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VOLUME VII—NO. 117. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1958.

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.....Helena

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

R. A. BUEKN, Vice President.
FRANK H. WILSON, Secretary. au17,24,27

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCHE & M'LOUGHLIN,
JOHN G. ROCHE, JOHN M'LOUGHLIN,
Corner of Annunciation and Robin streets.
Cistern Makers and General House Carpenters and Jobbers.
All work done with neatness and dispatch. Being both expert mechanics, we guarantee to the public faithful and honest work at the lowest prices. au2 3m

CHARLES HEINTZ,
AGENT FOR
PHŒNIX BREWERY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
No. 102 Tchoupitoulas Street.
Beer from this Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg. jel 3m

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ah4 1y

L. GERTSIS, AGENT,
GUNMAKER,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,
Ammunition of Every Description
AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE.
No. 130 Common street.
Special attention paid to altering muzzle to breech-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. ja28 1y

FOR RENT.

TO COTTON FACTORS, BROKERS, OR BUYERS.

For rent—That first-class and well located office, No. 4, at No. 126 Gravier street (up stairs), between Carondelet and Baronne streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JOSEPH LENES, No. 206 Camp street, or to
JULES CASSARD, Germania National Bank.
au20 1m

FOR RENT.—THE NEATLY FINISHED AND comfortably located TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE No. 238 Baronne street (shady side), between Triton walk and Julia streets. Possession given October 1.

Also—THE TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 240 Baronne street, adjoining the above. Possession given November 1. Apply to

The above residences have large yards, are well finished inside, in perfect order, centrally located, opening on two streets, and only five minutes' walk from Canal street. Cars pass both ways in front, and are convenient to business and all places of amusement. Apply to
JOSEPH LENES,
No. 206 Camp street;
Or to JULES CASSARD,
au20 1m Germania National Bank.

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT TEACHERS TO teach in the public schools in the town of Donaldsonville. Salary not to exceed $50 per month. Females preferred. Address Hon. C. F. SMITH, Donaldsonville, Louisiana. au24 1t

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Peter Jolly vs. Schooner Mary Jane—No. 10,266.

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 SCHOONER MARY JANE, now libeled by Peter Jolly 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 third Monday of September, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Mary Jane should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, fifteenth day of August, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
au16 23 se6 13 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 suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

A CERTAIN RAFT OF SQUARE OAK TIMBER, now libeled by Alonzo W. Bush 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 third Monday in September, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said raft should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of August, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
au17 21 se6 13 United States Marshal.

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 19 23 30 United States Marshal.

Nicholas Bouchman vs. Steamboat Sabine—No. 10,273.

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,
au11 18 23 30 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 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.

ENTERPRISE IN THE PINE WOODS

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COMPANY

McComb City—How it Was Built. Why it was Built, and Why it will become a Model Inland City of the South.

Who, and what, and why, and where is the Mississippi Valley Company? These were the questions which our reporter propounded to himself, as, last Monday evening, he pocketed his letter of invitation to become the guest of that corporation the following day, as representative of the REPUBLICAN. The latter question he need hardly have asked, for the letter of invitation showed for itself. It was dated McComb City, Mississippi. But who it was, or why it was, or what it was, seemed quite a different thing. Our reporter knew nothing about it. He found no one else who seemed to know anything about it. So he concluded to sleep on the subject, and go up the Jackson railroad the next day and learn for himself.

Accordingly, on Tuesday at the incredible early hour of 6:30 A. M., our reporter emerged from beneath his ancestral mosquito bar, in order to take the early train. Now, any one who is not actually engaged in the morning newspaper business can hardly estimate the amount of self-sacrifice which is implied in saying he arose at that hour—or rather half-hour. The fully graduated reporter never rises early, unless at stern duty's call. He ordinarily stays up very late at night, and, then, not much news of importance is to be had in the morning. Indeed, things have no right to happen before ten o'clock at the earliest. Dogs have no authority in law or in justice for going mad before that time, nor men to get drunk and put heads on each other, nor brave men to cowhide cowards or poltroons, or anything of that kind. If they will do it, they ought to be arrested, and no notice made of it in the paper next day.

But we are forgetting about the Mississippi Valley Company. We left our reporter just getting up. We pass subsequent scenes—not even noticing his hasty preparations for the journey—how he jamed his traveling satchel—we would not call it carpetbag for the world—full with such articles of toilet as become necessary to the cultivated taste. After a hurried breakfast he made a bold dash for a "red car" and brought up at the Jackson railroad depot in time for the train. There he expected to find out something about the mysterious company through other gentlemen of the press who were under invitation, but he found no one with whom he could claim acquaintance. There were, however, on the train certain gentlemen who our reporter mistrusted of a newspaper connection. They had no ink on their clothes, but at the same time they had a sort of imprint which denoted the editor. His surmises were subsequently found to be correct. He found his fellow passengers to be Colonel Daniel Dennett, State Lecturer of the Louisiana Immigration Company; Dr. H. A. Swasey, of the *Rural Alabamian*, Mobile, and Mr. D. Redmond, of Pass Christian.

The ride up from New Orleans is not one of remarkable interest. Most of our readers are familiar with it. The greater part is piney woods land, indifferently cultivated, and at present producing little more than a living to the inhabitants. Our reporter learned with some surprise that the man who is prospering about the most of anybody on the Jackson railroad in Louisiana, is making his money out of the great swamp which stretches up from above Kenner nearly to Ponchatoula. This gentlemen is the owner of a strip about five miles in length, commencing at Bayou Labranche and comprising about 15,000 acres. He is probably the proprietor of more snakes and aligators than any other man in America. We do not care to infringe on what we regard as the sole province of the *Times*—that is, the suggestion of lucrative "industrial" pursuits—but we just throw this out, regardless of consequences, for what is is worth. We think there is money in it. Any man, no matter how small his capital, who will go through these swamps and gather up this waste material of snakes and alligators, and boil it down into soap grease and kerosene and other oils, will rapidly and surely acquire a competence. We claim no particular credit for this idea, but we really think it more feasible than some other plans we have seen suggested lately in the city press.

This is not, however, the business in which Mr. Frank Foucher, the gentleman to whom we have referred, is engaged. His business is principally the getting out of ties for railroad companies, and the taking of contracts for dirt filling, the making of bridges, etc. He has creditably filled some very large contracts for the Jackson railroad and for Morgan's road, and has realized very handsomely from his different enterprises. Mr. Foucher is quite a young man, a native Louisianian, and resides partly in New Orleans and partly in the swamps. His industry is worthy the emulation of our cigarette-smoking, Canal-street-corner-loafing young men.

After emerging from the swamp, a few miles beyond Pass Manchac, the traveler is gladdened with the pure air of the piney woods, which comes to him richly laden with a delicate resinous perfume. Especially grateful is this sweet atmosphere to the unfortunate resident of the city, who each day is subjected to the numerous and distinct smells which emanate from the open gutters of the Crescent City. The country along the railroad does not seem to be thriving as it should. In fact, the general appearance of plantations would indicate to the superficial mind that they were going to the "demnition bow-wow." Our reporter was informed, however, that there were a good many people doing quite well—especially those who have ceased to devote their undivided attention to the culture of cotton, and have done something in the way of raising fruits. The opportunities for the fruit growers through this section of country would seem to be very great. The soil is represented as being extremely favorable to the vine, and, indeed, our reporter has seen a vineyard of two or three acres—that now owned by Mr. Wetmore, near Ponchatoula—which would compare favorably with anything in the oldest grape-growing countries. Peaches, pears, figs, berries, melons, and many other fruits are successful beyond a peradventure, and there is always a good market for them in New Orleans. There are undoubtedly many others which experiment will demonstrate can be raised to advantage. The business is now in its infancy, and as yet there seems to be no settled opinion as to what can be done and what can not. We look for the time when this piney woods country shall rival the fruit growing districts of New Jersey and Delaware in the extent and quality of their productions.

We can not refrain from mentioning the great improvement in the condition of the railroad of late. It is not many years since the road was in extremely bad condition, and the time made was very slow. Now the track is in very good condition and the trains are generally on time, and running at an increased rate of speed. The management seems to be in very efficient hands.

All this, however, has nothing to do with the Mississippi Valley Company. We shall introduce that presently. Upon the arrival of our reporter at McComb City he saw a very pleasant looking gentleman at the depot, who looked as though he might know something about it.

Being interrogated, this pleasant looking gentleman modestly confessed that he did, and that he would explain the subject in due course of time. He stated that his name was M. B. Hillyard, and that he enjoyed the honor of being secretary of the object of our investigations. The REPUBLICAN man then introduced himself, and commenced to look around to see what sort of a place he was in.

The first thing which struck him was the fact that everything was new—bran, spanking, bijinking, blinding, shining new. A new and elegant shed covered the new platform of the new depot. A new stairway, forty or fifty feet wide, led up three successive plateaus to an elegant new hotel at the top. From the gallery of the hotel he noticed either new houses or houses not yet completed in every direction. The hotel, which is called the DeSoto House, is an elegant structure, modeled, we are informed, after the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs. Standing on quite a commanding eminence, with large and handsome pillars running from the ground to the third story, it presents a very imposing appearance. It contains fifty-seven rooms, and was built at a cost of $40,000. Our reporter found the fare at this hotel excellent. Most of the passenger trains stop at McComb City for meals. And those accustomed to traveling on the Jackson railroad will be pleased to know that there is, at least, one eating-house on the line where they can get a square meal.

The DeSoto House, as well as the depot buildings and all the dwellinghouses in McComb City, excepting half a dozen, were erected by the Mississippi Valley Company. This company was organized for the purpose of dealing in real estate and erecting dwellings and manufactories, and running manufactories after they are built. The original tract purchased by the Mississippi Valley Company of the Jackson Railroad Company consisted of 3500 acres of land. This tract was covered with a fine growth of pine timber, much of which has been cut down and used for building purposes. The face of the country presents a succession of gently undulating hills admirably adapted as a site for a city. The drainage could not be excelled. This tract has been divided into streets and avenues, squares and parks.

The officers of the company are as follows: J. D. Billings, president; W. M. Francis, treasurer; M. B. Hillyard, secretary; Henry S. McComb, Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thompson, William Shaw, A. M. West, executive committee.

It will be seen that these names belong to some of the strongest financiers in the United States. To Colonel McComb is due the credit of originating the mode employed in building up the town named in his honor.

The company commenced work in April, 1872. Up to this date it has constructed for the Jackson railroad its depot, roundhouse, blast furnace building, machine shop, car repair shop, and other buildings of lesser importance. And for its own use, the hotel which we have already described, an elegant brick store at a cost of $15,000, two saw mills, a spacious building which is used as a town hall, church and schoolhouse and one hundred dwelling houses, at a cost of from $2200 to $5000 each.

The Valley Company has in its employ 350 men. These are divided into different gangs, according to their expertness in their several trades. In building a house one gang of men is assigned to the first and rougher work; a second to another grade of work requiring more skill, and a third to the finishing and finer work. Thus each workman is kept at his specialty, and the company has several houses in process of erection at one and the same time.

Mr. J. D. Billings, the president of the company, is the gentleman who directs and systematizes this work so admirably. He not only directs, but he does an immense amount of muscular labor. He is up early and late attending to the business of his little domain. Dressed in an old straw hat, checked shirt, a well worn pair of pants and a heavy pair of cowhide boots, which are the terror of evil doers, he is to be seen constantly flitting from one end of McComb City to the other. He is a man of very few words; one whose promises can always be relied upon. During last winter, when the pressure for houses in McComb was very great, a man with a large family, who had been engaged to work for the company, was landed from the cars. At that time there was not a vacant house in the town, nor a spare room at the hotel. Indeed, there seemed to be no shelter for this unfortunate family less exposed than the blue canopy of heaven. The case was stated to the president, and the question asked, "Now, Mr. Billings, how long will it take you to build these people a house?" Mr. Billings quietly replied, "Half an hour." And, sure enough, in half an hour the house was ready for occupation, and for six months furnished a home for the family. Well, that's the kind of man he is.

Lots are sold separately, or houses are erected thereon by the company, as the buyer may desire. A payment of twenty per cent in cash is all that is at first required, and the balance is paid in installments of from one to ten years. In size the lots measure fifty by 200 feet, and are sold at from $75 to $250 dollars.

In the selling of property by the company, the following very peculiar and no doubt excellent provisions are made: That all buildings shall forever be devoted to the services for which they were originally intended—that is, dwelling houses shall always be used as domiciles, and business houses for commercial purposes. The object of this is to prevent little groceries and the like from being scattered indiscriminately about the city. That certain streets shall forever be devoted to business purposes, and all others to residences. That the sale of spirituous and malt liquors be forever prohibited within the limits of the corporation. This provision is incorporated in the charter of the city as well as in the rules of the company.

That all houses shall be built two stories high and stand back at least twenty feet from the street. They must conform in cost to their eligibility of location. The plan of building must be submitted to the company, which reserves the right of rejecting it. That business houses must be of brick, at a cost of not less than $5000, and must stand on the line of the street. That buildings must be completed within one year from the date of sale of lot, and lots cannot be transferred previous to buildings being erected thereon. This latter provision is to prevent speculation by parties who, having no intention to build, might otherwise buy on the presumption of a rise in price. That no person can hold more than two lots of ground. Any infringement of these provisions causes a reversion of the property to the company.

The population of McComb is made up of a remarkably industrious class of people, mostly mechanics. There are, in the first place, the employes in the workshops of the Jackson railroad, which have been recently removed to that place. And, next, the employes of the Mississippi Valley Company, who are, for the most part, picked men from the car shops of Wilmington and Dover, Delaware. They number about six hundred men, mostly heads of families, and the whole population of the town is about twelve or fifteen hundred. There is probably not a person out of employment in the place.

Although the company has built one hundred houses in little more than a year, yet it has been unable to supply the demand. It is now under contract to build forty more. In the meantime, a considerable number of the employes in McComb are obliged to live in Summit, three miles distant, and others are scattered around in different directions.

A rule of the company is that no houses for rent shall be leased to others than its own operatives, and those of the railroad company.

The houses already built are of a very substantial character, and the economical management of the company enables them to be sold remarkably cheap.

Lots, for business purposes particularly, are sold at a very reasonable price, when compared with adjoining towns. A lot in McComb valued at $150, our reporter was assured, would in Summit sell readily for $2000 or $2500.

It is the intention of the company, within six months from the first execution of deeds of property, to advance the price of all lots unsold from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.

We have before mentioned that the operatives of the company were picked men from the car shops of Wilmington and Dover. They were selected by Colonel McComb for the express purpose of running the car manufactory at McComb City on a grand scale.

Mr. Billings, who has had great experience in this branch of business, having been superintendent of car works in different sections of the country, will have charge of this important enterprise. The manufactures will consist of Pullman and passenger cars. The manufactory will be ready for operation next spring. In addition to this it is proposed by the company to erect, subsequently, manufactories of furniture, boots and shoes, paper, carriages, agricultural implements and harness.

The large number of people suddenly dropped down among the good farmers of Mississippi has been quite a stroke of good fortune to them. All of that class for twenty miles around have been enabled to dispose of all the fruits and vegetables they could raise at a very good price, and still the demand has not been wholly satisfied. During the stay of our reporter an old farmer came in with a load of 100 watermelons. He sold his entire stock readily at forty cents each, or $40 for all. This would seem to be a very good price; but as this man had come seventy-five miles and had been two days on the road, and would exhaust two more in returning, it will be seen that his profits were considerably diminished, that is if he considered his time worth anything. In order to supply the large demand for fruits and vegetables, it is the intention of the company to put under cultivation a model fruit farm, to be placed in charge of a thorough-going scientific farmer.

Colonel Hillyard, the secretary of the company, who is one of the most practical and thorough-going business men we have ever met with, placed our reporter under many obligations during his stay, which are hereby acknowledged. McComb City is a lovely spot, and a fruitful theme, and we may revert to it again at another time.

IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention 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. Three lots of ground, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on First street, between Locust (or Solis) and Freret (or Jacobs) streets.

2. A lot of ground, situated in the Third District of this city, on Port street, between Morales and Urquhart streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

A fine opportunity for a business man, desiring to lease a magnificent private residence, not far removed from the business part of town, is offered in this morning's REPUBLICAN. Two places are named—Nos. 238 and 240 Baronne street. The buildings are in fine repair, have large frescoed parlors, with beautiful marble mantels, large yards, large diningrooms and everything convenient on the premises. The lease may be had on easy terms.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Nothing definite is yet known regarding the company and management of the Varieties Theatre the coming season.

Manager DeBar will open the St. Charles Theatre for the winter season about the twentieth of October.

The Academy of Music will commence its season September 8, with Lulu, and a variety combination. The dramatic season will commence on the twenty-second of September, with an excellent company.

Manager David Bidwell has left New York for Philadelphia, to superintend the inauguration of the "Black Crook" season at the Arch Street Theatre, which commences on the twenty-fifth instant.

The following is a correct list of the company engaged by Bidwell & McDonough for their "Black Crook" combination:

G. A. Mortimer, Harry B. Hudson, Harry Duffield, Frank Lamb, George A. Lingard, Annie Mortimer, Annie Mayhew, Alice Seidler, Jenny Benson, Baby Benson, Arthur Smith, Carl Schneider, A. M. Hernandez, "Young America," Walis Leonard, Arthur Hernandez, Charles Freeman, Ellis Brooke, E. Gaston, Archie Walters; Mlle. Lupo, principal dancer; Ida de Soyer, Hulda Moritz, Ellen Howe, Pauline Richards, Nellie Leonard, C. Dickson, C. Baptistine and Mlle. Mayer; James Fish, leader of band and orchestra; Philo A. Clarke, E. E. Kidder, F. W. Van Wurther and Randolph Stickney, agents.

Miss Fannie B. Price will commence her traveling season at Terre Haute, Indiana, September 3.

Bob Hart and Master Barney, Ethiopian comedians, have returned from California to New York.

John T. Raymond will commence an engagement at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, September 1, with "Only a Jew."

Miss Emma Howson, sister of Frank and John Howson, will continue her studies for the operatic stage at Milan, Italy, the coming winter.

Miss Graziella Ridgeway, vocalist, heard here with the Ole Bull troupe, has become a member of a church choir at New Haven.

Miss Alice Grey and Miss Mary Carr are acting at Daly's Grand Opera House, New York.

Mark Smith and Ben DeBar are to play the "Two Dromios" at DeBar's Opera House, in St. Louis. The question is whether Mark will make up to look like Ben, or Ben reduce himself to look like Mark.

Our young friend, John Howson, has made a great hit as *Schneider*, in Boucicault's new play of "Mimi," at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh are acting at Wood's Museum, New York.

Miss Bradden, the novel writer, is said to be writing a drama in blank verse for Mrs. Rousby, a popular London actress.

Among the persons engaged for the Kellogg English opera troupe, we notice the names of Clara Louise Kellogg, soprano; Mrs. Zelda Seguin, contralto; Theodore Habelmann, Joseph Maas and Welford Morgan, tenors; William Carleton, Gustavus Hall and William F. Bartlett, baritones; Harry Peakes and Mr. Seguin, bassos, with Edward Rayloff and Benjamin Owen, conductors.

Mr. Mark Quinlan, a clever and very promising young comedian, and a great favorite with the patrons of the St. Charles Theatre, when he was in this city, died at Philadelphia, of consumption, on the seventeenth instant. Mr. Quinlan had been engaged to travel with Lotta the coming season as supporting star.

The original Buffalo William Cody, the famous Indian scout, now an actor on the mimic stage, in a letter to Captain Hayes, of General Emory's staff, writes that he intends to put in an appearance in this city with his dramatic company, early in the month of October. Captain Hayes and Buffalo Bill are old friends, and on the Western prairies have passed through many dangers together. If Cody is half as good an actor as he was a scout, we may expect good things of him.

It is a curious fact, and well worth the attention of religious journals, that since the production of the original "Black Crook" in New York, not quite seven years ago, Mr. Charles M. Barras, the author; Mr. J. G. Burnett, the first *Von Puffengrunts*; Miss Millie Cavendish, the first *Carline*; Mr. J. E. Hayes, who painted the scenery; Signor David Costa, the ballet master; Mlle. Zucoli, one of the dancers; Mr. Clark, who performed *Red Glare*, and many others, who had subordinate parts, are all dead.

Mr. E. L. Davenport will open his Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the fifteenth of September. He has enrolled in his company Messrs. F. S. Rooinson, McKee Rankin, Frank Mordaunt, George Vining Bowers, C. P. DeGroat, W. A. Chapman, H. B. Phillips, Harry Josephs, C. J. Dale, J. B. Swinborne, Alexander Fisher, Jerry Taylor, J. F. Constans, H. F. Bartram, E. A. White, Samuel Bowen, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Mrs. W. A. Chapman, and Misses Edith Challis, Kitty Blanchard, May Preston, L. V. Davenport, Rose Goodall, Marian May and Fanny Jacobs.

They have an actor out West tall enough to act in two parts.

Mr. W. H. Crisp, the veteran actor, with his two daughters, Jessie and Cecelia, are in Shreveport. An entertainment for their benefit is proposed. Mr. Crisp has not acted since the death of his wife, which occurred at Waco, Texas, recently.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, dramatist, and author of the "Wicked World," is reported as having been fined for refusing to show his season ticket on the Metropolitan railway, Westminster, England.

Harry Allen will travel this season with the Blanche and Ella Chapman combination.

Stuart Robson will take the place of Willie Edouin at the Boston Museum, acting *Lord Factotum* in the "Enchanted Beauty."

Miss Caroline Richings has been playing *Ogarita* in the "Sea of Ice," at Wood's Museum, Philadelphia.

Lotta commences her season to-morrow evening at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

All persons having pledges in Hart's loan office should not fail to read a special notice in another column. Mr. Hart insists on conducting his affairs in a business-like manner, and expects that much from his customers.

A Mrs. Todd advertises in an Indianapolis paper that she left her husband one year ago on discovering that he was part negro. It seems the negro part was not discovered until after their marriage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

A Congressman Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Private information was received to-day from Wisconsin to the effect that Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress, committed suicide by cutting his throat on Wednesday last. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Payment of Interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs the payment of the interest due the first of September, amounting to about $8,000,000, on the twenty-fifth of August, without rebate.

The Modocs to be Hung on the Third of October.

The military commission over the Modoc prisoners—Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck—arraigned them on two charges, viz:

1. Murder in violation of the laws of war.

2. Assault with intent to kill, in violation of the laws of war.

The commission found the captives guilty on all the charges and specifications. If, therefore, sentenced them—Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck—to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as the proper authority shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

The President approves these sentences, and orders that they be carried into execution by the proper military authority under the orders of the Secretary of War, on the third day of October, 1873.

The War Department has issued a general order enforcing the above sentences, to be executed by the commanding General at Fort Klamath.

NEW YORK.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The following is the bank statement. Loans decrease $2,682,200; specie decrease $249,900; legal tenders decrease $2,007,700; deposits decrease $7,166,000; circulation decrease $8300.

The imports for the week were: Dry goods $3,315,378; general merchandise $4,766,465. Total $8,081,843.

Marine.

Arrived—Sherman, Georgia, Zodiac, India and Deutschland.

Bodies Recovered.

The bodies of Kiellor and Rowe, the reporters drowned at Centre Marshes, Long Island, the other day, have been recovered.

Mortality.

Deaths during the past week 615; being a decrease of five over the previous week.

DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamer George C. Wolfe, en Route from Shreveport for St. Louis—Twelve Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—The following has just been received by the agent of the Associated Press. Further particulars as soon as possible:

"HELENA, Ark., August 23.—The steamer George C. Wolfe blew up at St. Francis island about two o'clock yesterday evening. Twelve persons are known to be lost and fifteen wounded. The officers were all saved except the second engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion; he is missing. The lady passengers were all saved.

Mr. Nelson, en route from Shreveport to Memphis, was drowned. Dawson, his wife and two children, deck passengers, of Tupelo, Mississippi, were all killed. The cabin was blown to pieces. The hull will be saved. Dan Sullivan, of Memphis, was on board, and is among those saved.

GEORGE MALONE,
Captain Steamer G. W. Cheek.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—A second telegram from Helena, dated ten o'clock, says the passengers and crew of the steamer Wolfe are still on St. Francis Island, waiting for an up-river boat. No further particulars can be obtained.

The spot where the steamer blew up is known to river men as "the graveyard," being the same place where the Pennsylvania and St. Nicholas blew up and the T. L. McGill burned. The Wolfe was from Shreveport for St. Louis. Captain Henry S. Carter was commander and Joseph H. Widen clerk.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—Nothing further has been received from the steamer Wolfe, and it is not probable that anything definite, or the lists of the lost and saved, can be obtained before to-morrow, as the survivors are awaiting the upward bound boat, and the next one due, the Julia, had not passed Helena at six o'clock.

SPAIN.

Movements of the Republican Army.

MADRID, August 23.—The Republican army, under command of General Sanchez Bregna, numbering 12,000 men, had entered Bilboa. The Carlist forces occupying the city withdrew without offering battle.

Bombardment of Carthagena.

The Spanish fleet, under command of Admiral Lobos, began the bombardment of Carthagena yesterday.

Carlists Destroy Marriage Records.

The Carlists, at the instigation of the priests, burn all the records of civil marriages that they capture.

Mutiny at Barcelona.

The artillerymen in garrison at Barcelona mutinied recently. They were, however, disarmed by the cavalry under the command of the Captain General, and were imprisoned before they had time to do any serious harm.

Soldiers at Carthagena Discouraged.

The private soldiers in Carthagena are discouraged, and favor surrendering to the government forces.

The Temporary Authorities Quarrel.

Advices from Carthagena state that the civil and military authorities and Communist administration had quarreled, and their respective partizans had come to an actual conflict, in which a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides.

Berga Again Invested—Carlist Movements.

BAYONNE, August 23.—Advices from Carlist sources state that Berga has again been invested by the insurrectionists, who claim that they have gained a victory in a battle fought before that town.

The Carlists say they are organizing for a movement on Madrid, and will be ready to march in October.

The Carthagena insurgents are vigorously replying to the fire of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Lobos has under his command only the Saragossa, iron clad, and some wooden frigates. The insurgents are plentifully supplied with provisions and stores, and are sanguine of assistance from the Communists in other cities, so a stout resistance may be expected.

FRANCE.

Meeting of the Members of the Left.

PARIS, August 23.—At a meeting of the members of the Left to-day, it was decided to seek the support of the Left Centre, to prevent the success of the plans of the fusionists and Legitimists for the establishment of a Bourbon monarchy.

Entertainment in Honor of Duc de Broglie—He Expresses Himself.

The prefect of the department of Eur to-day gave an entertainment in honor of the Duc de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many distinguished Frenchmen were among the guests. In reply the Duc de Broglie said the government of the republic was engaged in a struggle not against the public, but against those loose principles which threaten to put an end to social order, the struggle was a perilous one, it might be a long one and it would require in the support of the government the efforts of all honest citizens of the republic. The problem which the situation presents will soon be solved by the National Assembly without passion and without the influence of personal sympathies. He delivered a high eulogium on President MacMahon, saying his life and public services entitled him to be called a model. It was a good fortune to have such a president as MacMahon, whose loyalty to his country is above the ties of party. Let us rally around him. He alluded in kind terms to ex-President Thiers; however, he thought the Assembly had manifested ample gratitude for his great services.

ENGLAND.

The Threatened "Lock-Out."

LONDON, August 23.—The threatened "lock-out" by the iron masters of Manchester of a portion of their operatives has been postponed for the present, a proposition having been made to submit the differences between employers and workmen to a committee of arbitration.

Railroad Collision.

A collision occurred this morning on the Great Northern railroad at Retford, near Nottingham, between a freight and an excursion train. The trains were badly wrecked, and the reports thus far received say twenty persons were killed and a large number injured. There is great excitement at Retford.

Later.—Later and more accurate details from the railroad collision at Retford place the number of killed at four only, but fifteen persons were badly injured, several of them beyond hope of recovery.

A Strike.

The house painters and decorators of London are on a strike.

A New Programme.

The Dublin *Irishman* publishes the new programme of the home rule party. It includes the establishment of a new paper in Dublin, called *Fough-a-Ballogh*, to be the official journal of the party, and the agitation for the abolition of the name and office of Lord Lieutenant, and the substitution of a suzerain, to be elected by universal suffrage and to have the nominal title of King; for triennial parliaments, and for a law authorizing the confiscation of the estates of absentees.

THE TURF.

The Races at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 23.—First day of the extra meeting at Monmouth Park. Good attendance. Weather clear and intensely hot.

First Race.—Hurdles, mile heats. Five started: Blind Tom, Revenge, Village Blacksmith, Impecunious and Harry Booth. The first heat was won by Blind Tom in 1:59; Village Blacksmith second. The second heat and race was won by Blind Tom. Time of second heat 1:57¼.

Second Race.—Long Branch handicap; one and a quarter miles; five entries; four starters; Minstrel, Mary Constant, Coffee's Lightning colt and Business. Won by Coffee's colt in 2:20, Business second, and Minstrel third.

Third Race.—For two year olds; three-quarters of a mile; Nettie Norton and Visigoth entered. They kept neck and neck around the course until just under the wire. Nettie Norton won by a nose amid great excitement in 1:22¾.

Fourth Race.—For all ages, one and a half miles; four horses entered: Arizona, Shylock, Wheatley and Gerald, all of which started. The race was won by Arizona, Shylock second and Gerald third. Time—2:49.

The races to-day were considered the best contested of the season.

Among the prominent persons present were General Breckinridge and Governor McCormick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Hampshire Masons.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 23.—The Lafayette Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of Washington, District of Columbia, were received by the Mount Horeb Chapter, of this city, this afternoon. A colation was served at the Masonic Temple this evening. Josiah Kedder, the high priest, delivered an address of welcome, and the Hon. Lewis A. Clarke acted as toast master.

Among the distinguished Masons present were J. F. Mille, M. W. Grand Master of Texas; David R. Munroe, M. W. Grand Master of New Brunswick; David S. Jones, of Washington, past high priest, and M. W. Cumner, M. W. Grand Master of New Hampshire.

The visiting brethren start for Newburyport and Boston to-morrow at 6 A. M.

The Brigham Young Divorce Case.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 23.—Judge Emerson to-day sustained the defendant's demurrer in the case of Anne E. Young vs. Brigham Young for a divorce, against the jurisdiction of the district court. The judge held that the probate court, and not the district court, had jurisdiction in the case.

This is in direct opposition of the opinions of Judges McKean and Howley, and virtually of the Supreme Court of the Territory. The case again comes up before Judge McKean at the Otober term of the district court.

Rev. C. C. Stratton, a Methodist minister here, in a card, denies that he influenced Anne Eliza to enter a divorce suit, and charges her lawyers with an attempt to fleece their client.

The Colored Convention at Chillicothe.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Peter H. Clark, a colored man of this city, made a speech at the meeting of the colored men at Chillicothe yesterday, in which he charged that the colored men were ignored in the Northwest in the bestowal of offices, and that in the municipal offices in Ohio, and in the labor on public works they were also ignored.

He said the demands of the colored men were expressed in the Philadelphia platform last year, but that the platform had not been observed. He thought now was the time to claim redress.

Destructive Conflagration.

HARR