NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOL. VIII—NO. 71. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2222.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
OVER THE LAKE.
ONE DOLLAR.
For Mandeville and Madisonville, the very fast low pressure States mail steamer WILLIAMS, Master, Will leave the landing, TUESDAY MORNING, July 4, on the arrival of the Pontchartrain railroad cars, returning in time for the 7:30 train to the city. Fare for the excursion and back, $1. Bar and restaurant. M. SORIA, Agent. jy1 ...nd 20 Union street.

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.
ONLY 10 NUMBERS.
LOUISIANA STATE NUMBER LOTTERY.
Three Capital Prizes $10,000 each.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY
(Incorporated ... 17, 1868).
CLASS ...
To be drawn in the City of New Orleans,
On Saturday, ... 11, 1874.
SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10
Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.
1 prize of $10,000 is.....$10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is..... 10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is..... 10,000
20 prizes of 500 are..... 15,000
200 prizes of 100 are..... 20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 approximations of $200 for the nine remaining units of the ten of the number drawing the 10,000 prize are. 1,800
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360 prizes, amounting to.....$79,400
EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The nine remaining units to the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 5 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 230 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. ... draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will each be entitled to $200.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths $1 25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
Orders to be addressed to the
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

...ING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 30, 1874.
CLASS 154.
... the principal office ... at the ... New Orleans.
On Saturday, July 11, 1874.
SCHEME.
...

...ELLANEOUS.
...NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY, New Orleans, June 29, 1874. A meeting of the stockholders of the CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY will be held on the twenty-ninth of July next, at the Company, No. 114 Gravier street, for the purpose of deciding upon the sale of the affairs of this Company. J. T. BURDEAU, President.
...NOT BE COMFORTABLE?—...'s Improved Magic Shade Fixtures operate as a shade, both down from the top and up from the bottom. Light and ventilation admitted or excluded at any portion of the window. Almost indispensable in sleeping rooms, stores, studios, offices—in short, everywhere window shades are used. Put up and for sale by T. J. BROWN, Practical Paper Hanger, and Dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, No. 263 Camp street. je7 SuWeF 1m
THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE given by me to A. L. JOHNSON and others, to sell my improved rope trace, patented in the United States, June 9, 1868, and numbered 78,357, is this day revoked. THOMAS NEWMAN. New Orleans, La., June 26, 1874. je23 3t
GOOD NEWS FOR BEER DRINKERS. Having made arrangements with the celebrated LETTS BREWERY, of Milwaukee, I will be enabled to supply my customers with this famous average during the season. This is the only house where the genuine Milwaukee is sold. Price FIVE CENTS per glass. At HUGO REDWITZ', je4 1m No. 132 Common street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The firm of ANTZ & BOHNE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation only. GEORGE ANTZ. F. H. BOHNE. New Orleans, July 1, 1874. jy1 3t*
NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership under the name and style of S. H. KENNEDY & CO., to succeed the old firm of J. U. & H. M. Payne & Co., and to transact a Cotton Factorage and Commission business. J. U. PAYNE, JR., S. H. KENNEDY, late members of J. U. & H. M. Payne & Co. New Orleans, La., June 27, 1874. je28 1m
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business. SAMUEL SMITH. A. W. SMITH. CHARLES KILSHAW. New Orleans, May 13, 1874. my30 1m 2am 6m

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN—FROM THE subscriber, on Wednesday night, November 26, 1873, in his dwelling, on Robertson street, between Frenchmen and Union streets, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing the undersigned's private papers, and particularly the promissory notes hereinafter described, and belonging to him, to wit: 1. A note for $2000, drawn by James Wood to his own order and by him indorsed, dated November 1, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed negotiable by C. J. Foulon, notary. 2. A note for $800, drawn by H. Pedarre, to his own order and by him indorsed, dated October 29, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed negotiable by Foulon, notary. 3. A note for $200, subscribed Adolphe Lesprit, to his own order and by him indorsed, dated October 23, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed negotiable. The public is warned not to negotiate the notes and documents hereinbefore described, the same having been stolen from the undersigned. ALEXANDER GODEAUX. jy1 15 30*

WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS—THE ADVERTISER desires to purchase a medium sized two-story DWELLING HOUSE, brick preferred, with commodious yard, in the First District, making monthly payments thereon. Best of references. Address S. S. S., Republican office, stating location. jy1

The Coming Campaign.

In a very few weeks the political campaign in Louisiana will open in serious earnest. The Republican State Central Committee has fixed upon the fifth day of August for the State convention to assemble. It will be the duty of this body to nominate a State Treasurer, and already the list of candidates is a long one. Fully a dozen gentlemen of New Orleans are willing to serve the people in that important office, while in the country a large number of candidates are presenting themselves. North Louisiana alone presents a formidable array, the people of that portion of the State claiming, and with a good deal of propriety, that it is about time they had a representative on the State ticket. Messrs. H. R. Steele, of Tensas, G. T. Dunn, of Morehouse, Allan Greene, of Lincoln, J. S. Harris, of Concordia, and A. V. Brown, of Madison, have each strong local backing, but as only one can carry off the prize it is possible they may all crowd each other off the track, and the convention go elsewhere for a candidate. Then, again, there is a strong feeling in favor of renominating Mr. Dubuclet, and we would not be surprised if he obtained the votes of the convention after all. He has had the office since the reconstruction of the State, and never has his personal integrity been impeached in all that time. In these days, when official misconduct is not uncommon, the people would do well to hesitate before they deprive themselves of the services of a true and honest officer.

Six Congressmen will also be placed in nomination about the time the State convention assembles. A convention of the fourth district has been called to meet at Coushatta on the fifteenth of July, and the fifth district convention will assemble at Delta on the eleventh of August. Most of our present Representatives in Congress are candidates for renomination, and will shortly be among their constituents, giving an account of their stewardship. Meantime others ambitious for Congressional honors will compete with them for the prize.

The entire list of representatives in the lower House of the Legislature will be elected, and one-half the members of the Senate. The term of the following named Senators expires this fall, and their successors will be chosen: C. F. Glaudin, P. Herwig, A. E. Barber, Octave Rey and J. L. Ingraham, of Orleans; E. Butler, of Plaquemines; R. H. Chadbourn, of St. Charles; George E. Bovee, of St. James; J. L. Belen, of Terrebonne; George Swayze, of West Feliciana; J. H. Burch, of East Baton Rouge; A. B. Harris, of Concordia; I. H. Crawford, of Madison; S. M. Thomas, of Bolier, and M. H. Twitchell, of Red River. Three vacancies are also to be filled—all for the long term, however—those occasioned by the death of Senators Daigle, of Lafayette, and Merrill, of Iberville, and the refusal of Mr. Jonas, of Orleans, to qualify.

So far but one nomination has been made—that of Mr. Pierre Landry, of Donaldsonville, in the district now represented by Mr. Bovee.

A Palpable Sell.

In these piping times of peace, when nothing more exciting than summer excursions are brought to the surface, gentlemen around police headquarters grow jocose, and indulge in almost anything which will amuse them for the moment. Of course practical jests are liable to result seriously, as did the last one. A pant clothes pin, a double back action bean extractor, invented by Mr. Jerry Donovan, furnished innocent amusement, causing the victims to call for drinks all round, finishing with a hearty laugh, ended without detriment to anybody, but the fun was cried one line too far last Sunday, when two gentlemen, pretending to old a private conversation in the presence of a *Picayune* reporter, talked about a Black League. For the substance of that nonsensical conversation see the *Picayune* of Tuesday morning, reported in full, with fanciful variations—staring, bloody, chilling, ferocious, killing, immense, sensational, all without sound foundation than is contained in a jest utterly absurd that not even the least thoughtful would, for an instant, suppose it could sell the veriest sucker in the Ascent City. The bit of foolishness in question was to the effect that on the fourth of July our colored militia was to run into its might and if retailers of soda water should refused drinks then the soldier would kill all the white men and take all the white women. Arms and ammunition, twelve cartridges, with cap and ball," were to be each man's supply, notwithstanding all our militia arms are breech-loaders.

The entire account, published in the *Picayune* of Tuesday, is a baseless fabrication, and after the sell was exposed that paper, in its edition of the evening, tried to bolster its statements by reiterating them, and also posted its morning's nonsense prominently on a bulletin board in front of the office. Fortunately very few people believed a word of the silly story, but unfortunately a few copies of the *Picayune* are sent abroad and will be read by persons who can not understand the absurdity. If by chance that account should be copied in European journals, capitalists and emigrants would avoid Louisiana as they would a pest house, and the New Orleans *Picayune's* lack of sense would be the direct cause.

Hundreds of well disposed citizens desire to know if the *Picayune* will acknowledge its error and make amendments, as far as its weakness will permit.

Louisiana National Bank.

The statement of the Louisiana National Bank appears in our advertising columns. We claim, however, a word or two, to say for this staunch and thoroughly solvent institution. The bank has cash on hand to the amount of nearly $750,000; they have loans and discounts to cover over $1,250,000 more, while their liabilities amount to but $1,000,000 for capital stock and $777,000. Financial men, merchants and capitalists are invited to look critinizingly at this statement. Such a showing places the Louisiana National Bank in the very foremost rank of our financial institutions.

Lord Baltimore constantly misused one word for another. For instance, "I've been," said he, "upon a little excoriation to see a ship launched, and there is not a finer going vessel on God's earth. You've no idiom how well it sailed."

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

Superior District Court.

George W. Kendall vs. Sheriff Harper et al.—Petitioner alleges ownership of property on Carondelet street which has been seized in a suit against Mrs. Catherine Miles; that neither he nor the property are liable for her debts; that he has suffered damages to the amount of $500 for this seizure, and prays for an injunction, which is issued on a bond of $500.

H. H. Walsh vs. city of New Orleans.—Suit for salary for months of March to June, 1874. Taken under advisement.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Joseph Hugel.—Murder. Verdict, guilty, without capital punishment.

State vs. Jack Owens.—Burglary and assault with a weapon. Verdict, guilty, without capital punishment.

TRUE BILLS.

W. L. Jurgielwiez and W. H. Slubicke, perjury.

H. S. Latourette, oppression in office, extortion and false imprisonment.

Paul Bethancourt, false imprisonment.

First District Court.

State vs. William Finlay.—Larceny. Plea of guilty.

State vs. Clement Washington.—Entering, etc. Verdict, guilty of larceny.

Third District Court.

Judge Meunier rendered the following decision:

Alsace and Loraine Benevolent Society vs. J. B. Henry.—The plaintiff herein, alleging to be an incorporated association domiciled at New Orleans, has instituted this suit against the defendant, J. B. Henry, to recover from him the sum of $10 75 for his monthly dues as a member of said Alsacienne and Lorraine Association. For answer to plaintiff's demand, the defendant filed a general denial in the lower court. On the trial of the case, the justice of the peace having rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the defendant appealed from that judgment. Before this court the defendant filed an exception, setting forth that the plaintiff has no right to stand in judgment, there being no such person or civil corporation as the Alsacienne and Lorraine Benevolent Association, and he prays that plaintiff's suit be dismissed. It is proper to dispose, at first, of the above exception; for if it is well founded in law, it must be maintained, and it will then become unnecessary to enter into the examination of the merits of the case.

It is contended by the counsel for the plaintiff that the exception herein filed by the defendant comes too late before this court; that the same should have been pleaded before the lower court *in limine litis*, and before issue joined. The exception which the defendant relies upon is neither a dilatory nor a declinatory one; it is an exception that plaintiff herein is without any right to stand *coram judice*. Such an exception is a peremptory one, founded in law, which may be pleaded at every stage of the proceedings previous to the definitive judgment. The Alsacienne Mutual and Benevolent Association has been established in New Orleans in the month of October, 1860, under the statute of the Legislature of this State approved March 14, 1855, and entitled "an act for the organization of corporations for literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes." By the first section of said statute it is enacted that "whenever any number of persons exceeding six shall be desirous of forming themselves into a corporation or body politic for any religious, scientific, literary or charitable purpose, and to acquire and enjoy the rights, privileges and powers of a body corporate and politic in law, it shall be lawful for such persons to prepare and sign an instrument, either in an authentic form or under private signature, wherein they shall declare and specify the purposes and objects of such corporation, the name, style and title thereof, the place of its domicile, the manner in which the managers and officers are to be chosen, the officer on whom citation may be served and the length of time during which the corporation shall exist and continue. The act of incorporation shall be handed to the district attorney for examination as to its legality, and should said district attorney be of opinion that the purposes and objects of said corporation are legal, and that none of the provisions contained in said act of incorporation are contrary to law, he shall indorse his opinion to that effect thereon. The act of incorporation, with the opinion of the district attorney, shall then be recorded in the office of the parish recorder or other officer performing the duties of parish recorder, which act, when so recorded, shall constitute the subscribers to the same, and their associates and successors, a body politic and corporate for the purposes and objects declared and contained in the act of incorporation."

The act of incorporation of the Alsacienne Mutual and Benevolent Association, which is dated at New Orleans, April 29, 1861, is in the authentic form, but it does not appear, from an attentive perusal of the several clauses contained in said act, that it has been entirely framed in obedience to and in conformity with the requirements of the law. Among other formalities prerequisite and essential to the creation of a corporation or body politic under the statute of March 14, 1855, the law specifies and orders that the act of incorporation shall declare and nominate "the officer on whom citation may be served;" and further, it orders that said act, with the opinion of the district attorney indorsed thereon, "shall be recorded in the office of the parish recorder or other officer performing the duties of parish recorder." The authentic act which incorporates the Alsacienne Mutual and Benevolent Association, disregarding the prescriptions of the law ordering that "it shall specify and declare the officer on whom any process of law may be served," neither nominates, nor does it mention the officer or manager of said corporation on whom citations or other legal proceeding shall be served, and through whom it may be brought *coram judice*.

From the certificate of the recorder of mortgages of the parish of Orleans it appears that there is no charter, no act of any association entitled "Alsacienne and Lorrainne Mutual and Benevolent Association," recorded in his office from the year 1860 to the year 1872, nor has it been shown that any act or charter of such an association has ever been recorded in that office. The statute of March 14, 1855, providing for the organization of private corporations, requires in the most imperative manner that the act of incorporation, with the opinion of the district attorney, be recorded in the office of the parish recorder or in that of the recorder of mortgages. The life of a private corporation springs above all from its obedience to that rigid formality of the law, and it is only "when the act of incorporation shall have been so recorded," and then only, that the said act shall constitute the subscribers to the same and their associates and successors a body politic and corporate for the purposes and objects therein declared and contained.

The act incorporating the Alsacienne Mutual and Benevolent Association," although approved by the district attorney for the parish of Orleans, having never been recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, that association is unknown to the law and possesses none of the attributes of a body politic and corporate. A corporation is the creature of the law, and unless it yields a ready obedience to the requirements and commands of the authority which it springs from, it can have no legal existence, and therefore no standing in justice.

For these reasons, it is ordered and decreed that the judgment of the lower court be reversed. It is further ordered and decreed that the peremptory exception filed by the defendant herein be maintained, and plaintiff's suit dismissed, with costs in both courts.

"Morning and evening mails and a mountain top to read them on" are the temptations held out by a Massachusetts summer resort.

Internal Revenue Items.

Having resigned his commission as collector of internal revenue, and his successor having been appointed and qualified for the position, Colonel S. A. Stockdale yesterday ceased to act as collector of this district. He has been a popular officer with his employes, and has always held their respect and esteem. It was fitting, then, that they should remember him in the hour of parting, when he is about to seek climes more congenial to his health, and yesterday Captain Brainard, chief book keeper, on behalf of all connected with the office, presented the Colonel with a beautiful ebony and gold mounted cane, accompanying the presentation with a neat little speech, expressing in a feeling manner the sentiments of his associates. It was an unlooked for event, and the Colonel endeavored, as best he could, to say the few words which assured his adjutants that the compliment was appreciated.

Major C. W. Wills, deputy collector, was also pleasantly remembered by his companions in office, and was caned by the same parties.

Colonel Stockdale has held the position of collector since April, 1869, and has administered the onerous duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the revenue bureau, and, we believe, as far as possible, to the satisfaction of our people. He has collected here and turned into the treasury of the United States $9,000,000, and it is something for him to be able to at once close his accounts and enter other walks of lief with pure hands and a consciousness of having done well what was for him to do.

John Cockrem, Esq., the new collector, will assume the duties of his office to-day, and will make several changes in the subordinate positions.

New Orleans to St. Louis.

Following this we give place to the courteous and admirable letter of Mayor Wiltz to Hon. C. I. Filley, in response to the invitation for our city to be represented by its Mayor at the formal opening of the great bridge, at St. Louis, on the fourth instant. The Mayor is cognizant of the grandeur of the event, and rejoices in the completion of this monument to engineering skill, and in that sense a source of national pride; but while he remembers the bridge he, like all good citizens living nearer the mouth of our river, and having the best interests of Louisiana at heart, must still think of the canal that is to be:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1874.

Chancey I. Filley, Esq., Chairman Committee of Invitation:

DEAR SIR—I have received with pleasure your invitation to be present at the formal opening by the President of the United States of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge on the fourth of July next. Official duties forbid my absence, otherwise I should be glad to avail myself of so interesting an opportunity to visit St. Louis and to witness an event which will mark an important era in her history. Everything that cheapens the carriage of Western products to Eastern and foreign markets must interest New Orleans, in common with every city, village and farm in the valley of the Mississippi.

In this connection permit me to express the hope that before five years from the opening of your great bridge it may be the privilege of my successor to invite you and the officers of your prosperous city to assist his excellency the President of the United States in formally opening a canal for the largest grain carrying ships from the Mississippi river, at Fort St. Philip, to the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Hoping that your new and beautiful bridge may fulfill all your expectations, and that it may add to the strength and prosperity of the republic, I remain yours very respectfully,

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville on the Fourth of July.

At the request of numerous persons who have no other opportunity to enjoy those delightful excursions by the Camelia to the towns across Lake Pontchartrain, there will be an excursion next Saturday to Mandeville and Madisonville, the Camelia leaving on the arrival at the lake of the 7:30 A. M. train, and will return in time to meet the 6 P. M. train. The boat will then make a second trip across the lake, so as to accommodate those persons living over there whose business engagements would not permit them leaving at the early hour previously mentioned. This excursion will also enable persons who have never visited Covington and its noted mineral springs to have an opportunity of doing so, as they can remain all night in that town and return next day (Sunday). It is a rare chance to enjoy two days' fun in the country, and should not be neglected.

The Grand Army's Picnic.

On Saturday next the Joseph A. Mower Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will remember the day we celebrate, by meeting for a basket picnic at Hickok's Gardens, Carrollton, to which all friends of the Post are invited. The comrades of the Post will turn out with loaded lunch baskets, and the most timid reporter on the *Picayune* staff will be well treated and receive their protection.

The day which marks the anniversary of our national independence will be passed in innocent amusement, incidental to which will be music by a band, dancing on the platform, with a short address in the afternoon by Hugh J. Campbell, Esq.

In the absence of any organized plan by our city authorities, or militia, for the proper observance of the fourth of July, we consider the programme to be adopted by our Grand Army boys a good one, and bespeak for them the kind forbearance of the probabilities that rules showers, and warrant a pleasant time.

"A Black League."

That the wish is father to the thought is made apparent by the exulting publication by the *Picayune* of the canard instilled in the brain of its impressible young man. The idea that a riot could possibly occur through any acts of the militia, white or colored, no one, not even the conductors of the *Picayune*, would entertain for a moment. But that one should be incited in any manner, no matter how, has been its desire, and the suggestion of the fourth of July parade was seized upon with eagerness. It would perhaps fire the hearts of the White Leaguers to suggest that the colored men would be likely to take time by the forelock in lawless actions, and it was probably with this idea that such prominence was given to the twaddle about the "black league."

Bushwhacking.

With a certain class of political agitators the weapons that come most natural to the hand are those that the child of the sun and the brother of the moon relied on for protection. One was designed to cause mortal terror by its horrible discord, and the other effected its purpose by its assault on the olfactory organs. Neither were particularly deadly, and both ceased to be feared when the foe was intelligent enough to comprehend them.

The sensational splurge of the *Picayune* yesterday might be laughable were it not for its possible effect upon those who do not understand the *Picayune's* peculiarities, and who presume it to be conducted as other newspapers are. Behind the mask of "immovable neutrality" this organ seems to be carrying on the worst kind of political guerrilla warfare. There was a time, during the last year of the war, when the two contending armies were occupying the territory of Northern Louisiana, their lines some forty miles apart. In the neutral ground, between the two lines, bands of ruffians were roving, committing numberless depredations. The rebel commander one day sent a flag of truce to the federal post, covering a proposition to proclaim an armistice for fourteen days, and unite both forces in exterminating these bands of sneaks and plunderers on the neutral ground. Perhaps it may come to this with us in this political campaign. The nuetral who was found during the war was generally the worst kind of guerrilla—smiling and sweet as the army came up to him, but sneaking behind the bushes and fences with his rifle to pick off the stragglers who lagged behind. This neutral seems to be personified in the *Picayune*. The *Bulletin*, however, the outspoken organ of the Democracy, detects the trick and prompt to discover that such proceedings are not a part of legitimate political warfare, is as prompt to denounce it, and condemn the spirit that prompted it. The *Picayune* has been detected too promptly this time to do much harm; but it has shown its capacity for mischief, and therefore will be treated as it deserves hereafter.

Custer.

General Custer is attracting more attention now than ever before. Every exchange that comes to our table speaks of his proposed expedition, and commends it. It is believed it will open to settlement a country known to be well timbered and watered, and rich in minerals—a vast country which has never yet been trod by the foot of white man, but from which hundreds of specimens of coarse gold, some of them as large as walnuts, have been brought by the dusky natives.

General Custer's command will consist of ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, a battery of Gatling guns, fifty scouts, and three picked companies of infantry, provisioned for a sixty day's campaign. The professor of geology at Yale College, together with mineralogist and other scientists sent out by the government, and several practical miners and explorers, will accompany the expedition.

The hills may be seen a distance of seventy-five miles, rising several hundred feet above the level, their sides covered with dense forests of pine, which gives them their black appearance, from which their name is derived. The valleys at their feet are known to be heavily timbered, with here and there a prairie; the soil is very black and rich. A score or more of streams rise in the vicinity, leading into the Cheyenne and other rivers. In the beds of all these streams gold is found, even within ten miles of Bismarck, in the bed of the Little Heart, which comes from that vicinity.

These hills are about 200 miles from Bismarck; they can be reached from Bismarck better than from any other point. From Bismarck to the Black Hills is only a five day's ride or a ten day's march. The route is over a splendid country, good grazing, plenty of timber and water, and will be well guarded by the military.

The Indians may make some trouble this summer; the young men from all the tribes in the country are gathering there, possibly to intercept and harass the expedition; possibly, as of old, for their annual sun dance; possibly to offer up their adoration to the God of the Indians, and lay plans for future campaigns.

The Indians are restless now, more so than ever before; they have been crowded from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—and beyond the Missouri; they have been driven from the Pacific eastward to the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains; have witnessed the building of the Union Pacific, which is opening up a vast belt through the center of their country, and now the Northern Pacific is encroaching upon them. Their villages have been laid waste; their numbers decimated by war and disease; their hunting-grounds turned into wheat fields, and now it is believed they are gathering to defend the hunting-ground of the Great Spirit, as Indian tradition styles the Black Hills—which may prove to be the red man's last ditch.

This is God's country. He peopled it with red men, and planted it with wild grasses, and permitted the white man to gain a foothold: and as the wild grasses disappear when the white clover gains a footing, so the Indians disappear before the advance of the white man.

Humanitarians may weep for poor Lo, and tell of the wrongs he has suffered, but he is passing away. Their prayers, their entreaties, can not change the law of nature; can not arrest the causes which are carrying them on to their ultimate destiny: extinction.

The American people need the country the Indians now occupy; many of our people are out of employment; the masses need some new excitement. The war is over, and the era of railroad building has been brought to a termination by the greed of the capitalists and the folly of the Grangers, and depression prevails on every hand. An Indian war would do no harm, for it must come sooner or later. A gold excitement, founded as the Black Hills excitement will be, on the report of scientists and officers sent out by the government, will give the restless spirits of our land something to do, and all something to think of. Then give us the construction of the Northern Pacific, and possibly the Southern Pacific, not to speak of the many roads which will seek connection with them, and the canals designed to give the West cheap connection with the East, and the bone and sinew of the country will find employment, and a new era of prosperity will dawn upon our country.

Who does not recognize the necessity of our people? They must have something to do. Our cities are crowded with men out of employment, our factories are closed, our rolling mills idle, the industries of the country paralyzed.

Custer's expedition may be the pebble which dropped in at an opportune moment will set the mighty sea of American thought in motion, and produce not only the results mentioned, but greater results.—*Bismarck Tribune, Dakota Territory.*

Class I,
Class I,
Louisiana State Lottery,
Louisiana State Lottery,
Containing three capital prizes
Containing three capital prizes
Of $10,000 each,
Of $10,000 each,
Will be drawn
July 11.

A distant relation—The sun.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

A Demand on Spain for Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is stated that this government has made a demand on Spain, through Cushing, for full indemnity for the Virginius prisoners slain by Burriel. The demand is quite as decided and peremptory as that of Great Britain for indemnity for lives destroyed and the loss of their property.

Ladies Faint on Receiving Notice of Their Discharge.

Several ladies, employes, fainted upon receiving notices of dismissal.

The Norfolk Going on an Inspecting Tour.

The Norfolk is to be docked. When repaired she will take the naval commander on a tour of inspection of the navy yards of the country.

Solicitor of the Treasury.

Buford Wilson assumed the functions of Solicitor of the Treasury.

Clerks Discharged.

Many clerks and employes have been discharged, with two months' pay, which somewhat alleviates immediate distress.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

George B. McCartee, superintendent of the treasury, is prominently spoken of as assistant secretary of the treasury.

Resignations Demanded.

The Attorney General, in addition to demanding the resignation of Marshal Salber, of Arkansas, has asked the marshal of the Southern district of Mississippi to have the kindness to vacate his office, and the same request was made of the United States attorney for that district.

These demands were made after the department had sent an agent to the district to make an examination of the severe charges made against these officers, including bribery, corruption and the oppression of the people in order to make extra fees.

Return of the President.

The President returned this evening, and will leave for Long Branch Friday.

NEW YORK.

Hot Weather.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Yesterday was the hotest day in this city since 1856, and, with the exception of one day that year, the warmest in fifty years. At 4 P. M. the mercury reached 102° in the shade. Sixteen sunstrokes reported. The weather is somewhat cooler to-day, with a good breeze.

Suicide.

William L. G. Kent, late sheriff of Norfolk county, committed suicide this morning at his residence on Lambeth point by shooting through the head. The cause of the deed was unknown.

Specie.

Specie shipments to Europe to day $50,000 gold coin and $50,000 in silver bars. The Havana steamer took $10,000 gold coin.

FOREIGN.

Conciliation.

LONDON, June 30.—It is reported that the Catholic bishops, in session at Fulda last week, have sent a conciliatory proposal to Berlin.

London Communists Banqueting their Heroes.

The Communists in this city gave a banquet to Jourde and Groisset last night.

Condition of the Pope.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs from Rome that the Pope is growing weaker daily, and several foreign representatives have notified their governments to that effect.

Operations Against Estella.

A special to the *Times* from Madrid says: The army of the north will continue its operations against Estella. General Marionès has been appointed chief of Falados' staff.

The Republican Loss at Estella.

A special to the *Standard* reports the loss of the Republicans in the last attack on Estella 800 killed and wounded.

In the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Jenkins called attention to the article in to-day's *Standard* which declared that the policy of the Canadian government aimed at secession to the United States.

He asked Disraeli if there were any grounds for charging the Canadian government with such designs.

Disraeli replied he did not consider it the duty of her majesty's government to find grounds for the allegations contained in anonymous paragraphs of a newspaper, but he would state, for the information of the gentlemen and the House, that the relations of the Canadian Dominion and the Kingdom were most cordial and satisfactory.

Carlisle July Meeting.

The Carlisle July meeting commenced today. The Cumberland plate was won by Ogglethorpe, Chimes was second and Bonny Clyde third; seven ran. Betting was ten to one against Ogglethorpe; nineteen to one against Chimes; twenty-five to one against Bonny Clyde.

The Late Battle—Carlist Version.

BAYONNE, June 30.—The following account of the recent fighting before Estella and the death of General Concha is derived from Carlist sources. The republicans made their first attack on the left bank of the river Ega, Thursday, and followed it up Friday, on the evening of which day they had forced the Carlists from their first line of defenses.

The next day, Saturday, they attempted to carry the heights immediately commanding Estella. In the attack they failed, and were driven back in disorder. Their retreat became a rout, when General Concha was mortally wounded. The total loss of the republicans in killed, wounded and missing is 4000.

General Eschague's entire division barely escaped capture, and was saved only by the extraordinary exertions of the artillery. The assault was made during the night, under cover of which the Republicans succeeded in withdrawing all their cannon.

The Carlists claim that 800 prisoners fell into their hands during the retreat of the republicans after the battle of Muro.

Official Account.

MADRID, June 30.—Official dispatches place the loss of the national troops in the engagement before Estella at 1500. Concha, after taking Abarzusa, marched directly upon Estella. He found the Carlists massed at Muro behind the intrenchments.

A general charge was ordered. Concha placed himself at the head of the troops, taking his position in the centre of the first line. While advancing rapidly with the entire line he received a ball in the chest, fell from his horse, and died almost instantly he touched the ground. General Exchague then took command and ordered the army to retreat to Oteiza, Larraga, Berbinzara and Tapalla.

Marshal Serrano has just arrived in the city.

Eighteen cannon have been dispatched to the army of the north.

The government is organizing fifty battalions for immediate service. The spirit of the army is still good, and a very determined feeling prevails in Madrid.

The body of General Concha will arrive here to-morrow and will have an imposing funeral.

The Spanish government has resolved to erect a monument to General Concha.

General Tobalda has arrived at Miranda.

The army of the north is falling back in good order, and will be rapidly reorganized. Reinforcements are arriving. General Lowena has been placed in command of Dio. It is reported the Carlists have murdered many prisoners taken in the recent battles.

MacMahon Tenacious of his Power.

PARIS, June 29.—*La Patrie* says President MacMahon recently declared that he would not cede his authority to any one for a single day, and he refused to hear of either a stadtholderate or lieutenancy general of the kingdom.

This is substantially confirmed by a declaration to the same effect in the order of the day congratulating the troops on the success of the review at Longchamps yesterday. The legitimists are very indignant at these expressions of the President.

The Crown Removed from the Flag.

HAVANA, June 30.—Until now the flag over the palace of the Captain General has borne the crown notwithstanding the overthrow of the monarchy, but now flies without that emblem of royalty.

Cuban Affairs.

At a meeting of the committee of planters and representatives of commerce and industry which ended to-day, it was resolved that the government be advised if it considered the tax of two per cent on their profits decreed April 28, 1874, was insufficient, to impose an additional tax of five per cent on the value of landed property in the city and country, and on banking, commercial and industrial institutions, leaving it to the government to prescribe the time and manner of imposing such tax.

A letter to the *Diario*, dated Puerto Principe, June 25, reports that General Bascones' brigade had arrived there. Brigadier Generals Esponda and Arminan continued their operations against the insurgents, whose whereabouts is unknown.

Recent reports of dissensions among rebel chiefs remain rumors, of which no official confirmation has been received.

Home Ruler in Parliament.

DUBLIN June 30.—Ward, Home Ruler, has been elected to Parliament from Galway.

A Plague in Mexico.

A terrible disease, the character of which is unknown, has broken out in Jlacoutam and become epidemic. The government is assisting the inhabitants, and has adopted measures to prevent the spreading of the malady.

The State of Guanguats offers premiums for the production and manufacture of silk and cotton; also for the best specimens of wine and oil produced in the State. No differential dues are hereafter to be imposed on goods imported into the State of Yucatan under a foreign flag.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Steamer Adrift.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 30.—The steamship Ambassador, lying at anchor in the lower harbor, broke loose last night from the buoys to which she was attached, and drifted out to sea. She brought up near Wood island without sustaining damages.

The Farraday.

The coast pilots predict the early arrival of the Farraday.

A Verdict but No Prisoner.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—The jury in the case of Charles Sigwall, charged with manslaughter for causing the loss of several lives by the falling of McArthur's building, which was erected under Sigwall's superintendence some time since, after being out some time came into court at noon and reported that they had agreed upon a verdict. The clerk polled the jury and the judge asked if the prisoner was present.

The prisoner not being in court all proceedings were stopped. The sheriff's force and the police have failed to find the prisoner, and it is suspected that he has fled to Canada. The court adjourned after ordering that the jury be locked up to await the result.

Zoological Garden.

The zoological garden, in Fairmount park, will be opened to the public ... row with 200 quadrupeds, 674 birds ... reptiles.

The jury in the case of Chas. ... contractor, charged with ... the fourth degree, ... guilty this evening.

... has gone ... enough votes for ... chosen.

Dr. John H. Carro... the United States for... to-day.

Decision Against the Pa... phis Road.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—Chancellor ... in the case of Venable against the Paducah and Memphis railroad for damages, has decided that no such corporation as the Paducah and Memphis railroad is known to the law, the authority under which the charter was granted having been unconstitutional.

This decision, if maintained by the Supreme Court, will render all contracts entered into by said corporation null and void.

Bloodshed in Mississippi.

Dr. Robinson, aged fifty-five, was shot and killed by a young man named Robb, at Skipwith's Landing, 100 miles above Vicksburg, a few days since, for alleged intimacy with Robb's mother.

Meyer Friedland was shot and killed, Friday, at Leoti Landing, Washington county, Mississippi, by Ed. Monash, his partner, in a quarrel over winding up their business. Monash was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Customhouse Robbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Last night two men went to the house of Mr. McCormack, collector of customs at San Diego, bound and gagged him, and procuring the combination of the customhouse safe, one of them remained on guard over the collector, while the other went to the customhouse, opened the safe and took therefrom $3000.

The men were disguised and escaped with the plunder. A man named Williams has been arrested on suspicion. McCormack was alone in his house.

Harvesting Commenced.

Harvesting has commenced in many parts of the State, and the yield will be immense.

Homeward Bound.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 30.—The President took the regular train homeward yesterday at noon.

How Kate West Improved Her Complexion.

PARIS, Ky., June 30.—Kate West died from an overdose of arsenic, supposed to have been taken for the improvement of her complexion.

Texas Items.

GALVESTON, June 30.—A *News* special from Austin says Green, the defaulter, who turned State's evidence against Newcomb and others, has been arrested in Matamoras.

Colonel Benvedas is, under authority from Governor Coke, raising