NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 109. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the State National Bank, in due time, for a new certificate, in place of certificate of stock No. 203, dated December 26, 1862, for thirteen shares of $50 each, since reduced to $17 each, which has been lost by her.

WIDOW DESIREE DUFART.

New Orleans, August 7, 1873.
au12 14 21 28 se4 11*

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

A number of blank coroner's jury warrants having been abstracted from my office and having been filled up with fictitious names, I warn the public in purchasing the same.

J. N. FOLWELL, M. D.,
Coroner First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts.
au14 2t

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*

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.
ja14 1y

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
Typographical Ink Works.
COLLINS & JOURDAN,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
We offer to the trade of the Mississippi Valley PRINTING INKS of every variety and guaranteed quality, at Northern prices.
Manufacturing works, Tangipahoa, Louisiana.
Business office, No. 146 Gravier street, New Orleans. my23 1y 113p

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER LANDING
AND
ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

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

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

ap27 6m E. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Nicholas Bouchman vs. Steamboat Sabine—No. 10,272.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT SABINE, her engines, furniture, etc., now libeled by Nicholas Bouchman, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday in September, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Sabine should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of August, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
au13 16 23 30 United States Marshal.

S. Mendelsohn vs. Steamship Louisiana—No. 10,262.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, her tackle, etc., now libeled by S. Mendelsohn, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of September, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, eighth day of August, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
au9 16 23 31 United States Marshal.

Frank Marratha and Richard McGuire vs. Steam Tug Protection—Nos. 10,260 and 10,265.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to admiralty warrants to me directed in the above entitled suits, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAM TUG PROTECTION, her engines, tackle, etc., now libeled by Frank Marratha et al., for the causes set forth in the libels now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday in August, 1873, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steam tug Protection should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-second day of July, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
jy21 and 9 16 United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

John Oates vs. a Certain Ash Raft—No. 10,271.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—By virtue of an agreement between the parties in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, August 15, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz:—

A CERTAIN ASH RAFT, lying at the foot of Upperline street.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, August 12, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
au13 3t United States Marshal.

United States vs. B. E. Castendyke et al., No. 9913. United States vs. B. E. Castendyke et al., No. 9914.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Louisiana.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suits, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, August 26, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at my warehouse in the Customhouse, over the surveyor's office—

11 half barrels of WHISKY.
3 barrels of WHISKY.
25 boxes of WHET STONES.
4 casks of CLARET.
25 boxes HOME BITTERS.
2 half barrels of BRANDY.
34 boxes HOME BITTERS.
18 boxes LONDON CORDIAL.
5 boxes KUMMEL.
6 bottles BRANDY FRUITS.
2 boxes VERMOUTH.
1 box KIRSCH.
2 boxes ABSYNTHE.
9 boxes WHET STONES.
5 crates BOTTLES.
1 barrel of WHISKY.
2 casks CLARET.
1 cask PORT WINE.
1 quarter barrel of BRANDY.
1 half barrel of SHERRY WINE.
2 half barrels of BRANDY.
1 half barrel PORT WINE.
1 half barrel WHITE WINE.
2 half barrels of WHISKY.
5 barrels of WHISKY.
4 barrels of SHERRY.

Terms—Cash in United States funds at the time of sale.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, August 14, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
au15 20 26 United States Marshal.

Defaulting Tax Collectors.

The query of the *Herald*, why Auditor Clinton does not institute proceedings against Mr. Blanchard, defaulting tax collector of Morehouse parish, as well as his bondsmen, has elicited the following letter of explanation from the district attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial District. We trust the *Herald* will now find its conundrum satisfactorily answered:

BASTROP, MOREHOUSE PARISH, LA., August 12, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your paper of date the ninth of August, I find the inclosed slip:

"The *Herald* asks some conundrums, and then proposes answers for them in its own way. The questions are well enough, and we reproduce them. The answers, however, are wrong, and, therefore, we submit the correct ones:

"Conundrum No. 2.—Why does not Clinton Lave Mr. Blanchard, the defaulting tax collector of Morehouse parish, prosecuted? Answer.—Because Hon. (!) John Ray is Blanchard's surety. Ain't it?

"No, but because Mr. Blanchard defaulted and absconded from the State previous to the present administration coming in power, and his present whereabouts can not be learned. That is all."

The facts of the case so far as Blanchard, the defaulting and runaway tax collector of Morehouse parish are concerned, show that this attempted fling at our worthy and efficient Auditor is not only unjust, but untrue.

As far back as the month of January last Mr. Clinton urged me to prosecute forthwith Blanchard and the security on his bond for the amount of his indebtedness to the State. Accordingly the suit on the bond against Blanchard and the Hon. John Ray, surety, was brought in time to be tried at at our May term of court, but was not tried, owing to the accidental delay in getting the testimony in time, and to the law which prohibits the trial of any civil case in the Fourteenth Judicial District during the last two weeks of the term. For these reasons the case was not tried, and for no other. There has been no intent to favor Mr. Ray in this matter by any one representing the State.

The Auditor is certainly not to be blamed when he has been urging the trial of this case all the time, and has done nothing whatever to retard it. The suit on Blanchard's bond stands on the docket in Morehouse parish for trial at the next term, or it may be disposed of sooner. "Let justice be done it the heavens fall."

C. T. DUNN, District Attorney,
Fourteenth Judicial District.

The fact is, Auditor Clinton has ordered suits to be instituted against all delinquents, except some four or five who are in process of settlement, and it is his expectation that by carrying out the plan he has adopted, not one dollar will be lost to the State.

Car Rider Again.

"Car Rider," it seems, when he wrote up his grievances for Roundabout's column, "had his hidden sorrow." We didn't know that he ran against a paint pot, or that some bungling fellow stained his legs with the unpleasant unguent. But this seems to have been the case, hence his general denunciation of carriers of bundles in street cars. It is this denunciation we took exception to. Had he limited his complaint to the fellow who smeared his pantaloons he would have had our cordial sympathy. And we will go further, and, in defense of those who carry bundles in street cars, insist that those who can not travel without making a nuisance of themselves ought to be put out of the cars at once—bundles or no bundles. We are quite confident an action for damages would lie against the man who painted "Car Rider's" legs, in accordance with the well known principle of law that a man must make good the injuries he causes. We give "Car Rider's" friend a chance to be heard:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your article in this morning's paper, entitled: "Crowding the Poor to the Wall," you are unnecessarily severe on Car Rider. Knowing Car Rider to be a working man himself and a friend to the poor, permit me to say to you that you do him a great wrong when you apply to him all of the terms you use in said article. If you had just been smeared as he was on the morning he wrote the card with paint, you would be far from objecting to a more convenient way of transporting paint pots, etc. I am sure that none of the carriers would object to an avoidance of doing a positive injury to their fellow colaborers. The writer well knows your determination to see the poor righted and does you honor therefor; but do not strike so wildly lest you miss your aim.

H.

Marine Hospital Again Offered at Auction.

The highest bid at auction on the thirty-first of July having been pronounced unsatisfactory by the Secretary of the Treasury, he has again ordered the Marine Hospital property to be put up at auction, and, in pursuance thereof, Collector Casey announces the sale to take place on the twenty-sixth instant. This sale, like the former one, will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Ten thousand dollars will be required as a deposit at the time of sale, and $15,000 when the purchaser is notified of the acceptance of his bid, the balance in two equal yearly payments. When this property was bid off by Mr. Lenes, at the former auction sale, we stated that that gentleman might not become the proprietor, after all, on account of the sale having to be confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury. One of our contemporaries, however, with a wisdom and prescience born of old time political experience, announced the sale a finality, and show therein the handiwork of a political ring. That journal will now have an opportunity to correct its former mistake and build a new theory in the time that will elapse before the sale takes place.

Mississippi State Fair.

The fifth annual Mississippi State Fair will be held at Jackson, Mississippi, from Monday, October 13, to Saturday, October 18. The annual address will be delivered by Major Thomas Reed, October 16. Over $3000 in premiums are offered. The programme for the week is one of the most attractive that could be offered. In addition to the large amount of regular premiums, $10,000 will be distributed among purchasers of dollar tickets, only 30,000 of which will be sold. All the railroads throughout the State will pass visitors to the fair at half rates, and special trains are engaged for the accommodation of all. The fair promises to be a great success.

Good News for the Teachers.

Those patient, hard working and uncomplaining human beings, the city school teachers, will be rendered happy this morning, by the announcement in another column that they will receive their pay for the month of June, at the City Hall, to-morrow.

Mementoes of Exiled Republicans.

There is perhaps no city in the Union which has been the refuge of as many distinguished exiles from monarchical or hierarchical despotisms as New Orleans. It is because it has almost monopolized the republican refugees of the Latin race from Italy to Spanish America. The memento which we now produce is connected with the family of the celebrated Irish republican, Robert Emmet, some of which emigrated to the United States. They found here all the freedom and field of development which their martyred relative had forfeited his life for demanding in the Old World. The nature of this memento will be explained by the following narrative written in the fly leaf of a prize volume of Leland's Demosthenes. The volume is labelled in modern print: "Premium of Thomas Addis Emmet." It is stamped with the seal of the College of Dublin (gilt) and inscribed within: "*Ingenuo magno que spei, adolescenti.*" The name of the graduate to whom it was awarded has been erased. It is given *propter insignos in artibus et socii seniores collegii, etc., Trinitatis juxta Dublin.* Coat of arms of the college engraved. *Examinatione habita initio termini, Paschal, A. D.* 1781. *Quod testor. Johannes Forsayeth.*

The following memorandum, without date or signature, furnishes the explanation of these volumes:

At the sale of the books of Robert Holmes at Sharpe, in 185—, I purchased a number of the school books of Temple, Thomas Addis, Robert and Mary Anne Emmet. On the fly leaves of most where the names of the awards were written those names were erased, as I suppose, by Mr. Holmes, before he sent those books to be sold, having then quitted the bar and being about to go to England to reside. But, notwithstanding the erasures, the names were still visible, and where they had been cut out, autographs and notes throughout the books are to be found of some one of the brothers, and in one of the sisters. In the premium book (Leland) the pains were taken not only of erasing the name of the youth rewarded, leaving only the I of the Christian name, but one of the blank leaves was pasted over it.

The premiums were given at the Easter term in 1781. Thomas Addis Emmet had entered college in July, 1778.

There is also inside of the same blank leaf this memorandum:

Thomas Addis Emmet, born in Cork in 1764; entered college July, 1778. His tutor, —— Wales. He graduated in medicine in Edinburg, 1784. He was admitted to the bar in 1790. In 1791 he married Jane Patten. He died November, 1807, leaving children—

Robert, a lawyer;
Thomas, a lawyer;
Margaret, never married;
Elizabeth, married Mr. Le Roy;
Temple, in the American navy;
John, a physician, deceased;
Mariana, married a Mr. Graves;
Jane Erin, born at Fort George, married a Mr. McIvor.

To these memoranda there is neither signature nor date. How these relics of ancestral honor have been lost and scattered, who can say? Yet similar mementoes of men renowned in the free history of France, Italy, Mexico and of all South America are often found here in the archives of the auctioneer.

Amusements.

We are pleased to record the fact that the complimentary benefit tendered to Miss Frankie McClellan, and which occurred at the Varieties Theater last evening, was a success, both as regards attendance and acting. The pieces performed were the farces "Who Speaks First?" and "The Comical Countess," and the two-act comedy of "The Crown Prince," in which Miss McClellan appeared to good advantage as *Mrs. Militant*, as the *Countess De L'Espalier* and as *Katherine*, supported by Messrs. H. Pickles, C. M. De Camp, J. Stumpf, G. H. Braughn, E. A. Cowan, F. H. Wilson, O. S. Babcock, E. M. Stella, C. F. Buck, and others, of the Shakespeare Club and Orleans Dramatic Association. Miss Lulu King appeared as *Smart* in the first piece, and Miss E. Blumenthal as *Lady Caring* in the comedy. Between the pieces Miss Louise Hawthorne recited "The Maniac" with fine effect.

A New Move.

Yesterday, when Auditor Clinton came to settle with the purchasers of cash for State warrants of the current issue, he discovered that Mr. Dubuclet was not prepared to enter into the arrangement according to the formulas laid down by him. Therefore, the Auditor immediately placed the cash in the hands of Mr. H. Newgass, a well known broker, who, upon the order of the Auditor, paid out the same in exchange for warrants, according to the figures of Tuesday's sale. This movement gave rise considerable feeling among holders of State securities, which seemed to be materially unsettled yesterday evening. We fear Mr. Clinton, in this instance, has gone a little further than any law authorizes or any court will justify.

At Vicksburg.

By our river dispatches from Vicksburg it will be seen that the steamer Ozark, having on board the levee commissioners, arrived at Vicksburg at six o'clock last evening. She will continue her course up to the Arkansas line and then return to the Red river. A careful inspection of the levees will be made. Parties having information to give or suggestions to make to the engineers will be listened to with attention.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 80°; at 2 P. M., 89°; at 6 P. M., 83°. Lowest point during the night of August 13, 75°. Rain August 14, one-fourth of an inch.

Sale of a Steamboat.

The steamboat "Bertha," which has been for some time laid up at Algiers, was sold yesterday at private sale, to Captain Broad, owner of the "Peerless," for $12,000. She will be refitted and put in the Opelousas trade.

A Terrible Ambition.

Speaking of the arrest of Slatter for the murder of Hussey at a picnic in Washington, the *National Republican* says:

It is said, by some who know him, that the base of his life has been an insane ambition to figure with sporting men; to be thoroughbred in their parlance, and that, having come to this city with the reputation of having killed two men, he, in the excitement of the hour, thought it necessary to do something desperate to maintain his reputation. What the effort has cost him future events will determine.

Slatter was from Mobile.

Suicide of a Young Man from New Orleans.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., August 7.—This usually quiet place was startled by the announcement last evening that John R. Wilson, a young, highly educated and wealthy city of New Orleans, had suddenly and unceremoniously put an end to his existence. The circumstances, as I have been able to obtain them from parties intimately acquainted with the deceased, are briefly these:

Young Wilson had for many years been addicted to dissipation, to redeem him from which his friends sent him to this place some three months ago, in company with Charles D. Brandenberg, of New Orleans, who was his constant companion. Wilson's habits were by no means improved by his visit to the springs; on the contrary, he went step by step to the very lowest depth of dissipation.

Learning this, his mother, sister and brother came here some ten days since, with the hope that their presence would have a tendency to restrain his wayward course. Two days after their arrival young Wilson went to Little Rock, from which place he telegraphed his mother that he was dying, and that he desired to see her immediately. Mrs. Wilson took a carriage and rode all night, reaching Little Rock at an early hour in the morning. Greatly to her surprise she found her son in excellent health. At Little Rock Mr. Wilson met her husband, who had arrived from New Orleans. On Monday last Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by their son, came to this place, taking rooms at the Grand Central Hotel. Young Wilson on his arrival seemed very cheerful, but did not mingle with the guests of the hotel.

At a few minutes past six o'clock on yesterday evening the report of a pistol was heard in the second story. On entering his room young Wilson was found lying at full length upon the floor, with a pistol wound in the head.

The ball was fired from a small derringer pistol, and entered the right temple, penetrating the brain. He died in a few minutes, without uttering a word.

This sudden, terrible and unexpected tragedy overwhelmed his family with the deepest sorrow for the loss of their dear but erring boy. Miss Wilson, a sister of the deceased, a beautiful and highly accomplished lady, was so much affected by the tragic occurrence that she was suddenly taken very ill, and at the present time fears are entertained for her recovery. The body left here this morning for Union City, Tennessee, where it will be interred beside that of a brother, who died exactly one year previous to the day on which young Wilson shot himself. This sad affair abruptly terminates that which was intended for a brief and pleasant visit to the springs.

John R. Wilson was the junior member of the firm of E. H. Wilson & Son, commission merchants, New Orleans, which is said to be one of wealth and influence.

In the Year 1873.

[From the Daily Saratogian.]

Twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, Saratoga would have been set all agog by what it has beheld with only a quiet sort of curiosity during the last two or three days. Among our guests at the present time are some half a dozen colored gentlemen from South Carolina and Louisiana, members of the respective Legislatures of those States, and one of them occupying a high official position in the city of New Orleans! These gentlemen are of different shades, from the sooty black of Senator Barber to the light mulatto of Colonel Lewis. They are wide awake, intelligent persons, with as much and more culture and intelligence than is sometimes seen in the white legislator at our own capital city of Albany.

They are enjoying themselves in Saratoga like anybody else, and although they don't "put up" at our big hotels, we noticed them hob-nobbing yesterday with some of our first-class Southern visitors. "There goes one of my constituents," observed Senator Burch, a day or two since, as a New Orleans gentleman gave him a cordial greeting and passed on. And as ex-Governor Warmoth shook hands with Colonel Lewis in front of the grand stand at the races, standing out in full view of the aristocratic throng that looked down upon them, it was difficult to decide which one of the two tall keen-visaged "Americans" was the better gentleman. Indeed, we could not but note the fact that the "Louisiana delegation," as they are generally called, had the *entree* of the grand stand the same as anybody else, and that they were treated courteously by the Southerners present, many of whom knew them personally.

And why not? Have not Beauregard, Hon. I. N. Marks and other representatives of the best white society in New Orleans voluntarily accorded to the colored man in that city equal privileges and rights? Whatever the motive, whether it be political or not, "unification" in New Orleans is a step beyond any ever before taken by the Democratic party or any portion of it. It has lifted the colored man upon the right plane. We give the Louisiana Democrats credit for their action. Whatever the motive, the action is sound. So that in Louisiana colored men are recognized as standing on an equality with the blued blooded white in all the parishes. Not only are they so recognized by Republicans, but by Democrats, and it is not, therefore, at all strange that when colored Louisianians come to Saratoga they are well received by their white "constituents" who may be sojourning here.

This is one of the fruits of republican principles. Each year the Democratic party comes lagging along, step by step, up to the ground occupied by the Republican party. How few the years since the slogans of the Democracy were "Repudiation!" and "This is a White Man's Government!" Verily, the world moves, and the time is not far distant when, even in Saratoga, a tawny skin will be esteemed no more a badge of dishonor on an American citizen than on one of Castilian or Italian blood.

The Intransigentes.

In the daily reports which reach us of anarchy in Spain the name of "the Intransigentes" is constantly being mentioned. The Intransigentes are secessionists from the Spanish Cortes, who retired from the legislative hall on the first of July. They are said to number less than forty, and all belong to the extreme section of the Parliamentist left, now known as Ultra-Intransigentes. Small as they are they have contrived to divide themselves into two camps. The retraomiento itself may, it is thought, lead to a second split, and Spain may see a third section of, perhaps, Ne-plus-ultra-Intransigentes, who will carry out their threat of seeking the provinces with a view to exciting rebellion against the government. The country is in so unsettled a state that the provinces only await the action of a few club orators to incite them to revolt en masse and declare their independence. Barcelona, in which the Reds are all-powerful, has already taken this step. The action of the Assembly, in voting the suspension of the constitutional guaranties, and investing the government with extraordinary powers, has virtually pronounced its death warrant, and the sudden concentration of the troops upon Madrid, and the passing of a bill conceding extraordinary powers to the government in coping with the Carlist insurgents, has filled the Intransigentes with displeasure and alarm.

A Baptist paper in Ohio was sent for nine years to a subscriber who never paid a cent for it. The other day the newspaper was returned to the patient and long-suffering publisher, with the affecting pencil note on its margin, "Gone to a better world." The editor is a very pious man; but it is reported that his faith is terribly shaken in regard to the accuracy of the information.

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., of *Ledger* fame, passes fourteen hours of the twenty-four in sleep. Some doctrinaires against his species of literature think it would be better for the youth of the land if he would sleep the other ten.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Postoffice Robbed.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—A telegram to the Postoffice Department says the office at Litchfield, Illinois, was robbed last night of between $300 and $500.

Reported Deficit in the Treasury Denied.

Secretary Richardson denies the recent newspaper statement that there is a deficit of $10,000,000 in the cash of the treasury.

The Wawasset Investigation.

The Wawasset investigation will be commenced at the Treasury Department to-morrow.

Louisianians in Washington—A Consultation with Attorney General Williams.

Durell, Casey, Billings, Joubert, Lewis, Brown and others, well known Republican politicians of New Orleans, are in this city, and have been exceedingly active and energetic to-day in calling upon prominent officials of the government. Among the prominent men interviewed was Attorney General Williams, with whom the delegation was in consultation for some time.

NEW YORK.

The Passengers on the Arndt All Well.

NEW YORK, August 13, Midnight.—The Arndt's passengers—ninety-four cabin and three hundred and nine steerage—are all well.

The Mixed Commission at Newport.

Of the four hundred and ninety-seven cases presented for arbitration to the Mixed Commission, sitting at Newport, only eighty-seven remain unsettled, and the commissioners hope to finish these within the stipulated time.

The greatest part of the work and expense, too, is in the printing, on which work two printing offices in Newport, one in Boston, one in New York and two in Washington devote all their spare time, the bulk of the printing being done in the last-named city, divided between American and English houses.

In one case, not yet finished, six thousand printed pages have been furnished, and the briefs have not yet been put into type.

The expenses of the commission are advanced by the United States government, the share of the British government being determined quarterly and returned. The amount awarded upon claims will be taxed five per cent for expenses. When the cases are all decided the gross sum which is to be paid will be stated. The duplicate journals and accounts will be delivered to the two governments and the labors of the commission finished.

The Customhouse Suit.

Platt & Borja, glass importers, against whom a suit has been commenced to recover $1,000,000 for alleged undervaluation of imports, deny any intention to defraud the government.

Funeral of George N. Saunders.

The funeral of the late George N. Saunders took place this morning at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and was well attended, notwithstanding the storm. A number of distinguished citizens from different parts of the country were present. The remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

Action of the Police Commissioners.

The police commissioners to-day adopted resolutions allowing the Legion of St. Patrick to parade with arms, as well as the Knights Templar, and will furnish a police escort.

The New York Customhouse.

Although the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was in close consultation with Collector Arthur for several hours to-day, the latter denies receiving any instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to peremptorily discharge a large number of customs inspectors. An officer of the customs, however, is reported as stating that the report had some foundation, as a recent large revenue case had implicated a number of clerks in dishonest practices.

The Gunboat Alaska.

The gunboat Alaska is almost ready for sea, and her officers and crew go on board to-morrow.

Sailors Rewarded.

The money for O. S. Nichols, the mate, and for the other officers of the ship General McClellan, from the British government, for the rescue of the crew of the British bark Crusader, has been distributed by Collector Arthur.

Bids for Gold.

There were nine bids for government gold to-day, aggregating $785,500, at from 114½ to 115 7-100.

A Steamer in Rough Weather.

The steamer City Point, which arrived this morning from the Delaware river, with a cargo of peaches, had a rough passage. She left the Delaware at five o'clock on Wednesday evening, and encountered a storm when about twenty-five or thirty miles below Long Branch.

The winds was blowing directly off the shore. She had come 100 miles of her distance and had much the shortest part to make so that it was not practicable to turn back; besides, if she had done so the wind would have been just the same with her as coming as it was off her beam. The seas swept the fore part of her forecastle deck and ran so high that in order to insure the safety of all on board it was found necessary to throw overboard between 500 and 1000 crates of peaches.

Marine.

Arrived—Hammonia, Hamburg and Seminole. Arrived out—Ismailia.

Police War Against Lotteries in Brooklyn.

The president of the police commissioners of Brooklyn has informed all the police captains of that city that they will be held responsible for the existence of policy shops and faro banks in their precincts.

Death of a Journalist.

Colonel James F. Meline, who served in the Mexican war, and a well known journalist and author, died this morning in Brooklyn.

Mails Arrived.

All the delayed mails arrived at the postoffice before nine o'clock to-night. The Southern mail reached here at a quarter to nine o'clock.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nominations in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—The Democratic convention has nominated D. J. Bowie and ex-Mayor Frank McCoppin for the State Senate. Both are well known and earnest opponents of railroad monopoly, and their selection was upon that ground.

The Election in the Choctaw Nation.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—A. Cole, of Venita, Indian Territory, arrived here last evening. He reports that the returns of the late election in the Cherokee nation are not yet all in, but that both the Downing and Ross parties are sanguine of success, so far as the local council and senate are concerned. The Ross party, however, are disposed to admit that the Downing party have elected the majority to the Grand Council at Ocmulgee.

The Downing party, which is composed of half-breeds, favor the sectionizing of lands in severalty and opening the Territory to settlement; while the Ross party, who are full-bloods, strenuously oppose this scheme, and favor the holding of lands and property in common.

Maine Liberal Convention.

BANGOR, Me., August 14.—The Liberal mass convention met in this city and organized this forenoon.

A committee on business was appointed, when the convention adjourned until 8 P. M.

There were less than forty people in the hall.

State Convention in Mississippi.

JACKSON, August 14.—The State Executive Committee of the Conservative-Democratic party of Mississippi met in this city to-day, and called a convention of all parties opposed to radicalism, to meet at Meridian September 17, to nominate a State ticket, or take such other action as may be deemed best. The Republican State Convention meets in this city on the twenty-seventh instant.

Governor Booth on the Railroad Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—The great speech of Governor Booth upon the railroad question is the principal topic of conversation in all circles and has created a profound sensation. After reviewing the question of the disintegration of party ties and the growing tendency toward the centralization of power and the aggregation of corporate wealth and the corrupting influence of the Credit Mobilier in contract and finance companies, he proceeded to illustrate the absolute power of the railways to monopolize the commercial business of the country, and to ruin all competition by a system of special and discriminating rates for transportation. Applying his remarks to the Central Pacific railroad, and reciting its interference in political and mercantile affairs on the Pacific coast, he showed that his general proposition was neither exaggerated nor sensational. I appeal, he said, to the experience of every business man in this community, who takes part or feels an interest in public affairs, to say if they can get together a committee for the purpose of considering any question of public importance without instantly feeling the encroaching power of this railroad monopoly.

The moment such a committee trenches upon railroad ground they know that it is dangerous ground, and full of pitfalls for their personal safety. An attempt to create an organization to resist a railroad demand, no matter how bold and how many, they will tell you, "I would like to join you, but it will injure me in my business; the railroad can take away my special rate, or give discriminating facilities to my neighbor; they can give out all along the line that none of their employes shall deal with me; they can ruin merchants who will not regard their orders; it may be a question of ruin, of bankruptcy, of bread to my family."

The struggle of his manhood is earnest and painful, but the yoke is upon his neck, the iron in his soul. A ballot box is stuffed, or returns are altered to carry one railroad subsidy, and then another demand follows. Men will say, "I know it is wrong; it is an outrage, but my property is all in the city. They can not effect its ultimate value; but it is mortgaged, and they can unsettle prices by their threats, and I should soon have the sheriff at my door if I resist their demands."

What interest is there here which cannot be made to feel this iron pressure? But as if it were too tedious to capture the several interests in detail, they go to Congress and demand possession of Goat island. They still demand it, and boast that they will get it if they carry this election. Reserved though it is for military purposes, they scarcely intend to change its purpose.

They only intend to bombard the city from it instead of bombarding their enemies until their demands are conceded. In God's name, look at it. You are 100,000; they are but three men. Have they got a hook in the jaws of this leviathan, to draw it as they please? Even in the country the farmers will tell you that rates of transportation may be changed, or their depots moved to their disadvantage, or their accommodations restricted, or they will tell you that they owe money upon railroad sections of land with imperfect titles, and that they, too, are in toils to one community. Seductive hopes are held out. Throughout the State, and upon every pulse of industry, there is an iron finger counting its beats. Upon every throat there is an iron hand that tightens or relaxes its grasp at the instance or caprice of the iron will.

I have referred but incidentally to that twin birth of incestuous shame, the Credit Mobilier and the contract and finance company. I have said nothing of the 224,000,000 acres of public lands—three times the area of Great Britian—given to railroad companies, and at the last session of Congress bills were introduced giving 180,000,000 more. I have said nothing of the millions and hundreds of millions of which the Southern States have been robbed under the false pretense that railroads were to be built by the paper companies to whom 3,000,000 were granted.

I have made no reference to the $30,000,000 that this State and its counties have been asked to appropriate for railroad companies through legislative action and popular votes, nor have I cited the fact that while the general government is paying $2,000,000 per annum interest on the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the State $105,000 more, the company can successfully defy the State to collect its taxes, with an affrontry that is sublime—makes the very gifts it has received one of the grounds of its refusal to pay. To such infamous successes we are indebted for the fact that today there is not a piece or pieces of public property, from China Basin and Goat Island to all the broad acres of our national domain, from the remotest point in the mountains to the rolling waters of the river, upon which some full grown monopoly has not fixed its covetous eye, and which it does not seek to obtain through some kind of political corruption or bargain and sale.

The two Democratic conventions of this city are at variance.

The legislative convention which, it is charged, had been packed by the railroad monopolists, having made nominations to the Legislature satisfactory to that interest, the municipal convention now proposes to make a separate ticket, independent of the influence of the railroad companies.

Eight members of the Democratic county committee have resigned for the stated reason that the majority had treacherously sold out to Stamford & Co. and that the legislative convention had been packed by them. There is much excitement about the matter in the ranks of the party.

THE STORM.

Continuance of the Storm—Trains Delayed—Bridge Wrecked—Telegraph Lines Down—Loss of Life, Etc.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The storm continues here, though not so violent as last night. There has not yet been any serious derangement of the mails. Those due yesterday and this morning were received as usual. The train on the Erie railroad, due at 7:20 P. M., yesterday, did not arrive until early this morning, the delay having been caused by the washing away of an embankment. The through Southern mail, due at 7 A. M., had not arrived at noon.

Over one hundred outward bound vessels of all classes are at anchor inside the bar awaiting fair weather.

An old pilot who brought a vessel through Hell Gate last night said he experienced the greatest difficulty in reaching East river on account of the strong tide and terrible gusts of wind and rain. He reports a large government steamer, hailing from New London, in charge of four tugs, anchored off North Brothers' island, unable to proceed.

All Sandy Hook pilots say the sea beyond the Narrows has not been so rough in a great number of years. No damage to vessels reported at Sandy Hook. An extremely high tide prevails on East river, but the water did not overflow the docks. About midnight several canal boats broke loose and drifted helplessly about, but none so far reported sunk. A sloop lying off Jersey City ferry-house sunk, and it is thought some of the crew were drowned.

The storm was very severely felt on Long Island, the crops being badly damaged by the floods of rain which have fallen.

A dispatch from Sandy Hook states the surf from the lighthouse to Long Branch and along the Jersey shore was the heaviest ever known, and the gale continued in full force to-day. The beach is covered with barrels, boxes, and other matter washed from the decks of passing vessels. No wrecks, however, are reported as far south as Squaw Beach.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—The county bridge over the turnpike at Elkridge landing was washed away during the storm last night, carrying with it five wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Business was not, however, interrupted.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—All the railroads running into this city are more or less damaged, and the detention of mails is more general than on any previous occasion for years.

On the Baltimore and Ohio railroad last night a land slide occurred at Red Cut and Vilegar Hill and a washout at Elkridge Landing, which threw the Cincinnati express, bound west, off the track. No damage was done to the train. The St. Louis express, due here at 10 P. M., was delayed at the same point.

BOSTON, August 14.—A rain storm commenced here at eight o'clock this morning, with a strong northeasterly gale.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The amount of rain in the late storm exceeds seven inches, more than three feet of water passing over the dam at Fairmount to-day. The mills at Manayunk have the first floors flooded, and business is partly suspended. A boy was rescued with difficulty from drowning near the mouth of a culvert, and John S. Major was drowned while attempting to rescue his horses from a stable which was flooded.

ENGLAND.

A Sunken Ship Raised.

LONDON, August 14.—The clipper ship La Escocesa, which sunk in the Mersey last Tuesday, has been raised.

Fire in Liverpool.

A fire broke out this morning in a cotton warehouse in Liverpool, and the flames were not extinguished until that building and one adjoining, devoted to the same business, were partly destroyed.

Capture of the Deerhound with Arms for the Carlists.

The vessel which landed a quantity of gunpowder and ammunition at Fontarbia for the Carlists and was captured by a Spanish man-of-war in the British steam yacht Deerhound, well known in connection with the fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama.

Financial.

LONDON, August 14, Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £331,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £63,000. Consols 92⅞ @ 92⅝. Both bonds of 1865, old 93⅞. Ten-forties 90, new fives 91¼.

Marine