

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS EXPOSED.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE DARK SEAM.

AT THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

NOTICE.

OUR NEW RETAIL FRUIT STORE.

J. MACHECA & CO.

THE OLDEST AND ALWAYS THE MOST RELIABLE ROUTE.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

HIDES.

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER LANDING.

COACHES.

TEAGARDEN HOTEL.

OTIS SPRINGS HOTEL.

BOUDIN'S RESTAURANT.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.

THE TEMPERATURE.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

CUBA.

THE CHOLERA.

ENGLAND.

FRANCE.

HONESTY AND OPULENCE.

A THRIFTY NEW ORLEANS MILLER.

He Grows Rich by Attending to His Own Business.

HIS WEALTH BRINGS RESPECTABILITY.

His Mill, Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment Under One Roof and One Management.

How easy to pay the taxes—if you can earn the money! Philip Hoelzel, Esq., flour, corn and rice dealer, No. 47 Poydras street, and mills Nos. 288 and 50 Tchoupchoulas street, was a German emigrant who came to this city about twenty-five years ago. He was very poor, and had no friends but his brain and hands. For two years he worked as an ordinary laborer at anything he could get to do. At the end of that time he hired a small room in a small house which is still standing on Tchoupchoulas street. His rent was \$1 a month, and he commenced business by grinding corn in a handmill. He employed no help, but did his own grinding, buying and selling, and lived in the room. In a year he was able to purchase a horse, and by his help ran his mill a year and a half. He fed his horse from the unsaleable but nutritious refuse from the mill. He then procured a very small engine and ran it in the same building.

Nothing went to waste with him, for at the end of five more years he erected a five-story rice mill on the other side of the street. He drew the plans of the building himself. Watching the growth of his business, he was able to devise and construct many improvements, small in themselves, but so advantageous in the aggregate that two men are able to attend to the rice from the time it enters the hopper, through its five ascents to the top of the building, until it descends pelleted and marketable. In many other rice mills no greater capacity for the rice has produced eighty-three barrels in eighteen hours—from ten to sixteen hours are employed to do the same work. Mr. Hoelzel is now engaged in putting in the machinery for a second mill of greater capacity. Besides his rice business he has two flour mills under the same roof, which, when not running the former, he can produce 200 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. He sells large quantities of bread, corn, meal, etc. His brands, "Louisiana Flour and Rice Mills," are known wherever the articles are used.

He still lives under the roof of his mill, with his family and employees. But, instead of the little cramped house where he worked by hand, his family occupy one part of the building, the large and airy rooms of which are furnished with every comfort, convenience and luxury which respectable and intelligent people require. We observed the piano, sewing machine, gas chandeliers, with other indications of independent circumstances. We can ourselves testify to the excellent hospitality of the gentleman whose guest for the moment we were, and found he has a general glass of as good wine as could be met with anywhere.

But, in all this establishment, every member of the family does a part, and the business is made in every respect to minister to the comfort and interest of the household. The steam boiler which now impels the work commenced at first by hand, carries water all over the house. The condenser gives pure drinking water, flowing from a cock beside one that discharges river water. Two bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, one of which may be used as a steam bath, or a steam boiler for cooking purposes.

The same steam that contributes to his wealth and comfort provides for his safety, for it fills with water an immense tank on the roof, with loss leading to all parts of the building, and is capable not only of putting out a fire there, but of saving the neighborhood.

The poultry, pigeons and pigs may be seen in the paved quadrangle below. The mules of the establishment are plump and well harnessed. His numerous teams are still fed from his mill as his first horse was. The culinary and boarding departments for the employees are under the superintendence of the ladies of the family, and when the bell rings for meals all the employees come from above or below to their abundant and comfortable meals. It is just for all the world as if Mr. Hoelzel had continued in Germany or Switzerland and conducted the milling business. Not that he was likely ever to have owned any mill if he had not emigrated to America.

Erating on the street, in the basement of the building, is a store, though the principal store of Mr. Hoelzel is at No. 47 Poydras street. The financial business of the mill is conducted by a son of Mr. Hoelzel. His other sons are engaged in other departments of his business. Mr. Hoelzel is rich. But while he can stand at his door and see the little house where he first became his own master, he will never alter the system of thrift, economy and attention to business which has produced his fortune.

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AFFAIRS IN GRANT PARISH.

Governor Kellogg has received the following gratifying report from Grant parish:

COLEMAN LA, July 14, 1873.

Dear Sir—Through the many transitions which we have of late passed, it is worthy of note that there is a marked change for the better in this, our heretofore turbulent parish.

At our district court, which stands adjourned until the twenty-fourth instant, the almost unanimity prevailed, and all, with few exceptions, evinced the most kindly feeling and disposition of recognizing the supremacy of the law, and rendering a willing support to our parish and State governments.

There was a general attendance of jurors summoned. The grand jury, as drawn, consisted of six white and six colored men, and after an able charge from the court, diligently applied themselves to the discharge of their duties. The parish court, which was also in session part of the time, adjourned today having held four regular terms quietly and unobscured.

Several prominent attorneys were present and business was conducted with proper decorum, there being a number of suits on the civil docket as well as probate matter disposed of.

On the whole, the condition of our parish is gratifying as may be considered as the earnest of a better state of affairs in the future. It has been, and will continue to be, my object to cultivate friendly relations with all classes, and endeavor to harmonize the discordant elements in our midst. To this end, everything would seem propitious. With a vast extent of the most productive soil, crops unusually promising, health good, the people sober and industrious, I confidently believe that this, our parish, highly favored of Providence, will speedily be redeemed from the odium that has, in some instances, unjustly attached to it.

The disturbed condition and erroneous reports thereof, together with the interest manifested by your excellency in our welfare, I offer as an apology for thus intruding on your excellency's time.

With much respect, I have the honor to remain your excellency's obedient servant.

R. C. REGISTRE.

Fine Arts and the Drama.

Last evening at the Varieties Theatre assembled a goodly company, invited thither by the "La Variete Association" to view the new drama just completed. Many of our notables were there, our wealthy patronage and of the drama, many of the members of the Orleans Dramatic and Shakespeare Clubs. All feasted their eyes upon the beautiful production of the artist and joined in one unanimous verdict of approval. Mr. Piggot, the artist, may well be proud to have thus achieved success, and evoked hearty commendation from the most fastidious of our critics. The subject chosen for the new drama is "Ancient Italy, after the celebrated painting by Turner. There is the City of the Seven Hills, the yellow Tiber, spanned by a massive bridge. In the foreground, Ovid's armor is piled. Plashing fountains relieve the somberness of the massive buildings. And the wealth of golden glory that pours down from the setting sun, making the rippling water all aglow, flooding citadel and forum and capitol with mellow light—all these combine to charm, and cause one to linger and look, and look and linger still.

The Variete Association have done much for the drama. Our people are indebted to them for the easiest and finest theatre for its size on the continent. But in this new adjunct to the mimic art they have offered a crowning proof of their liberality and good taste.

THE GERMAN GAZETTE.

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth birthday of our friend and neighbor the German Gazette. It was established as a daily paper August 1, 1848, by Joseph Cohn, who severed his connection in 1851, when the paper became the property of a company consisting of Messrs. Hassinger, Pfeiffer, Franks, Richter and Kapp. In 1852 Messrs. Pfeiffer & Hassinger became sole proprietors, and has conducted it ever since.

During all the time he has been connected with the paper he has been adding to his circle of warm friends, and there are none warmer or more devoted than his learned, efficient and mercurial editorial staff, his enterprising and accurate financial agents, painstaking and hard-working compositors and pressmen down to the microscopic Mephistopheles, in whose eyes the boss occupies the topmost round of a veritable Jacob's ladder. Angels may not be circulating up and down it, but yesterday's pleasing thoughts filled each employe with such honest pride, and faith, and hope, and charity toward all outside newspaperdom that was not so fortunate as they, that a wing came very near sprouting on each shoulder blade. It wasn't exactly a silver wedding, but the strings of each heart seemed tied in the strongest kind of knots around all the others, and matrimony couldn't have bound them any closer. And it was celebrated as silver weddings ought to be.

Mr. Hassinger, genial soul, thought every one needed something to make them as happy as he was, and he gave it with his free hand that harmonized so well with his heart. Keep it up, sir! May you and the Gazette have golden and diamond weddings, and may many cycles of twenty-five years each roll round before we see either of you. Or, as the Spanish proverb has it, "May you both live a thousand years and your shadow never grow less!"

A Prussian Amazon has appeared on the theatre of war in Spain. A Valencia newspaper says: "We have had the pleasure of seeing the Prussian heroine announced, who will, it is said, command a battalion of volunteers against the Carlists. She is well grown, hardly twenty-five years old, has a rather pretty face, and blonde hair. She wears a long upper garment, long riding trousers, and a Phrygian cap, and carried a cavalry sword. We do not know whether she will remain here or go to Barcelona."

Matthew Browne tells the Englishmen what he has met with them: "While we have been turning our eyes," says he, "upon the more obvious and vulgar evils attendant upon the free use of alcohol, we have been overlooking the insidious action of a bland and peaceful liquid which has been sapping the foundations of manhood and honesty. Alcohol sends a few to the jail for its madhouse. But tea acts through the nervous system upon the conscience, and turns us into a nation of sneaks."

Board of Health.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health occurred last evening, Dr. C. B. White in the chair.

Present—Drs. Drew, Finney, Newman, Surtice and White, and Messrs. Bailey, Walton and Woodward.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors were read.

Dr. E. S. Drew, of the First District, finished the House inspection July 31. Only three cases of small-pox occurred in the district. The premises have been thoroughly disinfected. No yellow fever or cholera. Mrs. Jane Bragg refuses to obey the board or the order of court. Bature lot, Delta street, between the depots of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, is reported as a cess pool in consequence of the square occupied by the latter company completely blocking the drainage. Inspections made 178; cases of small-pox three.

Dr. Clark, of the Second District, reports five cases of small-pox and several cases of cholerae disease of comparative unimportance. He thanks the city Administrators for assistance rendered. The batture in front of the French Market is reported as a nuisance, it having been made a receptacle for refuse from the market. A wharf is recommended for the locality. Inspections made 288. No yellow fever. A list of twenty places was submitted as requiring the action of the board.

Dr. Newman submitted a report of the condition of the Third District. The incalculable benefits of opening the water plugs is commented on. Hose pipes are needed to flood the opposite side of the street. The city can not be healthy unless water flows through the drains two or three hours in the twenty-four. The rate of mortality has decreased. Small-pox is entirely under subjection. Only one case of cholera morbus occurred during the month. Infantile diseases decreasing. Inspections 240. Small-pox cases ten.

Dr. Perry, of the Fourth District, says he has had no cholerae diseases. One case of small-pox. Inspections made, 1775.

Mr. Chester reports the Fifth District in good condition, especially the Slaughterhouse.

Dr. Kellogg, of the Sixth District, inspected 386 premises, 267 rooms. He especially reports the abominable condition of P. Clarke's dairy. He had, at the time of inspection, in a lot of 150 by sixty feet twenty-eight cows and two sheep, and five persons living in two rooms; at the time he was short nine cows, they being in the pond. The whole lot is simply muck, one and a half feet deep, and as his cows have trampled down every drain in the neighborhood, the filthy water, saturated with the debris from the cattle, lies on the surface or drains off into the next lot above, in the centre of which is a pond filled with this dirty drainage.

The board resolved to take legal steps to abate such an abominable nuisance.

Dr. Kellogg also reported the cow yard of Francois Michel as a nuisance.

Dr. Newman specially reported on the unusual mortality of the Third District, that when the winds blow in a northwesterly direction, sweeping across the lake and adjacent swamp, invariably congestive, malarial and pernicious fevers abound with increased violence. In the rear of this district a protection levee has been built, to prevent overflow from the lake. Draining of the lands adjacent has been utterly neglected. The alternate growth and decomposition of large quantities of vegetable matter generates malaria as its legitimate offspring. He advises that the levee be cut at proper intervals.

Dr. Finney, appointed to visit the quarantine station, made a very interesting report. The station is seventy miles below the city. It has an area of five acres by four, surrounded by a protection levee four feet high, which sometimes is not sufficient. Dr. How proposes to raise the levee a foot and a half and dig draining ditches without expense to the board. The buildings are a boathouse with signal station; a building used for quarters; a two-story building used as a small-pox hospital, in very bad condition; the physician's residence, needing repairs and whitewashing; and the yellow fever hospital, which is falling to pieces for want of repair.

Dr. Finney suggested that Dr. How be authorized to purchase 500 feet of lumber, and that time, cement and hair be sent to him, so that he could go to work and fix things up without costing the board a cent for labor, and the board adopted the suggestion, together with a resolution looking to supplying the patients with necessary household utensils.

Mr. Chester was granted leave of absence for one month.

Dr. Drew reported ten cases requiring action by the board.

Dr. Newman also reported a number of premises as nuisances.

The board then adjourned.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND SCIT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sales 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. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Tchoupchoulas street, between St. Joseph and Delord streets.

2. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Robertson street, between Common and Gasquet streets.

3. A piece or portion of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, at the corner of Constantinople and Prytanis streets.

4. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Customhouse street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

A LETTER FROM THE RECEIVER.

The Condition of the Bank—It will Probably Pay from Seventy to Seventy-five Cents—Probability of Congressional Aid in Behalf of the Creditors.

We have received the following communication from Colonel Charles B. Rice, receiver of the First National Bank, in which is clearly set forth the condition of its affairs, and the probable results that may inure to its creditors. Colonel Rice is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended his management of the affairs of this concern, and the stockholders are to be still more congratulated that their interests were committed to the hands of so able, skilful and faithful a manager.

Notwithstanding the result of the litigation in England, the bank will not pay its liabilities in full by a considerable sum. The greater portion of the fund originally set up in England was realized soon after the decision of the Lord High Chancellor and his associates in my favor, and was, in part, at least, the money with which the Controller paid the second dividend—twenty per cent—on the 15th of June, 1871. Only \$15,000 (which may net something over \$70,000), was retained to abide the result of the appeal recently dismissed.

I now think the bank will pay from seventy to seventy-five per cent. It may do a little better; possibly not quite so well. This may be counted not very unfavorable when it is borne in mind that, two years ago, it was estimated that the assets of the bank would not exceed \$1,000,000. Only \$15,000 (which may net something over \$70,000), was retained to abide the result of the appeal recently dismissed.

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"An ax in the hands of a youth of unhealthy religious tendencies quieted forever a guest in his father's house, in a rural region of New York," is the way a paper of that city puts it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The President Returned.

The duty statement shows a decrease during the month of July of \$70,000,000, coin in the treasury \$80,000,000; currency over \$2,000,000.

A Fat Take for Sam Bard.

Governor Sam Bard has secured the government patronage for his paper, the Atlantic City, which resumes publication on the first of September.

NEW YORK.

Capture of Smuggled Goods.

New York, August 1.—A special revenue inspector, while searching a Spanish brig from Havana for smuggled goods, found a lot of choice tobacco, cigars, of cloth, snuff, brandy, gin and rum concealed under the coal mead for ballast.

Marine News.

Arrived—Leo Terry, New Orleans, City of New York and Castalia. Arrived out of City of Montreal and Leipsic.

Suspension of a Hoboken Savings Bank.

The Hoboken Savings Bank has suspended its operations. The banks hold \$1,250,000 bonds and mortgage.

Steamers Seized for Taxes.

Two steamers of the Pacific Mail Company have been seized for \$126,000 taxes, due the city and county of New York.

It is stated that Dick Connelly, ring contractor, who fled when the suits began, has purchased valuable property in Dublin.

Merchants Accused of Smuggling.

The books of Downing & Co. were seized to-day by the Customhouse authorities on a charge of smuggling. The firm admitted the charges were only against the old members of the concern, it having passed into new hands since the alleged smuggling took place.

Failure in Brooklyn.

John A. Betts, a real estate agent of Brooklyn, failed to-day, owing to his connection with the late Mr. Mills, of the Trust Company. Liabilities \$700,000.

Charge of Cruelty Against Officers of the Nipic.

A seaman of the gunboat Nipic confirms the published statements of cruelty on that vessel. None of the officers of the Nipic could be found to-day.

Suits Against Banks for Interest on Deposits.

The Broadway National Bank, Tenth National Bank and Tradesman Bank, having refused to comply with the demand of the chamberlain for payment of accrued interest on deposits, the first named bank notified the corporation's counsel to commence suits for the recovery of all interest now due them.

Cattle Disease in Kansas.

Mail advices from Concord, Kansas, describe fearful ravages among cattle in that vicinity. Much excitement prevailed, inasmuch as nearly every family owning cows has lost one or more. The farmers and stock growers adjoining the village have been heavily losed. Many cows are now sick and will die.

The disease seems to be communicated by grass eaten, and causes terrible burning fever, which dries up the acids of the stomach and deposits of the bowels; inflammation of stomach follows. No remedy yet discovered.

Imports for the week: Dry goods \$2,500,000; general merchandise estimated at \$2,100,000.

ENGLAND.

The Stipend to the Duke of Edinburgh.

LONDON, August 1.—The bill granting £25,000 per annum to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage came up to-day for the third reading.

Sir Charles Duke made a long speech against the grant.

Mr. Gladstone replied with bitterness, characterizing the persistent opposition to the bill as insincere.

Mr. Muntz, member for Birmingham, protested against the epithet "indecent," as Mr. Gladstone withdrew it.

Mr. Neudigate asked if the marriage would be solemnized according to the form of the Church of England.

Mr. Gladstone distinctly and absolutely declined to answer the question.

Mr. Anderson moved an amendment providing that in the event of the Duke of Edinburgh succeeding to the grand duchy of Saxe-Coburg, the majority should consist of the members of the House of Commons.

Election at Greenwich.

The election of a member of Parliament for Greenwich takes place to-morrow. The contest is close and exciting.

FRANCE.

German Troops Evacuated.

PARIS, August 1.—Nancy and Belfort were evacuated yesterday by the German troops, who burned all the goods which could not be carried off. The inhabitants of both cities remained in their houses while the Germans were leaving.

Spain.

In the Cortes.

MADRID, August 1.—In the Cortes to-day Senor Gonzalez, Minister of War, read a report on the military situation in the north of Spain.

The insurgents' projectiles demolished the house occupied by the German consul, notwithstanding the fact that the consular flag was flying over the building.

The deputies of the left protested against the proposed vote of thanks to the citizens of Almeria for their devotion to the republic.

Angry exclamations from the members of the majority followed the protest. Senor Quintana made a speech in which he defended the proceedings of the insurgents.

The majority again protested against the course of the speech.

A resolute debate followed, attended by a scene of great excitement.

Insurgent Movements at Carthagena.

The insurgents at Carthagena attempted to effect a landing there Monday, Monday and Fernando El Catolico, to assist the vessel engaged in the attack upon Almeria, but found their supply of coal insufficient.

The insurgent government at Carthagena made an effort to raise a loan in London, but failed to secure offers.

A band of 500 insurgents from Carthagena surprised the garrison of Orihuela, in the province of Alicante, capturing the town, and are now marching upon the city of Alicante.

From Valencia.

The insurgents in Valencia are reported as becoming more discouraged. General Martinez anticipates an early victory over them.