

AMUSEMENTS.

REGATTA.....REGATTA.

AT BILOXI.
On Monday, September 1, 1873.
The race to be sailed under the rules of the Crescent City Yacht Club.

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, August 27, are now in the hands of the Janitor for distribution.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT FOR LESS THAN
THE TAXES—A small farm in the 21st district, containing about eight acres of ground, under good fence, fronting on the 21st street and State street, immediately adjoining the property of J. A. Peal, Esq., having a large orchard of fruit trees, fig trees, quince trees, etc., of choice quality, in full bearing, and which, with proper attention, could be made very productive, being only thirty minutes' distance from Canal street by the Carrollton cars. Possession immediate. Terms apply to the holder of the lease, at No. 143 St. Ann street, between St. Remy and St. Louis streets, at 10 o'clock, a. m. If desired, as much more ground can be had as desired. aug27 12a

TO RENT—PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for the key of the Bakery, situated at Claiborne street, between the 21st and 22nd streets. Possession will be given on the second of September next. None need apply unless with good, solvent security. Apply to L. BEEBE, aug27 3c No. 14 Commercial place.

TO COTTON FACTORS, BROKERS, OR BUYERS.

For rent—Two first-class and well located offices, No. 4, at No. 151 Gravier street (up stairs), between Carondelet and Baronne streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. W. BARKER, No. 206 Camp street, or to JULES CASSARD, German National Bank, aug27 10a

FOR RENT—THE NEATLY FURNISHED AND

comfortably located TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 238 Baronne street, between the 21st and 22nd streets, with a large yard, and a well furnished kitchen, and a large number of fashionable dresses ladies and gentlemen already seated and being waited on by clean and neatly attired waiters. The tables were crowded, some three or four hundred persons being present, and the Senator began to think he would have to wait, when the lady again stepped forward and conducted him to a seat that had been reserved for him. Here, among the polished of both sexes, the Senator took his first dinner in the capital of Iowa, but not, as he assured us, without some embarrassment. After dinner, when it was ascertained that he was from Louisiana, a large number of citizens called on him, anxious to hear from him, a representative man of his race, the condition of affairs in Louisiana. Unlike Mr. McEnery and the gentleman who represent the opposition, Senator Stamps assured the people of Iowa, that Louisiana is in a more flourishing condition at this time than at any previous period since the war. He told them that much of the political bitterness that was first exhibited toward Governor Kellogg is dying out since the people have been convinced that he is earnestly laboring for their welfare, and that he desires to have peace in the State and that the material interests of the State may no longer suffer from the political broils that have so long been a blight to its prosperity. Senator Stamps frankly told the people of Iowa that Governor Kellogg was the best Governor Louisiana has ever had; that he had collected more revenue than any Governor since the war, and was endeavoring to pay off at least the interest on the public debt. The Senator further told them that if Louisiana were to make things right in a short time, all Governor Kellogg wanted now was the repeal of certain obnoxious laws passed during Governor Warmoth's administration, and the enactment of others to suit the wants of the people at this time. The Senator thought that if Democratic members of the Legislature will take their seats next January and help do this work, they will be playing a far nobler part than in assisting Mr. McEnery tooment new political troubles. He assured the people of Iowa that the professional politicians in Louisiana now rated at heavy discount; that the people are beginning to have far more respect for the man who has an honest calling than the idler; and that the dignity and usefulness of labor is being so well and favorably considered that it will soon be counted a disgrace to be found without any other employment than that of a politician. Senator Stamps also described to the people of Iowa the beauties of our rich and productive lands when brought into cultivation by the hand of industry. He said that all Louisiana wanted was population—men to till the soil and women to make farm life happy as well as profitable. He wanted to see the State covered with small farms. This would make it the garden spot of the Mississippi valley. He not only wanted to see working immigrants pouring into the State, but he Louisiana learning to work that they may also be of profit to themselves and the State. The Senator talked in this strain to the people of Iowa, and so well pleased them when he had concluded his talk to them, that one and all present—Democrats and Republicans—expressed their gratitude for the information they had received. They all assured the Senator that Iowa representatives in Congress should be instructed to let Louisiana alone. The Senator assured us that wherever he went West he met with nothing but kind and hospitable treatment; on the railroads and the hotels he was treated like other people who behaved themselves.

TABACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.
Genuine CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by
ED. L. ZELL & CO.,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. whil2 1v

MARSHAL'S MORTITIONS.

FOR JUDY STAMP'S MARY JANE—No. 10,326.

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 BART OF SQUARE OAK TIMBER, 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 the United States Marshal of the District of Louisiana, No. 10,326, pending in the District Court of the United States...

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 of Louisiana, on the third Monday of September, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libellant.

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

ALLEN W. BUSH vs. A Certain Ract of Square Oak Timber—No. 10,374.

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 cause set forth in the above entitled suit, pending in the District Court of the United States...

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 of Louisiana, on the third 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 libellant.

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

WILLIAM T. LEVINE vs. Steamship Louisiana—No. 10,372.

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 cause set forth in the above entitled suit, pending in the District Court of the United States...

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 of Louisiana, on the third Monday of September, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libellant.

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

NICHOLAS BOUCHMAN vs. Steamboat Sabine—No. 10,370.

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 cause set forth in the above entitled suit, pending in the District Court of the United States...

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 of Louisiana, on the third 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 libellant.

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

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SENATOR T. B. STAMPS.

This gentleman, who represents the parishes of St. Charles, St. John, Jefferson, and a portion of the city of New Orleans in the upper branch of the Legislature of our State, returned yesterday from a very pleasant trip to Iowa, passing through several of our Southern and Western States. The Senator expresses himself delighted with the treatment he received, particularly after he had been treated in Kentucky and traveled into the old free States of the Union. He experienced nothing unpleasant in the conduct of the people of Kentucky and Missouri. On the contrary he was treated with much civility in these States, and as he passed into States lying further west the hand of friendship was extended to him when the people learned that he was from Louisiana; and he was made to feel that he was among those who did not make color the only bar to the equal civil and political rights of men. But, as his particular mission was to visit Iowa, and become acquainted with some of the citizens of that flourishing young State, it was there that he experienced in the fullest sense the practical recognition of those laws of Congress which are intended to bring the colored man up, according to the standard of his merit, to the enjoyment of every right secured by law to the white man. Senator Stamps' visit to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, was far more satisfactory than, as he expresses it, he had reason to expect. When he arrived there he was a total stranger in the place. He was in doubt whether to go to a hotel or not—but finally concluded that he would, and he went to the best one in the capital, which proved to be Abon House. He asked for a room and was rather surprised to be shown to one without the least hesitation. After he had made his toilet, the dinner hour having arrived, he was at a loss to know whether he would be served with dinner, and was on the point of mustering up courage enough to ring the bell and summon a servant for the purpose of ascertaining whether meals could be furnished him in his room, when a lady made her appearance and asked him if he desired to take dinner. Upon being answered in the affirmative by the Senator, he was politely, to his utter astonishment, invited down to the dining room, a large and elegant one, where he found a very large number of fashionable dressed ladies and gentlemen already seated and being waited on by clean and neatly attired waiters. The tables were crowded, some three or four hundred persons being present, and the Senator began to think he would have to wait, when the lady again stepped forward and conducted him to a seat that had been reserved for him. Here, among the polished of both sexes, the Senator took his first dinner in the capital of Iowa, but not, as he assured us, without some embarrassment. After dinner, when it was ascertained that he was from Louisiana, a large number of citizens called on him, anxious to hear from him, a representative man of his race, the condition of affairs in Louisiana. Unlike Mr. McEnery and the gentleman who represent the opposition, Senator Stamps assured the people of Iowa, that Louisiana is in a more flourishing condition at this time than at any previous period since the war. He told them that much of the political bitterness that was first exhibited toward Governor Kellogg is dying out since the people have been convinced that he is earnestly laboring for their welfare, and that he desires to have peace in the State and that the material interests of the State may no longer suffer from the political broils that have so long been a blight to its prosperity. Senator Stamps frankly told the people of Iowa that Governor Kellogg was the best Governor Louisiana has ever had; that he had collected more revenue than any Governor since the war, and was endeavoring to pay off at least the interest on the public debt. The Senator further told them that if Louisiana were to make things right in a short time, all Governor Kellogg wanted now was the repeal of certain obnoxious laws passed during Governor Warmoth's administration, and the enactment of others to suit the wants of the people at this time. The Senator thought that if Democratic members of the Legislature will take their seats next January and help do this work, they will be playing a far nobler part than in assisting Mr. McEnery tooment new political troubles. 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The Senator talked in this strain to the people of Iowa, and so well pleased them when he had concluded his talk to them, that one and all present—Democrats and Republicans—expressed their gratitude for the information they had received. They all assured the Senator that Iowa representatives in Congress should be instructed to let Louisiana alone. The Senator assured us that wherever he went West he met with nothing but kind and hospitable treatment; on the railroads and the hotels he was treated like other people who behaved themselves.

A City That Can Keep a Hotel.

When at last the flames kindled by the sinister hoof of Mrs. O'Leary's cow had subsided, the great city of the lakes was the most desolate spot in the civilized world. The city that only three days before had promised, in the sight of its citizens, to be able to rule the commercial world, had almost ceased to exist. Ruin, utter and irretrievable, seemed to have overtaken it. Preachers enlarged upon the pride that must have a fall, and drew comparisons with the aid of the fiery rain of Sodom. Other cities, while pouring forth their generous contributions in aid of the homeless and destitute, had many a moral reflection on its ruin. There was pity from the sympathizing, and pleasure to the envious. But none of these ideas occurred to any Chicagoan. Each had a single idea, and it left no room for any other. They had made Chicago once, they would do it again! They had no thoughts of a new election, forgot political parties, didn't want any interference of Uncle Sam, wished Phil Sheridan would kill Piegan Indians instead of bothering them, didn't organize tax resistors—in fine, forgot all about the past except its inspiration, and went to work.

Before the breeze of the lake had cooled the ashes of the feet of the merchants were tramping over the ruins of their wealth. In these early days there was no thought of insurance. The wide-spread desolation forced the conviction that help from that quarter must be scanty, if any came at all. They had nothing but their strong wills and the land they had made. With more than the pride of McGregor in his native heath, they commenced on the ground they had reaped from the marsh to build Chicago again.

And they have done it. While Jove looks with unsympathizing eye on the supine cartman, there is nothing so sure as help to those who help themselves. The insurance companies paid the greater portion of their losses. New capital by the million flowed in. Strong armed and brain-skilled labor by tens of thousands rushed to the new field. To-day Chicago is one hundred thousand stronger in population and one hundred million dollars richer than she was the day before the Hibernian milk-maid supplied the preachers with that red hot tin.

One of the best illustrations of this enterprise is the building of the Central Pacific hotel. This immense structure was nearly completed when the conflagration destroyed it. The loss to the builders was \$400,000. It was immediately rebuilt on a better scale than before, and is now the largest hotel in the world, and represents a value of \$3,000,000. It occupies a whole square of 60,000 square feet and is six stories high. It has 500 rooms for guests, the largest dining hall in the country, elegant tea and breakfast rooms and parlors, and the most complete system of intercommunication that was ever devised. Every precaution to prevent fire is taken. The kitchen and elevators are fire proof and the stairways, seven in number, are arranged so that they can never become shafts for flames. Besides this, it is in any of the 500 rooms, a fire should occur, the mercury in a little bulb will rise and just at the right point touch a wire which will set a bell ringing in the office. Then the disciplined fire brigade of fifty men, belonging to the hotel, will come up and put it out before the occupant wakes up.

All of the furniture and fixtures were supplied by the manufacturers of regenerated Chicago. Now, this little account of one enterprise of the burned city is not particularly designed to stir New Orleans up to building a hotel like it. Indeed, that would be of little use, for from two or three specimens there is a reasonable doubt whether she can keep a hotel. But it does teach a lesson of energy which has never been brought so low as Chicago was in the fearful days of September, and if she possessed a tenth of the will and enterprise of her sister city there would be no complaints of hard times, lack of work, immigration or money.

Indisposition of the Governors.

We learned, yesterday, upon calling at the Executive Department, that Governor Kellogg has been suffering for a day or two from an attack of the dengue, commonly known as the break-bone fever. The attack, though slight, is sufficient to confine him to his bed. With proper care, the public may soon expect to see him at his post of duty, where he has given his assiduous attention since invested with the duties of Governor.

Assessing Jackson Road Stock.

When this road was given its charter there was inserted a clause exempting it from taxation for the term of ten years. The ten years and several more went by, and our city assessors failed to perform their duty, for the company has never been assessed. Administrator Strucken was recently apprised of this fact, and his secretary, Mr. H. Bonnabel, immediately commenced an investigation. He learned sufficient to show him that the company had not paid taxes simply because it had not been assessed. The assessments for the present year will foot up about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 4 1/2 Miles of road, tracks, etc. \$672,500; 23 Locomotives \$75,000; 23 Passenger cars \$75,000; 13 Baggage and mail cars \$15,000; 23 Box, flat, stock, caboose cars, etc. \$35,000. Total \$1,062,500.

Multiply this total by the figure three, and the company will have a tax bill of \$3,187,500 to pay the city next year. As that corporation has been so sadly neglected for years by the assessors, it is not expected that the directors will hesitate a moment to liquidate that little account next January.

Lucky Lottery.

Last Monday was a field day for lottery ticket holders. Madame Anna Katrina Kriet, living on Society street, between Greatmen and Craps streets, in the Third District, invested twenty-five cents with C. R. Seuzanneau, No. 52 Peters street, purchasing one-quarter of the ticket which drew the capital prize of \$6000; Cyrus Ellis, a carpenter, residing at the corner of Poydras and Dorgenois streets, invested fifty cents with S. Marino, corner of Rampart and Julia streets, and drew half of the second capital prize of \$1200; John Miller, living on St. Andrew, between Liberty and Howard streets, bought of J. Wilder, No. 8 St. Ann street, for twenty-five cents, one-quarter of the ticket which drew a thousand dollar prize.

LOUISIANA Ajar Off—And Thieves in the Face.

[From the St. Louis Globe, August 11.]
Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who signs himself chairman of the Democratic executive committee of that State, has uttered another attack on Louisiana. There is something remarkable about this business. Whenever a scamp in either party is hard pressed by public opinion, he always yells "Louisiana" at the top of his lungs. If he happens to be of the "staid" or "lively of Heaven," or the Republican cloak, to serve his master in, his outcry has reference to the infamous massacres and outrage perpetrated in Louisiana, named Louisiana by Democratic assassins. But if he happens to be a Democrat, like Mr. Randall, he invariably bawls about "the bayonet-runes set up in Louisiana" by the administration. There, no matter where the scamp lives, or to what party he pretends to belong, if he finds himself in any danger from the contempt and scorn of decent people, he will immediately begin to howl about Louisiana!

It is about time to tell the scoundrels of all parties that Louisiana will not save them. The people here will not be deceived any longer. They will not be deceived by the scoundrels of the bayonet and the swamps of the Pelican State. But they also propose that justice shall be done at home, and that full measure of it, pressed down and running full, shall be given to the knaves who have taken public money which did not belong to them.

We mention Mr. Randall as a scamp, if he wants to know or see the real truth of his votes and doings in his back-pay business. We find that this Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, voted eight times for the salary scale, and that he did not give the money to a college or asylum. He boldly voted every time for the robbery, drew and pocketed the cash. And now he is terribly exasperated about Louisiana!

Mr. Randall will find it more convenient, before he gets through, to pay a little attention to the rascality which happens just at home, and to the interest to his constituents. Whether the Louisiana business is as he represents it, or as some other people represent it, is by honest persons doubted. In no honest person's mind, we think, will it be doubted that Samuel J. Randall has taken improperly about \$5000 of public money, more or less. About his votes, his audacity, and his pocketing the swag, there can be no dispute, and among honest men of both parties there is a prevailing idea, at present, that if we do not want to be robbed of the last cent, we must pay a little more attention to the knaves who have taken public money while they are emptying our pockets.

Without doubt, that worthy clergyman of the old dispensation used to see stealers of men and women, and he would have been as much as the pulpit in pious fervor and hurled his anathemas at the sinful Jews two thousand years away. He saw the sin before him, but because it did not hurt him, he would not say a word about it, but he would have been as much as the pulpit in pious fervor and hurled his anathemas at the sinful Jews two thousand years away. We have had a great deal of preaching at long range in political matters of late, and one of the most notable examples of whose shares of Credit Mobilier were yielding him comfortable interest, used to spend most of his time in denouncing the knaves in both parties to make just as much fuss as they possibly could about very distant sins, and, in particular, to howl at all in such a state of excitement and worry about affairs away down South, that none of us would think it worth while to ask about votes on bills that "did not hurt" the speaker. He had good ground, because the real condition of things at the South was such as to convince loyal men that it was not safe to put Democrats into power. But that did not mean that he was safe to put into office. By violent outcry about real and grave outrages at the South, more than one Republican has left the impression that he had good ground, because the real condition of things at the South was such as to convince loyal men that it was not safe to put Democrats into power. But that did not mean that he was safe to put into office. By violent outcry about real and grave outrages at the South, more than one Republican has left the impression that he had good ground, because the real condition of things at the South was such as to convince loyal men that it was not safe to put Democrats into power. But that did not mean that he was safe to put into office. By violent outcry about real and grave outrages at the South, more than one Republican has left the impression that he had good ground, because the real condition of things at the South was such as to convince loyal men that it was not safe to put Democrats into power. But that did not mean that he was safe to put into office. 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