amount of the indemnity.

The suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company was a great surprise to Wall street, and caused a temporary depression on the Stock Exchange. Money brokers who were in the habit of borrowing money from the concern did not even suspect that anything was wrong. The capital assets were $500,000; the surplus $100,000, and the deposits $2,000,000.

Mr. Mills, the late president, is a defaulter to the extent of $146,000. He left $150,000 in Williamantic and Air-line Capital Railroad bonds, which have some value, but not enough to cover the amount of the cash taken. Mr. Channey, one of the directors, has been trying for a long time past to have an examination into the company's affairs, but the directors generally objected, as it would be a reflection on Mr. Mills.

At last he obtained the consent of five directors, the requisite number for examinations, and as soon as Mr. Mills found this out he committed suicide.

The following is the bank statement: Loans, increase $1,703,600; specie, decrease $2,384,400; legal tenders, increase $542,600; deposits, increase $1,289,500; circulation, decrease $130,000.

Arrived—South Carolina, Herman and Kron Prinz. Arrived out—Berlin, Cuba and Olympic.

Deaths for the week 895.

The mortuary report for the week shows an increase of over twenty-nine per cent in deaths as compared with the last week.

H. Tongee was arrested in Brooklyn today, for killing Thomas Killey in a fight.

Half a million dollars of the Brooklyn city funds were among the deposits in the suspended Trust Company.

It is reported that a deficit of $30,000 has been dissovered in the accounts of Secretary W. Rodman, of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Mrs. Turglis and Mrs. Emmons, wives of forgers now in Sing Sing, who have been in jail in Brooklyn for attempting to aid their husbands to escape, were to-day pardoned by Governor Dix.

There has been great complaint the past two years by the manufacturers of watches in this country that their trade has been seriously injured and the reputation of their watches impaired by foreign firms, who import inferior works with fac-similes of the trade marks of our own makers.

The facts having been investigated by a special agent of the Treasury Department in this city, the officers to-day made a raid upon several suspected parties and seized over a thousand watches of foreign make with the American trade marks engraved upon the works.

The forging of American trade marks upon foreign watches was made a crime by a law of the last Congress.

It is now stated that the losses of the Brooklyn Trust Company through the defalcation of the late President Mills exceeds $600,000.

CORNER IN ERIE.

A Bull Movement on Erie Stock—Jay Gould Said to be a Victim of the Combination—Daniel Drew the Prime Mover—German Bankers Victimized—Drew Bought Ten Thousand Shares, Which He Loans at One Per Cent Per Day Until Relief Comes from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Post* says for several days past a remarkable pressure to sell Erie, both in the English and New York markets, has been noticeable, and notwithstanding the general advance and continued buoyancy in other railway shares, Erie has continued sinking. A rumor, put into circulation through the press a day or two since, that the Erie company had become entangled in legal matters in the West, which would probably cause severe losses to that corporation, induced many small speculators to sell at a decline.

It now appears that these unfavorable reports were invented purposely by the bull clique, who suddenly sprung their mine this morning and ran up the price from fifty-eight and five-eighths to sixty-two and one-eighth within an hour. Considerable excitement exists in the Stock Exchange. Holders of Erie shares are loaning out their stock this morning to persons who are short at half a cent per day or $50 per diem for the use of each hundred share certificate.

It is not yet precisely known who are the persons that suffer by this corner, but it is rumored that Jay Gould is one of the unfortunates.

Later.—It is ascertained that the corner in Erie shares was engineered by Daniel Drew, and that Jay Gould has no interest in the present movement. Noticing that the German bankers were free sellers yesterday, probably expecting to be able to make good their deliveries to-day, Mr. Drew, it is said, quietly bought all the stock offered, amounting to 10,000 shares.

Unfortunately for the sellers they will not be able to produce their stock until the arrival of the next Liverpool steamer, and, meantime, Mr. Drew refuses to loan a share for less than one per cent per day for its use. The latest loaning rate was seven-eighths per cent. The price of the stock was 62⅜ in the regular way and 63½ cash.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease in the Ohio State Prison—Disappeared in Memphis—Raging Among the Dutch at Carthage—Disappearing in Kentucky—Deaths in St. Louis—Sixty-one Cases in Vienna.

COLUMBUS, July 19.—Two more convicts have died of cholera, making thirteen. The city is unusually healthy.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—The board of health officially announces the total disappearance of the cholera. No new cases or deaths have been reported for a week.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Six cholera deaths reported at Carthage among Hollanders, just arrived; cause, bad food. No other cases.

Two deaths from cholera reported to-day.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—It is hoped the cholera has entirely disappeared in Elizabethtown and Paducah, Kentucky. No cases reported at either place during the last three days.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The mortuary report gives the number of deaths this week as 191, being fifty more than last week. Of this number fourteen are reported as having died of cholera, sixty-nine of cholera morbus. One hundred and thirty-three were under five years of age.

LONDON, July 19.—Private advices from Vienna, dated seventeenth, state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which proved fatal. In a single hotel there were forty-two persons attacked with the symptoms of cholera and six died. The hotel has been closed.

TEXAS MATTERS.

Arson Case in Galveston—The Ringleader a New Orleans Man—A New Orleans Schooner Wrecked—A State Senator Sent to State Prison—Fire at Hearne.

GALVESTON, July 19.—A great arson case is being tried before Recorder Collier. A man calling himself Thomas Corcoran, and hailing from New Orleans, has been arrested by Special Detective McCormick as the ringleader. He has implicated some half dozen members of the fire department and police force.

The schooner Pauline, with a cargo of shingles and dressed lumber, from New Orleans to Indianola, went ashore on Galveston island during the storm of the seventeenth instant, having lost her deck load and rudder.

Matthew Gaines, Senator from Washington county, tried on a charge of bigamy, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A fire at the town of Hearne yesterday destroyed property to the value of $40,000. The sufferers are J. M. Ribb, S. N. Hearne & Co., M. Lave, Lewis & Lewis, S. D. Porter, Charles Kraft, M. Loeb & Co., Charles Johnson, Jacob Mowry and Barney Bolan. Hearne & Co. lost everything.

CRIME.

An Ex-Sheriff of Hart County, Kentucky, Settles an Old Grudge—A Former New Orleans Policeman Kills His Wife in Louisville—The McCracken County Outrage.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Julius Churl, formerly sheriff of Hart county, Kentucky, engaged in a quarrel with a Mr. Smith, a respectable citizen, a few days since, which ended in Churl shooting Smith in the breast with a double-barreled shotgun, killing him instantly. An old grudge existed between the parties.

James Gannon, formerly a barkeeper of this city, but lately a policeman in New Orleans, shot and killed his wife in this city to-day. The wife separated from Gannon some years since on account of ill-treatment. Gannon came up from New Orleans a month or two ago and persuaded her to come back to him. She lived with him three weeks, but again left him. This morning Gannon went to the house where she was staying, and after some conversation with her, pulled a pistol from his pocket, placed it against his wife's breast and fired.

She fell to the floor, when Gannon fired again, the bullet entering her breast the second time and killing her instantly. Gannon was arr