New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot with buildings on Rampart street, between Perdido and Gravier.

Local Intelligence.

STREET NAMES AND CORNER LAMPS.—Not an uncommonly long time ago the city paid a round sum of money to a contractor to place the names of streets at crossings, and apparently the work was well executed. The little signs were on strips of glass, the upper and lower edges bound with tin, placed inside the gas lamps. At the time it was considered that the job was a really good one, and that the city would not be compelled to trouble itself on this score for many years. The signs were so located that bad boys could not easily reach them, and good boys would not.

However, after the lapse of only a few months these signs began to disappear and to-day few can be seen. The question is, how were they destroyed? Only lamplighters or cleaners had access to the lamps inside, therefore, the community naturally concludes that these men and boys carelessly or willfully destroyed the signs. In either case they should be held responsible, and if one or two of them were fined twenty-five dollars the others might take a hint. There is an ordinance providing against defacing or destroying city property, and when the new signs shall be placed in position our City Council should republish it for the benefit of lamplighters especially and for others generally. The reporter once saw a louty looking fellow attempting to clean the glasses of a street lamp, and before the slouchy process was half completed the sign was broken and then dropped into the gutter with an indifference that the Shah of Persia might envy. Had a policeman been at hand just then that lamplighter would have been arrested for malicious mischief. If the city will hereafter obtain the names of lamplighters the number of signs destroyed will not be so great.

A PRETTY FASHION.—Ladies are often criticised and chided for their abominable fashions, and in the case of latter day pufis they deserve all the ridicule that can be flung at them for that outlandish and inconvenient style of fashioning the back portions of their dresses. Fortunately for this silly mode servant girls have greedily adopted it, therefore the ton will soon forsake it, and in a few months ladies will wonder how it was that they were so confoundedly absurd. However, there is one portion of a lady's toilet fast coming into vogue which is really enchanting and tidy. The small pattern of Elizabethan collar has a charm and finish that must make it universally popular with all classes. It is neat, cool and stylish, and if the wearers will only confine the style to moderate dimensions then critics will be unable to find fault or point sarcasm at those little nothings which go so far to make femininity charming.

FESTIVAL NEXT SUNDAY. — Washington No. 20 will improve next Sunday by giving its friends a festival on Oakland Course. The programme of exercises has not been announced, but it is sufficient to know that No. 20 is in the ring for a holiday. All who will feel inclined to go, can take our word for it that the occasion will be a festive one.

George Bertrand, Thomas Doyle, Alexander Nugent, alias Brown, and Peter Coulon were sent before the Criminal Court yesterday by Judge Staes, charged with cutting and dangerously wounding, on Sunday, July 27, at 4:45 A. M., at the corner of Dauphine and Dumaine streets, two bakers named J. L. Favre and Jean Detel. The other parties arrested, named Thomas Cain, Christian Tocana, William Nuckley, William Anderson, Jack Lee and William Cullum, alias Butcher, were not identified and were acquitted by the court.

DOOR FRAMES.—Edward Johnson looked in on Judge Gernon yesterday, on an urgent request made by S. Johnson, the latter being quite emphatic in his statement that Edward obtained $350 worth of door frames through ways that are dark. That is one side of the frame, but Edward will have ample opportunity to show his hand in a judicial way on some future day.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Harry Walters, nineteen years old, last evening, accidentally shot himself with his own gun. The charge consisted of bird shot, and the entire load entered his abdomen, inflicting a wound which will probably cause death. The accident occurred near the head of Hillery street, Carrollton.

"NO. 2 TAKES WATER."—The members of Mississippi No. 2 subscribe to that sentiment, but not in the sense that No. 9 offers it. The war between these fire companies has fairly broken out, and as we do not care paricularly to take sides we ask our readers to carefully peruse the several cards published and judge for themselves as to who "takes water." All firemen are anxious to see No. 9 come forward and work against the record of No. 2, beat it or "take water," and thus close the controversy. Little good can come from more newspaper cards, and the quickest, surest way to settle the question is for No. 9 to take her engine and see what she can do on a public trial with one hundred feet of hose, using river water; that is, take the same advantages as No. 2 had when she made her big throw. The proposition is so plain that all the cards both companies can issue will not drown the main point. When a settlement is satisfactorily adjusted there is another company, says rumor, that wishes to take a hand at a good square squirt for all the honors and as much money as her backers can gather in from opponents. Too much talk leaves little room for hard work.

Mr. Ames Morrison is the new postmaster for Gretna.

William Terry, the person charged with attempting to abbreviate the life of Mr. McKay, of Carrollton, has been released on $4000 bonds. This was brought about by means of a writ of habeas corpus.

Mayor Brice, of Carrollton, advertises that an election will be held on the sixth of October for four councilmen.

KIDNAPPING.—Mrs. B. Dufoux was recently deprived of one of her children, and as she and her husband are not as friendly as two turtle doves, she suspected that he knew something of the lost chick. On this belief she made an affidavit against the husband, charging him with the crime of kidnapping. Judge Staes will put on his spectacles and look at the complaint, but will probably find that it is a subject for a civil tribunal.

A TERRIFIC FALL.—The persons who have been anxiously waiting to see a painter fall from the top of a lofty building, were not altogether disappointed, for last evening, Richard Walsh, engaged in painting the upper portion of the building at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, became careless and missed his footing. The poir where he fell from is full forty feet above the banquette, and had Walshe not had great nerve and presence of mind, he would have reached the ground a mangled corpse. While falling he grasped a rope, but his weight was too great for his strength, and he was forced to let go his hold. Before reaching the banquette he again caught the rope, but the great impetus he had gained loosened his hand and he dropped to the ground. By catching the rope the force of his fall was broken, and the injuries he sustained are not really serious. A gash on his head and bad bruises on his legs were attended to by Dr. Drew. He was sent to his home, corner of Girod and Dryades streets.

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—A grocery was on fire down in Prieur street, a coal oil lamp having fallen and set the wood work in a blaze. The proprietor, whose name we failed to obtain, was in a great quandary, not wishing to raise an alarm, yet desiring to see the fire speedily extinguished. Water was not at hand, but the next best thing was. He had just placed a fresh barrel of Sturcken's beer on the counter, and it occurred to him that this might be instantly converted into an engine.

No sooner was the idea in his head than he began to execute it. He turned the barrel around, so that the faucet would point toward the flames, and turned the cock. The beer flew almost as forcibly as if sent forth by a steamer, and in a minute the place was saved. That was certainly a valuable barrel of beer, and proved as useful as a Babcock extinguisher, and nothing to pay for the patent. It is expected that Sturcken's beer will now be in extra demand, as underwriters will furnish policy holders with free kegs.

HALF MAST.—All the steamboat flags were at half-mast yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late Captain Greathouse.

COMMITTED.—Charles Severin was examined before Recorder Staes, and the testimony was so strong against him that he killed Officer Demasselier, that the papers were sent to the Criminal Court, with the charge of murder. McCarthy, who was considered an accessory, was discharged.

John McGinnis was arrested yesterday as the man he wounded on the last of July is about dying.

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	92	S. E.	Clear.
Chicago	84	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	84	E.	Fair.
Davenport	92	S. W.	Fair.
Galveston	85	N. E.	Threatening.
Keokuk	96	S.	Fair.
Leavenworth	99	S. W.	Fair.
Louisville	87	N. E.	Fair.
Memphis	92	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	90	N. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	87	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	97	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	84	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	99	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	95	S.	Fair.
St. Paul	69	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	94	W.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	86	S.	Fair.
Fort Benton	50	W.	Clear.
Yankton	84	E.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
St. Paul	1	..	4	0
Fort Benton	..	..	1	0
Omaha	..	..	5	6
Davenport	..	1	2	3
Leavenworth	2	..	3	1
Keokuk	..	1	1	8
Cairo	2	..	9	2
St. Louis	..	2	8	9
Pittsburg	..	4	4	5
Cincinnati	..	3	10	6
Louisville	..	1	5	2
Memphis	..	1	6	0
Vicksburg	..	4	9	4
Shreveport	..	..	3	7
Nashville	2	..	2	2
Yankton	..	..	7	2

The river here is thirteen feet four inches below high water mark of 1871.

Barge Transportation.

We are indebted to Captain J. T. Burdeau, agent, Mississippi Valley Transportation Company for the following statement of the amount of freight transported by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, from St. Louis to New Orleans, and to St. Louis from New Orleans, from September 1, 1872, to August 31, 1873:

FROM ST. LOUIS

Flour, barrels	427,691
Meal and Hominy, barrels	52,738
Potatoes, barrels	5,099
Onions, barrels	250
Fruit and Vegetables, barrels	2,038
Beans, barrels	874
Pork, barrels	18,203
Vinegar, barrels	460
Whisky, barrels	2,726
Beer, half barrels	395
Krout, barrels	803
Lard, barrels	86
Lime, barrels	6,962
Fire Clay, barrels	625
Beef, barrels	100
Lard, tierces	10,569
Hams, tierces	301
Bacon, tierces	123
Bacon, hogsheads	1,472
Tobacco, hogsheads	1,993
Cotton, bales	14
Hay, bales	29,032
Broom Corn, bales	336
Hops, bales	9
Bacon, boxes	842
Lard, kegs	8,027
Lard, cases	250
Corn, sacks	223,716
Oats, sacks	255,268
Bran, sacks	243,292
Malt, sacks	22,625
Bagging, pieces	2,179
Shovels, pkgs	2,168
Fire bricks and tiles	10,800
Hoop poles, bundles	680
Coops poultry	1,191
Wagons and buggies	2,709
Iron safes	43
Sugar, hhds	40
Corn in bulk, bushels	1,877,917
Lumber, feet	1,500,000
Staves	87,000
Machinery, tons	150
Stone, tons	425
Ice, tons	15,500
Sundries, packages	10,537
Bars railroad iron	3,716
Railroad supplies, tons	700

TO ST. LOUIS.

Railroad iron, tons	15,780
Pig iron, tons	2,594
Castings and iron, tons	394
Marble, tons	361
Tin plate, boxes	31,836
Earthenware, pkgs	2,950
Sugar, hhds	417
Sugar, boxes	6,769
Hardware, pkgs	2,927
Cotton ties, bundles	22,015
Tobacco, bales	696
Cigars	130,400
Salt, sacks	24,410
Caustic soda, drums	1,120
Wine, casks	81
Bleaching powder, casks	193
Powder, kegs	2,409
Rosin, bbls	94
Tar, bbls	49
Turpentine, bbls	5
Fish plates bdls	4,169
Spikes, kegs	773
Bagging, bales	200
Bottled beer, bbls	476
Mill stones, pkgs	1,491
Lumber, ft	324,834
Engine and three boilers	
Sundries, pkgs	5,644
Soda ash, csks	4,205
Soda crystals, bbls	1,366
Chemicals, pkgs	263
Flour, bbls	2,589
Barges, towed	10

Shipments of Corn in Bulk.

The following table presents a complete statement of the number of bushels of corn shipped to Liverpool and Queenstown, from this port during the present year, and the names of the vessels. The bulk of this corn arrived at its destination in good condition, and obtained good prices:

TO LIVERPOOL.

	Bushels.
1872.	
Sept. 15—Steamship St. Louis	49,189
Oct. 4—Bark Maggie Chapman	46,563
Oct. 12—Steamship Belgian	14,083
Oct. 14—Steamship Louisiana	27,225
Nov. 5—Bark E. B. Haws	44,592
Nov. 14—Bark Nenupar	21,915
1873.	
Feb. 10—Steamship Chevlot	10,000
Feb. 13—Steamship Memphis	20,000
Mch. 7—Steamship Louisiana	11,995
April 3—Steamship St. Louis	23,492
April 17—Steamship Minnesota	16,140
April 28—Bark Pekin	38,244
May 17—Steamship Alabama	24,274
May 24—Steamship Louisiana	23,340
June 13—Steamship St. Louis	20,145
June 13—Steamship Memphis	49,993
June 21—Steamship Mandingo	9,000
June 26—Steamship Mississippi	20,000
July 5—Steamship Andean	11,718
July 11—Steamship Minnesota	56,020
July 12—Steamship Lagos	4,487
Aug. 5—Steamship Oberon	27,678
Aug. 8—Steamship Louisiana	23,353
Total to Liverpool	590,595

TO QUEENSTOWN.

1872.	
Nov. 4—Brig Druid	12,658
1873.	
April 15—Bark Royal Harrie	26,658—39,316
Total exports to Great Britain	629,474

Parochial School.

The friends of St. Marks' Church have established a parochial school for girls at the corner of General Taylor and Prytania streets, in the Sixth District. Its first session will be opened on the first of September. Only a limited number of pupils will be received, therefore early application is advisable. Information concerning the school may be obtained from Miss M. H. Wingate or Rev. Herman C. Duncan, superintendent, corner of St. Charles and Valence streets.

[Communicated.]

THE HUNCHBACK.

Fifth Performance of the Shakespeare Club.

Of the many attempts to cater to the public pleasure, none are so fraught with the power to work out good or evil, as the complimentary performances of our "amateur dramatic clubs." It is not so much the development of an appreciation of good acting, and good acting itself, as the engendering of a prediliction for the lasting beauties of our dramatic literature in persons whose traditional dread of the stage, provoked in an age when theatres were justly in ill repute, can be removed by no effort of the press, no reputation of the actor, but solely by the efforts of our "amateurs," who, with the moral guarantee of their names, can secure their presence, and in the production of our standard plays, ridicule so causeless a prudery.

Working out an intellectual philantropy, with them it rests to regenerate our stage, to decry that meanest level of an unformed taste which revels in the imaginary enjoyments of sensation plays; to reprehend that senseless infatuation after rant, glitter, new readings, and mechanical effects, that have marred the pleasures of the theatre; and to revive the palmy days of sound wit and robust poetry that paint men's humors and passions.

The popular craving after novelty is not so deeply rooted as to resist the force exerted by a judicious selection from our standard dramatists, and surely, if the public have tired of our Knowles and our Bulwers, there is much from Beaumont, and Fletcher, and Massinger, and Wycherly, and Congreve, with the ring of the "true gold seven times tried," that has grown unfamiliar to player and play-goer. The experience of the past, however, has by no means provoked such apprehension, for if the Shakespeare Club has secured any special hold upon the public favor the secret must lie in the judicious selection that has marked the entire series of their performances; and certainly it is a purer ambition in the actor to find his triumphs linked with the memories of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," "Cloud and Sunshine," or the "Hunchback," than to excite amazement by successes achieved despite the disadvantages which proceed naturally from "The Fool's Revenge" or "Dream Spectre."

The "Hunchback," notwithstanding an exceptional imitation of the Elizabethan manner in the language, and a noticeable clumsiness in the workings of the plot, has ever proved an admirable acting play, and operated as a test that blots out the illusions of naked acting, and brings into prominence every flash of true genius. At the Varieties Theatre it has put to flight the delusion that scenic melodramas could alone charm the public, established Miss Hawthorne as an actress of true mark, and brought out Miss McClellan in a delightful piece of acting.

The *Julia* of Miss Hawthorne will not be easily forgotten, for rarely has been exhibited a witchery of voice and look, a poetry of gesture, and a wondrous power to stir the heart, such as marked much of the character; a representation not of the perfections of acting, but enriched in every part by the glowing touch of genius. In the first scenes of country simplicity there was a lack of spirit that bordered on dullness, and caused the lines to fall as dreary and monotonous as the pattering of rain. But from the moment she has felt the infection of the city, and begun to map out the heartless, hollow brightness of her future, come the glimmerings of that greatness which grows with each succeeding effort. The expressions of her face when Clifford so cruelly wounds her pride, and the weary misery and touching pathos that goes forth with every word she utters; the nervous, restless impatience with which she listens to Helen scoffing at her fallen lover, the mingled reproach, warning and threat conveyed by her interpolations of "Helen!" and the quick, passionate bitterness of the succeeding "I hate you, Helen!" are full of the deep sense of her part, and she seeks to triumph only in her marvelous expression of its poetry. When she turns upon Modus, forgetting her contemplated vengeance and remembering only her love for the slandered Clifford, all the golden past seems to surge up in her breast as she pours rapidly into his ears the scathing rebuke and withering scorn under which he cowers. In the scene with the Earl's secretary, the mingling of hope and dread in her face when she hears Clifford's voice, the inward struggle which seems to rend her very soul as she slowly turns to face the envoy, the low, quick, painful cry of recognition—all are lost in the wondrous magic of the words, "Clifford, why don't you speak to me?" It was a confession for the past, an appeal for mercy and love, the agonizing wail of a bruised heart. And when, later, he seeks to put his arm about her waist, the rapid eloquence of her reproach, the dignity and strength of her appeal to her honor, harmonized with the matchless conception of all the workings of her heart. When she sits in solitude, and strives to unravel the toils that bind her, the bitter clashing of love and honor, her promise, Master Walter's commands, her dead father's behest, all rise unbidden, until her mind, tortured by its weight of woe, totters on the verge of darkness and helplessness, her face mirrors every thought, her voice pictures every passion. So, in her scene with the *Hunchback*, the quick play of thought and feeling, the bitterness of her complaint, the warm eloquence of her appeal, the tenderness of her love, are all executed with so much force and feeling as to seem almost miraculous.

Miss McClellan's *Helen*, though it failed to picture the child-woman, and to heighten the girlish abandonment to exquisite delight, and the careless, thoughtless joyousness of her nature, with touches of a womanly depth of feeling, was flush with pleasing grace and skillful interpretation.

Of the *Master Walter* of Mr. O'Neille, we shall say but little; for save in a few touching words of pathos, that here and there relieved the monotony of a voice naturally sweet, there is little to reclaim the labored art of his declamation and the scolding outbreaks with which he marked his passion.

Judge Braughn, the *Clifford* of the evening, with a fair conception of the character, was often brilliant in his declamation, moved, and looked, and spoke as though thoughts and words were the promptings of the soul, but through much of the part there seemed a lack of consistency, an appearance of mere stage drilling, a want of sympathy with his author, that played most wantonly with the fancy of the audience, now brooking displeasure, and now awakening attention and earning applause by some masterly touch.

An exhaustive review would perhaps require a space for which its interest could make no amends; a rambling inquiry into the *Modus* of Knowles and that of Mr. Wilson, some well-deserved praise paid to the *Fathom* of Mr. Stumpf, and a word or two partly of commendation and partly of censure as to the *Lord Tinsel* of Mr. Cowan, which would be lost in a consideration of the four characters of the play.

LUNARCAUST.

Examination of Teachers for Promotion.

We notice with pleasure that the Board of School Directors has instructed the committee on teachers to proceed with the examination of candidates for promotion in the public schools, and that the committee will commence the examination Monday, the eighth proximo. We learn that there will be two or three vacancies of principalships at the reopening of the schools, as well as others in the higher grades. The board deems that the former examination was only for those seeking appointments, but that in cases of vacancies that may occur, the claims of those now teaching should be first considered. The delay thus far in holding the examination has been on account of the absence of Superintendent Boothby, who will be back, however, by the time fixed by the committee.

A Picayune Notice of Butler.

General Butler, in his recent speech in Boston, read the following extract from the New Orleans *Picayune* of May 22, 1861:

All the Massachusetts troops now in Washington are niggers, with the exception of a few. General Butler, in command, is a native of Liberia. Our readers will remember old Ben, the barber, who emigrated to Liberia. General Butler is his son.

This extract shows that the *Picayune* was not always accurate in those times more than now; but we believe its managers had occasion to change their opinion of the General a year or two after this publication, when they became supplicants for favors and recipients of courtesies at his hands.

The Steamer Katie.

This boat has been chartered by the committee of arrangments of the St. John and Orleans Rowing Clubs, for the use of their friends at the rowing match on Monday afternoon. She will leave the head of Canal street, promptly at four o'clock, run up to Jackson street, which point she will leave at half-past four to take her place in the stream. The race will commence at half-past five o'clock. Probably no better opportunity will be afforded to witness the race than from the deck of this craft, and those able to obtain tickets will be fortunate in this respect.

Treachery.

It turns out, now that Lozada has been shot by sentence of a Mexican courtmartial, that he fell into the hands of the Mexican authorities through an act of treachery—very much like that which placed Maximilian in the hands of Escobedo at Queretaro in 1867. Money corrupted Lopez, and he betrayed the archduke into the hands of the Mexican commander. Money corrupted some of Lozada's own followers, and his capture by Colonel Rosales was the result. Twenty thousand dollars was expended to secure the person of the brilliant Indian rebel.

Messrs. Nash & Hodgson.

Both of the partners of the above named firm are now in the city, ready to attend to their usual brisk fall and winter business. These gentlemen make a specialty of the sale of furniture, and we commend them to our readers who may have business in their line.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 80°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 86°. Lowest point during the night of August 29, 73°.

Mike Lardner—everybody knows Mike—is anxious to see his friends at the Pelican Exchange, which he has lately opened, in conjunction with John Kountzman, at the corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets. For the hungry he offers fine free lunches, and for the thirsty the best liquors that can be found in the city.

The Ozark Party.

The Carroll *Republican* has the following items in regard to levee matters:

The Ozark was here on time Monday after the engineers had run the new levee lines at Elton, and on Tuesday dropped down to "Middle Bass," where the river has been making sad havoc with the old and new levees. The new lines were completed in the Bend on Wednesday morning, when the engineers and their assistants left for Point Lookout, where the caving is rapid, and a large amount of new work will have to be done. We are pleased to see the preparations against overflow being made this early in the season, and while making a note of it, must mention the energy and thoroughness of General M. Jeff Thompson, on the part of the State, and Professor C. G. Forshey, on the part of the Louisiana Levee Company; they are two hard working men, untiring and earnest in their anxiety to do everything necessary and possible to save the country from overflow, uniting practicability and economy in such a manner as only large and extended experience could possibly do.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

James Folson, an honest, industrious colored man, was shot down near his home Saturday evening. He owned and cultivated the Magruder place. He had been to Bastrop Saturday on some business, and as he returned was waylaid on the road some half mile from home by some cold-blooded assassin, or assassins, who lodged twenty-eight buckshot in him. Contrary, probably, to the expectation of his murderer, or murderers, Providence spared his life until his wife and some friends reached the spot. He made to them some dying declarations and expired. The testimony before the coroner's jury, and other circumstances, implicated Mr. Thomas Y. Elton and Mr. Columbus Hayden in the murder. They are now undergoing a preliminary examination before Judge Wheeler, and we forbear, for the present, further comment.—*North Louisiana Republican, twenty eighth instant.*

Those Confederate Records.

[From the New York Times, August 27.]

Among the most curious of the incidents of the late Southern Historical Convention was the resolution to request access to the archives of the Confederacy, now in the hands of the federal government. The resolution contains a blunder to begin with. These papers are referred to as "captured by the federal forces." But they were not. They were bought of one Colonel John T. Pickett, who was sharply denounced by these artificers in history for surrendering them. If Mr. Jefferson Davis could have had his way, the documents would all have been destroyed. Then the future historian might have essayed in vain to decide whether the Confederate leaders were, as Davis says, parties to a bargain and sale, or were fairly beaten in open fight, as the world has always supposed.

A French writer, in estimating the future of science, points out that in fifty or 100 years' time the English language will in all probability be spoken by 800,000,000 of individuals, while the German will be the language of 120,000,000, and the French of 69,000,000 only, and that in consequence science is likely to seek English channels of publication, scientific books having at best a limited sale, and necessarily seeking the widest audience.

Modoc Mythology.

Mr. Joaquin Miller, in his book entitled "Life Among the Modocs," tells us that the idea of the creation of the world as it was entertained by the Modocs, was this:

The Great Spirit made Mount Shasta first of all. He pushed down snow and ice from the skies through a hole which he made in the blue heavens by turning a stone round and round, until he made this great mountain; then he stepped out of the clouds into the mountain top, and descended and planted the trees all around by putting his finger on the ground. The sun melted the snow, and the water ran down and nurtured the trees and made the rivers. After that he made the fish for the rivers out of the small end of his staff. He made the birds by blowing some leaves which he took up from the ground among the trees. After that he made the beasts out of the remainder of his stick, but he made the grizzly bear out of the big end, and made him master over all others.

Having done that, the Great Spirit converted Mount Shasta into a wigwam, and its volcanic eruptions are the outcome of the fire that he lights in the centre of the mountain. The development of man was a later occurrence. The daughter of the Great spirit, venturing too far, got astray and fell into the power of the grizzly bears, and she was forced to marry one of them, and the red men were the fruit of the marriage. These red men were taken under the protection of the Great Spirit; but the grizzlies were punished by being compelled to walk on four feet, whereas before they had walked on two. To this day the grizzly bear is never slain by the red men, who recognize in him a sort of kinsman.

We must quote one short anecdote from this book:

I had a pocket Bible with me once. I was young, enthusiastic and anxious to do a little missionary business on my own responsibility. I showed it to the chief, and undertook to tell him what it was.

"It is the promise of God to man," I said. "His written promise to us that if we do as he has commanded us to do, we shall live and be happy forever when we die."

He took it in his hand, upside down, and looked at the outside and inside very attentively.

"Promises! Is it a treaty?"

"Well, it is a treaty, perhaps; at least it is a promise, and He wrote it."

"Did it take all of this to say that? I do not like long treaties on paper. They are so easy to break. The Indian does not want his God to sign a paper. He is not afraid to trust his God."

"But the promises?" I urged.

He pointed to the new leaves of the trees, the spears that were bursting through the ground, handed me the book gruffly, and said no more.

Banditti in Kentucky.

The *Courier-Journal* publishes another letter from its special correspondent sent to investigate the outrages in Kentucky. The correspondent gives a list of eighty-six outrages committed in Henry, Owen and Franklin counties since 1870, varying from simple warnings to property-holders not to employ negroes to arsons, rapes, whippings, pillages, and murders. Governor Leslie some weeks since offered a reward of $500 each for the apprehension of the outlaws concerned in the murder of the negro Wilson on the Knox-Brown plantation, but since that proclamation several other outrages have been committed. The bandits laugh at all attempts to secure their conviction. When one is arrested he easily proves an alibi by other members of the gang. The correspondent believes the whole number of outlaws in those three counties does not exceed 100, who have regular places of meeting and plans of operation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Board of School Directors, City of New Orleans, August 30, 1873.—In accordance with a previous notice, there will be held an examination of teachers, desirous of promotion, at the building of the Boys' Central High School, MONDAY, September 8, commencing at 9 A. M.
By order of Committee on Teachers. au31 1d

Office of the Louisiana Manufacturing and Propelling Company, No. 43 Carondelet street, upstairs, August 26, 1873.—Notice is hereby given that the office of this company is now open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted. Holders of stocks and bonds in the United States and European Propelling Car Company are hereby notified that the thirty days during which their right of subscription to the stock of this company is limited by the charter begins to run from the twenty-sixth instant. The transfer books of this company will not be opened until after the twenty-ninth of September, 1873.
H. C. BULL, President.
A. W. WALKER, Secretary. au30 eod 1 se 25*

Shakespeare Club, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, regular monthly meeting, WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1873, at 7:30 P. M. Business of importance. A punctual and full attendance earnestly desired.
E. A. BURKE, Vice President.
FRANK H. WILSON, Secretary. au31 3t

Chamber of Commerce.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY, September 1, at 7:30 P. M.
au31 1t W. M. BURWELL, Secretary.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, July 14, 1873.—Notice is hereby given that the unredeemed notes issued by the old "Southern Bank" must be presented for payment within one year from the first publication of this notice, at the office of the Auditor of this State, who, on receiving satisfactory proof of the publication of this notice for one year, as aforesaid, will strike off and cancel the sum held for the payment of the said unredeemed notes.
jy13 eowly J. GARR, Cashier.

St. Louis Hotel Association, New Orleans, August 29 1873.—By virtue of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Hotel Association, at its session of the twenty-eighth of August, 1873, a general meeting of the stockholders of the said association will be held at the office of the said association, on the TENTH OF SEPTEMBER, in the St. Louis Hotel building, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, at the hour of 5 P. M., for the purpose of deliberating and voting upon the question of leasing or selling the property of the said association.
E. F. MIOTON, President.
H. DANSEREAU, Secretary.

Notice.—Parties having pledges at Hart's Loan Office, upon which interest is past due, failing to renew the same on or before the first day of September, 1873, are hereby notified that they will be sold.
au20 J. HART, Manager.

Office of Louisiana Levee Company, No. 23 Carondelet street.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office on SATURDAY, September 6, at 12 M., to act upon the subject of reopening the privilege of allowing owners of ordinary shares to prefer the same.
By order of the president.
THOMAS L. DIX,
au16 tse6 Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Workingmen's Accommodation Bank of New Orleans will be held at the banking house, No. 9 Camp street, on MONDAY, the eighth of September next, 1873, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. to take into consideration proposed amendments to the charter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH MENARD, Cashier.
New Orleans, August 5, 1873. au5 1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine, signed by W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHARLES BATCHELOR,
oc5 1y Proprietor, New York.

Office of American Mutual Insurance Association of New Orleans, No. 25 Commercial place, between St. Charles and Camp streets, New Orleans, August 16, 1873.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders, that a second installment of five per cent on the capital stock will be due October 6, 1873, in conformity with article four of charter.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
au17 eod1m B. MEYER, Secretary.

Office American Mutual Insurance Association of New Orleans, No. 25 Commercial place, between St. Charles and Camp streets, New Orleans, August 21, 1873.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees, at a meeting held August 15, 1873, all Stockholders are requested to call at the office of the Association, for the purpose of voting on proposed amendment to the charter. Register open from September 21 until October 1, 1873, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
au21 eod1m B. MEYER, Secretary.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF HENRY F. WADE, JR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 8, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT IN bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Henry F. Wade, Jr., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the second day of October, A. D. 1873, at 9 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.
S. B. PACKARD,
jy9 oe2 United States Marshal.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

ON THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000,

$5000,

$4500.

All orders should be addressed to the Manager' office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR;

Shares in Proportion.

Send to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.

THE POLICY PLAN

ALSO

DRAWN DAILY.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de34 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 30, 1873. CLASS 206.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
39	43	10	14	21	51	45	47	48	35	50	66	71	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this thirtieth day of August, 1873.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. au22

$300,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

50,000 NUMBERS.

CLASS H, TO BE DRAWN AUGTST 30, 1873.

5880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	15,450	9 prizes of	1000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half tickets $5. Quarters $2 50. Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of the drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit by postoffice money orders, registered letter, draft or express.

Send for a circular. Address
MURRAY MILLER & CO.,
Postoffice box 2446, St. Louis Missouri.
ap10 eod 1Wy

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Good Intent Dry Dock Company, vs the steamer Tahlequah, her tackle, etc.—No. 10,277.

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

THE STEAMER TAHLEQUAH, now libeled by the Good Intent Dry Dock Company 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 steamer should not be condemned and forfeited.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-eighth day of August, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
au29 se5 12 14 United States Marshal.

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

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