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AMUSEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB,
CORNER ROYAL AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS,
New Orleans, August 16, 1873.

Members are hereby notified that the tickets for the next Complimentary entertainment, to be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 27, are now in the hands of the Janitor for distribution.

The performance on this occasion will consist of Sheridan Knowles beautiful play—

THE HUNCHBACK.

Miss Louise Hawthorne as.....Julia
Miss Frankie McClellan as.....Helen

Tickets for the benefit of Miss Hawthorne, which takes place on the eighteenth proximo, will be ready for delivery during the ensuing week.

E. A. BURKE, Vice President.
FRANK H. WILSON, Secretary. au17 24 27

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN and his wife. He is to take care of horses and a cow and look after a garden. The woman to cook and do plain washing. Applicants of strictly temperate habits and good references can hear of a good situation by applying at the corner of St. Charles avenue and State street, or address ina SIXTH DISTRICT, at the Republican office. au17 2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLEUR DE SAUTERNES MOUSSEUX.
SPARKLING SAUTERNE WINE.
25 cases quarts and pints.
For sale by
BERCIER & DE SMET,
Sole Agents for the South, No. 5 Tchoupitoulas street. au17 3t

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the State National Bank, in due time, for a new certificate, in place of certificate of stock No. 268, dated December 26, 1869, for thirteen shares of $30 each, since reduced to $17 each, which has been lost by her.
WIDOW DESIRÉE DUFART.
New Orleans, August 7, 1873.
au12 14 21 28 se4 17

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. jal4 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 1129

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

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.
The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.
ap27 6m B. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

William T. Levine vs. Steamship Louisiana—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 STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, now libeled by William T. Levine 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 Louisiana should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, tenth day of August, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
au12 16 23 30 United States Marshal.

Alonzo W. Bush vs. A Certain Raft of Square Oak Timber—No. 10 274.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant 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.
16 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.
3 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 28 United States Marshal.

S. Mendelsohn vs. Steamship Louisiana—No. 10,269.

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 Louisiana 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.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

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.
16 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.
3 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 28 United States Marshal.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 35 CHARTRES street, between Customhouse and Bienville. Apply on the premises. au14 1w

McDONOGH THE PHILANTHROPIST

Millions of Dollars Accumulated for the Cause of Education.

THE NOBLE CHARITY PLUNDERED

A Dead Man's Gifts Squandered, and Poor Children Robbed of an Education.

Latterly, in some of our city prints, the name of John McDonogh has been invoked, and many of his peculiarities, traits and eccentricities been narrated. It becomes our province to give, if possible, a clearer insight into his character, the magnificent fortune he amassed, the noble objects to which he applied the results of his many years of toil and saving, and the wicked manner in which his wishes were disregarded by the living, and how those whom he kindly helped to furnish with intellectual, moral and religious culture, were denied that benefit through the dishonesty and rapacity of those who came to have the management of the immense estates, long before the advent of carpet-baggers into the lovely land of Louisiana.

John McDonogh lived a life of extreme frugality, and the people around him called him a miser. He was careful and exacting, and he was called hard-hearted and cruel. His tastes led him to lead a life not in keeping with the customs of the age in which he lived, and the society he discarded repaid him with obloquy and with hatred.

Not till that memorable morning, the twenty-eighth of October, 1850, when Judge Buchanan opened and read the will, before a crowd of breathless listeners, in the Fifth District Court, did the community really comprehend how much good the despised old man was planning to bestow upon the people among whom he moved, and their children and their children's children forever.

John McDonogh breathed his life away about half-past two o'clock, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of October, 1850, at his home in the little town of McDonogh, on the other side of the river and about a mile above Algiers. The next day, with meagre ceremonies, his body was interred in the midst of a little group of graves of his former servants and slaves, on his plantation, about half a mile in the rear of his dwelling house. A few of his trusted friends were there—James H. Leveridge, J. B. Watkins, Mayor A. D. Crossman, who have since joined him on the other side of the eternal river, and General Maurice Grivot, Mr. Roselius and Mr. Spear, who are yet among the living. His old slaves, made free in his will, gathered around the remains of their benefactor in stronger force. It seemed as though, they with their strong religious natures and intuitvie sympathies stood closer to the heart of the worn-out old man than any of the white men present, and from them came the pathetic outbursts of grief and sorrow that mourned the death of a friend, teacher and associate, as the sod rattled down upon the coffin.

When the next day it was announced the will was to be opened and read, the courtroom was crowded. The document was found to be dated December 29, 1838. After bequeathing to the children of his widowed sister, living in Baltimore, some ten acres of land, which he became possessed of in 1819, and to his sister the sum $6000, and providing for the immediate or future freedom and necessities of his slaves, his will goes on to state:

I give, will and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, present and future, as well that which is now mine as that which may be acquired by me hereafter, at any time previous to my death, and of which I may die possessed, of whatsoever nature it may be and wheresoever situated (subject to the payment of the several annuities or sums of money hereinafter divested and set forth, which said annuities or sums of money are to be paid by the devisees of this my general estate out of the rents of said estate), unto the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans (my adopted city), in the State of Louisiana, and the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of Baltimore (my native city), in the State of Maryland, and their successors (in equal proportions of one half to each of said cities of New Orleans and Baltimore) forever. To and for the several intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned, declared and set forth, concerning the same, and especially for the establishment and support of free schools in said cities and their respective suburbs (including the town of McDonogh, as a suburb of New Orleans) wherein the poor (and the poor only) of both sexes of all classes and castes of color shall have admittance, free of expense, for the purpose of being instructed in the knowledge of the Lord, and in reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, etc., under such regulations as the commissioners (to be appointed as hereinafter directed) of said schools shall establish; always understood and provided, however, that the holy Bible of the old and new Testament shall be at all times and forever made use of in these shcools as one (and the principal one) of the reading or class books, which shall be used by the pupils therein as the first object of every school, and of all teaching of the youth of our country should be to implant in their minds a knowledge of their duty to God, and the relation of men to their divine Creator: and that singing classes shall be established and forever supported, and singing taught as a regular branch of education in said schools, by which means every pupil will acquire the rudiments of the art and obtain a knowledge in singing sacred music.

The will next provides that no part of his estate shall be sold, but the same shall be leased from time to time for a period not exceeding twenty-five years at any one time. The whole of the estate is to become a permanent fund, no part of which should ever be touched, divided, sold or alienated. The net amount of rents which shall be collected to be divided equally between the two cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, after paying four annuities, which are set forth, an amount not exceeding $25,000 a year for the term of forty years, to the American Colonization Society, an amount not to exceed, in all, $600,000 for the erection of "an asylum for the poor of both sexes and of all ages and castes of color, where they may be sheltered, clothed, fed and taken care of, made useful according to their respective degrees of health, strength and capacity, and mendicity thereby banished from the streets of the city and its suburbs, including the town of McDonogh;" an amount not to exceed $400,000 in all, in aid of the "Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys;" an annuity for the establishment of a school farm for the education of boys. Each of these annuities to constitute one-eighth of the revenues of the estate, and the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore to receive only one-half of the net yearly revenue until they are paid.

The language of McDonogh in the will is emphatic in stating the intention of the deviser that no part of the real estate shall be sold. He also said: "I hereby declare that my intention is not that any part of said general estate or revenue from rents, arising from said general estate, shall go into the hands of the corporators of said cities. No compromise shall ever take place between Baltimore and New Orleans."

"And should they," he continues, "combine together, and knowingly and willfully violate any of the conditions hereinbefore or hereinafter directed for the management of the general estate and the application of the revenues arising therefrom, then, in that event, I give and bequeath the rest, residue, remainder and accumulation of my said general estate to the States of Louisiana and Maryland, in equal proportions to each of said States, of half and half, for the purpose of educating the poor of said States, under such a general system of education as their respective Legislatures shall establish by law."

He appointed seventeen executors, the majority of whom did not qualify. They were to administer the estate, and then turn over all funds, books, papers, etc., to the commissioners and agents of the general estate, who were to be appointed by the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. He asks the people of New Orleans to elect, on the second Monday of January of each and every year, two citizens as commissioners out of each of the three then municipalities, who, with three others, to be elected by the Councils of the municipalities, will constitute the board, who shall serve for the year and be ineligible for reelection.

"It is my wish," says Mr. McDonogh, in this will, "and I direct the commissioners for the city of New Orleans to establish as many schools as may be necessary and wanted, so that, if possible, every poor child and youth may receive an education. The schools should be established in different parts of the city of New Orleans, its suburbs, liberties and outskirts, in such situations as would be nearest the residences of the poorer classes, for whom these institutions are alone intended."

Incidentally, in the body of his will, he says:

I am convinced that the first and most imperative and sacred duty which each and every government on earth is bound to perform, is that of providing by law for the education of every child within the limits of their respective governments. To that effect, parents and guardians of youth should be made, under heavy penalties, to send their children to schools supported at the sole expense of the government.

He states and reiterates that it is the chief aim and object and desire of his life that "every poor child and youth of every color in these places (New Orleans and Baltimore), may receive a common school education."

Upon almost the last page of this remarkably perspicuous document, he says:

I request my executors to see that my funeral is plain, and made without parade and with the least possible expense. And (I was near forgetting that) I have still one small request to make, one little favor still to ask, and it shall be the last. It is that it may be permitted annually to the children of the free schools situated nearest to the place of my interment to plant and water a few flowers around my grave. This little act will have a double tendency. It will open their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude and love to their divine Creator for having raised up as the humble instrument of His bounty to them a poor, frail worm of earth like me, and teach them at the same time what they are, whence they came and whither they must return.

In a memoranda addressed to his executors he gives the following list of his real estate:

11 squares, 390 lots at the lower end of Poydras street.
2000 lots in McDonoghville.
300 acres in rear of McDonoghville.
30 acres in upper end of McDonoghville.
4000 acres in rear of Cazelar estate.
190 squares, 3633 lots, in suburb Washington.
500 acres in rear of suburb Livingston.
41 squares, 900 lots, Third Municipality.
4468 acres in rear of suburb Washington.
A claim of 200,000 arpents in the Florida parishes, subject to the action of Congress.
70,000 acres, east side Mississippi river, 16 leagues above New Orleans.
4500 acres adjoining.
7000 arpents on Bayou des Familles.
140 arpents right bank Mississippi, 29 leagues below New Orleans.
438 acres above last lot.
31,816 arpents rear of right bank, Bayou Latourche.
3300 arpents, parish of Iberville.
2188 acres adjoining last lot.
The island of Grand Chinere.
An island of Grand Lake Barataria.
40x80 arpents below Baton Rouge.
2065 acres on River du Chene.
24x40 acres on canal of Bayou Lafourche.
1159 acres townships thirteen and fourteen.
10x80 acres on right bank of the Mississippi river, eleven leagues below New Orleans.
640 acres on the left bank of the Amite river.
3200 acres parish of Opelousas.

Many other parcels of land, not embraced in this list, were found noted upon his ledger.

From a bundle of musty, yellow pages—some twenty-six in number, some of them the backs of old letters upon which the address and postmark are visible, and covered with writing in Mr. McDonogh's own clear, legible hand, the clearly written lines of which have been faded with age—its which we have been permitted access in preparing these memoranda, we make the following extracts:

The plan which my mind formed (influenced, I trust, by the Divine spirit), and has pursued for near forty years, to accumulate and get together a large estate in lands, lots of ground in and near the city, houses, etc., for the education of the poor, will, in time, I doubt not, yield a revenue sufficient to educate all the poor of the two States of Louisiana and Maryland, and perhaps the poor of many other of the States of our happy Union. To effect and secure that, I have laid its foundations deep and broad in and all around the city of New Orleans, in every direction, so that, for centuries to come (if managed in wisdom) its revenues must and will go on increasing in amount with the growth and extension of the city (which is destined to be one of the greatest in extent and population the world has ever seen), until its rents will amount to some millions of dollars annually. If, therefore, those who will come after me and will have the management of this store (which I have strove to amass and pile up), will labor to increase and render it productive with the same fidelity with which I have husbanded it and striven to make it a great one, then, indeed, it will become in time a huge mountain of wealth, and will yield its increase to the honor of God and the benefit of generations yet unborn through all ages of the world.

And again:

If my mind has been virtuously disposed in life, I am indebted for it, under the Most High, to the education bestowed upon me by virtuous and pious parents (blessed be their memory!) and especially to the care they took in instructing me and having me instructed in music. At a time when there was no other teachers in the city of Baltimore but a singing school for youth, held at night, my beloved father would take his sons and daughters by the hand and lead them there nightly, staying there with them, taking a part in their singing and exercises, and then would lead them home. That love for singing and music given me in my youth has been the delight and charm of my existence throughout all its subsequent periods notwithstanding, from the multitudinous occupation, of my life, I have been able to give it but little of my time; still its love and charm pervaded my existence and gilded my path to comparative happiness here, and, as I said above, led me, as I firmly believe, under the Most High, to what little virtue I have practiced.

With something akin to prophesy, the old man said:

In the course of my observations, through a long life, having seen almost every bequest or endowment; of the nature of those I have herein made, perverted, after a certain lapse of time, from their intended purposes and either sold or so changed as to serve other and private ends.
* * * * * * *

I placed the [whole of it [the real estate] in one city and State and make another city and State equally interested in its preservation and correct management for the mutual benefit and security of both. I trust the Most High will bless the intention and render it effectual.

He makes a feeling and pathetic request that his ashes, and those of his parents, may be gathered together and placed in a tomb in Baltimore. That there might be no inconsistency in the absolute disregard of his will, he was buried in a small graveyard near his last residence, where neglect and indifference have suffered the rank vegetation, swamp water and decay almost to obliterate all signs of its sacred character.

As soon as the will was admitted to probate, commenced the struggle for the spoils. Instead of trying to carry out the intent of the will, improve the property and devote its proceeds to the objects of the bequest, all parties devoted their energies to divert them. The very safeguards that McDonogh threw around the trust proved its ruin. The two cities to be benefited desired to sell the lands and seize the money. The heirs attempted to set aside the will, and it required a decree of the United States Supreme Court to quiet their claims. The States of Louisiana and Maryland intervened. The African Colonization Society came into court and complicated matters. From the day of the testator's death to 1855 the history of the fund is one of litigation. Enormous fees were paid to counsel, experts to value the property and executors. Fortunes were made of money that was intended to benefit the poor. At last the Supreme Court of the State affirmed a decision of the Fifth District Court that utterly annihilated the will. The provision that none of the property should be sold was declared illegal. That prohibiting the corporative bodies of the cities from receiving any of the funds was disregarded. The cities compromised. The other legatees were awarded certain sums and became content. The magnificent property which, under John McDonogh's management, had grow to be worth $3,000,000 was found to have depreciated, been frittered away and abused until only $1,500,000 were left. This was divided between the two cities. That portion which New Orleans received was abused still more. On paper it now amounts, after neraly twenty years mismanagement to a beggarly pittance. The estate, which at the time of the death of Mr. McDonogh, amounted to $3,000,000, and which should be worth $9,000,000 to-day, is represented by $23,000 in real estate and $1674 44 cash, according to the statement made to the City Council January 23, 1872.

The balance sheet indeed foots up $1,115,905 78, which is $36,477 55 more than the statement of assets calls for. Real estate to that amount is on the balance sheet, but no schedule or memorandum given: $23,674 44 is all the estate is worth, outside of overdue paper of individuals, city bonds, etc.

This result is obtained by a rearrangement of the recapitulation of assets:

Real estate	$ 22,000 00	
Cash	1,674 44—	23,674 44
Overdue paper	19,320 00	
Bills receivable	4,700 00—	24,020 00
City bonds	499,350 00	
City defense bonds	525,138 04—	1,024,488 04
Fink fund	213 49	
City balance due	44 56	
Bank of Louisiana	160 00—	1,014 05
Total		$1,073,750 23

For twelve years after making this noble will, John McDonogh lived solitary on his plantation, subject to all the abuse which the people of New Orleans could heap upon him. The following extract from the number of the *True Delta* published the day after his death, and probably influenced somewhat by the maxim, *de mortius nil nisi bonum*, is a fair index of what calumny he was compelled to endure in life.

JOHN M'DONOGH.

This wealthy and well-known individual is no more. He is gone to his last account. The ruling passion strong in death, if not the proximate cause, for he died from a spasmodic attack, doubtless induced by a deficiency of raiment in this wintry weather. The deceased was, perhaps, the wealthiest individual that ever died in the Southern country. He was disliked as a neighbor, regarded as a corruptor of the judiciary, a hard creditor, a miser, and, with affectation of philanthropy, sought notoriety as an advocate of African colonization and civilization by means of deported free people of color. Hypocrisy will not shed a tear upon his ashes, to which we wish eternal peace.

But he never swerved in his well considered purpose. He made no alteration in his will. And had his directions been observed, the corporation of Harvard College would have been a pauper compared with the McDonogh school fund of New Orleans. But under the management of the "oldest and best," it has dwindled to less than $50,000.

The patient silence of McDonogh during those twelve years, the magnanimity of his purpose and the disinterestedness of his bequest remind one of a pleasant little story of the south of France. A hundred years ago there were two pretty little children, whose parents intended their marriage. The girl gave to the boy a china cup as a keepsake. Soon after there came a long drouth. The rains ceased to fall, and the wells dried up. The fever of thirst tormented all the inhabitants. The little boy was one of those whose parched lips craved water, but he was satisfied when his mother gave him milk out of the cup of Marguerite. After long suffering water came from heaven again, but when the boy recovered he was changed. He lost all interest in everything but his Marguerite and money. The latter passion became so strong as he grew old that she discarded him. From that time he had only one love. He became a miser of a revolting type. Rags were his clothes, a garret his home, and garbage his food. His wealth became enormous, but he was avoided as a leper. Women passed him with scorn. Daily he met with Marguerite, who drew her dress away from contact with him. Men despised him and the children hooted and pelted him in the streets. For nearly fifty years he endured it. At last he died, and when a few, out of curiosity, sought his bed-side they found a bare room with no furniture but a bed and table. On the table was his will, in which he bequeathed his vast property to his native city, to secure a supply of pure water to his fellow citizens. On the floor were the fragments of the cup of Marguerite which he had used all his life and shattered with his latest breath that no one else might ever drink from it.

In a short time the aqueduct was built and the whole city came forth to do honor to him they had reviled. To-day thousands of that city bless the name of the generous miser, as they drink the pure water of the hills.

It will be seen that a small—a very small portion of the amount bequeathed by John McDonogh, has been appropriated to the cause of public education, $35,670 out of a bequest of a million and a half. The town of McDonogh—his home and the place of his constant care—never received one dollar of the fund. Children have been born there since McDonogh died, and grown up to manhood, ignorant even of the good the old man intended for them but of which they have been robbed. Of the thirty thousand school children in New Orleans, not one knows to-day whereabouts among the weeds across the river, the body of the great philanthropist crumbled away. A few old colored people around Algiers still cherish his memory, and they alone have tracked through the swamp to the neglected spot and placed flowers upon his grave.

For a little while after his death, it is true, there was a legal impediment to the education of colored children—thanks to the infamous legislation of the type of men who pillaged McDonogh's charity. That impediment, thank God, for the last ten years has not existed, yet to perpetuate it a half a million of dollars of the money John McDonogh gave to the cause of enlightenment and religion was expended to strengthen the fetters of slavery. Oh! Louisiana, most grievous has been your suffering, but terrible was your crime! What fearful array of plundered charities have your "oldest and best" to answer for! Fink, Poydras, Touro, Milne, Girod—a noble band of philanthropists who gave of their bounty to alleviate suffering, to provide for the widow and orphan, to feed the hungry, to care for the helpless and educate the ignorant—have all suffered at the hands of those in whose honor they trusted for the carrying out of their noble enterprises.

To-day, the poor, hungry and helpless have no place to lay their heads in this wide city, except in a sectarian resort, or under the protection of individual benevolence. Not a day, but such cases find their way to the police courts, and the Workhouse is their last resort. For in this city poverty and helplessness are crimes.

The details of this wicked plunder it is useless to inquire, because impossible to learn.

About the year 1861 the papers in the case had reached sufficient bulk to demand a safe for their sole use. They were all placed in one, labeled "McDonogh fund." That safe has taken to itself wings and flown away. It is, therefore, impossible to trace the channels through which the bulk of the charity ebbed into oblivion. No investigation seems likely to unearth the history of all the transactions. Not on earth will a settlement be made. And he who reads McDonogh's will, will believe that the old man, could he revisit the earth and see the disposition of his trust, in his abiding faith in the justice of the Most High, would elect to wait till, before His throne, he could meet the plunderers, and inquire into their stewardship.

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

1. A square of ground, together with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in Burtheville, bounded by Henry Clay avenue, Prytania, Perrier and Calhoun streets.

2. And the unexpired term of the lease of the second story of the premises No. 43 Chartres street.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

The Washington Murder.

H. H. Slatter, who was arrested near Washington, one day last week for the murder of a man named Hussey, at the Schutzentest in that city, is quite well known in this city, of which he was for some years a resident. He was formerly owner of the City Hotel property, which was sold a few year ago to Messrs. Morris & Zantz. He still owns considerable property in the city. He has been for some two years connected with a patent paving company in Washington. He is a young man—not over thirty-five years of age—and is described by these who know him well as a man of culture and refined tastes, and never an associate of gamblers or blacklegs. He was unfortunately given to drink, and at such times was the victim of a violent temper. In his misfortune he has the sympathy of a large circle of devoted friends in this city.

Recruits for the Navy.

Thirty men leave, this morning, on the steamer General Sherman, for New York, where they will be assigned to the gunboat Alaska, which will depart at once for her cruising ground, off the coast of Spain. This squad makes one hundred men who have been shipped up to this time.

Musical Entertainment in Aid of a Noble Enterprise.

Some time last May the society of St. Vincent de Paul endeavored to devise a plan to raise money to develope the St. Vincent's Home Model Farm and School of Industry. This institution is situated at No. 371 Bienville street, and has had nearly one hundred and fifty poor boys under its care. They are of almost every national descent, and of the class, not exactly orphans, but having no one capable of taking care of them. In this institution they are protected from the dangers and vices of the city to which they were exposed, given a good common school education, instructed in morals, and at the same time taught a trade by which they can honestly support themselves. The Home has had, at some times, a hundred pupils under its roof, and been compelled to refuse admittance to many. It is to extend their facilities that they desire to raise funds.

For this purpose a series of entertainments, the second of which will be given this evening in the chapel of St. John, Dryades street, has been inaugurated.

This occasion will be rendered particularly attractive by an unusual combination of amateur and professional talent. Without being profoundly impressed about the entire programme, we have been allowed to overhear, in rehearsal, the grand duo from the "Pre aux Cleres," to be sung by Professor Von Hufflen, the distinguished basso, and Madame N., who has one of the purest, most powerful and flexible sopranos in the city. We infer that the whole entertainment will be worthy of this example.

A Correction.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

You will oblige me by correcting a false statement, clipped no doubt from a Northern paper, which appears in your issue of this morning.

It is there asserted that my brother, Professor J. P. Holcombe, of Virginia, who now lies a hopeless invalid at Capon Springs, "leagued with Jake Thompson to infect Northern cities with small-pox."

I brand this statement as a base slander and a monstrous lie.

My brother threw his whole soul and fortune into the Southern cause, and was one of the agents of the Confederacy in Canada, but he was a pure, noble, magnanimous Christian gentleman, and this vile falsehood will be read with burning scorn by all who had the good fortune to know him.

Hoping you will do your utmost to discourage the dissemination of unfounded accusations, which are so often recklessly and maliciously made on both sides, and which retard the full restoration of brotherly feeling throughout our common country, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	74	N.	Cloudy.
Chicago	64	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	75	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	76	N.	Fair.
Galveston	87	N.	Threatening.
Keokuk	74	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	77	N.	Clear.
Louisville	77	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	79	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	81	.....	Cloudy.
New Orleans	84	E.	Fair.
Omaha	75	N.	Fair.
Pittsburg	71	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	83	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	74	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	74	S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	90	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Benton	61	N. W.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
St. Paul	..	..	4	7
Omaha	..	..	7	0
Davenport	..	..	2	10
Leavenworth	..	1	3	10
Keokuk	..	..	2	2
Cairo	..	4	12	2
St. Louis	..	2	11	1
Pittsburg	..	21	8	0
Cincinnati	..	6	6	11
Louisville	..	3	4	2
Memphis	..	5	9	0
Vicksburg	..	3	15	0
Shreveport	1	..	12	6
Nashville	..	..	3	0
New Orleans	..	1	..	..

The river here is twelve feet two inches below high water mark of 1871.

The Secret Drawer.

Says the Milwaukee *News*: "A gentleman residing on the south side, and for many years a resident of Milwaukee, is in daily expectation of the arrival of an aunt, on a short visit, the history of whose later years surpasses anything in fiction. She was born and reared in New England, and has lived there all her lifetime, being now past sixty years of age. She was married in early life to Captain Knight, a seafaring man, and bore him sons and daughters, several of whom are living, married and comfortably settled. About sixteen years ago her husband sailed on his final voyage to Cuba, and no word from him, his vessel or crew has ever been received since. The ship undoubtedly foundered and carried down all on board. Mrs. Knight struggled on a few years, reared her children, who remained home at the time of her misfortune, and in doing so exhausted the last remnant of property left by her husband, and finally broke down in health under the accumulated weight of years, misfortune and poverty. Her youngest son, just married, furnished her a home for a short time, and then refused to shelter her longer. Her other children, each in turn, declined to burden themselves with 'mother's support,' or to do anything toward procuring her a home. She finally came on the town as a pauper, and was knocked off to the lowest bidder for her support, and was for several years a poor old broken-hearted creature, unable to do more than knit stockings and assist in tending children. Previous to becoming so utterly destitute, she had sold off her furniture, piece at a time, to 'keep the wolf from the door,' and among other articles, sold her husband's old secretary to a townsman and acquaintance. He used it a few years, and then knocked it to pieces as rubbish. In doing this, he found in a secret drawer a paid-up insurance on Captain Knight's life for $10,000, in the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. Being an honest man, and knowing Mrs. Knight's location and destitution, he hunted her up, took her to Hartford, and she actually procured the payment of the entire sum. The officers of the company informed her that husband paid $100 as advance premium just before sailing, and that they had long been waiting for the presentation of the policy for payment. Her graceless children were not long in hearing of 'mother's' good fortune, and have been vieing with each other ever since in kind attentions to the old lady, and pressing her to come and live with them, and make their houses her home, etc. She has sense enough, however, to take such professions for what they are worth, and has resolved to maintain her independense to the end of her days. The name of Mrs. Knight's nephew is known to all the settlers in the eighth ward, and is at the service of any one who doubts this statement."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Richardson on Funding the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 16, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the funding the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated as five-twenty bonds will be paid at the treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the sixteenth day of November, 1873, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day—that is to say, the coupon bonds known as the third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

Coupon bonds, $50, No. 6201 to No. 10,200, both inclusive; $100, No. 20,001 to No. 30,750, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,701 to No. 15,800, both inclusive; $1000, No. 22,601 to No. 36,000, both inclusive; amount $13,000,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 1321 to No. 1375, both inclusive; $100, No. 9501 to No. 10,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 5701 to No. 6100, both inclusive; $1000, No. 23,301 to No. 25,000, both inclusive; $5000, No. 7501 to No. 7900, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 9681 to No. 10,100, both inclusive. Amount, $2,000,000. Total, $15,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above $13,000,000 are coupon bonds, and $2,000,000 are registered bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the loan division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

NEW YORK.

A Money Man Disappeared.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Marvin T. Rodman, late secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has disappeared.

Testimonial for Thiers.

Subscription lists are circulating among the French residents of this city for a testimonial to M. Thiers, in recognition of his services and policy, by which the speedy deliverance of French territory from German occupation was insured. The proposition to celebrate the final evacuation by a national festival has been abandoned, on the ground that Alsace and Lorraine have not been restored.

Hoar Denounces Butler.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has written a denunciatory reply to General Butler's letter defending the back pay act and assailing the press; explaining why he did not himself take the pay; charging Butler with quarrelling with everybody, and applying a good many hard epithets to him.

Smothered in a Brewery.

John Fritzie, employed at Bergner & Engel's lager beer brewery, was overpowered by the foul air while cleaning out a tank and died before he could be rescued.

Bank Statement.

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $1,855,900; specie decrease $2,175,900; legal tenders decrease $1,462,200; net deposits decrease $2,265,800; circulation decrease $8000.

Imports for for the week nearly $7,000,000, including $3,000,000 in dry goods.

Illness of Bishop Janes.

Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is seriously ill again.

Customhouse Matters.

The *Express* says a prominent official admitted the fact that investigations are going on in the cases of inspectors, who are being dismissed for willful neglect of duty, for intoxication, and, beyond a doubt, for receiving bribes.

Suit Against an Importer.

A suit has been commenced against Simon Haas, importer, to recover $70,000 for alleged undervaluation of