New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY CONSTABLE WILLIAM FOLEY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Gravier street, contents and fixtures of a feed store; also, at warehouse No. 231 St. Andrew street, household furniture.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, five lots of ground, improved, on Camp street, between Bordeaux and Valence streets; the right of occupancy of second story and premises, No. 42 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

Local Intelligence.

MORE ABOUT THE NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.—Next Wednesday noon, as has been stated, the new system of striking fire alarms will be inaugurated, and up to twelve o'clock of that day the present system will remain in force. Previous to the hour named Chief Engineer O'Connor will cause to be sounded four alarms of the new style, simply to teach firemen how the thing works. The turning will be made at boxes that circumstances may chance to direct, thus giving each company in the department an equal opportunity to respond. These false alarms will be made in each of the four grand districts, and it is expected that every company will act as promptly as if there were actual fires. This will be done some time before ten o'clock Wednesday morning, so, firemen, study the new cards, to make yourselves perfectly familiar with the operations. At ten o'clock Wednesday morning alarms will be turned in from boxes having treble numbers, *but neither firemen nor machines are to roll for that.* Precisely at meridian on Wednesday the new system will take effect. These statements the chief engineer and assistants are exceedingly anxious for firemen to remember. Recollect that before ten o'clock there will be four false alarms in the new system, and the respective companies are to respond, but at ten o'clock no one is to roll, and that sounding will only be made in the treble numbers.

IS PRESIDENT.—Major E. A. Burke has been elected president of the Riverside Rowing Club, and he has ordered a new boat, one precisely like that used by the St. John Club.

SHOT AT THEM.—Three thieves attempted to force open the house of Mr. J. M. Hoyle Friday night, and while in the act Mr. Hoyle fired at them. They then traveled without any further hint.

SEEKING THE SHADES.—Jules Deslangues attempted to shuffle off his mortal coil at his temporary abode on Labarpe street, near Gentilly road, by swallowing a dose of laudanum. Officer Lamb stepped in, administered a dose of medicine, and brought the sufferer to his senses.

ON OAKLAND COURSE TO-DAY.—Washington Steam Fire Company No. 20, will give a grand festival on Oakland Course to day, which announcement should be sufficient to fill the place. The tickets are only half a dollar each, while children and ladies are free. The programme is a varied one, full of interest.

YACHTING.—Next Wednesday the new yachts Grace Darling and Meteor will give us a taste of their qualities in Pontchartrain, off the New canal. This race is not made for a wager—simply a test of speed. All who choose can witness the contest, as the opportunity in the locality named is excellent.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners has dismissed F. N. Grapente and C. Scott, mounted precinct.

NOS. 2 AND 9.—These two excellent fire companies recently indulged in a bit of card correspondence, concerning the distance each machine threw water, and for a time the controversy waxed warm, but all that is over now, and nothing but the pleasantest feelings to-day animate both companies. A committee from Mississippi No. 2 met a committee from Creole No. 9 yesterday, at the instance of No. 2, and the result is a card published in another column. Nothing definite was determined on concerning the contest, but as the committees are delegated to act as they see fit in the premises, rules for a final contest will be adopted to morrow. No. 9, when it obtains permission from the commissioners to take their machine out for a trial, will probably settle the dispute finally. If she can win the championship the emblems will be handed over to her willingly.

Concerning bets made on No. 9's last effort the New York *Clipper* makes the following reply:

"The bet should be drawn, for, though Creole's throw was the longest, it was not the best, all things considered. The trials she made with 100 feet of hose proved that."

This was in reply to a question asked by J. R. G., of this city, but we do not know what the questions were.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—The committee of policemen yesterday waited on Mayor Wiltz, the subject being to make an arrangement for monthly payments. Mr. Wiltz informed the committee that at present the city could do nothing in a financial way, but in a few days he might be able to perfect something by which policemen might be paid at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar. If the city can borrow money at the rate of ten or twelve cents per annum the policemen will willingly allow that discount per month, leaving the city a good margin for profit. Such an arrangement will be profitable to the force, and beat money brokers.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.—Inventors, during two or three years past, have devoted time and capital to perfecting instruments for firemen to save life and property. Great attention has been given to ladders, and several patents were issued, each one possessing peculiar advantages. Our fire department has been closely watching these improvements, but was unwilling to accept a patent arrangement simply because it was a patent or new. American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 has, or soon will contract for, one of the Skinner inventions of ladders, which arrangement has certain good qualities that recommend it to firemen. This acquisition will be appreciated by our citizens. The Pelicans are to have one of the patents, an extension ladder, another late improvement, which will prove valuable to our department. These companies are securing these improvements at their own expense, which fact will certainly redound to their already excellent reputations.

CIRCUMVENTING HIM.—Last May the house No. 47 Poeyfarre street was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Mr. J. M. McCall, who had an insurance for $6000. This fact, connected with the circumstance that an attempt had been made a day previous to the conflagration to burn the premises, created suspicion in the minds of detectives and underwriters. Another circumstance was related which seemed improbable. McCall stated that a cash box and some clothing had been stolen from the house just before the fire occurred, but his story was not believed. A search warrant in the hands of Detectives Pearson and Devereux ferreted out the box and clothing, which had not been stolen.

CARROLLTON ITEMS.—The *State Register* will this week publish the delinquent tax list of Jefferson parish.

The *Register* has sarcasm for its city council, and is trying to bring the members to their milk on the cow question—the pound ordinance.

Senator Todd has nearly recovered from sickness.

The city council failed to hold its regular weekly meeting.

A clique thinks that Mr. William Kern has vacated his seat in the Legislature because he has accepted a clerkship in the mayor's court.

BODY FOUND.—The dead body of a nude man was found in the river a few miles below this city, and the conclusion that it is the body of Honore Vigualet is probably correct. He last Wednesday went to the river, undressed, and was not seen afterward. His clothing was taken to the police station at that time.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. New Orleans: James A. Gresham. S. M. Bemiss, M. D., Editor.

This interesting work is published bimonthly; it is a home institution, and well worthy of patronage by general readers, as well as medical students. The September number, now before us, contains original communications from Dr. J. C. Faget, on the "Type and specific character of true yellow fever"; from Dr. John P. Furniss, an "Extract from an essay on the anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the negro" from Drs. J. T. Gilmore and Y. R. LeMonnier. Also, clinical reports, valuable selected articles, and short editorials on cholera, dengue, yellow fever. It is an excellent number.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Through C. C. Haley, Esq., bookseller of New Orleans, we have received from the publishers Cutter's "First Book on Analytic Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene," for common and grammar schools; Cutter's "New Analytic Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Human and Comparative," for Academies and Colleges. Also, Sanford's series of arithmetics, consisting of the primary, the intermediate, the common school and the higher analytical arithmetic. Of the multitude of school books now in use, Lippincott's books appear to be among the best. For sale by C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial place.

General Chester in Philadelphia.

Last Monday afternoon a meeting of the Philadelphia Republican city executive committee was held, and considerable business relating to the coming fall campaign was attended to. The proceedings are published in the *Press* of the second. A portion of the proceedings will be of interest to the friends of the distinguished orator whose name heads this paragraph:

Mr. Kneass here rose and said that he understood that they had present with them General T. Morris Chester, of Louisiana, who had come to Philadelphia to place the claims of the Louisiana Republicans before their brethren of the North, and especially that great Republican stronghold, Philadelphia. If it was the pleasure of the committee he would now, on motion of Mr. Henry Reading, introduce him. This was acceded to unanimously, and General Chester, the commander of the first brigade of the State militia under the Kellogg government, and a well known and able lawyer in New Orleans, a tall, fine looking man, left the side of Hon. William D. Forten, where he had been sitting, and advanced to the rostrum, and made a quiet, gentlemanly, well expressed speech, from which our representative extracts the following:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the city Executive Committee—I appear before you as practical, thinking, business men, and knowing that it would be in ill taste to make an address or even a speech. You, who conduct the management of the Republican party in this city, need only a plain statement of facts to induce you to be in accord with the people whom I represent. I come from the far-off State of Louisiana, associated with three gentlemen in high authority there, viz: Colonel James H. Ingraham, State Senator, and distinguished as a man of great personal bravery, who carried the flag from the bloody field of Port Hudson; Hon. J. Henri Burch, State Senator, and General A. E. Barber, also State Senator. We bring to you in our mission the question which involves the supremacy of the Republican party in Louisiana.

Twelve months ago you were doubtless startled, amazed, or astounded, according to your different temperaments, at the condition of affairs then existing in that unhappy State. The Republicans had elected a young man of twenty-five years of age, but a bold and skillful politician, for Governor, one Warmoth. As soon, however, as he sat in the gubernatorial chair he began to attempt to perpetuate a personal government, not in aid of the party who had triumphantly elected him by 30,000 majority, but for his own personal aggrandizement. He asked the Legislature for a strong election law, by means of which he pretended that he would protect the citizens in the free use of the ballot and in their persons and property. For this purpose the Legislature, confiding in his promises and previous record, gave him a strong police and constabulary system. No sooner, however, had he received the powerful aid from the legal authorities than he began to wrest it from its true intention, and to cast it toward the shaping of his own personal ends. The Republican party resisted this attempt, and earnestly and honestly threw their weight against the renegade whom they had placed in the chair. He then consummated his bargain with the Democrats, saying in effect "If you will return me to the Senate I will turn the State over to you." This was attempted to be carried out, and the present state of anarchy is the result. The details of that state of anarchy I will not now stop to consider, but only wish to say that President Grant was right in the position which he has taken. We only ask for the supremacy of the majority, and now here in Philadelphia we only ask for an opportunity to present our case before the people here in order to be able to tell our people that what has been said about the indifference of the Northern people and their sole desire to have our votes is a lie.

We wish to show that you sympathize in our troubles, and in making up an intelligent and unbiased judgment, will take our side in this unholy contest. We only ask for an opportunity to express in a public meeting our views. The Cooper Institute in New York has been generously offered for this purpose for the tenth instant.

After a few closing remarks, devoted to well-expressed thanks, General Chester concluded, and Mr. Henry Reading moved that the committee on public meetings take the matter referred to immediately into consideration. This was unanimously adopted, and the committee subsequently fixed a grand public meeting at Horticultural Hall on the twenty-second instant.

General Chester, in behalf of the Louisiana delegation, has made arrangements for a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Institute, New York, on the tenth instant, beside the meeting to be held in Philadelphia on the twenty-second, both of which promise to be grand demonstrations of the Republicans of those cities. Furthermore, all expenses attending the holding of those meetings, the Republican executive committees of those cities propose to bear.

Cheap Rates to Louisville and Cincinnati.

The genial Tom Cranmer, ticket agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, informs us that tickets are now being sold over his road and its connections to Louisville and return for $42, and to Cincinnati and return for $52. This arrangement is made to enable those who desire to attend the industrial expositions now being held in those cities.

Cloud.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, September 4.]

Joseph C. Cloud reached Evansville in his boat Jennie at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. He was still confident and strong, and, after spending a few hours in Evansville, proceeded on his lonesome journey at 5 P. M. In reply to the newspaper reporters at that place, he said the reports which had been put in circulation that he had been shot at three times while on his voyage were false, and, with reference to the manner in which he descended the falls at this place, said he was piloted over the falls at Louisville by Mr. Tracey, who brought him through the roughest water, but, as he quaintly remarked, "Thinking that Tracey valued his life as dearly as I did mine, I manifested no fear or change of countenance, and when he asked me if it was not a rough passage, I told him she jostled about a good deal, but that I had experienced rougher times laying out on a yard arm reefing the top sails in rounding the "Horn."

Wharves to be Repaired.

For three years past little, if anything, has been done to the wharves or battures in front of the city, and last year it was with difficulty that the shipping could be properly accommodated. The wharves were poor in the Third District, the water was shoal in the First, and there was little wharf-room in the Second, so that the Fourth was the only district in good order, and consequently, was filled to its utmost capacity; and many times work was done at great disadvantage and at heavy expense. Not only the ships suffered by this, but the inhabitants of the districts in which the wharves were poor felt it most keenly.

The cotton gangs that lived in the Third were obliged to go to the Fourth District. The butcher, the grocer, the baker—in fact all classes, and especially those situated immediately in front of useless wharves, were great sufferers pecuniarily, for abreast of every wharf, when convenient, will be found this or that little shop filled with wares that are used by those belonging to and working on board the vessels that lie in front of the city, and it is upon the strength of this little business that the landlord is able to rent his buildings, and the tenant able to pay his rent. Therefore, there is no mistake made when we assert that the tumble-down wharves in these different localities have resulted in great loss to the people in the immediate neighborhood, as well as to the shipping.

But the city Administrators are doing all they can with their limited means to alleviate the sufferings complained of. Already bids are solicited for a series of repairs, extensions and other needed improvements upon our wharves and battures. City Surveyor Bell has gone over the ground, made his report, and the Council has acted upon it and is about to lay out $100,000 upon the city front. This will not only gladden the hearts of those interested there, but it will afford an opportunity for the needy ones who are able to handle an ax, a saw, drive a spike or work a pile driver to earn a few dollars by their labor.

And the chronic grumblers who, for the past three years, have sat in ship chandlery or grocery stores, on the head of a barrel, until they have whittled the chimes all off, carried away the brand mark time after time upon the seat of their pantaloons, all the time cursing the administration to every willing listener—such will find opportunity to curse no more. Let those who have sat upon the wharves day after day, and predicted New Orleans in the smallest corner of purgatory at no distant day, go home, and on their beaded knees pray for energy enough to drag their lazy bodies out thirty feet further, should the wharf they sit on be built out that much.

The Academy of Music.

To-night the first performance of the season will be given at this favorite place of amusement. During the recess the theatre has been thoroughly painted, upholstered and redecorated. Everything possible has been done to please the eye and contribute to the comfort of an audience. Of course the wonderful Lulu will be the central attraction, but other artists of her combination come to us with excellent reputations, and a good entertainment throughout is assured. Billy Pastor is an old favorite and never fails to please. G. A. Beane, J. E. Raymond, Shel and John Le Clair, W. Griffin and Alla, gymnast, and Miss Fanny Montague and Miss Fanny Beane are members of the troupe.

John Ehrhardt will be leader of the new orchestra, and Charley Jaeger will assist at the balcony serenade.

Mr. Kittredge as usual is in charge of the financial department; in fact the Academy would look lonesome without him, and Mr. Bidwell, knowing this, can not afford to dispense with the services of so valuable a lieutenant general. Mr. Kittredge possesses that kind of starvity which invariably pleases playgoers. A theater has no use for an agent whose style is that of a lofty hotel clerk. That he is fully appreciated is annually shown by his friends filling the house to overflowing.

The Operas.

L. Placide Canonge, Esq., reports progress in the organization of his new troupe. In a letter from Paris, of date August 20, he states that he had just concluded engagements with Mr. Furch Madier de Montjaut, from the Grand Opera, as first violin soloist and second musical director, also with Mme. Furch Madier, from the Paris Grand Opera, as *premiere chanteuse*. Mme. Madier is described as a young and gifted artist, possessing a powerful and well trained voice. Mr. Canonge also speaks hopefully of being able to engage the services of Mme. Denain, contralto, an artist possessing a sonorous and sympathetic voice and dramatic talent of a high order. Negotiations are pending for the engagement of an orchestra leader, the best that can be obtained.

Important to Teachers.

State Superintendent of Education, Hon. W. G. Brown, announces in another column that teachers in the city schools whose certificates have expired, must call upon him to have the same renewed this week. Teachers from the Sixth District and Algiers are invited to call on Monday, those of the Fourth District on Tuesday, those of the Third District on Wednesday, those of the Second District on Thursday and those of the First District on Saturday.

On Monday the committee on teachers of the city school board will commence an examination of teachers desiring promotion.

We learn that some twenty teachers have already signified their intention to compete for the three vacant principalships.

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. R. H. Renwick has issued from his printing house a very pretty pocket edition of the new fire alarm telegraph system. It is complete in every respect, and so substantially bound that it will last a long time. It is well worth the small price asked for it. The little memorandum of "entered according to act of Congress" is rather superfluous, as it is difficult to see how any one but the author of a work can copyright it, but it will do no harm. Any one can publish the list in such form as he chooses, unless Mr. Weeks forbids, and he has taken no steps in that direction. Some enterprising printer might issue it with the addition of attractive advertisements, and distribute it gratuitously. In other cities such editions are innumerable and of infinite variety.

That of Mr. Benner is, however, probably the best we will see issued, and as every one needs a copy will find a ready sale.

The Vicksburg goat items are very tame now. The eighteen hundred strong from Dallas, Texas, are anxiously waited for there.

Spicer was not pleased to hear that if he took a voyage his dyspepsia would be perfectly sea-cured.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Christian Roselius.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Zion's Evangelic Lutheran Church was filled to listen to the obsequies of the honored member of the bar who had just departed. All of the most distinguished members of the bar were present, and many eminent citizens assembled to do honor to the deceased. The street in front of the church was filled with carriages and the aisles and steps of the church thronged with regretful friends. The body lay in an elegant case in front of the pulpit. The usual burial services of the Lutheran Church were performed in German. Rev. Christian Maedinger, pastor of the First Evangelical Church, corner of Port and Burgundy streets, officiated in the absence of Rev. M. Ferermenstein, who was ill.

He discoursed from the text of the first, second and third verses of the ninetieth psalm:

"A prayer of Moses, the man of God."

"Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations."

"Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

"Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest Return ye children of men."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the body was borne from the church by the following gentlemen, selected as pall bearers: Judge L. A. Duvigneaud, Judge John H. Isley, Thomas Layton, Esq., M. M. Cohen, Esq., R. H. Marr, Esq., his honor Mayor L. A. Wiltz, Judge T. Wharton Collins, Hon. J. Ad. Rozier, Associate Justice Rufus K. Howell, James Jackson, Esq., General M. Grivot, Hon. Louis Schneider.

The remains were taken to the old St. Louis cemetery, and interred in the family vault.

A Pleasant Surprise.

With all the cares that hover around the gubernatorial chair, there is an occasional pleasant episode; but seldom a pleasanter one than took place at the residence of the Governor yesterday morning. As his excellency was about starting for his office he was made the recipient of a magnificent oil painting of himself. He is represented as seated in his carriage, leisurely driving through groves of live oak, interspersed with wild flowers.

The portrait of the Governor was from a photograph by Washburne, quietly obtained, so that the surprise might be complete. The horses, his favorite bays, were drawn one morning to the artist's studio at sunrise, to avoid having questions asked; and even Lem, the driver's physique was filched as he innocently sat on the box wondering what was up—in fact the whole affair was conducted secretly and successfully.

The presentation was made in the parlors of the Governor by the donor, Dr. Rochum Crane. A few happy and appropriate remarks were made and responded to in the presence of the Governor, Dr. A. W. Smythe, Mr. W. K. Spearing, and Captain George L. Norton. A pleasant half hour was spent in criticisms and witticisms, and with the pleasing assurance that the gift was highly appreciated by the Governor the little party withdrew.

A Pleasant Event.

During the administration of the office of surveyor of the port by Colonel James H. Ingraham, his chief clerk and acting deputy was Major James E. Ayre, as genial and wholesouled a gentleman as could be found in a day's ride, and a firm, impartial and just officer withal. Retiring upon the accession of Mr. Parker to the surveyorship, he has since for some months pursued other occupations with customary energy and success.

But though out of the surveyor's office, he was by no means forgotten by his old friends and subordinates, as is shown in the fact that they captured him *si et semel* a day or two ago, and, taking him into Scooler's, presented him, through Mr. J. M. Bing, with an elegant and costly locket which had been made expressly for the purpose. The surprise was as thorough as it was agreeable, and Major Ayre proved himself a staunch soldier by replying with modest thanks but a strong fusillade of popping corks.

Such testimonials, when prompted by true regard and esteem, as in this case, are bright memories for all after life.

From Haley's News Depot.

We have received from C. C. Haley, Esq., No. 19 Commercial place, a choice supply of the best Northern periodicals, including Peterson's Magazine, Harper's Bazar and Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, the Chimney Corner, Appleton's Journal, the New York Clipper, Mercury and Ledger, the Banner of Light, and the now famous Danbury News. Mr. Haley can supply a customer with almost any magazine or paper called for. From a small beginning, by an untiring energy and perseverance, his business has steadily increased until he has become one of the leading news dealers of the South.

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	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	S.	Fair.
Davenport	65	N. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston	[illegible]	N. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	[illegible]	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	[illegible]	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	[illegible]	S.	Clear.
New Orleans	[illegible]	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	[illegible]	W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	N. E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	[illegible]	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	[illegible]	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	61	S. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	[illegible]	S. E.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	[illegible]	N.	Cloudy.
Fort Smith	[illegible]	S.	Clear.
Jacksonville	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.

SMI. RIVERS.

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

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

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 82°; at 2 P. M., 89°; at 6 P. M., 88°. Lowest point during the night of September 5, 74°.

A Nebraska man, on his dying bed, remembered that his wife was smoking some hams, and he said "Now, Henrietta, don't go to snuffing around and forget them hams."

JOTTINGS FROM CANADA.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

MONTREAL, August 12, 1873.

No recreation taken at home can afford that rest to the mind which is the spontaneous result of traveling. During the journey from New Orleans to this city of churches (for it deserves that name even more than Brooklyn does), stopping a few days at Niagara, passing down the royal St. Lawrence, through the Thousand Isles, and running the rapids, one sees a variety of scenery and a diversity of character and enjoys a sufficiency of fresh experience to scatter to the winds all present remembrance of the cares and vexations of his ordinary life. But when, in addition to this, he journeys, as we have done, up the sublime Saguenay, whose gloomy granite shores have never been reclaimed from their primeval mountainous grandeur by the leveling hand of human enterprise, when he strains his upward gaze toward the towering summit of Cape Eternity, or sympathizes in the exultant exclamation which gave its name to Ha Ha bay, he finds himself so baptised with the spirit of everlasting nature that mere circumstances dwindle for the time into comparative insignificance.

One pleasant feature of the trip up the Saguenay is the stay made by the steamboats at the various stopping places along the route, thus affording time for the passengers to go ashore and visit the Canadian villages, so different in all respects from those of our own country. That of Chicauteimi, at the head of steam and ship navigation, is the centre of an extensive lumber trade, and is made interesting to the lovers of antiquity by a rude old Catholic church, the original material of which is so concealed beneath the wooden covering with which it is overlaid that it can not be seen. In the belfry is a mysterious bell, bearing an inscription in some unknown tongue—or at least in one which has never been translated within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, so says the old sexton who has charge of the church. At present, however, this venerable bell is reduced to silence, the entrance to the belfry being closed up. The sexton, who speaks a sort of Canadian French, seems not very well informed as to the hows and whens and whys of the matter, all he can tell about the rude temple, in addition to the above, being that it is nearly three hundred years old, and that it is still used. The latter fact is sufficiently shown by the light burning day and night, which hangs from the centre of the low ceiling. Besides landing at Chicauteimi, we went ashore at Murray bay and at Tadausac. At both places we hired caleches and rode about to get a good view of the country. By-the-by, the state of advancing civilization from Chicauteimi to Montreal may be measured by the gradual changes in the vehicles used for ordinary riding. At the former the chief means of conveyance is a coarse, rough vehicle called a springboard. As we descend toward the South the caleche supersedes the springboard. It also is rude enough, but is quite an improvement on its more primitive predecessor, being a rather rough, low-backed box set on two wheels, with tolerable springs, intended to convey two passengers besides the driver. This driver, usually a Canadian, urges his pony to a pretty brisk gate, and the queer little vehicle bobs up and down the hills and dales with a rapidity rather alarming to the unaccustomed. At Quebec regular carriages make their appearance, but caleches are seen while at Montreal they disappear altogether, and strong, yet elegant carriages of the various kinds used "in the States," but gayer in color, are the rule.

To one who has never before seen a walled city, Quebec, from whatever point of approach, forms an imposing spectacle. Its position, or rather that of the upper town, spreads over the summit of an almost precipitous rock, the formidable fortress which protects it from invasion, around which cluster the memories of glorious deeds, the glitter of its metallic roofs, the many heaven-pointing spires, whose teachings should make the existence of any citadel needless, all inspire admiration and interest. On entering the city from the river, but little opportunity is afforded to obtain a correct notion of the Lower Town, as carriages make their way by an abrupt turn and a steep ascent immediately into the Upper Town; no longer through one of the gates, however, as these have been all removed except one, St. John's gate. The city looks like what it is, an old place. Its weather-beaten, time-touched houses and wooden houses show the reluctance of its inhabitants to innovations on the ways of their fathers, as do likewise the use of the rickety caleches mentioned above.

If the weather is favorable, against which the chances, judging from our experience and the reports of those we met, are ten to one, the tourist will find many points of interest in and around Quebec besides the citadel and Durham terrace, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the public garden, containing the monument erected in honor of Wolf and Montcalm, and the falls of Montmorency; but no matter what the weather, no one can visit the ancient city without being taken to see these. The streets, with some exceptions, are narrow and irregular, and one feels, in rambling through them, as if a totally different spirit must pervade those brought up in the antique looking houses on either side from that which animates the bustling denizens of the green and white cottages; the brand new mansions and the verandaed villas of our ever-changing towns and cities. Yet, listen to a group of men talking politics, and it will appear that human nature is pretty much the same under the nominally monarchical sway of St. George's cross that it is under the place-vilden freedom of the stars and stripes. The same excitement over elections, the same spirit of faction, the same accusations of corruption and extortion against public men who have been exceptionally successful financially, and too often, it must be admitted the same foundation for such accusations. With the recent political events of the Dominion, you have already been made acquainted; but the spirit that pervades the masses of the people does not always find itself correctly represented in such events. One feature in particular of Canadian social life has not as yet made any decided mark on its politics, and yet it is one which sooner or later must have a commanding influence—I allude to the separation, not to say dislike, which exists between the two different races forming its population—the English and the French elements. The races after about 200 years of co-citizenship—if such a term may be properly applied to the subjects of a monarchical government—are yet as markedly distinct as the waters of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers which run side by side for miles, hemmed in by the same banks, reflecting the same skies, traversed by the same vessels, disturbed by the same winds, flowing toward the same outlet, yet sullenly refusing to unite. Another interesting feature of Canadian society—especially in the southern part of the country—is the influence exercised thereon by the proximity of the United States. To this influence is attributed, in great measure, by the fair minded, the immense improvement which has taken place in this city within the past twenty years—the enterprise which has raised it from a position of comparative commercial insignificance to its present metropolitan grandeur. From the reforming effects of this influence one important department of city life has, unhappily for travelers, completely escaped. The hotels are so kept as regards the table, rooms, accommodations, air and cleanliness, that whichever one is selected, the uncomfortable traveler is apt to wish he had chosen some other. This is a mistake, however, as there is a choice. There is one hotel less open to objection, less uncomfortable than its rivals, but which it is each traveler must learn for himself.

There is one form of American influence at which Canadian patriotism, judging from opinions expressed by various venerable and intelligent personages, seems to have taken the alarm, namely, the introduction of our school books in their public schools. This, it is thought, will have a tendency to affect injuriously the minds of the Canadian youth, by holding up to their admiration the great men of America, and thus lessening their attachment to their own form of government. From this questionable danger it is difficult to see how they are to be protected, except by the omission of history from their curriculum.

Politically, the Canadians, so far as I have learned, seem inclined toward a separation from the mother country, with a view, however, rather toward an independent autonomy than a union with our government. Against such a union the whole influence of the priesthood would be exerted, from their aversion to our public school system. This influence is powerful with the French portion of the population, while the English portion are averse to such a movement from other but no less potent motives. In short, public sentiment in Canada must change greatly before she will be ready to receive, much less make, overtures of union between herself and the United States.

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A young Atlanta (Georgia) lawyer, who was conducting a case in which his father was to make the plea, gracefully alluded to the old gentleman as "my distinguished associate."

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 td

Notice.—Messrs. Kennard, Howe & Prentiss hold my full power of attorney, and are authorized to act for me in all matters. Service in all suits instituted against me will be accepted by them.
au15 2taw 6w H. C. WARMOTH.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, July 12, 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 surrender any funds he may hold for the payment of the said unredeemed notes.
jy13 eow7w J. GARR, Cashier.

Notice.—The Stockholders of the Workingmen's Accommodation Bank, of New Orleans, are hereby informed that the meeting called for Monday next, the eighth of September, is postponed until further notice from the Board of Directors.
New Orleans, September 4, 1873.
se4 4t JOSEPH MENARD, Cashier.

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 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-sixth of September, 1873.
H. C. BULL, President.
A. W. WALKER, Secretary. au30 eod t se25

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 3 P. M., for the purpose of deliberating and voting upon the expediency of leasing or selling the property of the said association.
E. F. MOTON, President.
H. DANSERAU, Secretary.

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,
se3 1y Proprietor, New York.

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.

CITY ORDINANCES---OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 3, 1873.

[No. 2290—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account and not otherwise appropriated:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Department Proper—	
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	$12 00
Bureau of Streets—	
Lilienthal & Schneider, brickbats	37 20
M. C. Carroll, brickbats	37 60
William Henry, oyster shells	255 00
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	167 00
John Coleman, ballast	462 00
A. Thompson & Co., brickbats	34 40
Bureau of Wharves and Landings—	
George C. Oliver, timber	194 08
William Wells, timber	192 00
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	34 25
Barrett & Wiemann, deck brooms	4 50
Bureau of Drainage—	
Henry Oertling, lumber	25 08
William Wells, timber	291 00
Henry Oertling, lumber	75 55
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	144 65
Barrett & Weimann, hardware	58 30
Beals & Laine, coal	500 00
Spencer Field, Jr., & Co., coal	250 00
H. & C. Tyler, coal	250 00
Total	$3,084 61

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, September 2, 1873.

Yeas—Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Lewis, Schneider, Sturcken.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:
DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, New Orleans, September 5, 1873.

TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE city of New Orleans, whose certificates, issued by the late State Superintendent of Public Education, have expired, are notified that if they desire renewals of their certificates, they must personally attend at this office, on the date, and in the order stated below viz:

MONDAY September 8, teachers in the Sixth and Fifth Municipal Districts.

TUESDAY, September 9, teachers in the Fourth Municipal District.

WEDNESDAY, September 10, teachers in the Third Municipal District.

THURSDAY, September 11, teachers in the Second Municipal District.

SATURDAY, September 13, teachers in the First Municipal District.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,
State Superintendent of Public Education.
se6 7 10

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING THE WHARVES OF THE CITY.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, September 3, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE Undersigned will be received at this office until MONDAY NOON, September 8, 1873, for furnishing the material