NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 144. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1985.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, September 22, 1873.

OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON
With
THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY
Ever presented to the New Orleans public.

The annual performance will present the dashing and pretty protean actress,
MISS ALICE HARRISON,
In the popular "Fireside Companion" story, dramatized for her by T. B. McDonough, Esq., entitled
THE BOY DETECTIVE.
Miss HARRISON appearing as—
Butts, the Boy Detective;
Jack Hayard, a Sailor, with Hornpipe;
Peggy, stabbs a Newsboy, with the Threadmill Song, on "Ten Thousand Miles Away;"
Maria Von Struhlegate, with song and dance;
Old Jacob Rutterach, a Hudson boatman;
Mother Cronin No. 2;
Supported by the full strength of the company.

THURSDAY, September 25, will be presented the dramatic drama, in five acts, entitled
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Family Matinee, SATURDAY NOON. se21

BANKS AND BANKING.

TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS.
J. B. WILDERMANN, President.
JOHN M. BRIGHT, Vice President.
Directors.
JOHN M. BRIGHT, LOUIS REDER,
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WILLIAM MEHLE, CHARLES WEINHAAR,
CHARLES OOTTHOFF, ED. J. WERZBERGER,
ERNEST BRAGST, J. B. WILDERMANN,
se14 1m J. M. WAGNER, Cashier.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Incorporated in 1855.
This Institution has been removed to the new Banking House, No. 136 Canal street.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer.
L. F. GENERES President.
DIRECTORS:
Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes,
David Urquhart, Georges Jonas,
J. G. Gaines, T. A. Adams,
Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clarke,
Christ. an Schmidt, Charles J. Leeds,
Samuel Jamison. se5 FrSuTuIm

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,
No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.
Six per Cent Interest Allowed.
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
au23 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS OF COTTON Presses, will, from and after this date, charge Twenty-five Cents per Bale to the parties on all cotton, whether ship-marked or small numbered (to be paid on delivery), removed to other presses for the purpose of storage or compressing.

Cotton taken by original planters' marks will, if hauled the day it is received and weighed, be delivered free of charge.

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TO INVESTORS IN CITY
REAL ESTATE.

Capitalists with from $500 to $1000, can hear of first class remunerative investments in improved City Real Estate, by addressing L. S, this office. se25

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the State National Bank, in due time, for a new certificate, in place of certificate of stock No. 203, dated December 26, 1868, for thirteen shares of $100 each, since reduced to $17 each, which has been lost by him.

WIDOW DESIREE DUFART.

New Orleans, August 2, 1873.
au2 1d 2d 3d 4d 5d 6d 8d 9d 10d 11d 12d 13d 15d 16d 17d 18d 19d 20d 22d 23d 24d 25d 26d 27d 29d 30d

PELICAN EXCHANGE,
CORNER PERDITO AND ST. CHARLES STREETS.

Choice WINES, LIQUORS and WESTERN LAGER always on hand.
HOT LUNCH from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily.
JOHN KOURTMAN & MIKE LARDNER,
au24 3m Proprietors.

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

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simesport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompte, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.

The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.

ap27 6m E. W. PETERSON, Proprietor.

NOTARIES.

A. BERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLY LOCATED TWO-story brick dwelling situated on the west side of Prytania street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets, No. 207. Contains hall, two parlors, dining-room, pantries, kitchen, coal and wash houses with servants' rooms separate from the main building, six large and airy bed rooms, with openings at the sides, room for bath, and gas throughout; large yard, alley-way to the front, well and cistern, iron railing, and paved in the front of the yard. Possession given on the first of October, and for further particulars apply to
E. CONERY,
se11 1m Corner of Canal and Delta streets.

FARM TO RENT FOR LESS THAN THE TAXES.—A small farm in the Sixth District, convenient to all the city markets, consisting of about eight squares of ground, under picket fence, fronting on Nashville avenue and State street, immediately adjoining the property of J. A. Peal, Esq., having a large orchard of plum, orange, fig trees, scuppernong vines, etc., of choice qualities, 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 easy. Apply to E. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE, No. 16 Union street; or to No. 143 St. Ann street, between 8 and 10 A. M. If desired, as much more ground can be added to the above. au27 1m

AT PASS CHRISTIAN.

It is the duty of the public press to keep the floating population informed of the modes of travel. There is no surer method of being able to do so than to travel yourself. On this principle, and solely with the desire to benefit the aforesaid population, an excursion was organized, limited as to numbers to two, and to Bay St. Louis as to place, and started on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad. This line needs no puffery on its construction and management. Running through regions of swamp, marsh and pine, which hardly send a picayune's worth of produce to the city markets, and can never have agricultural or commercial interests sufficient to support the most modest common carrier; yet no expense has been spared to make it one of the best laid roads in the country. The trains glide, not rattle; the coaches are fine and neat too; the officials are efficient, both in their service to the company and their attentions to its patrons. There are many pleasant places where a picnic can spend a pleasant day, be the weather what it may. But Bay St. Louis was the destination of our boarders.

It was concluded to attack the town at the eastern end, just at the place where the long bridge begins, and so the main station was passed with indifference. But the train whisked us all over the bridge without a stop, and rather than walk back, the hotel of the hospitable Cassidy received the party, and all this accounts for the heading.

The little coast towns with their bathing-houses and lack of trade, enterprise or life of any kind, are queer creations. Gail Hamilton, or some one else, says Boston was the last of a lot of cities built by a contractor, who, when he had finished the others, "dabbed" the odds and ends down in an irregular heap. What sort of a lazy contractor set up such a string of diversified dwellings as skirt the shores of the bays on the Gulf? On one side of a sunny shell road they are placed one after another for two or three miles. Each house has an exaggerated centipede extending into the broad expanse of shallow water, with a head that in the twilight looks as if it were about to combat the sharks and sea nettles. But no well educated shark ever comes within range; only an occasional porpoise disturbs the placid surface.

Before the dew is off the grass the population march over the backs of these burlesques, open the head and proceed to paddle in the knee-deep water. This is bathing. Some of violent imaginations call it surf bathing. It is as flat as Olive Logan's "Surt." Then comes breakfast, and after that the sublime attraction for the overworked man—nothing. If you only know how to do nothing, Pass Christian is the place to do it in. Imitate the natives. There is plenty of shade and no excitement. Sit still. Dream of what it might have been. If your fair companion wants to take a sail you have got work cut out for you. The whole town will passively devote itself to preventing your success. A promise to be on hand with a boat at nine o'clock simply means that the able seaman will forsake wife and child rather than keep his word. You will never see that man again. You abandon the idea and watch the ladies play croquet. As the boy said, there must be something in the game, for the players cheat. Being found out doesn't stop the play—it only stimulates the other side. Cassidy's dinner bell rings, and all other things are banished from the mind that justice may be done to the event of the day.

If you will drive after dinner, there are plenty of pine wood knots for a fire to start your horse. The average animal used to draw the vehicles in this country is composed of a material which resists all muscular applications of the whip. Logic of that kind is useless. Go through the motions, if you choose, but it will save your temper if you simply trust in Providence. Have no fear, the breeching will not break. Don't ask any directions of small boys with open countenances. A nickle will make them grin, and then they will guide you into a swamp.

When at last the sun sinks to his rest, leaving behind the memory of a gorgeous picture, there is in your mind, if you have tried all day to be good, a feeling of supreme content. You have done nothing and shall be rewarded. Go again with the ladies down on the back of a centipede and sit in the cool breeze. On shore the children have built a bonfire of wood gathered in the afternoon. The bright light brings out their agile forms strongly against the dark background of the bank and discloses the white caps of the waves raised by the increasing wind. The lighthouse lamp twinkles with the stars and the gentle murmur of the waves on the sand mingles with the laughter of the children on the shore. Will Miss C. sing? She only has to be asked to fill your soul with delight with ballad after ballad until you fear to ask for more. Lying on the bridge in the dim starlight, the lively scene on shore in your eyes, sweet music in your ears and content in your heart, you only wonder why this can not endure always.

In the tranquil life enjoyed at the Pass for a day or two there was hardly an incident. Only one thing marred the delightful indolence. A commotion was visible among the ladies one morning, and the explanation nearly caused a panic. A very quiet gentleman took his seat at the table, and the rumor spread that he was the pilot of the Carrie A. Thorn. The gentleman who had sat next to him was immediately sent to Coventry. His neighbors began to pack up to leave on the next train. The more sensible were comforted and tranquilized, but some would go, and deserted a delightful and healthy village to plunge into a city that might not be. The pilot roamed around entirely unconscious, and seemed as healthy and pleasant a gentleman as ever stood at the wheel. But they would go. Even a quarantine proclamation would not have stopped them. The whole thing was an illustration of the utter uselessness of the inland quarantine. Here the gentleman who innocently caused the absurd panic came into the town, and, sick or well, nothing could stop him. And nothing could stop the terrified from going away. Suppose he had carried a contagious dose about his clothes; as long as he kept his legs he could tote it in any direction he pleased.

During the lazy hours, after this scare, a chat about the house that Jack built suggested some rhymes which may please the reader as much as they did those who first heard them. Some magnificent designs for illustrations have been forworded to Harper & Brothers, and will be issued the thirty-first of November.

The Lamentable Panic at Pass Christian;

OR, THE TERRIBLE PILOT FROM SHREVEPORT.

This is the pilot, all forlorn,
Who steered the steamer Carrie Thorn,
With her captain and crew,
Cows and countrymen, too,
From the plague-stricken city of Shreveport.

This is the truly unfortunate gent
Who dined at the table, the pilot forment,
Who steered the C. Thorn
From midnight to morn,
With her captain and crew,
Cows and countrymen, too,
From the terrible city of Shreveport.

This is the lady in terror and tears,
She had the next seat to the gent, it appears,
Who sat next the pilot,
(Its nothing to smile at),
Who steered the C. Thorn,
From midnight to morn,
With her captain and crew,
Cows and countrymen, too,
From the quarantined city of Shreveport.

This is the judge, so portly and kind,
Who cheered the poor lady with troubled mind,
Who had pitched her tent
By the side of the gent,
Who had dined forment
The terrible pilot from Shreveport.

This is the kerchief so fine and white,
That wiped the tears from the eyes so bright,
When the portly judge with kindly mein,
Had made her believe it was all serene
To have her tent
So near the gent,
Who had cast his lot
By the wild pilot
Who steered the C. Thorn
From midnight to morn,
With her captain and crew,
Cows and countrymen, too,
From the plague-stricken city of Shreveport.

This is Dame Rumor with thousand tongues
That went round the town with healthy lungs,
And frightened the husbands every man,
Of the ladies who summered at Pass Christian,
And made them rush,
At morning's blush,
To save their dears
From courtless fears,
Spread by the lady of troubled mind,
Soothed by the judge so good and kind,
Who had pitched her tent,
So near the gent,
Who sat forment,
This terrible pilot from Shreveport.

And here are the boarders in caucus agreed
That the sole source of safety consists in stampede,
And here is the hostess, all portly and grand,
With her chambers all empty and stores all on hand—
She stands at the door for to bid them good-bye,
A smile on her lip, but contempt in her eye.
And it says: "Get away, ye consatted snalpeens;
Sure to get rid of the faver you'll go to Orleans.
If ye were not such cowards I'd take it in sport;
To get rid of the pilot you go to his port."
Toward which, night and morn,
He steered the C. Thorn
From the terrible city of Shreveport.

Benefit for Shreveport Sufferers.

As anticipated, the Varieties Theatre was crowded last night to its fullest capacity to witness the performance for the most noble charitable purposes named above. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's fine old comedy of "Money" constituted the evening's entertainment. The following is a cast of the characters represented:

Alfred Evelyn	Fred N. Thayer
Sir John Vesey	E. M. Stella
Lord Glossmore	F. A. Zorn
Sir Fred Blount	E. A. Cowan
Stout	Brooks Carnes
Graves	W. H. Beanham
Sharp	F. A. Lee
Captain Dudley Smooth	Frank H. Wilson
Sir John's servant	M. D. Gardner
Toke	A. Campbell
Clara Douglas	Miss Louise Hawthorne
Lady Franklin	Miss Lizzie Madden
Georgina	Miss Lulu King

Of the acting of the amateurs in the cast there is nothing to be said but in praise. The *Alfred Evelyn* of Mr. Thayer was one of his best efforts. The character is one requiring nice discrimination to act well and not overact. As the poor man, bitter at his situation, as the rich man, with fawning friends, or as the mercurial lover, now hopeful, then despondent, reckless, yet with feeling, and ever hurling sharp words full of sarcasm, the representative of the hero succeeded admirably. Mr. Stella has never appeared to better advantage than as *Sir John*, playing with dignity and ease. Mr. Lee made a good *Sharp*. We are inclined to think the piece had been somewhat curtailed for this representation, perhaps judiciously, as it is a long one, for we missed the old member from the stage, and but little was left of *Smooth*, except a chance for Mr. Wilson to look well. As to *Graves*, Mr. Beanham was *Graves* indeed, the man who never laughed, but rather always moaned, and for the loss of his "sainted Maria." Artistic in conception and execution, Mr. Beanham made a real success of the part, and was warmly received.

Miss King succeeded as *Georgina*, and Miss Madden made a charming widow of *Lady Franklin*. Miss Hawthorne's abilities are too well known to require praise from us at this time. It is enough to say she made all that was required of *Clara Douglas*, and received the unqualified approbation of her audience.

To the Orleans Dramatic Association and the Shakespeare Club, who conceived, and to the excellent managing committee who carried out the plans for this benefit, much of its success is due. Mr. David Bidwell, who generously allowed Miss Madden to play, notwithstanding she was in the bill at his theatre, and all who volunteered assistance on the occasion, should be kindly remembered.

It is estimated the proceeds of the entertainment will not be far from three thousand dollars, as many of the tickets sold were not represented in the theatre, and such a sum, we have no doubt, will prove a welcome donation to our suffering fellow creatures in the afflicted city.

The Academy of Music.

Miss Alice Harrison reappeared at this theatre last night, and a goodly-sized audience greeted her efforts in the various characters assumed by her in the "Boy Detective." The same play will be repeated to-night. To-morrow evening the beautiful domestic drama of "Fanchon, the Cricket," always popular, will be produced, when the little star will enact the title heroine. The representation of "Fanchon," which was underlined for to-night, was postponed to Friday night on account of Miss Harrison's recent illness, preventing full rehearsals, and the complete preparations Manager Bidwell has now made for putting this piece upon the stage as it deserves.

John Ploughman once said: I never knew a good horse which had not some old habit or other, and I never yet saw a minister worth his salt, who had not some crotchet or oddity. Now these are the bits of cheese that cavaliers smell out and nibble at; this man is too slow, and another too fast; the first is too flowery, and the second is too dull. Dear me, if all of God's creatures were judged in this way, we should wring the dove's neck for being too tame, shoot the robins for eating spiders, kill the crows for swinging their tails, and the hens for not giving us milk. When a man wants to beat a dog, he can soon find a stick, and at this rate any fool may have something to say against the best minister in England.

The Louisiana Trouble.

[From the New Haven Journal and Courier, September 12.]

Last evening a meeting was held at Loomis' Hall to hear speeches by a delegation of colored men from Louisiana, on the political affairs in that State. About two hundred persons were present, a large part of whom were colored citizens.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Creed, and Hon. Morris Tyler was chosen president, together with a number of vice-presidents and secretaries.

Mr. Tyler, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for being selected to preside, and; after stating the object of the meeting, introduced Senator Burch, of Louisiana.

Mr. Burch, on coming forward, stated that he had again returned to the city in which he was born, but though he had been absent many years, he had not been absent long enough to forget the ancient landmarks of this beautiful and far-famed city. All men with dark skins were like silent figures in the State, while all the rest of the world moved on. Since then a great change had come, and he congratulated every colored man that they now stood in the elevated and dignified position of American citizens. Before them to-night there was a delegation of colored men from Louisiana, not as representatives of the colored men of that State, but of the white and colored Republicans of that State, and to answer the attacks of the Democrats of Louisiana, as well as of the United States. Last winter two hundred Democrats were sent North with plenty of money whose object was to convince the North that a Democratic Governor had been elected, but had been superseded by a Republican, and although this delegation did not accomplish what they aimed at, yet they made an impression unfavorable to the Republicans of his State. The speaker referred to the visit of Senator Carpenter to New Orleans. He came, believing that neither party had won, and in favor of new elections. The colored men sought an interview, which was given, and for five hours the Senator conversed with a delegation, and the result was, that when the Senator spoke at Exposition Hall, he told the Democrats that they had deceived him, and that he believed that the colored men of that State would injure the Democrats as soon and no sooner han the lambs of Wisconsin would devour the wolves. The result of this speech was that the colored men held a mass meeting and agreed to send a delegation North to correct the wrong impression given by the Democrats and hence they were here. But since they came they had received news which would seem to render their speaking unnecessary. He read from the New York *Times* a report that certain Warmoth officials had sworn that the McEnery election returns were false, and that Grant and Kellogg carried the State. No speech they might make would be equal to this disclosure and the delegation might now say, like Othello, that their occupation was gone. The speaker referred to the condition of the State when reconstruction commenced. The rebels thought the colored vote could be easily controlled and led to vote as their former masters dictated, but the rebels were deceived. At the first election in 1867 the rebels found that they were to be beaten by the colored men in blue as well as the white men. He spoke of the intimidation of the colored men which followed in the fall of 1868, when the colored men were shot and their cabins burned, and the result was the State was carried for Seymour. The white men held meetings and passed resolutions and signed them, to the effect that they would employ no colored man who did not vote the Democratic ticket. This was the way the trouble began in Louisiana. Then the Republicans rallied, resolved to defend their cause even to the point of death, and the result was the next year the State was carried by them. Then the Governor, who had been elected by the lowly colored man, who wanted to get something higher than he had; began quietly to gratify his ambition, and with the Democrats he found ready allies. First he called the colored members of the Legislature to him, and after telling them of what they had suffered at the hands of the Democrats, he advised them to pass stringent registration laws. Having faith in the Governor, they passed the laws, which placed great power in his hands. They did it because they believed him to be a friend of the Republicans. Finding afterward that he was going to use the laws for his own elevation and benefit, and to the injury of the colored men, then they repealed the laws. Then the Governor showed his hand.

The Democrats were in high feather last year, as they pointed the colored men to Sumner and Greeley, and asked them to join their party, but the colored men said Sumner and Greeley were their friends when in the Republican party, but not out of it. The speaker referred to the manner of conducting the campaign last fall. The Republicans had a ticket with the flag on it, with a picture of Grant in the blue field. Some of their friends sold the ticket to the Democrats, and they got up a ticket just like it, with the exception that it had the Greeley electors. The fraud was discovered, and news of it sent all over the State. They had a magnetic telegraph all over the State. If an old colored man was seen jogging along almost asleep, on an old horse they might as sure he was full of important news. All day long the Democrats tried to get the colored men to vote the spurious ticket, but they failed, and after election, when the count was going on, they were discovered printing tickets, which they were found to have counted. When the Democratic delegation came North they admitted the fraud, but asked for a new election, but the colored men did not want a new election. They had fairly won the fight, and did not want to go through the struggle again and suffer from intimidation and violence. Senator Carpenter told them that if white men shot them they must shoot back, but their reply was that the colored man, when the war closed, laid aside his musket for the implements of labor, and preferred to defend his liberty in another way.

Since 1867 5000 colored men had been killed in the State for being Republicans. He defended the State government. He closed by asking them to extend their sympathies to the Kellogg government.

The speech of the Senator was a graceful one throughout, and would have been a credit to many a Northern Senator. The president then introduced Senator Barber, of Louisiana, saying he had been formerly a slave.

Senator Barber opened by referring to the days when he was a slave, and spoke of learning to read the constitution by the light of his cabin fire. He spoke then of the high position of our country and the honor of being an American citizen, but with it all was the stain of slavery. Then came the laws that made colored men free and gave them citizenship. Then the colored men seized hold of, and by their votes in his State elected both white and colored men to office, and that was the cause of the trouble in Louisiana.

The Democrats crowded around the polling places and kept the colored men away. Hence the call for protection. So a law was passed giving the Governor power to appoint supervisors of registration with power to decide how many election districts should be established, and to appoint commissioners of election. Unfortunately the Governor, in whom the colored men had confided and into whose hands such great power had been given, decided to betray the poor and ignorant men whom he had claimed to be a friend. But that could be done no more. The colored men now were watching white men and colored men too, and they were not to be betrayed again.

No men would be more generous than the colored men in the character of legislation. All they asked was to be allowed to exercise their rights as freemen and vote for such men and measures as they thought best. They wanted to be let alone and allowed to work out their political salvation.

The President then introduced Colonel Ingraham, as one of the officers who took part in the assault on Port Hudson.

Colonel Ingraham said the population of his State was nearly evenly divided. There were a little over 363,000 colored people. There were 84,000 foreigners of whom there were 31,000 who could not vote. Those were English, French and Spanish merchants. So that out of the 86,000 white voters there had to be deducted 31,000 foreigners, 5000 colored men known as whites, and 5000 ex-Union soldiers who vote the Republican ticket. Hence fifty per cent of the male whites did not vote the Democratic ticket. In 1870 the Republicans carried the State by 32,000 majority, but in 1872 the Democrats claimed to have cast 65,000 votes, but to do so they must have got 20,000 colored negro votes. They did not get that, or even 1000, for it was not in the religion of the colored man to vote that way.

They appealed to the courts, and the courts sustained their side of the case. Even the highest court had done so, and that court was appointed by Warmoth, and was composed in part of native citizens, prominent and well known, and having a deep interest in the welfare of the State.

The speaker briefly gave a history of the returning boards at the last election in his State similar to that already familiar to the public.

He spoke of the social ostracism then and said if all the men and women of Connecticut should come there as Democrats they would be welcomed, but if they came as Republicans they would be treated as thieves and rascals.

At the close of the speaker's remarks the meeting adjourned.

The Loud Case in Iberville—Mr. Dubuclet Rejected on the Bond.

It was announced in the REPUBLICAN some days since that Hon. Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer, and one of the largest landholders in the parish of Iberville, had offered himself as bondsman for Mr. Loud, who is now imprisoned in the jail at Plaquemine. The blank bonds were duly prepared by the deputy sheriff, signed by Mr. Loud as principal, and forwarded to this city to be signed by Mr. Dubuclet. They were promptly signed by that gentleman as surety, and the act attested by Mr. Justice Evans.

The papers thus prepared were taken to Plaquemine by Mr. O. A. Rice on Tuesday and placed in the hands of the sheriff. That gentleman submitted the papers to the acting district attorney, who instructed the sheriff not to accept the bond, stating that if he did the State would hold him personally responsible, alleging that certain blanks in the bonds had not been filled out when they were signed by Mr. Dubuclet. The sheriff's attention was called by Mr. Loud's attorney to page 290 of the Thirteenth annual, where a decision of the Supreme Court sets at rest the plea that any informality existed in the bond on the ground alleged. Notwithstanding this and the fact that the paper had been prepared in the sheriff's office, and also that Mr. Dubuclet was a taxpayer in the parish upon property many times the amount of the bond, it was finally rejected and Mr. Loud still remains in jail.

Thus again a frivolous technicality keeps Mr. Loud in jail. The evidence of the villainous conspiracy against this officer is creating considerable agitation in official circles, and we are confident prompt action will be taken to break up the ring at once. Public sympathy seems to be entirely with the victim of this oppression. It is clear that he is more sinned against than sinning. This last bold and unprecedented action of the ring—as illegal as it is cruel—will, we are assured, cause prompt action to be taken by the executive.

A Small-Pox Hospital.

Dr. White, of the Board of Health, has gone to work in earnest to induce the city government to make some humane provision for the treatment of small-pox patients.

There are at the present time two hospitals in this city created especially for the treatment of persons afflicted with this loathsome disease, neither of which is a credit to the city. One of them, by act of the Legislature, has a monopoly of small-pox patients, but by some peculiar perversity the city government contracts to send them to the other.

Dr. Hayes' House of Health, the State monopoly, consists of a couple of wooden shanties, built in the grounds of and surrounded by the ruins of the old Luzenburg Hospital. The land in the neighborhood is exceedingly low. On the west side of the buildings there are no habitations. The country, as far as the eye can reach, is a wet, boggy tract. Men in boats laden with wood paddle up under the windows of the buildings through the stagnant water of the filthy ditches. Such surroundings can hardly profit any one save the woodchopper, unless it may be the undertaker, for whom the poison of the small-pox does not kill must run the risk of receiving their *coup de grace* from the poisonous malaria.

On the other hand Dr. Antoux's hospital, which has the special encouragement of the City Council, is situated far out on Common street. It is a one-story, oblong wooden building made of rough planks put together with no art. The interior is little better than the exterior, being neither plastered nor weather boarded. It is partitioned off into small apartments sufficiently wide to contain a small bed and standing room for two or three persons. They remind one of cells in a lock up. On the grounds is not a single tree, nor anything refreshing to the eye, save the parched grass. The rays of the sun fall with full force upon the building and grounds making the place as hot as the levee.

Formerly the Board of Health maintained a supervision over this place, through its sanitary inspector and police, and things were sometimes found to be going wrong; but latterly one of the members of the board has been in charge of it in his professional capacity, so we presume everything is now all right.

But the system is all wrong. This practice of banishing poor human beings, because afflicted with a terrible disease, to the swamps, and confining them in buildings so uncomfortable as to make well persons sick, is one of the relics of barbarism that the enlightened civilization of our country should do away with. It reminds one too forcibly of traditional terrors of the house of lepers maintained by our ancestors a hundred years ago, on Gentilly ridge.

Dr. White is prepared to give many reasons why both of these institutions should be broken up, and a hospital, worthy of the name and the age, established for the reception and treatment of small-pox patients. May he be successful.

"How is it, my dear, that you have never kindled a flame in the bosom of a man?" said an old lady to her pretty neice, who was portionless. "The reason, dear aunt," replied the young lady, "is, as you well know, that I am not a good match."

BY TELEGRAPH.

YELLOW FEVER.

Deaths at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, September 24.—The following were the interments to-day:

Mitchell Hoey, aged 50 years; Zimmerman, 24; Mrs. McCartien, age not given; Fannie Wield, 22; Adam Ackerman, 38; F. Doll, 25; R. A. Phelps, 33; Miss Rosenham, 16; Morris Ellis, colored, 23; James Johnson, colored, 22; Mrs. Loflin, colored, age not given; Mary Peace, colored, 19.

Relief from Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, September 24.—Three hundred dollars were raised to-day for the relief of Shreveport.

The Mortality at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 24.—Two changes in the weather in the last twenty-four hours have increased the mortality from yellow fever. There were sixteen interments from the disease to-day. Very few new cases reported to-day.

BANK FAILURES.

The Financial Crisis.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The ten millions of loan certificates are exhausted. The associated banks will issue ten millions more to-day.

The Bank of the Commonwealth has been sued for collaterals which they can not produce upon a tender of the amount loaned.

Carleton, secretary of the Union Trust Company, has friends who are in treaty with the bank for the settlement of his defalcation.

Henry Clews claims that his securities are far more than ample in ordinary times. He may resume when the money market improves. Published, their correspondents include twenty-four national and State banks, and 158 private bankers.

Rumors are afloat of yellow fever at Harrison street, Brooklyn. One case fatal.

It is stated that Western shippers of grain are advised to hold off on account of the difficulty to meet sight drafts.

The Stock Exchange remains closed until further orders.

The Sub-Treasury is offering no bonds this morning.

Western Union 62 bid; 64 asked.

Howes & Macy have suspended.

Later.—The Sub-Treasury has bought $500,000 bonds.

The bank presidents are authorized to issue $10,000,000 more loan certificates.

March, of the house of Howes & Macy, says all houses like theirs, having a large number of depositors, must suspend.

Brown & Watson have suspended.

2 P. M.—All quiet about the savings banks throughout the city. The directors appear to be more confident.

3:50 P. M.—Wall street is very quiet at this hour. The day closes hopeful, but rather gloomy.

Two and a half millions of loan certificates were issued to-day by the Clearing House.

The government bought over $2,500,000 bonds.

Hugh McCulloch's Opinion.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch, of the firm of Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, stated to-night, to a *Tribune* representative, that advices from the London firm were of the most cheerful character. When he left London there was no suspicion of financial revulsion here. There is demand for our abundant crops at good prices. He saw no reason for a spread of the present panic. All financial panics were senseless, and that of 1857 was caused by the failure of Ohio Trust Company. When that panic subsided it was found there was no reason for it, and it will probably be the same in this instance. Everything depends upon the maintenance of confidence. The chief trouble is that men become frightened and hold on to all the funds they possess. He counseled confidence in the resources of the country and the ability of a greater part of the mercantile community to pay its liabilities. Distrust and suspicion only aggravate and extend a calamity which could be avoided if the community only acts sensibly and discreetly.

Cincinnati Firm.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—There is no change here in the condition of financial affairs. The banks are discounting sparingly and are still pursuing a policy that will fortify them. Rumors were early circulated on 'Change that the Baltimore banks had suspended, which produced a depressing effect. This was supplemented by another report that the New York banks had generally suspended, which served to increase the dullness in general business. Later dispatches denying both reports were received with prolonged applause, and served to relieve the disquiet. During the afternoon there was an improved feeling in Third street, with no evidence of excitement in any quarter.

Baltimore Bankers Run to Death.

BALTIMORE, September 24.—Brown, Lancaster & Co., well known bankers in this city and agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, having branch houses in New York and Richmond, suspended this afternoon. The firm states that the suspension was caused by an unexpected and unprecedented run.

Pittsburg Clearing House All Right.

PITTSBURG, September 24.—At a metting of the Pittsburg Clearing House to-day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved unanimously by the banks comprising the Pittsburg Clearing House Association, all being represented, That they do not consider it necessary to make any change in their customary rule of doing business.

From that it would seem that the leading financiers in this city don't think the situation demands any action on their part.

The Wilkesbarre Failure.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 24.—Brown & Gray attribute their failure to Henry Clews. The miners were large depositors.

The Panic at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, September 24.—The money panic in this city continues. While a large number of merchants decided to-day to continue taking city money as formerly, a large number, including nearly all the produce and grocery dealers, signed an agreement not to take it as long as the banks refuse to give Eastern exchange for it. The excitement is very great, city money having been the only circulating medium in use for several years.

Failures at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., September 24.—The Dollar Savings' bank closed this morning, and Isaacs, Taylor & Williams, bankers, suspended on account of the scarcity of currency, their assets being double their liabilities. In both the above concerns the stonecutters employed at the government stoneyard were depositors to large amounts. There is considerable excitement in the neighborhood of the various banks. There is a run of the small depositors on the banks, but all are holding out as yet.

A general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the corn exchange and tobacco association and the leading merchants will be held at one o'clock, to consider the state of affairs and adopt some measure to strengthen public confidence.

Action of the Richmond Merchants.

The meeting of merchants and manufacturers, including members of the various commercial associations of this city, held to-day, was the largest of the kind ever held here. The greatest interest was manifested in the present financial crisis. The following resolutions were adopted:

The present condition of affairs in Richmond has arisen from causes and influences external to the banking and mercantile business thereof, and in nowise attributed to irregular operations or undue expansion on the part of bankers or merchants. That the banks of this city are at present believed to be undoubtedly solvent, and that no loss can result; that the meeting deprecates the uneasy feeling prevailing in the city as tending to produce a panic and a run on the banks, thereby being likely to cause their suspension, as well as to arrest and overthrow all business.

That in view of the undoubted solvency of the banks, and to prove their confidence therein, the members pledge themselves to abstain from running the banks and to confine themselves to the strict, regular and necessary checks and drafts in the course of business, making them as limited as practicable, and continue, as heretofore, to make deposits; and that they urge upon all persons having business with the banks to pursue a like course of confidence, thus avoiding the contingencies of prostration and disaster.

No further failures reported. The banks all held out till closing hour, paying up promptly. The excitement has greatly subsided.

Suspension of Clews' London Branch.

LONDON, September 24.—Clews, Habicht & Co. have decided to suspend.

Clews, Habicht & Co. are liable to the account of Henry Clews & Co. for £240,000. Their own liabilities are £64,000, which they can meet, but not those of Henry.

A Berlin Bank Failed.

A Berlin dispatch announces the failure of a bank in that city.

Affairs in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Although the day has been a very quiet one on 'Change and the prices of all grains have declined, there has been a marked absence of excitement and a continued feeling of confidence on the part of nearly all the members of the Board of Trade. Last evening there was some agitation of a proposition to close the board for a day or two, but the movement amounted to nothing.

The board of directors to-day recommended to the members that business be conducted on as conservative a basis as possible, and that efforts be made to adjust outstanding trades maturing this month on an equitable basis; that transactions be limited to the settlement of outstanding contracts and to the sales of property for cash; and that on all transactions liberal or reasonable confidence be extended where the same would, under ordinary circumstances, be proper.

The recommendations were received with general expressions of favor, and have been followed out with great unanimity by the members of the board, so that by to-morrow night there will be very few outstanding trades to settle.

There are now fewer outstanding trades than at any time since the fire.

MEXICO.

Civil War Imminent in Coahuila—Troops Ordered to Saltillo and Monterey.

MATAMORAS, September 24.—The congress of the state of Coahuila, in session at Saltillo, being opposed to Governor Zepada, who favors the national administration, were about electing Dr. Salas governor when they suddenly broke, upon the evening of the tenth instant, fearing an attack from Zepada, and fled to Monterey, in the state of Nueva Leon, where an insurrectionary proclamation was issued, and they left for Monclava, in the state of Coahuila, where they propose establishing a state government with Dr. Salas as governor. It is supposed they visited Monterey to confer with the opponents to the federal government there. The government has ordered 3000 troops from San Luis Potosi to occupy Saltillo and Monterey.

Reported Defection of Rocha Denied.

The *Voz Publica* in an article to-day admitting that the State congress of Coahuila had fled from Saltillo, denies that General Rocha had arrested Escobedo or pronounced against the general government.

Americans Outraged on the Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, September 24.—A series of robberies and grand murders have recently been committed on United States citizens residing and traveling on the Mexican border, which appear to indicate that the bandits select Americans as their victims, either in retaliation for General Mackenzie's raid into the Kickapoo camp and Mexico, or because the authorities are so unf