NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 168. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 2009.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Wednesday, October 22, 1873.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Will be illustrated in six acts and nine tableaux that great picture of life in the South entitled

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Or Life Among the Lowly.

ONLY UNCLE TOM MATINEE—SATURDAY NOON.

MONDAY, October 27—First appearance of Mr. FRANK HUSSEY and Miss BLANCHE CLIFTON, in the Australian drama entitled HAZARD oc22

VARIETIE THEATRE.

TWO WEEKS ONLY, COMMENCING Monday, October 20

Select matinees Saturdays. Grand performances Sunday evenings.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

The world-renowned Duprez & 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.

oc16 1lt CHARLES H. KEESHIN, General Agent.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PACKAGE CONTAINING life insurance policies, notes, memorandums, due bills and currency. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning the same to A. WALLACK HUNTER, oc21 3t No. 78 Camp street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED COLORED NURSE for a child only a few months old. Apply on Broadway, between Esther and Wall streets, Greenville. oc23 3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—A SITUATION in the commission, hardware, grocery or liquor business; is willing to make himself generally useful; salary according to the times; can bring the best of city references. Address "Clerk," this office. oc18 12t

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS,

Notice is hereby given to Sugar Planters that I have for sale a few of my celebrated and well known SULPHUR FUMIGATORS, for Cane Juice, which I will close out at $125 and $150 each, at ninety days, if purchased in thirty days. Original price $300. WILLIAM A. JORDAN, oc19 1m No. 238 Erato street, New Orleans.

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. oc14 1lt

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.

At M. COGAN'S, Nos. 19 and 29, Canal street, oc1 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.

PELICAN 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.

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NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY,

Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 8; also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone.

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

REOPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT.

Now DENECHAUD'S RESTAURANT.

77.....St. Louis Street.....77

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. oc7 1m

CONSTABLES' SALES.

W. A. Hyde vs. Narcisse Parker—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 4532.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at Bayou Bridge, on SATURDAY, October 25, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.—

THE SCHOONER LAKE GO, her tackle and apparel.

Seized in the above numbered and entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

oc15 1t 25 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873.

United States Court—Before Commissioner Weller—Examination of Henry S. McVey.

Major Selye testified that he had addressed a letter to one Henry Miller, with marked stamps on it; it was a trap to catch McVey; he found the letter the next day at Miller's with other and canceled stamps substituted; he found one of the marked stamps in McVey's box.

Mr. Wright testified that he was superintendent of letter carriers; received envelope marked "3" and gave it to McVey; next saw the letter in Selye's hands; saw the marked stamp in McVey's box.

John Hector called to show that McVey had frequently removed stamps; was excluded.

Major Selye testified that McVey had admitted his offense. This was modified by the court, who said that McVey had said: "I didn't know it was such a great offense."

Judge Weller said he would hold Mr. McVey on a bond of $600, but he doubted if he would convict him if he were on the jury.

Superior District Court.

The following supplemental petition was filed this day:

The State of Louisiana vs. Charles Clinton, Auditor, and Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer.—The supplemental petition of the Attorney General, on behalf of the State of Louisiana, reiterating all the allegations in the original and supplemental petitions heretofore filed, alleging the same to be true, in addition thereto, with respect, shows: That under act No. 35, approved December 22, 1865, the Governor of the State was authorized to issue, and did issue the bonds of the State, one thousand in number, of $1000 each, payable in twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners, which bonds were to be sold, if possible, after thirty days' notice, at par value, and if not sold, that they could be pledged for loans, in order to carry out the provisions of the law; that said bonds were executed and delivered to the board of Levee Commissioners, J. W. Duralde, president, as follows: 100 dated February 16, 1866; eighteen dated March 10, 1866; 506 dated March 14, 1866; 165 dated March 20, 1866; and the remainder of the 1000 bonds, to wit: 211, dated July 4, 1866; that, during the summer of 1866, 218 of these bonds had been taken to the city of New York for sale, but a sale not having been effected, were left there on deposit; that the remaining 782 bonds had been pledged under the law, by the board of Levee Commissioners, and were on pledge of September 1, 1866, as follows: seventy-eight to Pike, Lapeyre & Brother; fifteen to the City National Bank; 498 to Farstoll & Delasus; 133 to Abot & Generes; forty to the Citizens' Bank; and twenty-one to sundry insurance companies; three bonds to each company, less three bonds pledged to the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company, redeemed in June, 1866, and included in the 218 sent to New York for sale; that in October, 1866, six bonds (three each) pledged to the Crescent and Citizens' Mutual Insurance Companies were redeemed, and the 218 sent to New York were returned, making in all 224 bonds which were on December 14, 1866, exchanged by the board of levee commissioners, J. V. Durolde, president, with Adam Giffen, State Treasurer, and H. Peralta, Auditor of Public Accounts, for a like amount ($224,000) in State notes, otherwise called certificates of indebtedness; that on January 5, 1867, the 498 bonds pledged to Farstoll & Delasus were redeemed, and on the ninth of January, 1867, 476 of the same were exchanged as above for State notes to an equal amount; or in all 700 bonds for $700,000 in State notes, and which 700 bonds were from that date in the State treasury, or under the custody and control of the said Treasurer and Auditor; that said exchange of State notes for said bonds, or in other words, the redemption of said bonds to the extent of $700,000, as aforesaid, though done without authority of law by said Peralta and Giffen, were subsequently ratified and approved by the Legislature by act No. 117, approved March 26, 1867; that on the nineteenth of January, 1867, the twenty-two bonds then in the hands of the levee commissioners, and not exchanged with the Auditor and Treasurer as aforesaid, were pledged by said board of levee commissioners to the Citizens' Bank; the disposition of these bonds being on said nineteenth of January, 1867, as follows, to wit: 700 bonds in the treasury of the State and 300 bonds out on pledges for loans made by the board of levee commissioners, as follows: To Abot & Generes, 133 bonds; to Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, seventy-eight bonds; to the City National Bank, fifteen bonds; to Citizens' Bank, sixty-two bonds; and to sundry insurance companies, three bonds to each, twelve bonds; that under the provisions of act No. 35, approved March 1, 1867, authorizing the return of $150,000 from the general to the levee and drainage fund, the said Treasurer on the second of March, 1867, pledged 332 of these bonds to Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, and under the provisions of act No. 88, approved March 19, 1867, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $50,000, he pledged seventy-five of these bonds to the Citizens' Bank, that the first of said acts authorized the said loan to be made for sixty or ninety days, and the second of said loans to be for thirty or sixty days, and said loans to be repaid out of the taxes and revenues as the same should come into the treasury for the general fund. Petitioner alleges that the redemption of said bonds as aforesaid extinguished the same to the extent of $700,000, and that the provisions of act No. 35 of 1867, authorizing the pledge of the said 332 bonds for the loan of $150,000 was unconstitutional, said object of loan not being named in the title to said act. Petitioner further represents that on the twenty-sixth of March, 1867, there were approved two acts of the Legislature, No. 115 authorizing the issue of $4,000,000 bonds for levee purposes, as set forth in said act, and act No. 116, repealing act No. 35 of December 22, 1865, authorizing the issue of $1,000,000 levee bonds, and directing the Auditor and Treasurer, the said Peralta and Giffin, in the presence of the Governor and the Secretary of State, to cancel and destroy all the bonds of said issue of $1,000,000 in the hands of the levee commissioners, which they were ordered to return, as well as those in the State treasury, to wit: 293 bonds, and those which then might be held under pledge, to wit: 407 bonds; that by the provisions of these laws ample means had been provided to redeem all those out on pledge for loans, either by the State, by the way of the first taxes coming into the general fund, and as to those loaned by the levee board by the bonds soon to be placed in their hands known as the $4,000,000 issue of levee bonds; that said 293 bonds, by the provisions of act No. 116, become in law and fact extinguished, null and void, and those on pledge null and void from the moment they should be redeemed; that all of said bonds out on pledge could and should have been redeemed within a few months, and at least before the expiration of the year 1867, and would have been had there not been a gross dereliction of duty, on the part of the aforesaid officials. But that on the contrary, all of said bonds, so far as they were in the treasury or had been redeemed, were again reissued, either as pledges or sold, or those on pledge suffered to be sold and are now all outstanding and uncanceled. That it is pretended that under provisions of act No. 122, approved March 28, 1867, for the purpose of borrowing $250,000, 220 of these bonds were on the eleventh April, 1867, pledged to Smith, Newman & Co.; sixty bonds on the third April, 1867, were pledged to the Canal Bank, and on the twenty-eighth of March, 1867, ten bonds were pledged to the Citizens' Bank. It is further pretended that 167 of these bonds were sold by authority of act No. 123, approved March 16, 1869, because the same were on pledge, when in truth they were in the vaults of the treasury of the State and should have been canceled and destroyed two years previous to the passage of said act No. 123, and that three other bonds were disposed of under the provisions of act No. 58, approved March 5, 1869, which bonds should also have been canceled and destroyed, and were in law so canceled and destroyed March 26, 1867. That none of the bonds out on pledge were redeemed, canceled and destroyed as required by act No. 116, approved March 26, 1867, so far as relates to the form of cancellation, but in violation of said act were pretended to have been sold, or suffered to be sold, as follows: 133 bonds held by Smith, Newman & Co. on the eleventh of March, 1868, for $37,959 20; the 332 bonds held by Pike, Lapeyre & Brother on the twenty-seventh July, 1868, for $129,631 30; the eighty-five bonds redeemed from the Citizens' Bank, three redeemed from the Canal Bank, and three never out on pledge on March 29, 1869, by the Treasurer of the State, pretending to act under authority of act No. 58, approved March 5, 1869, with $30,800 past due coupons for $74,165; the 220 bonds pledged to Smith, Newman & Co. on June 5, 1868, for $61,300; the fifty-seven bonds pledged to the Canal Bank on August 22, 1868, for $30,000, and 167 bonds were sold by the Board of Public Works and the State Treasurer under the pretended authority of act No. 123, approved March 16, 1869, for $125,513 89, making a total receipt from the sale of these bonds, with part due coupons attached, of $461,559 39; and not for a sufficient amount to pay the interest on the loans and the interest on the bonds at that time already paid by the State, and all this in defiance of the law ordering their cancellation and destruction, and with ample means in the hands of the officers of the State having custody of the same as provided by laws passed the same day on which the bonds were ordered to be destroyed. That all of said bonds except the 133 pledged to Abot & Generes, the 332 to Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, and seventy-five to the Citizens' Bank, namely, 460 bonds were either in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of the passage of the act, No. 116 of 1867, or were subsequently redeemed to come into his possession free from pledge and should have been by him and the Auditor, and were in contemplation of law canceled and destroyed, and are in no ways in law or good morals binding on the State.

Wherefore, the premises considered, petitioner prays that Charles Clinton, Auditor, and Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer, be injoined from warranting for, enjoying any of the bonds or the interest coupons thereto attached, issued by virtue of act No. 35, approved December 22, 1865, and that after due proceedings this injunction be made perpetual and for all general and equitable relief.

And the court ordered the injunction to issue as prayed for.

First District Court.

State vs. Charles and Mary Burgess—Rape, etc. After a hard day's work the following gentlemen were selected to compose the jury: B. L. Brown, Charles Foster, J. Newman, Louis Mestier, Ant. Shisa, C. Tiblier, J. J. Monette, E. Curley, W. E. Decan, Ernest Guillott, S. J. N. Smith, Denis Foucher.

The prosecution first called Dr. Cooper, who testified somewhat as follows: [A portion of his testimony is not published.] His first examination of Louisa Dunning was not thorough; it would have been necessary to use chloroform; the child's wrists and ankles were excoriated, as if cords had been around them; a part of her hair was gone, as if it had been torn out; the parts were much inflamed; there was no conclusive evidence of penetration; in the opinion of the witness, the crime had been committed; the child was able to talk intelligently.

The child was produced in court, and the bruises and loss of hair shown.

The court adjourned with Dr. Cooper still on the stand.

Fourth District Court.

David Fisher vs. William Bogel.—Petition alleges that October 5 plaintiff went into the drug store of defendant to obtain a glass of soda, and tendered the price thereof, and was refused the soda solely on account of his color. Wherefore he prays for damages in the amount of $500.

The Last Chance.

The various State tax collectors are busy making up lists of delinquent taxpayers for the current year; or, in other words, lists of unpaid taxes of 1872, payable in 1873. By By section sixty-six of the revenue act these lists must be in the hands of the recorder of mortgages early in November, and the tax due recorded as a mortgage against each property by the tenth of that month.

Parties who would escape additional expense and trouble thus incurred must pay up immediately.

Hymenal.

One of those events most pleasant to record in this world of strife and dissension occurred at the residence of William Manders, Esq., at Pass Christian, Mississippi, on Monday evening last, when our merchant friend, Mr. J. C Murphy, of this city, and Miss Kate Manders, were made man and wife. It was a union of hearts with hands, and we wish for them a pleasant and rose-bordered path of life, along which they may walk joyously and happily together for many a long year.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on October 22, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 65°; at 2 P. M., 77°; at 6 P. M., 73°. Lowest point during the night of October 21, 57°.

Belligerent Sports.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of Thursday, has the following account of a shooting affair between gamblers, one of whom is well known in this city:

A lively shooting affray occurred at the corner of Clark and Madison streets about a quarter to three o'clock yesterday afternoon, between a couple of gamblers named George Duval and John Lawlor, wherein the latter was the one who resorted to that weapon that will go into history in this bloody week—the revolver. Duval is a Mississippi river "three card monte" man, who has been in this city but a short time. He is a man about forty years of age, and according to his story Lawlor, who shot him, had insulted his wife. Lawlor, who keeps the gambling house in the rear of McVicker's Theatre, says that he accidentally met Duval yesterday forenoon about ten or eleven o'clock, at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets, near the saloon known as "The Store."

There had been some words, in the course of which Lawlor was knocked down and beaten by the other party. Lawlor was prevented from retaliating at that time, by the interference of friends. He says that when they again met he asked Duval to apologize for what he had done in the morning, when that person refused. Duval then slapped Lawlor in the face several times. The latter was now thoroughly enraged, for he drew a four-shooter and emptied all the chambers. The first three shots fell harmless, but the fourth entering Duvall's left arm, inflicting a slight flesh wound. After being shot, Duval slapped his opponent several times in the face. It is a wonder that in the crowd that was there no one was hit but the man fired at. Both men were taken into custody by Officers Connors and Noonan, who conveyed them to the armory. A physician extracted the bullet from Duval's arm, and pronounced the wound not dangerous.

It is unpleasant to think about, but when a man becomes entirely satisfied with himself, every one else becomes dissatisfied with him.

LETTER FROM HOMER.

Railroad Interests of North Louisiana—Crops—Health of the Country—Temperance Reform.

HOMER, La., October 20, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I must thank you for publishing my letter in regard to the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton railroad. I trust it may prove instrumental in directing practical attention to the subject. But for the present I have to say that I think the project is dead in Claiborne parish. Our police jury will, I think, and very properly, withdraw for the present the proposition to vote $200,000 stock in the enterprise. This will have resulted mainly from the cause intimated in my former letter—the uncertainty of any tangibility or responsibility in the corresponding or correlative obligation.

Our people simply do not wish to be more liberal than their neighbors, and certainly do not wish to vote alms where they are not wanted, or where they will be squandered. But Claiborne parish will stand ready to aid handsomely any enterprise which may, in good faith, be inaugurated to complete a railroad through our midst or near our borders. We are willing to donate, as a gift, $200,000 or more to the first railroad that may be brought to or within hailing distance of our doors. But our people will not do anything for any doubtful project—for any wildcat swindle. We do not accuse the gentlemen who were here some months since working up this parish donation—Messrs. Freret and Lantry—of aiming to favor anything spurious; but we do accuse them of suddenly becoming very cold and distant in regard to an enterprise of which they seemed very warmly in favor when here, and in behalf of which our people at once displayed a laudable disposition to play a very active and practical part. The truth is, our people will play no other part in regard to railroads. They may act a foolish and devious part in regard to partisan politics; but when it comes to such practical home matters as the simple question of cheap meat and bread, they propose to be a unit, and to act as sensibly and judiciously as possible. Hence I am sure our police jury will in a few days withdraw the proposition to vote $200,000 stock to the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton railroad—at least until it is known whether any one proposes to build that road, for either love or money.

As matters now stand our people look to to the completion of the road from Monroe to Shreveport as their earliest relief. This strip of road we are led to hope and believe Tom Scott intends soon to complete. If he does we shall feel very much like voting him a bonus, for it will come within a few miles of us—some fifteen at most.

I can assure you, positively, that the crops in this section are turning out very well the present season. The cotton crop is fully an average, if not more, and the corn and potato crops were never better. Any reports to the contrary, even in the Homer *Iliad*, are not true.

And all this section of country has been even more healthy than usual the past summer and present fall, and continues so. Our people feel specially blessed in this particular when they look around and see how the land in every direction has been scourged. But there are real, physical causes for all this. The hill country between the Ouachita and Red rivers is decidedly the most healthy portion of Louisiana, and as good an average farming country as any upon earth. Such a country can not always be without railroads—can not be permitted to remain always "in the wilderness."

The temperance reform movement is blazing in Homer now. They even had a torchlight procession a few nights since—something which our town never before witnessed on any occasion. They burned turpentine, not whisky! Dr. J. W. Hannon, the great temperance lecturer and editor, is here, and will deliver them set lectures before leaving. God grant that he may "redeem the time while the days are evil," and redeem the rising generation from intemperance.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

Impertinence of Ignorance.

Two members of the royal family of England have distinguished themselves by utterances which have become historical from sheer sublimity of ignorance. "The poor can not get bread," said the beautiful princess, "then why don't they eat pound cake?" "Starving!" exclaimed a noble duke, "impossible, with pineapples sold in the market at a guinea a piece!"

It is not to be supposed that the New York *Mail* has an editor in whose veins the blood of these intellectual ornaments flows, but if such a thing does exist their descendant sustains the reputation they created. With these remarks, the following extract explains itself:

A SUGGESTION TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans REPUBLCAN wants to know why that city, within three days' sail of the land of silver mines, gets little or none of the $17,503,769 coined last year in Mexico. The conundrum is easily answered. It is because New Orleans has used no silver as currency. Once let the banks, business houses, manufacturers and steamboatmen of that city use silver—as they can now readily do—for the smaller transactions of business, and the flow of silver from Mexico would be as steady as the flow of the Mississippi to the gulf. Why not try it?

The Late Lieutenant Woodruff.

The following order has been promulgated by the head of the engineer corps in Washington, in honor of this gallant officer, who died recently at Shreveport.

General Orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, Washington, D. C., October 15, 1873.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier General commanding to announce to the corps of engineers the death of a brother officer, First Lieutenant Eugene A. Woodruff, who died of yellow fever at Shreveport, Louisiana, on Tuesday evening, September 30, 1873.

Although authorized to withdraw from that region on the approach of the sickly season, Lieutenant Woodruff, in his devotion to the public service, remained there, and from the outbreak of the recent epidemic at Shreveport until he was prostrated with the disease was unremitting in his personal exertions for the sick, taking his place as a nurse, and encouraging others by precept and example. His death was the immediate result of a too early attempt, after his apparent recovery, to renew his labors for the care of the sick.

The papers of Shreveport chronicled his death as a public calamity, saying, "He died a blessed martyr to the cause of humanity."

As a testimony of respect for the deceased, the officers of the corps will wear the usual badge of mouning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier General Humphreys. JOHN LINCOLN CASEY, Major of Engineers.

The Burgesses.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the police, a mob fills the First District Court room. It is a bad, lazy, disorderly mob. It is said to be a popular demonstration.

But a word on the "popular demonstration." The crowded courtroom has echoed the expressions and murmurs of those who now denounce the Burgesses. They interrupt the business of the court; they occupy the whole attention of all Sheriff Patton's force; they have deprived the city of the protection of twenty police detailed to keep them in order; they have manifested their approval of everything that seemed to crush the criminals, and hooted their disapprobation of every lawful protection that surrounds them. Forgetting that, even though numbers is power, they should think that some involved may retaliate; they strike all whom in their blind wrath they believe to be down. This blind, brutal, bestial mob has attacked even the guards of these poor unfortunates, and poured the filth of their wrath on their brave young counsel.

The outrages of their oppressors compels even the elevation of the criminals!

The counsel—one, who of all selected, alone remembered his conscience and the glorious traditions of the profession to which he is such an honor, appointed by the court, and the other, who has raised himself to his side by forgetting all but his brother in his professional extremity, volunteered his aid—how dare you abuse them?

You, that hiss them in court, incite the mob to lynch their clients; stone their protectors; stay around the courtroom to gloat on their miseries; work on a panel of jurors till they dare not sit; do no labor but hang around to earn the wages of sin—who are you?

Who are you that have no other occupation than to roll your cigarettes, or play marbles, or fly your kites, or fire your spirit with oaths that grate on the American ear, or liquor that an honest stomach refuses to retain?

Rabble, the honest citizen of the Third District says. Pestilential infants that break windows, and the police should lock up. Bad, bad, all of you say.

But you, my staid housekeeper, who now so sternly reprobate this demonstration as we talk over it quietly, did you not leave your black coffee to grow cold while you swelled the crowd who welcomed the couple on the street with jeers and threats? And you, careful keeper of a shop, did you not forget the stealthy thief and leave your goods unguarded, the hard times forgotten, and encourage by your presence the acts of the cowards who dare do nothing alone? And you, who are a profoundly educated student of the civil law, which fades day by day in the march of events, and know no more of common law or English than will enable you to sneer at the counsel for the defense; was there not encouragement in your smile as you stood on the banquette? And you, my leisure-loving friend of philosophic discussion, were not you looking on when the Burgesses ran the gauntlet? And whose wives and daughters were those ladies who, from their windows, looked with approval on the outrages and the disgrace, and suffered the wickedness of their hearts to force through their lips the words "hang them?"

No matter what they have done or how guilty they are, these two criminals are in the custody of the law. They are accused of the greatest crime the law knows. They are prosecuted by the highest and ablest legal official of the State, with the aid of the most successful district attorney. Nothing can be suggested that will make either flinch from pursuing the matter to the end. They are guarded by a vigilant sheriff who has the confidence of the whole community. A force of police, under a most resolute officer of the corps, assists him. What can, in the name of honest humanity, be added to their unfortunate condition to make them more miserable? The fair-minded lover of freedom and fair play will say, with softening eye and pitying voice, "nothing." But the beasts that composed the crowd that stoned their guard can! They are those who hit a man when he is down. They are those who abuse the noble men who stand between them and their helpless victims. They are those who would outrage law and never obey it. They are those who have no occupation but to watch for the opportunity to do wrong.

And who composed that mob? Not the boys who played the marbles and threw the stones, not those who flew kites and hooted, not the swearers and whisky drinkers who excited it, but you, respectable citizens of the neighborhood, who encouraged it by your presence; you, my staid housekeeper, careful shop dealer, envious lawyer and my gentleman friend, and you bright-eyed and gentle deities of their hearths—it is to you this disgrace on the law and order of New Orleans is due.

The arm that hurled the brick which struck the policeman who guarded the Burgesses, the idiotic laugh that welcomed their counsel, the threats, the sneers, and the disorder may all come from irresponsible sources, but the evil results will return to you.

These outrages must be stopped. These criminals shall be protected. The REPUBLICAN has denounced, in the words of the Attorney General, "all who do not come up to their standard of right." It will continue to do so. Officials or criminals, the people or the individual will be criticised in the same impartial spirit. It has denounced Socha, and he is in jail; it has told the truth of Shoenhausen, and he is convicted; it has exposed abuses and been abused.

But below all corruption, more criminal than the worst indicted or convicted scoundrel, debased beneath the contempt which an honest man can express, and more cowardly than the convict Shoenhausen who tried to force an innocent girl to rob for him, is a mob of rowdies, loafers, truant boys, merchants, lawyers gentlemen and, God save the mark women, who hurl abuse at law-abiding men and add gall to the overflowing cup of the unfortunate Burgesses.

"Music by the Band."

We were complimented last night by a serenade of delightful music from the fine brass band connected with Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, which is under the leadership of Professor Ferd Heinrich, an accomplished cornet player. The orchestral department of this troupe is excellent, and contributes greatly to the pleasure of its entertainment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Recommendations of the Chief Engineer.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Chief Engineer Humphrey's report for the year ending June 30, 1873, recommends for the Upper Mississippi $72,000, from Missouri to Ohio $600,000, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas to White rivers $372,000, Louisville and Portland canal $100,000, Tennessee and Cumberland $840,000, mouth of the Mississippi $160,000, for removing raft in Red river $50,000, improvement of Mobile harbor $14,500, ship channel, Charleston, South Carolina, harbor $18,000, Savannah harbor and river $100,000, mouth of St. John's river, $10,000.

Admiral Almy at Panama.

Admiral Almy, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that he had succeeded in protecting property and persons over the transit at Panama.

A Dividend Expected.

The receiver of the First National Bank expects, in two weeks, to announce a dividend of thirty per cent.

More Bonds for Europe.

The treasury clerks took $10,000,000 in bonds to Europe last Saturday, making $95,000,000 negotiated by the syndicate.

In Trouble.

Conyers and McClelland, colored cadets, are in trouble again, charged with a disregard of the discipline of the school.

Latest News from Bahia.

The Navy Department has received advices from Rear Admiral William Badger Taylor, of the flag ship Lancaster, under date of Bahia, Brazil, September 27, in which he says:

"Upon my arrival here we found in port her Britannic majesty's ship Challenger, engaged in a scientific expedition, having on board Professor C. Wyville Thompson, of the University of Edinburg, which sailed on the twenty-fifth instant, for the Antarctic ocean, with a view of examining some spot favorable for observing the transit of Venus in 1874. Yesterday morning I received information that the British mail packet Cotopaxio was on shore about fifteen miles from this port. I proceeded at once to her assistance, and during the night received on board 130 of the passengers, with their baggage, and about $250,000 of treasure. The draft of my ship was too great to approach near enough to haul off the Cotopaxio, but I left on board of her a force of five officers and fifty men. The ship was got afloat next morning. The health throughout my command is excellent.

Some yellow fever prevails here.

A steamer called the Edward Everett, carrying the American flag and owned by American merchants, navigating the Parana and Paraguay rivers, has met with some detention on a late voyage, the authorities suspecting her of taking supplies to the rebels. The matter is already in the hands of our minister.

NEW YORK.

Financial Affairs.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Boutwell returned last night to New York. Upon national finances he favors expansion; does not approve of the resumption of specie payments until the balance of trade in this country's favor shall justify it; he opposes banks paying interest on call deposits.

Charged with Immense Forgeries.

Four men are reported arrested on charges connecting them with the recent immense forgeries of New York Central bonds. The evidence against them is said to have been furnished by the engraver who made the plates from which the forged bonds were printed.

Action of the Italian Congress Respecting the Traffic in Italian Children.

The Italian consul says the Italian Chamber of Deputies has, at his request, passed a bill prohibiting traffic in children, and this bill will be one of the first taken up by the Senate in November, and will, when it becomes law, effectually put an end to the Italian slave question.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

A dispatch from Knoxville, Tennessee, announced the arrest of seven more of the Tennessee counterfeiters by Colonel Whitely's force. Six of them were locked up in default of bail. Three more persons will conclude the number of arrests to be made in the immediate vicinity of Knoxville.

It was thought they would be brought in last night when the secret service corps would leave for North Carolina to assist in completing the arrests there.

Exports of Produce.

Exports of produce from this port for the week ending yesterday, $7,430,526, mixed value; exports for the corresponding period last year, $6,114,606; total exports since January 1, of this year, $238,002,655, against $188,704,156 last year.

A Case of Yellow Fever.

Patrick Henry, a laborer, residing at No. 73 Washington street, was found this morning suffering from yellow fever, and at once removed to Blackwell's Island. The disinfecting corps are at work on the premises.

The Ismalia Believed to be Safe.

The agents of the steamship Ismalia, hence for Glasgow, September 20, have no apprehension of the safety of the vessel. She carried no passengers. Her crew numbers about forty. She has some 1500 tons of assorted cargo.

The Powhatan.

The United States steamer Powhatan is fast on the sand spit of Governor's island.

The Forgers.

The four men arrested, charged with being engaged in the late issue of fraudulent bonds, are said to be the most skillful mechanics and manufacturers of the plates, paper and seals for the issue of counterfeit bonds. The arrests were made several days ago, but the fact was kept secret until they could be indicted, which, it is believed, was done yesterday. Within the last few weeks about $100,000 of the forged bonds have been seized. The prisoners are said to be wealthy.

Sale of Rochefort's Effects.

The sale of Henri Rochefort's property in Paris lately produced 3545 francs, which will be reduced to 2929 francs by the payment of some small debts, and this constitutes the sole provision for his children, save the value of an unpublished romance. The considerable profits from the *Lanterne*, Marseilles, and *Mot d'Ordre*, have passed away, no one knows whither.

Base Ball.

The game of base ball between the Atlantics and the Athletics was called at the end of the tenth inning on account of the darkness, and resulted in a tie of four to four. The Atlantics scored three in the second inning and one in the sixth; the Athletics one in the first inning and three in the eighth.

The Stokes Case.

To-day the father of Stokes testified to insanity affecting two members of his family and relating proceedings in connection with the litigation between Fisk and Stokes about the oil refinery, which witness claims unsettled the prisoner's mind.

An Editor Sent to Jail.

W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the New York *Tribune*, was committed to jail in Brooklyn, by Judge Gilbert, for refusing to give the name of the writer of a recent article in that paper, the information desired being for a libel suit against the writer. Shanks gave the name of Whitelaw Reid as the responsible editor, but declined to give the name of the writer of the particular article, as it would be a violation of one of the rules of the office.

The *Express* says that to its view Shanks gave all the information necessary to a just prosecution of the case and all he was called upon to give short of coercion, and, therefore, stands committed, not for an offense against law, justice or reason, but to manfully doing what he thought right, both in the interest of his employer and the freedom of the press. Shanks was subpenaed as a witness in Stokes case to-day, and not appearing, a writ of habeas corpus *ad testifi candum* for his appearance to-morrow was issued this afternoon.

Dean of Canterbury.

The Dean of Canterbury, a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, sailed for Europe to-day.

Attempt to Assassinate the President of the Argentine Republic.

The details of the attempt to assassinate President Sarmiento, of the Argentine republic, received here, show it had connection with the entrie Rios war, and not to the election or politics. One of the would be assassins, who were Italians, had his hand shattered by the bursting of his blunderbuss.

The Italian community are horrified, and beg the government to inflict severe punishment on the captured men.

Important Rumors—Their Denial.

The *Post* this afternoon, in connection with the reports that the President has decided to purchase one million sterling bills in London on account of the Navy and State Departments, and to issue a legal tender reserve to the extent of three or four millions weekly for the next three or four weeks, says its financial editor was yesterday told by the president of the Metropolitan Bank that he had received a private letter from the President, assuring him of the willingness of the President to do all in his power for the financial relief of the country; that this letter was brought to him by Mr. Anthony, of the dry goods commission house of Anthony & Hall, who, on delivering it, said that he had a conversation with President Grant, who proposed, as a measure of relief referred to in the letter, to buy sterling exchange and issue legal tender notes at the rate of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 per week if necessary. "We further understand that an informal meeting of some more influential bank presidents was held yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Merchants' Bank, and the statement as above made was repeated, the letter being held up to those present, though not read."

The *Post* also says, in its fourth edition, in a financial article:

"At the request of John E. Williams, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, and other bank officers, a general meeting of the Clearing House Association has been called for to-morrow at 1 P. M., for the purpose of considering the proposition of President Grant for financial relief, as made in a recent interview of a New York merchant with the President, and also in a letter of the President to Mr. Williams."

The special correspondent of the *Post* at Washington says there is the highest official authority for denying the reports that the President has determined to do as above stated.

The *Post* says the private dispatch from their correspondent states that this high authority is Secretary Richardson and General Babcock, and it is thus particular in rehearsing facts, with names and details, as its Washington special raises a question of accuracy.

Marine.

Arrived—City of Houston, Manhattan, Westphalia, City of Havana, Regulator, San Salvador and Scotia. Arrived out—Caledonia and Deuthschland.

YELLOW FEVER.

Deaths at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, October 22.—The following is the list of the interments for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M., as reported by the Howard Association: Mrs. Julia S. Weaver, 20 years; A. W. O. Hicks, Jr., 23; Sister Rose, age not given; Andrew Spell, colored, 23.

At Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, October 22.—One yellow fever death to-day.

At Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 22.