NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 164. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 2005.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, October 13, 1873.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

CAL. WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST

MINSTREL ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 20—First night of the popular drama, in six acts, entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. oct2

VARIETIES THEATRE.

TWO WEEKS ONLY, COMMENCING Monday, October 20

Select matinees Saturdays. Grand performances Sunday evenings.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

The world-renowned Unpez & Benedict's NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS,

Composed only of artists of years' experience and marked celebrity, now on their

TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL TOUR.

Everywhere the acknowledged minstrel troupe of the world. For full particulars see small bills. Admission at popular prices. Reserved seats for sale at the box office, commencing Friday, October 17.

CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.

oct6 11t CHARLES H. KEESHIN, General Agent.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Saturday Evening, October 18, 1873.

BENEFIT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SHREVEPORT SUFFERERS.

Tendered by the VARIETY DRAMATIC CLUB, under the auspices of the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION;

On which occasion will be presented, for the first time in this city for several years, Douglas Jerold's beautiful domestic drama in three acts, of

"THE RENT DAY."

Mr. M. H. REDON, a member of the club, has kindly volunteered, and will give a series of his great

CHARACTER SONGS AND DANCES.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with J. M. Morton's laughable one act farce of

Lend Me Five Shillings.

TICKETS $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets to be procured from members of the club, and at the box office on the night of the performance.

Doors open at a quarter to seven. Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock, precisely. oct2

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE.....FIRE.....FIRE.

NEW CHEAP JOHN,

Corner Canal and Peters Streets,

Offers a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, for ladies, gentlemen and children, at fifty per cent less than usual rates. These goods were saved from the late fire and must be sold out before the end of the month. oct4 1t

THE FIRE ON CANAL STREET.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE INSURANCE.

Nine Thousand Dollars worth of

FINE CLOTHING AND LATEST STYLES OF HATS

Slightly damaged by water,

At Less than Half the Cost.

23 M. COGAN'S,

Nos. 19 and 29 Canal street,

oct 1m Next door to Hansen's shoe store.

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 Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, 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 B. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

DELIGAN EXCHANGE,

CORNER PERDIDO 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 KOUNTZMAN & MIKE LARDNER,

au31 3m Proprietors.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS DESIRE TO inform their friends and the public in general that they will open a Coffeehouse under the name of JAKE'S HOUSE, on SATURDAY EVENING, October 18, 1873, at seven o'clock, at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, formerly occupied by Hypolite Percival as a confectionery, where they will have the very best liquors always on hand. Will also have a hot lunch from ten to one o'clock every day.

J. FINK,
W. FINK,
oct7 2t* Proprietors.

PHŒNIX HOUSE,

NO. 96 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Next Door to the Academy of Music.

Opens its Restaurant department to-day. The Oysters are fat and salt—the best of the season. The Steaks and Chops (so famous at this house) will be served in the usual style, and with dispatch.

oct5 6t D. BIDWELL, Proprietor.

REOPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT,

Now DENECHAUD'S RESTAURANT,

22.....St. Louis Street.....22

Between Bourbon and Royal.

The proprietor desires to inform his friends and the public in general that he will open the above restaurant next SATURDAY, October 11, 1873.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, or by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

Travelers, as well as city residents, will always find good and fine rooms, with board.

The house and the restaurant will keep open every night until twelve o'clock.

Personal attention given to balls, soirees and parties. oct 1m

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1868.

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.

ap23 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of CAMILLE E. GIRARDEY in the firm of C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., the business of said firm will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore.

New Orleans, August 31, 1873.

oc2 1m NICHOLAS J. HOEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HAVING SOLD MY INterest in the firm of C. E. Girardey & Co to Mr. Nicholas J. Hoey, I have ceased to have any connection with the business carried on by the remaining partners. Mr. Hoey has assumed all my liabilities for and to the firm, dissolved by my withdrawal.

C. E. GIRARDEY.

oc5 t nol

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — THE THREE-STORY BRICK store, fronting Poydras Market, now occupied by Mr. Pokorny as a wholesale and retail shoe store, with residence above. Possession first November next.

E. P. LAVILLEBEUVRE,

sp17 1w No. 16 Union street.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health occurred last evening, Dr. C. B. White in the chair.

Present—Drs. Drew, Smythe and Newman, and Messrs. Heath, Bailey and Woodward.

Various communications were read and received.

Dr. White then brought up the matter of small-pox. A communication had been sent to the City Council more than a month since. The virus was in the city, and Dr. White was satisfied the disease would prevail the coming winter. Proper measures must be taken to check it. Cases in the city had already been reported, and there was some in Bayou Sara and Donaldsonville.

The statement of the number of cases of small-pox last year is as follows:

June, 1872, 3; September, 1, from the country; October, 1; November, 9, 5 from steamer Aid; December, 37, and 20 deaths. January, 1873, 154, and 63 deaths; February, 194, and 78 deaths; March, 229, and 78 deaths; April, 184, and 65 deaths; May, 160, and 66 deaths; June, 75, and 30 deaths; July, 21, and 10 deaths; August, 8, and 2 deaths; September, 15, and 8 deaths; October, 7.

Dr. White asked that the attention of the city authorities be again called to the matter, and to the suggestion of the board in regard to a small-pox hospital. He recommended that the city take measures to cause free vaccination.

On motion of Dr. Drew, the suggestions of the president were adopted, and the secretary was instructed to notify the City Council.

The following statement of the yellow fever of this year, from July 4 to October 14, 1873, compiled by Dr. Russell, was presented:

Number of cases reported 313, deaths 170.

Of the 313 cases reported, 245 were males and 68 females.

Of the deaths 133 were males, and 37 females.

The nativities of the deaths—United States 60, Germany 45, Ireland 17, England 17, France 10, Spain 3, other countries 18.

There were thirteen deaths thus far this week, and nineteen other cases.

Various communications from parties sued for violating health ordinances were received and acted on.

Other subjects of minor importance were discussed and the board adjourned.

A Card.

ASSUMPTION, October 12, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the New Orleans *Herald* of the fifth instant, reflecting upon Auditor Clinton and myself. Upon the day in question I called at the Auditor's office, but only saw Mr. Clinton for a moment, and was certainly treated courteously by that gentleman. I have always had the highest regard for Mr. Clinton, and what little business I have had to transact with that gentleman, he has always treated me with politeness. I am not aware how the *Herald* got its information; certainly not from me.

THOMAS DEVINE,
Recorder Parish of Assumption.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of four lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on Marigny street, one of said lots forming the corner of Marigny and Urquhart streets. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Resumption in New York.

The prospect of a speedy resumption in New York is not a brilliant one, judging from the following paragraph from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the fourteenth instant:

The comparatively slow return of greenbacks to the banks of this city, and the interruptions in commercial exchange render it somewhat uncertain upon what exact date the redemption of Clearing House certificates will commence. The resolution recently adopted by the association, fixing the first of November next, has been repealed, leaving the decision to be made at a future meeting.

The Death of Cloud.

A dispatch from W. G. Lane, Esq., United States commissioner at Baton Rouge, authenticates the report of the death of the row-man, Cloud. Mr. Lane states that Cloud died on Dr. Gourier's plantation, eighteen miles below Baton Rouge, on Wednesday, of congestive chill. The boat and papers of deceased are in the hands of Mr. DeBlanc, coroner of Iberville parish.

The Academy of Music.

The performance last night for Cal Wagner's benefit drew a large and appreciative audience. Wagner was in the happiest humor, and never appeared to better advantage. We missed Mr. Morton, the basso singer, from the first part of the programme, which rendered the singing less effective than usual, although some fine ballads and choruses were given. A grand matinee performance is announced for to-day. The benefit bill will be repeated to-night and to-morrow evening. On Monday night will occur the event of the season, the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by the dramatic company.

Rev. Dr. Daily has returned to his work as presiding elder of his church, after a brief vacation of four weeks. He has visited Cincinnati and Indiana, and seen all his old friends. Having had a "grand, good time," he returns invigorated to his flock.

Ship Your Cotton.

We desire to say a few words to our planters. We hear it often urged that planters should, under the present circumstances, keep their cotton at home. We put it to their sense of justice whether this is treating their merchant right. During the past spring and summer he has kept you going; he has strained every nerve to get you provisions and funds, and now when he expects to pay the debts he has incurred to help you out, don't talk about holding your cotton back because he can't raise more money to enable you to wait for better prices. The more cotton is shipped to New Orleans, the more money must be sent there to buy it, no matter what the price may be, and the sooner will the present financial embarrassment be over.—*Monroe Intelligencer.*

Yellow Fever at Memphis.

Between the tenth of September, when the disease first made its appearance, and last Tuesday night, there have occurred 783 deaths of yellow fever in Memphis. Says the *Appeal* of Wednesday:

The figures furnished by the mortuary report this morning are discouraging. There is an increase of four in the total of deaths as compared with the returns of the day before. The figures are forty-one by yellow fever, ten from other causes; total fifty-one. The report of the day before was, total forty-seven, yellow fever thirty-eight, and nine from other causes. Still our people must not be discouraged. The increase is to be accounted for by the cool nights rather than from any increase in the number of cases. So far as we can learn new cases have decreased in numbers in the last three days, and those best posted are sanguine that an abatement of the disease has set in. As to the suggestion of a correspondent that the yellow fever must run its course, we are devout believers in the power conferred on man by God to find out the strength and efficacy of all the elements of nature, among them those that will neutralize yellow fever, and we are convinced that science in Mobile and New Orleans has this year so far prevailed as to prevent an epidemic as bad as that which now rages here. We will be ready for it next year, and will kill it as soon as it makes its appearance.

J. Alexander, a faithful colored nurse employed by the relief committee of the Odd Fellows, yesterday lost his reason and had to be placed in the Adams street station-house for safe keeping. Owing to the confidence in the fidelity of James Alexander they assigned him more onerous duties than befall most of those entrusted to the care of nurses. Owing to the death of nine patients, whom he was nursing Alexander lost his reason in the tide of his feelings, illustrating how strongly humanity may be linked even to the untutored intellect of man. His derangement, which is doubtless owing to nervous prostration, caused by overwork, it is hoped is merely temporary, and that rest will restore his faculties. At a late hour last night the unfortunate man was resting easy, but is supposed to have the yellow fever. The committee will have him kindly cared for to-day.

We sincerely regret to learn that Mayor Johnson was yesterday attacked with the fever. Since the appearance of the disease, Mayor Johnson has been untiring in his efforts to alleviate the stricken members of our community. He has diligently visited the lowly homes of the poor, carrying comfort and cheer to the afflicted and the distressed. If the gratitude of hearts touched by his sincere kindness and devotion avail in its true remembrance and appreciation, his recovery will be speedy.

Sisters Magdalene and Martha, of La Sallette Academy, died yesterday afternoon after a few days suffering with the yellow fever. These two Christian sisters have been devoting themselves attentively to the sick and the suffering. They administered to the wants of the poor, and went as silvery sunshines of joy and of mercy to the gloomed households of the suffering and the sorrowing. After all their good works they, too, have been stricken and summoned to that beautiful home where angels welcome the God-blessed martyrs who fall in behalf of suffering humanity.

Dr. Ryan and Dr. Hilliard, who came down from Chicago a few days ago to tender their services to the Howard Association for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, have worked nobly since their arrival in the city. They are both young, active and intelligent physicians, and both had considerable experience during the yellow fever which prevailed in New Orleans in 1867. The Howards speak highly of the excellent manner in which Drs. Ryan and Hilliard are performing their duties. They are staying at the Peabody Hotel, but orders can be left at all hours at the rooms of the Howard Association, Madison street, where all calls will be cheerfully and promptly responded to.

Captain Atlee, deputy United States marshal under Colonel L. B. Eaton, died at his residence in South street yesterday morning. Deceased was a captain of police while Colonel Beaumont was chief several years ago, and made many friends by the quiet, unassuming, yet determined manner in which he discharged all the duties of his position. He was ever a faithful officer, and carried the same qualification into the office of the United States marshal, where he was frequently intrusted by Colonel Eaton with the discharge of the most delicate and important duties. He leaves a widow and small family to lament his loss.

A very large number of the citizens of Shelby county will learn with regret the death of Mr. B. F. Duncan, at Lucy station, on the Paducah railroad, twelve miles from Memphis, yesterday morning, of yellow fever. The deceased was a native of this county, and was generally and thoroughly respected. He was elected a justice of the peace for the district in which he lived, and at the time of his death he held the office of railroad collector. Mr. Duncan was celebrated throughout the county as a crack shot, and frequently carried off prizes at the shooting tournaments at the annual fairs. He was not at all demonstrative in his manner, but few men in Shelby county have left behind them so many friends as poor "Ben" Duncan. He was about thirty-six years of age at the time of his death.

Flaherty & Sullivan, as representatives of the firm of Flaherty, Marley & Sullivan, undertakers, were arrested yesterday for alleged violation of municipal laws in relation to giving the board of health officer required information concerning interments. The day previous Mr. John Walsh was arrested on the same charge, which will today be heard by the recorder. In this connection arises a serious and yet perplexing question. The undertakers are prevented from burying persons without first receiving the attending physician's certificate as to the cause of death. Many physicians make it convenient to absent themselves from their office to avoid signing death certificates. Some object to signing certificates through fear of having their names published in connection with the names of their dead patients. The undertakers are necessarily annoyed in securing these certificates, and as a consequence unreliable reports are given to the health officer, and dead bodies, reeking with infectious malaria and poisonous gasses are allowed to decompose. In this manner the disease is kept alive, and in countless homes of the poor there are dead victims lying, with the gases escaping to the surrounding houses. Shall the dead be buried without a certificate of a doctor, or shall we endure the horrid consequences of permitting dead bodies to be exposed and unattended hours after life has fled? Chief Athy is constantly called upon to have the decomposing bodies removed to the cemetery, and is unable to grant such requests however urgent and necessary, as the undertakers very properly refuse to take charge of bodies for sepulchure without first receiving the required certificate. Yesterday a poor man pawned his daughter's watch in order to secure sufficient money for purchasing a coffin in which the remains of a member of his family were placed for burial. All day, but in vain, he hunted for the attending physician, who could not be found, and, therefore, the body could not be buried. Another sickening case is reported from Centre alley, where a corpse was necessarily permitted to remain, and finally burst open, the foul gases escaping in every direction and giving death-breathing vapors to every passing breeze. Mrs. Wilkerson died Sunday evening on Clay street, between LaRose and De Soto, and her corpse was left unattended in the room of her late residence until yesterday. In an adjoining room was her son, helpless and suffering with the yellow fever. What a picture! How sadly terrible and how torturing to that young man's feelings was this terrible, sickening fact. The firemen's relief association yesterday found a dead man near the Ohio depot, and much trouble was had in obtaining a person to lay the corpse out for burial. At No. 153 Main street an unfortunate woman died, and no one could be found to shroud the corpse and place it in the coffin. Application was made to the Howard Association, whose duties are more with the sufferings of the sick and the living than with the removal of the dead. Let the Board of Health or City Council suggest a plan practically adequate for the occasion.

We copy the following from the *Appeal* of the sixteenth:

The official mortuary report shows an increase of one over the total of the day before, but the deaths from yellow fever are the same. The figures are, forty-one from yellow fever, eleven from other causes; total, fifty-two. The weather is still warm, and therefore favorable to the spread of the disease. We are not surprised, then, to learn that within the past twenty four hours quite a number of new cases have been reported. These, a few of them, are in Chelsea, but most are in south Memphis, in the more densely settled portion of the city. There, we hope, to-day, Inspector O'Bannon will make his appearance, especially below Linden street. And we would suggest that the committees of the several relief bodies make it their special business to canvass that portion of the city thoroughly. Indeed, if concert of action could be had, it would be an excellent idea to canvass the whole city and suburbs, and give the public even an approximate estimate of the number and residences of all the yellow fever cases. By this the board of health would be greatly facilitated in its efforts after efficient and timely labor. But whether this be done or not, we would urge upon our citizens generally to be careful as to their mode of life, be temperate in all things, cleanly and cheerful, and continue the plentiful use of disinfectants.

The Memphis printers have resolved their Union into a board of relief. The Typographical Union of Chicago sent a dispatch here, stating that the committee could, if necessary, draw on the Chicago brotherhood for $200.

Court Items.

The appearance of the Burgesses in the First District Court yesterday morning caused a large crowd to assemble in the courthouse, filling the courtroom to overflowing. The case of Shoenhausen being still on trial, the Attorney General moved that the Burgess case be continued to Monday. Mr. Whitaker objected, as, if the case was brought up on that day, he might be compelled to offer an affidavit for a further continuance. On Wednesday he would be prepared. The Attorney General said he wasn't afraid of popular opinion, but public justice required that the delay should be no longer than Monday. The case was accordingly fixed for that day.

Mr. Whitaker then disclosed a little proceeding which lets light on the way such a case might be managed if less honorable counsel were concerned in it. He had learned of it from his associate, Mr. Dalsheimer, who was sworn at his request, and stated substantially as follows:

At the Crystal Palace, Wednesday night, he noticed John Kerrigan, a juror, following him about; afterward John A. Brette, an officer of Justice States' court came and handed him this note:

"FRIEND DALSHEIMER—I am hard. Shall be over to-morrow. A. JUROR.

"U know who. Please to tear this up.
"A FRIEND."

He was talking to Mr. Manning at the time, and showed the note to him. Kerrigan said he wrote it, and asked that it should not be used against him. Mr. Dalsheimer told him he certainly should use it and had him and Brette arrested.

Officer Brette desired to be sworn, and said he had not known the contents of the note when he delivered it.

Kerrigan admitted in court that he wrote the note. He was placed under $1000 bonds, and his name was stricken from the roll.

After this little incident the Burgesses were taken out of the courtroom. The crowd set up a yell, and some called to "take them out," but, escorted by their counsel, sheriff, deputies and a squad of police, they reached the Parish Prison.

In the Shoenhausen case a little incident occurred which tested the sympathies of the crowded audience. Maggie Priest, after testifying that she had seen the accused take the money, said she had not told Keith, or father, that she had attempted to deceive him by saying she knew nothing about it. In the opinion of the Attorney General this was enough to warrant a motion for her detention. Counsel for accused, as such, had no objection, but desired to know what for? Much argument and some sharp talk was indulged in by both sides, during which the girl sat on the witness chair. Her tears, and the fact that even if she had concealed the crime at first, she had disclosed it "where it would do the most good," was enough to enlist the sympathies of all in her behalf.

Judge Abell admitted the right of the Attorney General to make the motion, but doubted if this was a case to which the law would apply. Whether it was knowledge of law or his kind heart that influenced him or not is not material. He refused the motion, and received the approval of all the spectators, at least, who thought Colonel Field was rather hard on the most material witness he had produced.

Mr. Jacob Haberlin at last procured security which Captain Tobin was willing to accept. Mrs. François Clay signed his bond after satisfying the vigilant captain that she had more than four times the amount in unincumbered real estate, and Captain Tobin proposes that every bond shall be as solvent while he occupies his position.

The F. M. Mitchell Case.

Suppose this case, mentioned in the *Herald* yesterday, did cost over $400, it isn't the expense of such proceedings that the public complain of. The accused was acquitted, and the verdict was *worth* that sum to the community. If he had been convicted, then the equivalent would have been represented by the sentence. If it was ridiculously light, then the city would lose money. The expense of criminal trials may be heavy, but it is not economy to avoid it by entering a nolle prosequi. It took twelve men a long time to decide the case. Is a district attorney supposed to be able to dispose of such a case on sight? The length of the trial, the obstinacy of the defense, the hesitation of the jury, are all arguments in favor of the district attorney's discretion in trying the case. It is easy to say, after the verdict, that the expense might have been saved by him, but it is no argument. If it is, what becomes of it, supposing the verdict had been guilty? It evidently was a doubtful case, and having come in the regular course, Mr. McPhelin only did his duty in bringing it to an issue.

In the interests of reform and economy, a number of young ladies of Macon, Georgia, have resolved to attend their State fair clad in homespun. They have been at great expense in purchasing and hiring these suits made, which shows enterprise and industry.

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873.

First District Court.

State vs. Burgess.—Rape, etc. Continued to Monday, October 20.

State vs. Socha et al.—In the case against Mollie Walker a nolle prosequi was entered on the motion of the Attorney General.

The grand jury returned a true bill against W. L. Jurguilwigs for libel, on the complaint of W. C. Harrison. The libel consists in a placard on a post, near some dark stairs, etc., on the premises of the accused, which says, "This malicious mischief was done by my jealous neighbor."

State vs. Julius Socha et al.—Trial of O. H. Shoenhausen—Testimony for the prosecution.—Mr. Morris Hart, recalled, said the date on which the $1000 bill was offered him by Shoenhausen and the stranger was October 6; he identified Haberlin as the stranger.

Motion was made for the books and overruled.

Mollie Walker testified she had been employed by Socha two years; left the place at half-past twelve on that night; Shoenhausen was then up stairs, and had ordered us girls out; the gentleman (Keith) was helpless; Shoenhausen then called Maggie in; afterward he came and gave witness $10; didn't know what for; Schoenhausen is not generous; he then said to her: "Mollie, I have taken $700 from that man, and you can go home early; I will close the house, and take him back of town and leave him, and he will think he lost it there;" saw Shoenhausen in the Parish Prison Thursday; he said he would put it on the boy (Smith); told witness to keep still about the $10; told her to say it was salary. On cross-examination, said Keith has told her he would give her $500 if she would get his money; she corroborated his testimony as to all that had passed previous to going into the wine room.

Mr. R. L. De Armas, teller of the New Orleans Banking Association, testified as to Keith's having an account there, and drawing his money. The checks and bank book were offered in evidence.

Bella Wood testified that she saw Shoenhausen pouring out the wine behind the screen; Keith wanted her to get it; Shoenhausen had a small glass behind the screen, with something in it that looked like anisette; he poured it into a glass of wine and told her to give it to Keith, and "don't make any mistake;" they had two more bottles, and Keith became stupid and sick; got him some soda; Shoenhausen ordered her out; looked in afterward and saw Shoenhausen and Smith over Keith; Smith shut the door and bolted it.

Maggie Priest testified that she had seen the fifty dollar bill changed; had seen the other money and described it; Henry (Shoenhausen) told her to go out; when the man became stupified she remarked it to Henry, who said he was only drunk; the man was stupid; Henry said "where is his money?" She told him inside his vest; he said, "You take it out;" she refused and said "I don't want to get in any scrape;" then he did it; then Henry put his hand in the man's vest and took his pocket book out and took out something; don't know what; then he put the pocket book back; witness wanted to get out; afterwards Henry gave her $10, and promised $20 more if she would hush her mouth; saw Keith the next day and told him she knew nothing about his loss. On cross examination said she had been taken to the chief's office and told she had better tell the truth as that was the easiest way for her to get out of it.

The Attorney General moved that the witness be detained, but the court refused to order it.

Charles Swain testified that he knew Keith when he had worked on the Jackson railroad and lived in his house. He was a hard working man.

The prosecution closed here and the case was continued until Saturday morning.

Counsel for Socha moved a reduction of bail which the Attorney General opposed. The court refused to reduce it, agreeing with the Attorney General.

Shreveport Items.

From the *Times* of the twelfth and fourteenth we glean the following:

An attempt was made Saturday night to rob Cheap John's store, on Texas street, which came very near being successful. The burglars had entered the store, packed up a lot of goods and got some of them into the back alley, where a woman living close by discovered them and called for the police. This alarmed the burglars, and they dropped their booty and escaped. It would look as though this kind of business would not cease until some of the rascals are caught and strung up on the spot. That will most certainly be the doom of all caught in the act.

Colonel D. B. Martin and Arthur Newman are doing so well that they have been partially turned over to the cook. Clark Perrin has been wholly turned over to the cook, and serious fears of a famine are entertained at Judge Perrin's residence.

Dr. Allen was taken down before daylight Sunday morning, and Charles B. Johnson, son of Colonel B. M. Johnson, on Monday morning before daylight. Dr. Allen went through the epidemic in 1867 here, and thus far in this epidemic, and this is his first attack.

The death list Saturday night includes Major George Haymakeure, local agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, and James Doll, clerk for C. W. Burt. Mr. William Walker, merchant on the other side of the river, died Sunday night.

Mr. F. H. Hatch, who was taken sick three days since, was clear of the fever last night, and doing well.

Vanderbilt's Day of Judgment.

Speaking of the panic in the New York stock market on Tuesday, and the tumble of New York Central and other stocks, involving the failure of several houses, in one of which Daniel Drew is a partner, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

It is hardly possible to misinterpret this breakdown. It signifies that Cornelius Vanderbilt's day is past. This venerable cormorant, who has been filling himself and Wall street with bogus stocks these ten years at the expense of the industrial and commercial interests of the country, is well nigh burst with his own provender. Eighty per cent of water was poured into New York Central at one dash. Hudson river, Harlem, and Lake Shore have been diluted in the same way. Union Pacific is all water. These, and many others in the list, have been carried to a point where the first breath of hard times was sure to expose their weakness and insecurity. In order to be worth the prices at which they stood, a continued and increasing prosperity was absolutely necessary. A reverse has come; the margin which prudent financiering should have left to cover a period of adversity and of diminished receipts was long ago wiped out. Vanderbilt and his imitators in stock watering have been betting their bottom dollar that there never would be a time when the business of the country could not pay interest on their fictitious values. That time seems to have come at last, and, if it shall sponge them all out, and send the whole crew to everlasting smash, the country will be ultimately benefited, though the transition from the false to the true may be painful to some interests and classes that have not shared in the wrong-doing.

Minister Williamson.

The Shreveport *Times* says:

Colonel George Williamson, our late fellow-citizen and American minister to Central America, has written a letter to Dr. Dalzell, in which he expressed himself delighted with the country. He has located at San Salvador, a beautiful city, with a large and intelligent population. Living there costs much less than in America, and taking it altogether the Colonel appears well satisfied with his new quarter. His many friends in this country will be pleased to learn that he and his family are in the enjoyment of good health.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Agricultural Report.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The following is the agricultural report: The average condition of cotton in the first week of October, as compared with the October reports of 1871 and 1872, stands as much higher than the former year as it falls below the record of the latter. The standard crop being a good normal growth, the yearly losses from worms or other causes almost always reduce the record below one hundred, and the greatest reduction usually occurs in September. The average this year has fallen off from eighty-nine to seventy-eight—half since the first week of September—a larger reduction than usually occurs.

The general average in October, 1871, was seventy-six. It was eighty-two in October of last year—the area was one-eighth greater in 1872, and the autumn more favorable for development and picking, and the result an increase of about 1,000,000 bales. The area of the present year was increased about ten per cent, but a portion of the enlargement was abandoned, and the October status of the crop is materially reduced. The season must be of average length and comparatively favorable for picking to insure a crop equal to that of last year. The State average areas are as follows:

Virginia 90, North Carolina 88, South Carolina 80, Georgia 82, Florida 76, Alabama 78, Mississippi 75, Louisiana 65, Texas 80, Arkansas 83, Tennessee 90, Missouri 90.

The worms have continued their ravages and made advances on new territory in Arkansas and North Carolina. Several counties in the latter State report the presence of the caterpillar for the first time.

A disastrous storm destroyed much cotton in Florida and the adjacent States on the nineteenth of September.

Much stained cotton is reported in the seaboard States. There is general complaint that the plants are already bare of leaves, and that the picking will be completed at an early date.

In some counties of the Gulf States it is claimed that there will be an average crop, notwithstanding the caterpillar and the boll worm, while in other counties a loss of one-third of the crop from worms is expected.

The President.

President Grant will return to-morrow.

Congressman Morey on the Levee Systems.

Congressman Morey, chairman of the committee on Mississippi levees, has returned from Europe, where he has closely examined the different systems of confining rivers within their banks. He thinks the plan recommended in the report of Generals Humphreys and Abbott, upon which the levee commissioners bill is based, will produce more desirable results than the plans for the valleys of the Rhine and the Po. Mr. Morey intends pushing the bill early in the session.

General Abbott and Colonel Casey, of the engineer corps, assisted Congressman Morey in these levee investigations abroad.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 17.—The mortuary report gives thirty-one deaths from yellow fever, and seven from other causes, an increase of twelve fatal yellow fever deaths over yesterday's noon report. The condition of the other fever patients is favorable.

Mayor Johnston is reported better, and General M. J. Wright, of the *Register*, is worse.

The weather indicates a storm this evening.

Deaths in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, October 17.—Two fever deaths in the past twenty-four hours.

Aid from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 17.—A public meeting of the citizens was held to-day, and it was resolved to send physicians, nurses and clergymen to Memphis if needed, besides whatever money can be raised.

NEW YORK.

In a Gale.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Enchantress, from Savannah, October 8, was caught in a furious gale. She shipped a heavy sea, washing away both sides, light boxes, smashing the skylights, filling the cabin with water and damaging all the stores.

Refuses to Fight.

Joe Coburn having the fever and ague, refuses to fight.

Lookout Dead.

The six thousand dollar race horse Lookout is dead.

Stokes Case.

The prosecution closed the case against Stokes this evening, reserving the right to call further witnesses to-morrow.

Counsel for defense then commenced the opening address, but became unwell before its conclusion, and the court adjourned.

Signs of Wrecks.

Vessels arriving to-day from the south all report passing large quantities of wrecked stuff at Cape Henlopen and Barnegat.

Failed.

E. W. & J. P. Carvers, brokers, went into bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities $100,000.

Transportation.

Benjamin P. Baker was before the Senate Transportation Committee. He said the facilities of New York for handling tobacco were as good as in any of the cites of the Union, but the handling of cotton had not been improved for thirty years, the greatest evil being the loss by sampling from the many hands it passed through in transit from the wharf to the warehouse.

MEXICO.

Movements of General Zepeda—A Battle Near Monclova—A Pronunciamiento Expected.

MATAMORAS, October 16.—General Zepeda, the deposed Governor of the State of Coahuila, has left Saltillo for Monclova, where the Congress of the State is in session, which recognized Dr. Salas as Governor.

An engagement is reported between General Zepeda and the partisans of Dr. Salas, near Monclova, in which Zepeda is said to have been defeated, and that he retreated toward Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande; while another account states that the action was not decisive, and that both parties are near Monclova.

Many of the principal business houses closed in Saltillo on receipt of the news that actual fighting had commenced, fearing a pronunciamiento against Zepeda's friends, who still occupy that city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of the Tigress.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., October 16.—The Tigress has arrived from the Polaris search. She experienced very heavy weather, and her crew is much reduced by cold and fatigue. She returned in consequence of the early winter and violent gales. No traces were obtained of the Polaris.

Death of a Clergyman.

ATLANTA, October 17.—Rev. W. J. Parks, a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home in Oxford, Georgia, last night, of congestion of the lungs.

Resumed Payment.

VICKSBURG, October 17.—The Mississippi Valley Bank of this city resumes currency payments in full to-morrow morning.

Chief Justice of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—George William Brown has been nominated as successor to the late Judge T. Parker Scott.

Republican Meeting in Baltimore.

Postmaster General Creswell, with other speakers, addressed a large Republican meeting at the new assembly rooms to-night. The principal features of Mr. Creswell's speech was an earnest advocacy of his postal telegraph and postal savings bank system, the speaker arguing that the latter afforded the surest means by which depositors will be protected from lawless speculation and guarded by absolute security. Its successful establishment and beneficial working in Great Britain for a period of twelve years were evidences of the feasibility and practical importance of such measures.

Indian Fight.

YANKTON, D. T., October 17.—A fight occurred between the Brule Sioux and Pinca Indians on the fifteenth instant, which resulted, according to the latest reports, in the killing of twenty warriors.

Deserves the Thanks of the Nation.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—In the constitutional convention to-day, ex-United States Senator Buckalew, referring to the course of Senator Morton, of Indiana, upon the proposed amendments to the manner of selecting presidential electors, said that Morton deserved the thanks of the nation for his course in that regard.

Action of the Pennsylvania Convention.

The convention will hold a special session Monday evening next to consider the subject of proposed amendments to be recommended by Senator Morton's committee of the United States Senate.

Wages Reduced.

The wages of employes in the Camden, New Jersey, woolen mills have been reduced temporarily twenty per cent in consequence of the monetary stringency.

Locomotive Engineers.

The congress of locomotive engineers held two sessions to-day, but, being conducted in secret, it is understood the proceedings were in reference to amendments to the constitution.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Association.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—The Irish Catholic Benevolent Association this morning renewed the discussion on the report of the constitutional amendments. Henry J. Spaulhurst was elected president. Rev. Mr. Ashmanger secretary of the German Central Association, was present and addressed the meeting, expressing the hope that in a future convention all Catholic organizations, of whatever nationalty, may be held to still further promote the interests and welfare of Catholics.

Right Rev. Bishop Ryan also addressed the meeting. He urged the necessity of the establishment of an emigration bureau, and suggested that they study the plan adopted by the Germans.

Suicide.

BOSTON, October 17.—F. H. Borges, Brazilian consul at this port, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself. Financial embarrassment was the supposed cause.

Guilty of Arson.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 17.—A man named Cohen was found guilty of arson to-day for setting fire to his own store, thereby causing a great conflagration at Hamilton, Nevada, last June.

Election Affray in California.

A dispatch from Bakerfield, Kern county, California, gives the particulars of a horrible affray near that place, on election day. Larry Watson asked Moses Gilman who he had voted for, and upon receiving a reply, struck him on the head with a pistol, inflicting a wound which resulted in the death of Gilman in a few minutes. Robert Reppard and others then attempted to arrest Larry, when he drew a knife and struck Reppard twice. Reppard getting the weapon away from Watson, stabbed him, when both died within two minutes of each other.

The Insurgent Squadron.

LONDON, October 17.—The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Cartagena on the thirteenth instant, says that on that day the insurgent squadron sailed out to attack the government fleet, when Admiral Lobos ordered a retreat, and was pursued for over an hour.

Captain General of Cuba.

MADRID, October 17.—The newly appointed Captain General of Cuba left Santander for Havana yesterday.

Government Squadron at Gibraltar.

The government squadron is yet at Gibraltar.

Freshet in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 17.—The river Neva has risen ten feet beyond the usual height, causing great damage in this city and the country through which it passes.

Burned.

LONDON, October 17.—Ardverskie Castle formerly the residence of the Duke of Aberc