New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY CHARLES E. PORTIER, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 193 Rampart street, household furniture and silverware.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, four lots on Laurel, corner of Soniat street; an improved lot on Esplanade, between Burgundy and Rampart streets; an improved lot on St. Ann, between Tonti and Rocheblave streets; improvements on premises Nos. 55 and 57 Delta street.

Local Intelligence.

SQUARE BLOCK PAVING—*Its History in New Orleans—Early Trials*—The revival of the era of square block pavements in this city brings to mind some early reminiscences connected with it.

To within a period of thirty years the cobble-stone and the plank grade were the only materials used on the streets of New Orleans. These for successive years entailed a vast expense in repairs and were found essentially unfit for permanent use. About this time Mr. John Coleman, the present contractor of the Poydras street section, laid before the Municipal Council a plan by which the use of square granite blocks was to be substituted for the material found to be so unserviceable. This plan resulted in successive contracts to pave Canal, Camp and Magazine streets with granite. Mr. Coleman pushed forward his work rapidly, and for thirty years or more these streets have stood the wear and tear incident to incessant travel. It is estimated that on none of these streets has $500 been spent since for repairs. Of course this estimate does not include the tearing up and replacing the blocks for railroad purposes.

A few years later the square block was put on St. Charles and Carondelet streets, and still later the streets running parallel with the river were put down with the same material. Mr. Coleman estimates the average cost of these streets at $5 50 per superficial yard. When it is considered that they are to-day as good as when first put down, the excellence of the material and the faithfulness of the contractors will meet with due appreciation. Since then—in the long time that has intervened—since 1840, hundreds of other streets have been improved; millions of dollars, indeed, have been spent upon newer and less successful experiments, but the square block of them all has stood alone the test of time and the attrition of over a quarter of a century of travel.

To-day Mr. Coleman looks with pride upon his earlier work, and now, in his old age, proposes to repeat these triumphs of the "long agone" on Poydras street.

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.—The following are the figures obtained for the month of August:

Markets.	Purchaser.	Amount.
St. Mary	William Maylie	$940
Magazine	P. Lacaze	2,850
Vegetable and Fruit	Joseph Batt	5,725
French Meat	L. Duclos	4,250
Claiborne	G. Bonnecarrera	660
Washington	Jacob Fleck	100
Treme	B. Bobet	2,000
Jefferson City	Leon Vignes	245
Hospital Street	P. Lacaze	1,070
Pilie	E. Rembeau	505
Poydras	B. Moutedons	4,225
Sorapuru	W. Rozes	325
St. Bernard	L. Duclos	600
LeBreton	O. Betat	65
Port	M. Aaron	430
Algiers	J. Larlieux	30
Total		$25,244
May		22,039
June		21,791
July		25,928

Washington No. 20 made a fine appearance at the funeral of Thomas McGeoy yesterday. The deceased had been an exempt member of the company for fifteen years. He leaves a family of five children.

The amount of the roll of school payments at the City Hall foots up $31,858 45.

Eagle No. 7 received its new engine last Monday. It would have been on hand before this if an accident had not happened. It is a second class Gould, on the same model as that of Jackson No. 18. It weighs 5000 pounds less than the old engine of the company, which has done such good service. The company are already in love with it, and, if it suits them on the trial next Sunday, will do better work with it than they ever did before.

Poultry brought Selim Tillman to grief. All the down on all the chickens he ever stole will not soften his bed.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Abell provided Gabriel Mitchell and John O'Brien with domestic comforts in the Penitentiary for burglary for three years.

He also gave James Gallager, convicted of the manslaughter of C. F. Noyes, seven years in the same institution.

Sam Hagan only got ten days in the Parish Prison for larceny. He only stole a hat.

George Morris got twelve months on three charges.

Mary Mason went a year because she said she was guilty of larceny.

The little private seance that Mr. S. S. Baldwin gave for the pleasure of a few invited guests has caused such a desire for a more public performance that he has yielded to the pressure. This week he will entertain the public at Minerva Hall. Due announcement will be made of the fact, and if the public desire to be puzzled they had better attend.

NUISANCES.—There are an exceedingly large number of reports of officers of nuisances of various kinds; some of broken bridges, tumble down buildings, etc. St. Denis street for carriages, brick wall on Thalia street, for passers-by, are reported dangerous. Girod street has piles of mud which have no business there. Dead dogs are scattered, mud loose, and things seem to be generally neglected because it is hot. It will be hotter for the neglectors if they let this thing go on.

OLD MEDFORD.—Billy McLaughlin, of the "Press," is surprising his customers and friends by presenting them with the essence of New England. He has as pure an article as a Bostonian could find at Lawrence's. Try it.

TOO BAD.—Even when the Administrator of Police is trying to save a cent to the city by selling grass, he gets a set-back from the ubiquitous "Roundabout" because he calls Tivoli Circle a square!

Bowlegged Donovan and Dan Eagan have been pulled in for garroting Mr. J. B. Sherlock. Bowlegs, when he came before Justice McCullough, was exceedingly obstreperous. He seemed to be resolved to put all his jail experience into one day. But he got committed.

Ezra Kedar swears J. P. Reid had stolen goods in his possession. E. Benjamin ditto on William Downing.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The pistol has been freely used during the past forty-eight hours. At a little saloon on the corner of Julia and St. Charles streets, Mr. Patrick Comfort received a wound which may prove fatal. He was quietly seated, early yesterday morning, playing a game of cards with Messrs. Cotton, Durr and McNamie, all well known in that neighborhood, when Jimmy Lakin came in drunk. Lakin picked up a row at once, but shortly subsided and went to sleep in a chair. In this condition some one followed a receipt for sobering a man by dropping a piece of ice down his back. He woke up and accused Mr. Comfort of doing it. Mr. Comfort does not appear to have done much about this time but to tell Lakin to get out of the way, though Lakin afterwards asserted he used very bad words. Lakin, at any rate, drew a revolver and fired at Comfort. The ball struck under the left eye. Mr. Cotton then took the pistol away from Lakin, who went to the first precinct station and surrendered himself. Mr. Comfort was taken to his residence and attended by Dr. Folwell. He has a chance for recovery if the ball took a downward turn, but it is very slim.

About five o'clock in the evening there was more pistol practice, but with less serious results. Messrs. Michal Hine and Edward Cummings, attached to different steamboats, saw fit to fire at each other on the levee. The police reports say that no one was injured, though the witnesses think they saw blood.

Lizzie Lyons is in financial difficulties with Antonio Montre. Criminal jurisdiction includes her case.

Dissemination of property has caused trouble between Carrie Barnes and Kate Lewis. One of them says larceny was the cause.

Andrew Smith ought to have been three years younger. He stole at nine years old and is locked up. Perhaps the discipline of the Boys' House of Refuge may make a good man of him. If he were younger the reformation might be surer.

Our Public School Buildings.

The following list we are enabled to give the public from the courtesy of Mr. Badenhausen, secretary of the Board of School Directors. From it will be learned that the city leases for educational purposes forty-two properties, paying for the same some $33,076 per annum, or an average of a trifle over $787 each. Probably most of these buildings were rented with judgment as to suitableness and locality. Some of the rents may be high, others probably about just. It must be borne in mind that few owners of private property will rent for school purposes, the damage to the premises being much greater than for family use. Again, many of the buildings have been altered by the city for the use of the schools, which, if given up, the city is bound to restore to their original condition. The committee that is now examining into the condition of our public schools will find it questionable whether there is not economy in retaining the present localities rather than obtaining new ones, and thereby subjecting the city to a double expense.

The list is valuable, as it has never before been given to the public:

	Rent.
Central High School, on Burgundy street	$5000
Clio Street School, on Clio street	300
Howard Street School, on Howard street	840
Gravier Street school, on Gravier street	900
Perdido Street School, on Perdido street	1020
Rampart Street School, on Rampart street	1500
Orleans Street School, on Orleans street	600
Ursulines Street School, Ursulines street	900
Bayou Road School, near Bayou bridge	1200
Villere Street School, on Villere street	720
Laharpe Branch School, on Roman street	480
Laharpe School, proper, on Laharpe street	216
Bayou Bridge School, on Bayou road	680
Marigny School, on Marigny street	1200
Elmira School, on Elmira street	480
Hancock School, on Peters street	300
Dauphine Street School, on Dauphine street	300
Fulton Street School, on Fulton street	1500
Lot adjoining Magnolia School	300
Kellogg School, on Magnolia street	1200
St. Andrew School, on St. Andrew street	600
Cadiz Street School, on Cadiz street	420
Leontine School, on Lake Park street	600
Grimnell School, on Market street	180
Austerlitz School, on Austerlitz street	300
Valence School, on Valence street	300
Coliseum School, on Coliseum street	300
Berlin School, on Berlin street	420
Broadway School, on Magazine street	300
Beauregard School, on Union street	400
Lower Girl's High School, corner Hospital and Royal streets	1300
Chartres School, corner Chartres and Esplanade streets	1500
Derbigny School, on Derbigny street	900
Branch of Laharpe School, on Roman street	480
Dryades School, on Dryades street	1030
Chalmette School, on Marine street	1200
Branch of Magnolia Boys' School, on Carondelet street	300
ALGIERS.	
Chestnut School, on Chestnut street	1200
Vallette School, on Vallette street	240
Cut-off Road School, five miles down the river	180
McDonoghville School	180
Tunisburg School	120

Court Items.

Under section seven of act No. 31, promulgated March 4, 1870, the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, were granted three millions of bonds of the State. These bonds were to be delivered to the corporation in installment, the first of $750,000 when the company had constructed its road from a point on the Mississippi near New Orleans to Donaldsonville. Further extension is requisite to receive the balance of the installment. The second clause of the section prescribes the conditions and contract. One of them is that the road from the Mississippi to the Sabine be completed in three years.

Yesterday J. Q. A. Fellows, Esq., acting as Attorney General *ad interim*, commenced suit against the railroad on the ground that the contract had not been complied with and the bonds were forfeit. Besides suing for the $750,000, he has added a prayer to his petition for a first privilege on the section of the road from New Orleans to Donaldsonville.

James L. Thompson has filed a petition against Auditor Clinton in the Superior Court. He alleges the holding of certain warrants, amounting to $40,759 97, which were issued in accordance with act No. 182 of March 19, 1857, for the interest on bonds issued and funds received in the State treasury from the sale of township lands; that these funds were to be devoted to the school fund; that any deviation of these funds is unconstitutional; that the Auditor and Treasurer will divert these funds if not restrained. His petition concludes with a prayer for an injunction.

St. John's Commercial Academy.

Last evening the annual exhibition of this institution took place at the Varieties Theatre. A large number, mostly friends and relatives of the pupils, attended. An interesting and diversified programme was offered. For their first appearance the pupils admirably acquitted themselves. Some of them, though very young, displayed talents of a high order. Many of the declamations showed evidences of taste and culture. A farce in two acts, translated and arranged from Moliere, entitled "The Misers," was enacted. Master J. P. Brohan, in the character of *Geiper*, a servant, elicited rounds of applause. Masters John Gillon and George Lempbke distinguished themselves by the easy and natural manner in which they impersonated the misers.

A gold medal was awarded to Master Fred Ellers for good conduct and proficiency in studies. An appropriate address was delivered at the conclusion of the exercises by Father J. Moynihan, Jr. Next season a course of languages will be added to the commercial department in this school. In this course all the modern languages, with Latin, will be taught.

A Naval Cadetship.

Congressman Darrall, having an appointment of a cadetship at the Annapolis naval school at his disposal, has designated George B. Loud, Esq., Dr. Colgin and L. A. Snaer, Esq., board of examiners, to meet at New Iberia on the third of August, to examine all applicants who may present themselves.

Congressman Darrall is pursuing a commendable course in offering these appointments to the competent youth in his district, and his constituents will appreciate it. We hope soon to hear of other Congressmen from our State following his example.

A man who came from a Saratoga ball in a crowded coach declared that he had no objections to rings on his fingers, but he had a decided objection to belles "on his toes."

Commencement and Other Exercises of Pass Christian College.

These exercises came off with great eclat and exceeding reputation to the institution on the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth instant. Large numbers of visitors had collected at the Pass from town and country to enjoy the festivities and literary recreations of the anniversary. The hotels and boarding houses of that fashionable watering place were crowded to overflowing with brave men and beautiful women, anxious relatives and friends of the students, who had come to witness their performances, and to crown those, who deserved them, with laurels. It was a happy, brilliant occasion, and all were delighted while the exercises were in progress, and all went away pleased when they were over, sounding the praises of Pass Christian College, the hallowed quiet of its scenes, the admirable order of its methods, and the skill and learning of the excellent Brothers who preside over it.

The examinations elicited the pleasing fact that the highest proficiency in pure mathematics may be attained by young gentlemen of fifteen or sixteen years. They were very searching and eminently satisfactory.

The instrumental music of the college is carried to the highest degree of perfection, and provoked often a storm of applause from professors and amateurs. The enthusiasm of the young gentlemen in this branch is really delightful. Music is a perfect passion with them, and by some subtle law of nature, little understood, imparts refinement, harmony and proportion to the whole character. It is one of the most encouraging things in modern education, for the genius that can excel in one thing can excel in most, if not in all things.

Several of the orations and addresses were eloquently delivered, and exhibited a mastery and perfection of style that is seldom or never attained by mere tyros in literature. The class in English literature underwent a most trying examination, and exhibited rare proficiency.

What strikes the visitor at Pass Christian College as an admirable trait, is the excellent terms on which the young gentlemen seem to be with their professors. The relation is one evidently of the most earnest solicitude and genial yet exact supervision on one side, and of respect, ranging into veneration and love, on the other.

Mr. J. Rollo Knapp, of this city, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at this commencement, and delivered a very finished oration—subject, "Our Country, intellectually, socially and politically considered." He regarded, and justly, the newspaper press as one of the most controlling agencies of our modern civilization.

Dr. Whitaker, of this city, after the conferring of the degrees, followed, by appointment, with an address to the graduates on the "Choice of a Profession," which was listened to with deep interest, elicited much encomium, and was highly applauded.

The Naval Affair at Aspinwall.

[From the New York Herald.]

The somewhat discursive correspondence between our consul at Aspinwall, the commander of the United States steamship Kansas and the irate Don Cæsar who commands the Spanish man-of-war Bazan, which we publish to-day, will be read with much interest, especially by those whose ears are yet tingling with the noise of the glorious Fourth. At a time when, in the opinion of many, our flag merely floats that it may be the more readily dipped at the bidding of foreign commanders of vessels stronger and tougher than their government's. Commander Reed's remarks to the Spanish Don must be welcome reading. And not only Commander Reed's words, but his acts, will attract attention and inspire respect. It is about time that Spanish insolence was met by American grit. The steamer Virginius may have been a vagabond craft. It is enough for us, at this stage, that her papers were found correct by the representatives of the United States at Aspinwall, and that no sufficient excuse was offered for her detention there. The threat of the Spanish commander, Don Cæsar De Bazan, to detain the Virginius at all hazards, his insolent letters and his offensive training of guns on the steamer, were, in our opinion, properly met by the action of Commander Reed. Nothing could be more diplomatically courteous, or, considering everything, kind, than Commander Reed's communications; and nothing, we think, could be more calculated to arouse feelings of resentment than Don Cæsar's epistles. Our gallant tars had the best of the argument, and were prepared to have the best of what might have followed the discussion. It is stated that much ink will be spilled over the affair, and that many lengths of red tape will entangle the feet of our ambassadors before Spanish honor is satisfied. The American people, if they bother themselves about the affair at all, will, we think, readily accord praise to all concerned on the American side for prompt and proper spirit in upholding the traditional honor of the American flag.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:13 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati	77	S. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	83	S.	Fair.
Galveston	84	S. W.	Cloudy.
Indianola	85	S. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	85	N.	Fair.
New Orleans	87	S.	Fair.
Shreveport	81	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	80	W.	Light rain.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
St. Paul	..	3	5	0
Omaha	4	..	10	4
Leavenworth	..	1	7	1
Cairo	..	5	20	6
St. Louis	..	..	13	4
Pittsburg	..	4	2	9
Cincinnati	..	15	11	10
Louisville	..	4	6	4
Memphis	..	4	16	6
Vicksburg	..	17	21	1
Shreveport	..	6	13	7
Nashville	2	.	2	6
New Orleans	..	3	..	..

The river here is five feet seven inches below high water mark of 1871.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 78°; at 2 P. M., 89°; at 6 P. M., 83°. Lowest point during the night of July 25, 69°.

Interest on State Bonds.

A notice from the Auditor and Treasurer informs the public that after the first of August interest on all State bonds not enjoined will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank, of New Orleans, and by Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, without further notice. Holders of free school bonds are thus left out until they can appeal to a higher tribunal for relief.

Honor Satisfied.

The seconds in the Rane-Cassagnac duel, which took place in Luxemburg on the seventh of July, published a card or *procès verbal*, in which they say:

The fight having begun, a wound was received by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the fore arm. A second *passe* having taken place, in which M. Rane received a wound in the arm, which made it, in the opinion of his seconds, absolutely impossible for him to continue the combat, the seconds declared that honor was satisfied.

Important Injunction.

The following is the order of court issued in the suit of J. L. Thompson vs. Charles Clinton, Auditor, et al.:

To Charles Clinton, Auditor: Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, enjoined and restrained in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, from paying the interest on the following described bonds to any person or persons whatsoever until petitioners warrants (said warrants) fully described in the petion on file in the within matter, are first satisfied and paid from said interests on said following described bonds to wit: 529 bonds of $1000 each issued under act No. 182 of 1857, numbered from 1 to 529 inclusive, $529,000.

Bonds issued by the State of Louisiana to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, of $1000 each, and bearing the following numbers (acts Nos. 177 and 231 of 1853): 199, 200, 219, 221 to 277, inclusive, 288 to 425, inclusive, 458, 459, 462, 463, 464, 465, 556, 767 to 771, inclusive—217 bonds of $1000 each, $217,000.

Bonds issued to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company of $1000 each, under acts Nos. 176 and 231 of 1853, numbered as follows, to wit: 7, 39, 62, 67, 90, 92, 111, 113, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 243, 273, 318, 354—seventeen bonds of $1000 each, $17,000.

Bonds issued to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company of $1000 each, numbered as follows, to wit: 4, 22, 25, 29, 31 and 35—six bonds of $1000 each, $6000.

Bonds issued by the State under acts of 1837 to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company of $1000 each, numbered as follows, to wit: Nos. 69, 108, 113, 357 and 408—five bonds of $1000 each, $5000.

Bonds issued by the State under act No. 231 of 1853 to the Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad Company of $1000 each, numbered as follows, to wit: No. 2 to 22, inclusive; No. 29 to 36, inclusive—twenty-nine bonds of $1000 each, $29,000.

Bonds issued by the State under acts Nos. 228 and 231 of 1853 to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company of $1000 each, numbered as follows, to wit: Nos. 47, 48, 96 to 115, inclusive; No. 127 to 135, inclusive—thirty-one bonds of $1000 each, $31,000.

Bonds issued by the State under act No. 277 of 1853, for the relief of the State Treasury, for $500 each, numbered as follows, to wit: 516, 527, 539, 593, 605, 611, 612, 614, 615, 789, 799, 800, 901, 903, 904, 921, 923, 924, 927, 928, 944, 945, 948, 959, 965, 990, 1044, 1047, 1049, 1070, 1085, 1092, 1093, 1095, 1100, thirty-five bonds of $500 each, $17,500.

And you are so enjoined until the further order of this honorable court.

Witness, the honorable Jacob Hawkins, judge of our said court, at the city of New Orleans, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and in the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

JOSHUA CORPREW,
Deputy clerk.

The Louisiana War Claim.

The claim of the State of Louisiana, for reimbursement on account of expenses incurred in enrolling and equipping troops, and which the Second Controller so promptly rejected, is thus explained in the Washington *Chronicle* of the twenty-third instant:

In regard to the military expenditures of the State of Louisiana, growing out of the reconstruction acts of Congress, and in aid of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury having been applied to for information in respect of the manner of reimbursement, the following facts were elicited: Governor Wells, of the State of Louisiana, acting under a law of that State, and, as he supposed, in pursuance of the reconstruction acts of Congress, as well as the orders issued by General Canby, commanding the Department of Louisiana in 1867, pending the reconstruction of the State, caused a regiment of militia to be enrolled, organized and drilled. He commissioned James Edmonston colonel of the regiment, and ordered him to execute his orders in the premises. The expenditures were incurred on account of the salary of Edmonston, and for money disbursed by him in carrying out the Governor's orders in raising the troops. There being no money in the State Treasury to defray the expenditure, an account for the amount was stated, certified to under oath by the claimants and approved by the Governor.

The Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana has certified to the facts mentioned, and made requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, which is claimed under the act of March 3, 1873.

This act is simply an appropriation act to indemnify the State for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection, etc.

The act of July 27, 1861, is the original act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Governor of any State the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, etc., its troops employed in aiding to suppress the insurrection against the United States. It is, therefore, held that this claim is not included in the statutes cited, inasmuch as the troops composing the regiment of militia were not enrolled during the late insurrection against the United States, and employed in aiding to suppress it.

A Georgia Hennery.

A Georgia paper, the Atlanta *Herald*, advises a man who has $100 to establish a hennery near that city, and depicts his glorious prospect thus, affording a most remarkable intance of counting one's chickens before the eggs are even laid: "With $100 he can purchase 1000 good hens; an additional fifty dollars will buy him 100 cocks. Let him then rent a good piece of grassy land near the city, and expend forty dollars in fixing up chicken coops, nests and fencings. If he can then with the balance of his money purchase a cheap horse and a second hand wagon, he is ready for business. His hens will furnish him at a low estimate an average of six hundred eggs a day the year round, though, for certain purposes, let us say, fifty dozen per day. He can secure steady sale for them at an average of seventeen cents per dozen, or $8 50 per day, or, in round figures, $3000 a year. The food of these fowls may be liberally put at $250 per annum, and, with the little garden patch, which should be cultivated, the bee-hives, which should fringe the house, the cow, that should be carefully attended to, the man and his family could easily live on $1000 a year. Putting his rent at $200 cash per annum, one would have profits of $1500—quite a handsome thing. The man with a thousand dollars is really affluent, if he only knew it."

"The Blue and the Gray."

The tender recollections which were revived by Decoration Day still appear in the press of the Southern States. Occasionally we meet with noble words which should be caught up and repeated. North and South. The Richmond *Enquirer*, for example, speaking of the brave General W. H. Lytle, of Ohio, killed while attempting to reinforce General Thomas, in 1863, uses the following language:

He was killed, far in advance of his command, while gallantly leading an assault upon our lines. His horse bore his corpse into our lines, and the steed and his dead rider were both captured. So soon as it was known that the author of that rare poem, as familiar and as greatly admired South as North, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," lay dead in the camp, officers and men crowded around to take a last look at the face of the poet soldier who had achieved so great a literary triumph. There was no rejoicing over the death of this fallen enemy; but there was in truth something on each soldier's cheek that for the moment washed away the stains of powder. Tenderly they took him up, and when the battle was over an escort of honor, appointed from among the leading Confederate officers, bore him back to his own camp under a flag of truce, on a rudely constructed funeral bier, with his martial cloak around him. In life he had touched that chord of human sympathy which makes all the world kin—and in death its harmonious vibrations silenced all resentment and thrilled the hearts alike of friends and foes with a nobler passion than hate or revenge.

Darwin finds the lynx important in the chain of animal life.

The Athletes' Struggle.

[From the New York Sun, July 23.]

The long pending international wrestling match for $2000 gold, and the championship of the world, between John McMahon, of New York, and Thomas Copeland, of Canada, took place at Harmony Hall last night. The present match came about in this way: After John McMahon defeated Perry Higley, of Bridgeport, in New Haven on June 25, McMahon offered to wrestle any man in the world for from $1000 to $2500 a side and the championship. Thomas A. Copeland, the Canadian champion, accepted the challenge, and the men and backers met on June 28 in New York, where they signed articles to wrestle a match, square hold, for the sum of $2000 gold and the championship of America. The said match to be the best two in three, fair back falls, according to the rules of the Detroit wrestling tournament. A deposit was posted by each, and it was mutually agreed the contest should take place between the sixth and thirty-first of July, 1873.

On the eighth of July the final deposit was posted, and David N. Graham of New York was chosen final stakeholder. The representatives of the men met in New York on the seventeenth of July, and agreed to wrestle in Troy on July 22. The $2000 were then transferred to the final stakeholder, and all the preliminaries arranged.

Copeland and a host of sporting men from Canada arrived on Sunday. McMahon and his backers from New York arrived yesterday. Homer Lane and a delegation of New Yorkers arrived to-day. Yesterday and to-day a large number of sporting men from the Northern States arrived, also delegations from Sarnia, Coburg, Stratford, Toronto and other adjacent cities on the Grand Trunk railway, and their several rendezvous presented a lively appearance. McMahon's friends congregated at the Mansion House, while the Canada champion made the American House his headquarters. The betting was heavy, and 100 to 80 were offered on McMahon by the Vermont and New York sports, which was freely taken by the backers of the Canada champion. At seven o'clock the crowd adjourned to the hall where the match was to come off. Betting in the hall was even.

At eight o'clock the sturdy Canadian champion made his entree and was greeted with loud applause. McMahon followed and was greeted with loud huzzahs. Both men were in good condition. The articles of agreement were then read, after which the wrestlers were introduced, and selected the umpires and referee. John McMahon stands five feet ten inches and weighs 197 pounds. Thomas A. Copeland, who claims to hold the title of champion of the British provinces, is twenty-eight years old, stands five feet ten and a half inches in height, and weighs 175 pounds. McMahon was dressed in white tights, with maroon-colored waist, dark cashmere coat and blue shirt. Copeland was dressed in white tights, gray jacketed shirt and blue trunks.

All being ready, the umpires and referee took up their positions, and the struggle began.

The first inning opened with a well-contested struggle, in which Copeland managed to fix an inside lock on McMahon, which the latter broke and both came down on their faces amid cheers and shouts of "Who wants to bet the Canadian won't win?" They again closed, and Copeland wrestled on the defensive. McMahon worked to secure a lock on his opponent and Copeland, seeing McMahon off his guard, adroitly slipped in his left leg and caught an inside lock on McMahon's right. A furious struggle followed. Copeland tried to draw McMahon on his hip, but the latter quickly made a right wheel, twisted himself under the Canadian's guard, and, with a quick jerk, snaked the Canadian on to his right hip and then on to his right shoulder.

On the next bout McMahon got a grapevine lock on Copeland, who twisted out of it and fell on his belly. The men then came together like game cocks. After an exciting rally McMahon managed to break across the lock, and with a quick movement secured a grapevine lock on Copeland's right leg and wheeled him round like a top, but the latter with a quick and sudden jerk followed up by a powerful twist, broke the coil and, twisting himself clear again, fell on his face amid thunders of applause and shouts of $100 to $80 on McMahon.

The excitement was now intense and bets were freely made. Copeland got a leg lock on McMahon, whose friends thought it was all up with him, and when within four inches of the floor McMahon gave a spring, broke the lock, and instantly making a sudden change from left to right, got under Copeland to left hip him. The latter evaded the twist and both fell heavily. On the next rally Copeland got a grapevine lock on McMahon, and in spite of the efforts of the latter Copeland threw him heavily amid loud cheers. Time, thirty-two minutes.

In the second inning the men closed amid loud cheering and the wildest excitement. Copeland got an inside lock on his opponent, and a furious struggle followed. The Canadian held on to his advantage, while McMahon twisted and squirmed to break the lock, and both fell. McMahon on his face and Copeland on his side. They again closed, and McMahon broke three locks in succession. Copeland then tried to hip-lock his opponent, but McMahon slipped the lock, and again both fell heavily, McMahon on his side and Copeland on his face. On closing again McMahon went right to work, wrestling all he knew how, while the Canadian twisted and jostled McMahon, and broke lock after lock. Another rally, and the Canadian secured an inside leg-lock, and both again fell amid the wildest excitement.

The men again closed, and Copeland fixed a dangerous lock on McMahon, which the latter broke. Then the Canadian managed to twist himself underneath McMahon, but the latter caught his left leg, and with a quick jerk managed to draw Copeland toward him. The Canadian writhed and struggled to break this terrible lock, but failed. McMahon held on, amid shouts of "You've got the Canuck, Mac; throw him!" while the supporters of Copeland yelled to him to fall, or break the lock. McMahon held on, and summoning all his strength, drew the Canadian on to his hip, dropped on his right knee, and with a sudden bound hurled him to the floor amid the wildest excitement.

At the beginning of the third inning McMahon got an outside lock on Copeland, and swung him over his head, but he landed on his side. On the next rally Copeland got a cross toe lock on McMahon. The latter nimbly shifted and again they fell. McMahon then forced matters and managed to fasten lock after lock upon the Canadian, but the latter was wary. The crowd urged the contestants on while others wagered their greenbacks profusely upon their respective favorites. McMahon got a grapevine lock on Copeland, which he broke, and a furious struggle followed. Copeland got a "weasel's twist" on McMahon, and it was Greek meet Greek. After a few minutes had been spent in hooking and twisting, Copeland fastened a Quarley lock on McMahon. The latter broke it and secured a combination lock on the Canadian champion. The latter struggled hard to break it, but it was useless. McMahon again dropped on his knee, jerked Copeland on his hip, then on to his shoulders, and threw him over his head, landing him on his back amid intense cheering.

The Canadian's friends were disappointed while McMahon's were jubilant. The match lasted one hour and thirty minutes. The referee declared McMahon the winner. His backers offer to match him against any man in the world for $2500 a side. Johnny Murphy was umpire for Copeland and Homer Lane for McMahon. Alderman Messer, of Troy, was referee.

The success, or the partial success, of popular authors as readers in the last few years seems likely to draw out all of this class. Wilkie Collins has read in London, and his reputation as a novelist drew a large audience. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of it:

The reading was a failure, but the audience sat it out, listening to words which were not very audible, smiling at jokes which were by no means laughable, and finally applauding a story which no one could quite have understood who had not previously met with it in print.

A man who said he was taking cold, was really stealing ice.

The Will of Thaddeus Kosciuszlio.

A gentleman at Charlottesville has found the will of this distinguished revolutionary patriot—commonly called "Kosciusko"—and has forwarded a certified copy of it to General Belknap, Secretary of War. The famous Pole had his ideas of the infamy of American slavery, it appears, and must have been one of the pioneers of abolition, if not of unification:

I, Thaddeus Kosciuszlio, being just on my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that, should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own or any others and giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives, and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and whatever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

T. KOSCIUSZLIO.

Fifth day of May, 1798.

A Mississippi Republican.

The Greenville, Mississippi, *Republican*, an influential sheet, has an an editor who talks thus to the people of his State:

Having served in the Confederate army until the close of the war, and in the bullet department, I feel that I have a right to speak to the boys and young men of Mississippi; and to them I would especially appeal. Democracy, Conservatism, and Liberal Republicanism, so called, are all one and the same; and outside of the bullyism, chicanery, and fraud with which, and by which, they seek to control elections, they are utterly destitute of principles. Let them be forever abandoned by all our young men. The Republican party has got along successfully without you, and it can still do so; but it can get along better with your help. You can be of little or no service to your country, or to yourselves, outside of its ranks. If there are evils and abuses to be corrected, here is the instrumentality by which to correct them.

A Discouraged Editor.

Yesterday we engaged a new "local"—that is, a new assistant. The old one we had last week evinced almost human intelligence, but as a general rule his time was so fully occupied in trying to throw four sixes against some barkeeper's tray-full that we didn't receive much benefit from his labors. We can't say that as a purveyor of news the new one is much better. He was out all day yesterday, and after the paper had gone to press he rushed into the office with his first and only item. We give it verbatim:

"STARTLING ACCIDENT.—A horse ran away about a half hour ago, hitched to a buggy. If some folks who was crossing the street awhile before he came along they would have got hurt at a tremendous rate of speed at their legs, etc., would have got broke, if they hadn't got out of the way."—*Stockton (California) Gazette.*

General Pillow's Surrender.

Speaking of the proposed love feast of Union and Confederate West Pointers, next year, the Newark *Advertiser*—whose editor was "in the service"—remarks: "This comrade feeling reminds us of the surrender of the Confederate General Gideon Pillow to his old friend, General A. J. Smith. It was a touching scene. Pillow came into Montgomery one morning afoot and alone. He sat down on a curbstone and shook the gravel out of his rough army shoes, and then walked into Smith's office, a bank parlor, to surrender. The ceremony was simple. He said: 'How are you, Jack?' The reply was: 'Good God, Gid! is that you? Have you had your breakfast?' To which Pillow feelingly responded: 'No, and I haven't a dollar to pay for one.' Pillow got his breakfast, gave his parole, remarked that, if he could not whip Yankees, he could go back to Tennessee and raise cotton, and went on his way rejoicing, with enough money in his pocket to resume his place as one of the best citizens of West Tennessee.

A town in Massachusetts is the proud possessor of a cat that picks up pins and puts them into a paper, whenever she finds one. After getting a hundred, she exchanges them for meat at the butcher's. The beauty of this tale is its undoubted, undeniable truth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Midsummer Malaria.—At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrheas and dysenteries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

jy23 3t eod W

Notice.—The creditors of the estate of the late John Tabor are requested to present their claims to E. W. Huntington, attorney at law, No. 16 Carondelet street.

M. A. TABOR, Executrix.

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The Adjourned Public Meeting of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Association will take place on SUNDAY MORNING, July 27, at ten o'clock, in the Senate Chamber, on Dryades street.

ALBERT MORETON,
Secretary pro tem.

jy26 2t

Office of the Crescent City Gaslight Company, No. 50 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana, July 12, 1873.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Crescent City Gaslight Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 50 Camp street, on MONDAY, August 11, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of confirming or disapproving the action of the Board of Directors, in accepting the amendments to the charter of said company, contained in act No. 100, Legislature of Louisiana, session of