# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 100. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1941.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.**

Just arrived by steamer Bismarck, twenty head of good

**Single Family Horses, Thirty-five Mules,**

All young and broke for use. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere at

JAMES REGAN'S STABLES.

au3 3t* No. 124 Baronne street.

**THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS**

EXPOSED.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE DARK SEANCE

Unraveled by

A WELL KNOWN GENTLEMAN OF NEW ORLEANS,

AT THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE,

**Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 4, 5 and 6.**

Doors open at 7 P. M.

Performance commences at 8 P. M.

Seats secured at Box Office MONDAY, August 4, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

au2 3t

**IMPORTANT TO ALL.**—IT IS ESTABLISHED by facts of unquestionable authenticity that the following VITAL MAGNETIC CURE, devised and professed by Charles Lusted, surpasses in efficacy any and all curative agencies. It is known to cure neuralgia, headache, toothache, rheumatism, swelled neck, fever and ague, liver diseases, of not long standing in one treatment, in about one-half hour, and chronic diseases of long standing yield in a few treatments. In all cases no medicine given. Come one, come all, that have any chronic affliction. Office hours 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. each day. Residence corner Eve-line and Atlantic streets, Algiers, near Morgan's & Co.'s works. au3 1w*

**NOTICE.....NOTICE.**

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, Missouri, by the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company, the aforesaid company hereby gives notice to all concerned that they will, on or before the tenth day of July next, submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design for a suspension bridge, consisting of two channel spans of six hundred feet each, and two end spans of three hundred feet each, with an elevation of one hundred feet above low water mark. They will also file a map giving the proposed location of the bridge, the topography of the banks of the river at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings, showing accurately the bed of the stream, and furnishing such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War.

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

M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1873. jy12 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. D. Sheldon agent; and also, at the Mobile and Texas railroad, office corner of Camp and Common streets, A. S. Graham, Agent, a full list of Excursion Tickets to all prominent points in the West and East. By this route the traveler avoids any risk of ferry crossing of cars, as the new and unsurpassed packet "Illinois" runs for all trains between Columbus and Cairo. Pay no attention to hand books, posters or bills, but apply to the authorized agents only for information.

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

jy6 1m

**HIDES.....SKINS .....FURS**

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
**Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,**
No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Liberal advancement made on consignments.
jn14 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 1t2p

**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 5 P. M. on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, De Lacompt, 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.

**FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE.**—STEAM TUGBOAT VULCAN, AS she now lies in Red river, nearly opposite Loco Landing, together with engine, boiler and all on board of her. She lies on a sand bank, and is now nearly or quite out of water. Her boiler is low pressure, eleven and a half feet long and sixty-six inches diameter; cylinder eighteen by eighteen inches. Apply to Crescent City Ice Company, No. 21 Camp street. au5

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**

**NOTICE.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between Messrs. Albin Rocherreau, William P. Hepp, Charles T. Dugazon, Pierre Crabites and Ernest Merilh, under the style and firm of A. ROCHEREAU & CO., has expired this day by limitation.

New Orleans, July 31, 1873.

**NOTICE.**—A COPARTNERSHIP, UNDER THE style and firm of A. ROCHEREAU & CO., has been formed between the undersigned, to do business in this city and in New York.

ALBIN ROCHEREAU,
CHARLES T. DUGAZON,
PIERRE CRABITES,
ERNEST MERILH,
ADELE GLEISES (Widow W. T. Hepp).
In commendam.

New Orleans, August 1, 1873. au1 1m

**BANKS AND BANKING.**

**THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,**

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

**No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Bryades.**

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.
A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.


### The Democracy and Judge Durell.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

A few mornings since we printed a letter addressed to Ex-Senator Harlan by J. F. Barrett, Jr., a native of New Orleans, on Louisiana affairs. This letter explained itself and needs no comment. Its statement of facts and recitation of the law governing the officials of that State in the recent complications are deemed reliable, and seem to have justified their action under the circumstances by which they were surrounded. But the most significant feature of the controversy is the disclosure of the letter of the New Orleans bar, addressed to Judge Durell, remonstrating against his resignation of the office of judge of the United States court. This letter was given to the public for the first time in that communication. It is too important in its significance to be given the "go-by" with only a passing notice. The following is the document referred to:

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1871.

Hon. Edward H. Durell:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned members of the New Orleans bar have heard with profound regret current rumors that you intend to resign your office of judge of the District Court of the United States. We trust and believe that these rumors are unfounded, but that no efforts may be spared in preserving to the country the services of a tried, faithful, able, learned, and incorruptible judge, we do respectfully remonstrate against your intended resignation, and ask that should there be any truth in these reports that you may reconsider the matter, and for the good of the country remain upon the bench in the courts of the United States.

J. A. Campbell, Emmet D. Craig and Given Campbell, Democrats; C. Roselius, Democrat, leader of bar; A. P. Field and P. H. Morgan, Republicans; Thomas Hunton, E. T. Merrick, John H. Kennard, T. S. McCay, Samuel C. Reid, J. McConnell, Democrats; C. S. Kellogg, Republican; A. A. Atocha, Democrat; William R. Whittaker, Gus. A. Breaux and A de B. Hughes, Democrats; Simeon Belden, Fusion, Warmoth's Attorney General; John B. Weller, Democrat, ex-Senator of the United States; John H. Isley, Democrat; Henry C. Miller, James C. Walker, Charles Rice, J. L. Whittaker and J. E. Wallace, Democrats; George S. Bright, J. R. Beckwith, Republican, United States district attorney; Octave Morel, Democrat; W. W. Handling, William Grant, Republicans; G. Schmidt, Democrat; E. C. Billings, Republican.

It will be seen that this letter is signed by thirty odd leading members of the Louisiana bar. Seventeen (more than half of them) have sufficient national reputation to be known to be Democratic leaders. To these may be added the Fusionists. The politics of several of them are not known to the writer of this article. Several others are known to be firm Republicans.

Of the Democratic signers may be noticed the name of J. A. Campbell, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who took a leading part in the rebellion; the name of John B. Weller, ex-United States Senator, formerly Democratic Governor of Ohio, and afterward United States Senator from California; C Roselius, probably the greatest Democratic lawyer of New Orleans, and Simeon Belden, Attorney General of Louisiana under Governor Warmoth.

It is not necessary to name others in detail. The names of these are sufficient to prove that the letter was intended to be a full indorsement of Judge Durell, who had intimated his intention to resign the position held for the eight years preceding as judge of the District court of the United States. They desired to dissuade him from executing this purpose. They knew him well. He had been a resident of New Orleans for over thirty years. He had practiced with some of them at the same courts for a long period before his appointment to this judgeship by Mr. Lincoln. Over twenty-five years ago he had become prominent in the municipal affairs of the city of New Orleans. He drafted the charter of the city, and was prominent in the pelito-jurisprudence of the State.

At the time they drafted and signed this letter they knew that he was a staunch Union man. They knew that he resisted the rebellion from the very beginning, and that after the capture of the city by United States troops he aided actively in restoring to it, under the United States laws, civil government, and that he was an active participant in the reorganization of the State government.

They knew, also, that his appointment to this judgeship by Mr. Lincoln, as early as 1863 was intended to be a recognition of his unflinching support of the Union cause, as well as of his standing as an able jurist.

They knew, moreover, how he had administered the laws in New Orleans during its occupancy by Generals Butler and Banks' armies, and afterward up to the date of this letter. They heard his daily decisions in the enforcement of the confiscation acts, non-intercourse acts, and, finally, the several reconstruction acts passed by Congress. They knew that these various decisions disposed of title in the aggregate of over $25,000,000 worth of property, and that few of his decisions had ever been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

With this flood of light revealing his personal and official character before them, an ex-United States Supreme Judge, J. A. Campbell; an ex-United States Senator, John B. Weller; an Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, Simeon Belden, and fifteen or twenty other Democratic lawyers of New Orleans unite with a handful of Republican members of the same bar in telling this Judge Durell that they "have heard with profound regret a current rumor that he intends to resign his judicial office;" that they "trust and believe these rumors are unfounded;" "but that no efforts may be spared in preserving to the country the services of a tried, faithful, able, learned, and incorruptible judge," they "respectfully remonstrate against his intended resignation," and tell him that they make this appeal "for the good of the country."

It was in the face of this record, written by themselves, that several of these men united with other Democratic leaders in their attempt to ruin the character of this same judge, for no other reason than that he afterward issued an order to enforce a United States statute in New Orleans, which resulted in the defeat of a gigantic fraud, deliberately planned by the Democracy to secure the political control of the State.

It may be that Judge Durell erred in his interpretation of the law in this case. But if so this has not been so decided by any competent judicial authority, and was in harmony with the decisions of the courts of the State of Louisiana, and on the side of justice and right; and its results only prevented a party confessedly in the minority from acquiring the control of the State by fraud and violence.

### Health of the Vice President.

A great many painful rumors are in circulation concerning the failing health of Vice President Wilson, some of which, no doubt, greatly exaggerate his ailments. Per contra, a Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:

Vice President Wilson is now in better health, and has been seen in Boston several times of late. He walks with ease, and shows little signs of paralysis, except in his face, over one side of which he wears a black patch, having recovered completely from the effects of publicity, and is now suffering continually from depression of spirits, but is better in all ways than a few days since.

The Boston *Evening Traveller* says:

Mr. Wilson is much better than he has been at any time since his illness, and is steadily improving. No operation whatever is or has been contemplated. It is to be regretted that newspaper correspondents will not allow him to recover in peace.

The Grangers are plowing and harrowing the feelings of political aspirants in the West.

### Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting was held last evening, Mr. Moses Greenwood in the chair.

The committee on railroads made a special report:

GENTLEMEN—Some months back it was ordered by the Chamber of Commerce that the committee on railroads should report on the railroad interests of the State, and of this city in particular in such projects, as were in contemplation and in course of construction.

It was understood that this report should refer more particularly to those roads which were intended to connect New Orleans with Houston, Texas, and also with Shreveport.

Owing to the anomalous condition of affairs which has existed in this State for some time, and likewise to the various phases which railroad matters have undergone, your committee up to this time has deemed it impolitic to give any public expression of their sentiments. They have been watchful of the course of events as they have transpired, affecting the completion of those great projects.

It has been our greatest desire that we could report to this Chamber that we were satisfied that all conflicting interests were harmonized, and that those parties who controlled the direction of those works would push them forward to an early completion. All of us who have at heart the welfare and commercial prosperity of New Orleans have for some time been pained to notice the abandonment of work on the road tending toward Texas. The Legislature of this State has granted charters to the corporators of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad and to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad, extending to them munificent subsidies and liberal indorsements of their bonds.

The consideration of mutual good faith between the State on one side and these railroad companies on the other, we take for granted was pledged on the issuance of the charters. As citizens of the State we have the right to expect in such matters that our legislators should look to the entire interests of the community, and where faith has been broken against the interests of the State that it is the duty of the State to at once come to the rescue of its citizens.

The merchants, taxpayers, property holders and all others of this city in particular, have the right to demand from those in authority that this principle shall be invoked for their protection, and that it shall be carried into execution against those parties who control the management of these roads, and who are trifling with our material interests and commercial prosperity just so long as they, for their own purposes, retard the completion of these enterprises. If the present companies either will not build these roads, or are unable to do so, they should be made to stand aside and allow others to take hold who will appreciate the importance of the works and carry them through without delay.

Your committee believe that the present companies have violated their compact with the State, and that the charters should be declared under forfeiture, and we would recommend that a special committee be appointed to inquire into and report to this chamber such necessary steps as should be taken to carry out the recommendations enumerated in this report.

This elicited considerable controversy, most of the members participating, none objecting, although one or two favored a short delay before adopting the report. It was finally adopted, a written resolution being recorded.

The committee on railroads consists of Messrs. L. H. Joseph, J. T. Tucker, H. O. Seixas, W. W. Howe. The report was read by Mr. L. H. Joseph, who expressed himself in favor of the report and taking immediate action. This was the only business done.

### Ike Rises to Explain.

Our Isaac, which his other name is Bates, denies that he was one of the unification party, whose exploits are recorded by a correspondent of the *Times*. He admits, however, that there was something said about Pat. Fritz and Dick furnishing cakes on credit, with the understanding that he should put up money, he being the only capitalist in the party. He therefore gave Pat six quarter cents, Fritz eight three-quarter and Dick ten cents, to furnish the cakes. The baker, however, finding these unusually impecunious young newsmen in funds, heartlessly raked down the twenty-five cents to pay the old debts. Isaac never was much of a friend of unification, and he is now decidedly opposed to it. He says it is a proposition for those who have nothing to go into partnership with those who have and divide the profits.

### Tax Collections at City Hall.

The following is a statement of taxes of 1873, collected by the city of New Orleans to July 31, 1873, inclusive:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount collected to June 30, 1873 | $1,404,795 70 |
| Collected in July— | |
| School tax | 46,831 63 |
| Consolidated loan tax | 102,360 66 |
| Railroad bonds | 40,105 01 |
| Pontchartrain railroad bonds | 1,503 14 |
| Waterworks bonds | 12,583 40 |
| Seven per cent bonds, 1869 | 25,786 53 |
| Seven per cent bonds, 1870 | 37,571 17 |
| Jefferson City bonds | 1,873 47 |
| Market school bonds | 933 21 |
| Park improvement bonds | 469 75 |
| Street improvement bonds | 3,951 46 |
| Interest on certificated bonds, general series | 25,222 02 |
| Interest on current accounts | 15,592 18 |
| City taxes | 3,757 12 |
| Metropolitan Police tax | 141,080 66 |
| New Orleans Park tax | 60 116 75 |
| | 23 482 59 |
| Total | $1,968,231 52 |

### The Health of Pensacola.

Some antiquarian has republished from a Mobile paper printed in 1822 an account of the terrible ravages of yellow fever among the Americans in Pensacola, announcing the death of some twenty persons per day out of a population of less than a thousand souls. The paragraph has, however, obtained circulation as a news item, and is being extensively copied, as applying to the present season, much to the chagrin of our Florida neighbors, who are enjoying one of the healthiest seasons Pensacola has ever known.

### The Chicago Wheat Corner.

The late "corner" in wheat in Chicago is stated by the *Tribune* of that city to be the work of six grain dealers of Milwaukie, the chief of whom was Mr. George E. Collins. The ring realized about $130,000, without kicking anybody, although it was admitted to have been a very tight squeeze with most of those concerned.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (anti-Mormon) says: "We know that the great bulk of this extraordinary community are as honest and as industrious a people as are to be found in the world, and will one day, by proper education and treatment, rid themselves of all objectionable religious features, take on a new phase, and become citizens of the United States in 'spirit and in truth.'"

Commenting on the flight of 450 German residents of Russia to this country to avoid a draft, the Omaha *Bee* expresses the opinion that their movements may not be felt in Russia, but that the draft on American brewers will be visibly increased.

### Third District Court.

The following important judgment has been rendered in the Third District Court, the Hon. Edward Meunier, Jr., presiding:

State of Louisiana ex rel. P. F. Kendall vs. the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans—Application for a writ of prohibition.—In his petition the relator alleges that, on the fifteenth of June last, he applied to the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans for a respite, and has filed his schedule as required by law, on which schedule the names of Breedow & Fry, a commercial firm at New Orleans, have been placed among those of his creditors; that by order of said honorable the Sixth District Court his creditors have been convened before a notary public, and all proceedings against his person and property have been stayed. Relator further alleges that said Breedow & Fry have, in violation and disregard of the order of the Sixth District Court, instituted a suit for the sum of $100 against him before the Sixth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, and caused to be sequestered a lot of bricks making part of the assets mentioned, and described on his oath; and the said relator prays that a writ of prohibition issue forbidding said sixth justice of the peace to proceed any further with the suit instituted against him by said Breedow & Fry.

The respondent alleges, as a matter of defense to this action, that the Sixth Justice Court has acted within the extent, and not beyond, of its jurisdiction; that Breedow & Fry are the relator's creditors with a privilege of vendors on the property sequestered, and can not, as such, be compelled to grant any respite, nor can they be controlled in the exercise of their legal rights by the relator's proceedings for a respite.

This case presents two questions for the consideration of this court. First—Is the order of the honorable the Sixth District Court, staying all proceedings against the person and property of the relator, binding upon his privileged creditors? Second—In case of affirmative, is the writ of prohibition herein prayed for the remedy pointed out by law in this controversy?

1. The order for a stay of proceedings against the person and property of a debtor who has applied for a respite is binding upon all his creditors, as well privileged and mortgage creditors as ordinary creditors, and that order ceases but with the granting of the respite. Therefore, the privileged creditors, although not bound to abide by the terms of the respite agreed to by the majority of the creditors in number and amount (unless said privileged creditors have voted in the affirmative) can not judicially enforce their rights against their debtor and seize, under article 3095, R. C. C., the property affected to their privilege until after the respite is finally granted. If the respite is refused, then the *cessio bonorum*, or rather the proceedings in bankruptcy ensue, and all the claims, whether privileged or ordinary, must be cumulated and settled contradictorily among the creditors before the court sitting in bankruptcy. 1. N. S. 240, 24 A. R. 359, etc.

2. The writ of prohibition is not one of right, but within the sound discretion of the court vested with appellate jurisdiction; and to authorize that writ there must be a clear usurpation of jurdisdiction. Code of Practice, article 846; A. R., volume twelve, page 513.

In the proceedings complained of by the relator, and instituted against him by Breedow & Fry before the Sixth Justice's Court, the justice of the peace has committed no usurpation of power. At the time of the institution of the suit by Breedow & Fry against the relator, the justice of the peace was and is still now vested with jurisdiction over the case, as well *ratione materiæ* as *ratione personæ* and *domicilii*, and the order of the honorable Sixth District Court staying all proceedings against the person and property of said relator does not nor can not divest the Sixth Justice's Court of its jurisdiction in the premises; but said order merely suspended the exercise of that jurisdiction till the granting of the respite. "No writ of prohibition will issue to prohibit the judges of an inferior tribunal from proceeding further in the cause where it is shown that he is vested with jurisdiction over the case."—20 A. R., 177; 20 A., 311. I am, therefore, of opinion that the writ of prohibition herein prayed for by the relator can not issue. The order of the honorable Sixth District Court must be respected and obeyed by the respondent herein, and respect and obedience to the same shall be enforced by this court upon the relator resorting to the remedy pointed out to him by the law, which is an application by way of injunction.—24 A. R., 359. Writ of prohibition refused.

### The Massacre at Alcoy.

A correspondent, writing about the recent massacre at Alcoy, says:

The women played a conspicuous part in the massacre, as they did in Paris during the Commune. Nothing which occurred in Paris, even in the last frenzied agony of desperation and baffled fury, at all approaches this brutal massacre. When the Minister of Foreign Affairs was asked in the Cortes for a statement of what really happened, he declared that for the honor of the chamber, of the country and of the republic, he was obliged to refrain from mentioning all that happened. According to his account, the insurrection got up by the Internationalists commenced in a strike, or series of strikes. The workmen demanded a large rise in their wages, as much as fifty per cent, and when it was refused, left their work and assumed a very threatening attitude, interfering everywhere with work, and spreading alarm among the peaceful inhabitants, especially those belonging to the well-to-do classes, and demanding the resignation of the town council and the substitution of a council of their own nomination.

This demand the mayor of Alcoy, Senor Augustine Albors, refused, and was given three hours to change his mind. He took possession of the town hall, and, with a few civil and national guards and some friends, tried to hold it against the mob. The little garrison was soon overpowered, the assailants bursting the doors, and then followed a scene which the minister declared it was impossible for him to describe. The defenders of the town hall, after being subjected to other horrible insults and injuries, were stripped naked and held up from the balcony in full view of the howling mob below. Their names were called out one by one and the mob was asked whether it would have them dead or alive.

According to the answer, either their heads were cut off and the mutilated bodies thrown down from the balcony, or they were thrown down still alive, the mob below trying to catch them as they fell on the bayonets and pikes, everybody then rushing to assist in dispatching what remnants of life was left, or, if too late for this, to further mangle and disfigure the breathless bodies. One of the principal and most respectable inhabitants was seized by the insurgents, and after his clothes had been sprinkled with petroleum, he was set on fire and made to run while shots were taken at him. Other atrocities scarcely less terrible, were reported.

A physician in a small town in Maine had long been pestered by little street Arabs who came to peddle candy. At last, when patience had ceased to be a virtue, he told the boy to go into the next room, where there was a fellow who had a wooden tooth in his head. The young peddler went in, and his eyes fell on all-grinning skeleton, swaying and nodding in the breeze. The boy's hair stood on end, his tongue palsied, and he dropped his stock in trade instanter and scampered off as fast as his legs would carry him. The physician, a kind-hearted man withal, and very tall and lank, by the way, fearing that he had carried the joke too far, picked up the candy and ran to the sidewalk, crying out, "Come back, boy, there's nothing here to hurt you." "Oh, no," said the boy, gesticulating with his thumb and fingers from the end of his nose, "you don't come that on me; I know ye, if you have got your clothes on."

### The St. Louis and New Orleans Air Line Railroad.

We have long foreseen that St. Louis must shortly have a direct connection by rail with New Orleans west of the Mississippi river. We have known that such a route could only be built down the White river valley, through the counties of Jackson, Woodruff, Prairie, Arkansas, Lincoln, Drew and Ashley to the State line, a distance of 180 miles in a southerly direction, on almost an air line. We are glad to know that such a road has been incorporated under the name which heads this article, and can see nothing in the way of its success. St. Louis is already moving in its interest, and the agents of the company are now in that city perfecting arrangements wherby St. Louis capitalists are to assume control thereof. When the road is completed to the State line, 110 miles in Louisiana, it will place Vicksburg and New Orleans in connection with St. Louis over this proposed route, via Cairo and Fulton, at Jacksonport, 100 miles shorter than any other route.

The company propose to ask the counties along the line to subscribe to the enterprise on conditions of actual work being done. From Jacksonport they pass through the towns of Augusta, Des Arc, Duvall's Bluff, De Witt, Monticello and Hamburg. In the 180 miles to be built, they cross at right angles four complete roads running from the Mississippi west, viz: the Memphis and Little Rock, the Helena and Little Rock, the Pine Bluff and New Orleans and the Mississippi and Ouachita railroads, and two other roads that promise to be completed in two years, which must all naturally be feeders. It runs through the entire distance without four miles of trestle being necessary; and through the finest cotton region in the world. It will place St. Louis and New Orleans in diriet connection by rail, besides Vicksburg, Chicot City, Chicora, Helena, Pine Bluff, in connection by rail with St. Louis. It will give them all connection with Memphis over the Little Rock road from Duvall's Bluff.

We do not hesitate to say that it is the most brilliant railroad enterprise yet presented to the people of Arkansas. One which we expect to see accomplished. The present board of directors intend to place one reliable man on the board, to watch after the interests of each county. They intend to consult with those "short line" roads already projected, and are assured that satisfactory arrangements can be made. They intend to unite the people of the White river valley and the lower Arkansas in a railroad enterprise which will give them connection both with St. Louis, New Orleans and Memphis. The day is not far distant when fifty or a hundred trains a day will go thundering over the road, and the population and property along the line increase a hundred fold.—*White River Journal.*

The following items are contained in a recent special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe:*

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Numerous colored Republicans are daily leaving this city to attend the meeting at Saratoga Springs, where they expect to issue an address denunciatory of the conservative frauds in the late Louisiana elections. Curious speculations are indulged as to what action will be taken in regard to the conservatives who are now unificators.

Prominent colored unificators called today on Governor Kellogg, assuring the latter of their support to the executive, but his friends place no reliance on these promises, regarding them as mere efforts to conceal the real hostile intentions of the unificators.

Policeman William Mills was to-day arrested on a charge of murdering a citizen two nights since. This action creates surprise, as the police force under Badger, Lawler, and other competent officers, is regarded as a model of discipline.

The Customhouse authorities, under the vigilant attention of Acting Collector Philip Felix Herwig, to-day seized 390,000 cigars.

General McDowell and Colonel B. Haines, both of the regular army, and well known in St. Louis, are now in this city.

Two naval officers have arrived here, instructed to recruit for the navy immediately. This fact, added to the getting in readiness of the gunboats at this port for sea, increases warlike speculations.

Two officers of General Emory's staff have returned from their inspection of the Gulf forts, which are being heavily strengthened.

It is stated that fortifications are to be constructed immediately on Grand Isle.

State warrants have gone down in the last week.

### Long Branch Stables.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

First take the President's stables. And here let me say that some of the accounts from Long Branch, portraying the extent and value of the President's horses and carriages have been very much exaggerated. There are probably twenty stables worth more than his (I here use stable in the horseman's sense, meaning the horses) now at the Branch. He has four bays and a pair of colts. One team of bays, driven to Mrs. Grant's landau, is composed of Cincinnati and Egypt—one of which was General Grant's war horse, and the other he has owned ever since he has been in Washington. Both horses are getting quite old, although they are yet good steppers. The other pair of bays are also driven to Mrs. Grant's carriage, and also to a high-seated phaeton. Sometimes they are driven four-in-hand to the heavy landau. The only thing that would attract attention to this team is the white lines and check straps.

The carriages of the President are four in number, and are as unostentatious as any gentleman could wish. The family carriage has been driven ever since General Grant became President. It is substantial but not showy. The high phaeton or drag is the same in which the owner drove from his street residence in Washington to the Capitol when he first took the oath of office. It is, therefore, well worn, but is yet a very respectable carriage, and that is all. He has also a good piano-box buggy, no better than a hundred farmers have within twenty miles of New York. To this the President drives his pair of colts, which are of excellent action and speed. This is the best team he owns. In addition to these carriages, Miss Grant has a one-horse basket phaeton, to which she sometimes drives Cincinnati, and sometimes a pair of black ponies. General Grant never drives out in the family carriage, but instead prefers his phaeton or light buggy. The statement is in simple fairness due to correct an unjust prejudice on the part of a portion of the public.

### A Strange River.

The Palatka (Florida) *Herald* says:

St. John's river is very remarkable. It is separated from the ocean throughout its entire length by a strip of land not over forty miles in width. Its banks are low: the soil, when examined, is found to contain very little silica, being composed mainly of minute shells. At elevated places along the banks the coquinea, a species of shell rock can be seen. Wherever this is found the soil is very fertile, and particularly favorable to the growth of the orange. Live oaks tower to the skies, and their branches spreading some fifty or sixty feet each way, covered with a drapery of solemn moss and cypress, bay, gum, palmetto, and magnolia trees, with the beautiful palm with crested crown standing like a sentinel along its shores, and orange trees bearing from 500 to 1000 splendid oranges each, make a man think he is in the land of fable; yet this is all sober fact.

A report of an old fashioned sermon says: "Just at this point he stopped speaking a few moments, wiped his forehead, turning back his wristbands, ran his fingers through his hair, spit and rubbed his boot in it, drank a little water, commenced in a lower key, and proceeded as follows."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## WASHINGTON.

### Death of an Old Public Servant.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Robert S. Chew chief clerk of the State Department who died yesterday commenced his career in that department under John Forsyth, of Alabama, Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson.

### A Woman Killed by Indians.

Official dispatches from Washington Territory report that a white woman was killed by Indians who were returning from a peace commission.

### Southern Claims Commission.

All the claims presented to the Southern claims commission, sitting at Washington, under the act of March 3, 1871, have now been numbered and registered, and their number is found to be 22,295, and their aggregate amount as claimed something in excess of $56,000,000. In the last report to Congress the commissioners estimated the total number of claims filed under the act at 19,000 and the amount claimed $50,000,000 in round numbers.

The extraordinary exertions of the claim agents, however, when they found the time for filing the claim was not likely to be extended beyond the two years originally fixed by Congress, resulted in a considerable addition to the estimated number and amount of claims to be filed. No less than 1278 claims, representing in figures considerably more than $3,000,000, were filed under the act, on March 3, the last day allowed by law for presentation. Many more were put out from present consideration by the somewhat unexpected termination of the right to present them and there are believed to be several thousand persons yet in the late insurrectionary States who, despite the exertions of the government agents and attorneys, have not even heard of the act of Congress passed for the benefit of those who were not adherents of the Confederacy. Claims are presented daily to the Quartermaster General and Commissary General by residents of the better informed loyal States, who have but just learned that Congress passed a special act nearly ten years ago to pay for property taken for the use of the government in States not in rebellion.

General Meigs, Quartermaster General, will not recommend a statute of limitations for claims coming before him as in the case of claims before the loyal claims commission, and the Commissary General believes, from his daily experience, that such a statute, whenever passed, will be certain to exclude meritorious claims against the government from just settlement.

In the case of Southern claims, Congress must either extend the time for filing them before the commissioners or accept the alternative of receiving and considering them singly, under the constitutional right of petition; and a small number of excluded claimants have already signified their intention of prosecuting their claims directly before the claims commission or Congress.

Under the settlements made by the commission about $1,200,000 have been distributed among some 1400 claimants scattered all over the insurrectionary States, the awards, except in a comparatively small number of cases, being for a few hundred dollars each. At the coming session of Congress they expect to award about $1,000,000 to be similarly distributed, and they will then have disposed of about twenty-four per cent of the number of claims filed and twenty per cent of the amount claimed.

Now that all the claims are up that can be presented under the original act of Congress, the commissioners have prepared and have in press a full digest of the claims, giving the States and counties, the names of the claimants and the amounts claimed, accompanied by an explanatory statement. The names are those of citizens of the Southern States who have, within the past two years, declared themselves to have been devoted adherents to the Union cause throughout the late war, and amounts are the value set by claimants upon supplies contributed, voluntarily or otherwise, for the use of the Union forces operating in the South, and the damage, loss, and destruction of real estate and personal property suffered through casualties or the unauthorized spoliations and depredations of the troops and Camp followers.

This list of claims and claimants has been prepared chiefly to meet the applications of former officials and soldiers of the Union army curious to know who among their Southern acquaintances of war are now claiming to have been loyal ten or twelve years ago. The commissioners, for the sake of the information to be obtained, intend to send pamphlets, free of charge, to all who apply in person or by letter.

### Congressman Young, of Georgia.

General P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, arrived here to-night on business for the Governor of that State with the War Department.

## NEW YORK.

### Rumored Sinking of a Pleasure Yacht.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Much excitement exists among the yachtsmen in this city to-day by a widely circulated report that a yacht was run down on the sound by a Newport steamer one night last week, and sunk with all on board. The report also says that the steamer struck the yacht about amidships and appeared to knock the mast out of her, sinking her almost instantly. The steamer came to and remained for an hour, but was unable to detect any sign of the vessel or crew. Thus far the name of the yacht supposed to have been sunk has not transpired.

### Marine.

Arrived—City of Austin, Havana via Kingston and Italy, Antwerp via Plymouth, Frisia and Kronprinz.

### Customs Receipts.

Customs to-day over $500,000.

### Forty Thousand Slaves Liberated.

A *Herald* special dated Khiva, June 16, says 40,000 slaves have been set free by the Russian occupation.

### News from Panama.

Advices from Panama to the twenty-first ultimo report the revolt in Chiriqui suppressed.

Captain Williams, of the steamer Virginius, had left his vessel at Kingston, Jamaica, and returned to Panama.

### The General Sherman Again.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs officially complained to the United States consul of the expedition of the filibuster steamer General Sherman sailing under the American flag.

### Terrific Rain Storm in Lima.

On the ninth of July it rained in such torrents in Lima as to penetrate all the dry weather roofs of the houses, and create damage to the amount of $500,000.

### Earthquake at Valparaiso and Santiago.

A great earthquake was felt at Valparaiso at 7:22 A. M. on July 8. The shocks were worse than those of 1837. A great deal of damage has been done to many houses and churches, though nothing to be compared with the last earthquake of San Salvador. Some few lives have been lost by falling walls, and one lady died from fear.

Prisoners tried to break out of jail but did not manage it, and a fire began in the warehouse of Craig & Co., but was soon extinguished.

In Santiago the shocks were severe, but no great damage was done beyond the breaking of mirrors and the rending of some walls.

Bells tolled of their own accord, and trains were stopped by large rocks thrown down on the track.

## SPAIN.

### Insurgent Demonstration a Failure.

MADRID, August 4.—An insurgent demonstration, which was extensively advertised for to-day, fell through because some of the promoters objected to the use of the red flag.

### Castelar on the Constitution.

In the Cortes to-morrow Senor Castelar will move an adjournment of the debate on the federal constitution until the provinces have been officially heard from with regard to the division of the republic into States or cantons.

### Attack on the Rebels at Seville.

The republican batteries have opened on the insurgent positions in Seville. The troops only wait for reinforcements before making a final assault.

### Movements Against the Insurgents.

Official dispatches from Valencia report that the government troops are making their way into that city.

A force has advanced against Cadiz and San Lucca de Baremuda.

### The Foreign Consuls at Seville.

The British, Russian and German consuls have returned thanks to Pairin, commanding the government troops at Seville, for the gallant conduct of his men and the protection given to foreigners and their property.

### Mutiny of Troops.

A regiment at Muersa fired upon their colonel, who left his command with a number of republican volunteers. Another regiment at the same place has dismissed its officers.

### Proposed Prosecution of Insurgent Deputies.

In the Cortes to-day a special committee was appointed to consider the expediency of authorizing legal prosecution of insurgent deputies.

### Insurgent Frigate Under the Guns of the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A *Herald* special, dated London, August 4, says advices from Cadiz to-day state that the United States steamer Shenandoah is in that harbor, and she has ordered the frigate Ville de Madrid to abstain from hostilities. The frigate remains under the guns of the Shenandoah.

### The Fight in the Neighborhood of Valencia.

News from Valencia, dated the first instant, is to the effect that cannonading at regular intervals is going on. Musketry firing is frequent, and there has been some desperate fighting. Four companies of volunteers, cavalry, under Cavalotte, the "terror," charged on the plaza, attacking the guardia civil and the carabinero. The cavalry suffered heavily, but captured four barricades.

The government troops occupied the village of Mislata, but were dislodged by the insurgent artillery, which was served by old soldiers, deserters from the Spanish army. The place was alternately taken and retaken, and is now burning, having been set on fire by shells from Cuarte tower. In Valencia great enthusiasm prevails among the insurgents. The losses of the government troops are heavy