# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 90. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2241.



## RAILROADS.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS, VIA LOUISVILLE.

Parties leaving New Orleans will find round trip excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, on sale at Milan, Humboldt, Memphis and Montgomery, to all of the celebrated watering places of Virginia.

These tickets are good, going East, for thirty days from date of sale, and good returning until November 1.

By this route passengers have the advantage of through Pullman Palace cars from New Orleans to Louisville without change, a delightful trip on the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Huntington, and a daylight ride over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, passing through a section of country abounding in scenery of a most beautiful, picturesque and varied nature.

Ask for tickets to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS, VIA LOUISVILLE.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, (GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.)

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Express | 7:00 A. M. | Express | 10:30 P. M. |
| Mail | 5:00 P. M. | Mail | 8:00 A. M. |

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent. E. D. FROST, General Manager.

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THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Express and mail, daily | 8:00 A. M. |
| Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday) | 3:15 P. M. |
| Through night express, daily | 4:00 P. M. |
| Arrive— | |
| Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday) | 9:50 A. M. |
| Express and mail, daily | 2:00 P. M. |
| Through night express, daily | 11:00 P. M. |

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Springs.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent. S. H. SCRANTON, General Superintendent.

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## LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS K,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, August 1, 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 |
| 30 prizes of | 500 are | 15,000 |
| 200 prizes of | 100 are | 20,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are. | 1,800 |
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| 9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are. | 1,800 |
| 260 prizes, amounting to | $70,400 |

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of 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. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 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 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each 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

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 22, 1874.

CLASS 172.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | 49 | 16 | 23 | 55 | 6 | 69 | 30 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 22 | 45 | 48 |

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-second day of July, 1874.

G. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

## CORPORATIONS.

AMENDMENT TO CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1874, and the ninety-eighth of the independence of the United States of America, before me, Joseph Cohn, a notary public in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came and appeared Messrs. Frederick Del Bondio, president; Herman Zuberbier, vice president, and Emile Maier, secretary; also other stockholders of the GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, hereinafter undersigned who declared that at a general meeting of the stockholders of said company held in accordance with article eighteen of its charter, on the tenth day of June, 1874, three-fourths of the stock represented at said meeting assenting, it was—

Resolved, That the capital stock of the company shall be and is hereby reduced from $300,000, as fixed in article three in said charter, to $200,000 by a corresponding reduction in the number of shares from 3000 to 2000 shares of $100 each, the said reduction to be effected by the converting of each three of the old shares into two of the new shares under this resolution.

Thus done and passed in my office, at said city, in presence of Charles F. Barry and Eusebe Bouny, competent witnesses, who sign this act with said parties and me, notary.

Original signed: Fred. DelBondio, President; H. Zuberbier, Vice President; E. Maier, Secretary; H. F. Klumpp, F. M. Zeigler, Ph. D. Mayer, J. Hassinger, Hugo Redwitz, Miller & Diehmann, Charles F. Barry, E. Bouny.

JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages in and for the city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of amendment of incorporation of the Germania Insurance Company of New Orleans, has been duly recorded in my office, according to law, in book No. 113, folios 446 and 447.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy Recorder.

New Orleans, June 19, 1874.

I, notary, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

In faith whereof, I grant these presents, under my signature and seal of office, this twenty-second of June, A. D., 1874.

je27 1m JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.


## THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

**What Has Been Accomplished by the Party of the People—Democracy and Republicanism Contrasted—The Issues Before the Nation Discussed.**

The following is a synopsis of the address of the Republicon Congressional Committee, drafted by Senator Howe. The full text of the address would make about a page of this paper:

Like the President's message, it begins with allusion to our foreign relations, and declares that of the thirty years of Democratic control, prior to 1861, there is hardly a memory left at which the nation should not blush. Under this rule Austria was bullied out of a Hungarian refugee, Mexico despoiled of a portion of her territory, Greytown demolished and millions jingled in the ears of Spain as a lure for Cuba. The Ostend manifesto is satirized; and while our conduct toward weaker powers was firm, during the years of Democratic control a naturalized citizen could not safely revisit his birth-place, and letters could only be sent by paying enormous postage. Of our relations toward Great Britain during this time the address contains a significant paragraph, in harmony with the recent letter of Speaker Blaine:

"We tamely relinquished to Great Britain a portion of our territory in the Northeast, another and a larger portion in the Northwest. We described the line agreed upon in the Northwest so loosely that Great Britain immediately laid claim to large islands on our side of it. That insulting claim was neither resisted nor admitted. It was compromised by permitting the claimant to hold armed possession of one end of San Juan, the most valuable of those islands, while we quietly squatted on the other end; and while, by successive concessions, we were constantly adding to the area of the Canadas, we stupidly relinquished to their products free access to our markets, as the equivalent of being allowed to send similar products from the Northwest through Canadian channels to such precarious markets as they could find on the other side of the Atlantic."

Having disposed of Democratic diplomatic achievements, the story of home rule prior to the advent of the Republican party into power is dwelt upon at great length, and pronounced sadder than that of the foreign policy, pointing out that deficient revenues were made good from time to time by loans. The prolonged sessions of Congress prior to 1861 are denounced as worse than a waste of time and money.

The address then recites the scanty appropriations made to improve harbors and rivers. Under this head the history of the origin and completion of the Louisville and Portland canal is given in length, the manner in which Democratic administrations refused to take charge of it and relieve the steamboat interest of a gigantic monopoly, while the corporation was virtually swindling the government and the people through influences in Washington.

The record of the Democratic administration while the rebellion was yet in its incipiency, is next approached. Of the army, it says it was officered far too largely by those who had been educated in every soldierly grace save that of allegiance. The navy was scattered in remote seas, while the doctrine of State rights was preached on every Democratic house-top, that "the people of the United States" may not forget that slavery is dead. This subject is elaborated, and all the Democratic sins of omission and commission laid bare to the world, until the greater sin of fomenting a wicked rebellion was committed.

Having pointed out the evidences of unfitness, "in the opinion of the congressional committee," why Democracy should never be resurrected, the address takes up the great and glorious course of the Republican party since March 4, 1861. The Union has been preserved, slavery abolished, human rights have gained the sanction of three new chapters added to the national constitution; murder, organized in several States, bearing the name of Ku-Klux, has been exposed, convicted, punished. The new era in diplomacy growing out of the treaty of Washington, the relinquishment of the San Juan claim, and the payment of the Geneva award, are pointed to as Republican triumphs. The establishment of postal treaties with every nation on the earth and cheapening the postal rate are alluded to with pride.

The committee speaks as follows of the Virginius outrage:

"When, in October last, a Spanish vice consul in Cuba so far forgot the respect due to the United States as to seize upon a vessel sailing under the protection of her flag, Spain promptly, without the firing of a gun or spilling a drop of blood, made that honorable reparation which every just government is glad to make for a wrong done."

The unparalleled prosperity of the country, increase of inland commerce, extension of railroads in every direction, and an increase of our population are all traced to the beneficent administration of the government by the Republican party. The policy of discontinuing subsidies to railroads is indorsed. The address then details the progress made in reducing the public debt and taxes, while the stability of our finances is considered a good card for the fall elections.

The appeal to the people then begins, as follows:

"You are about to select representatives to a new Congress. We earnestly entreat you to send the truest and ablest Republicans you have; but we entreat you to send Republicans, and not Democrats. You will send one or the other. No matter what the individual may call himself or what disguise he may wear, he will be a Republican or a Democrat. There is at present no room for any other style in our politics. If you do not mean to retrace the past you will select Republicans, and not Democrats. If you mean to go forward in the future you will select Republicans, and not Democrats."

The assertion that the mission of the Republican party is dead is denied, and in regard to the occasion for political effort on its part it is asserted that to preserve the good already accomplished and advance the work of reform is still its mission. Their great labors are pointed out as demanding present consideration. It says:

"The fourteenth amendment to the constitution is not yet enforced by appropriate legislation. Millions of American citizens are denied even the common law rights of locomotion because they are black. If such wrongs are to be redressed, the Republican party can do it.

"The currency is in an abnormal condition and must be reformed. It is undoubtedly true that the Republican party is not agreed how to effect that reform; neither is the Democratic party. Neither party, as such, yet sees clearly the right way. But there are two reasons for believing that the Republican party rather than its rival can best treat the great question of the finances—first, as the former has hitherto found the true way through graver difficulties than this, so we believe it is more apt to find its way through this; second, you have abundant proof that when Republicans discover the true way they will pursue it. That assistance has, as yet, not been given by the other party, while the Republican party has given undoubted evidence in the past that it will protect the national credit and honor.

The question of cheap transportation is the third and last subject, which the committee thinks will be the vital question in the coming campaign. After enumerating the products of the different agricultural States, and what a great saving even a slight reduction on the cost of transporting a bushel of grain would make, the address concludes as follows:

"Our internal commerce demands additional and less expensive facilities. The volume of that commerce has grown in these lusty times to enormous proportions. Great as has been the increase of transportation facilities since the advent of the Republican party, they have not kept pace with the demand for them. Not only do immense bulks seek movement, but they require to be moved over vast distances. The surplus products of those almost unlimited basins—that between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, and that between the latter range and the Sierra Nevadas—require to be dipped out into the ocean on either side. Production is not only so vast in amount, but it is so unequally distributed. Of the spring wheat grown in the United States, Wisconsin and Iowa raise nearly one-half. Of the winter wheat, Indiana and Ohio produce nearly one-third. Of the corn raised Illinois alone grows one-sixth. Of the tobacco Kentucky raises nearly one-half. Nine States raise nearly all the cotton consumed in this country, and much of that consumed in Europe. The cotton fabrics manufactured in the United States in 1870 were valued at $157,000,000. Of these $59,000,000 were manufactured in Massachusetts. Of course the distribution of these and the great variety of other commodities necessitates a vast amount of transportation. Eleven States occupying the Mississippi valley send to market annually a surplus of its cereal products, equal to 300,000,000 bushels. To cheapen the carriage of that single commodity by the amount of only ten cents on the bushel is a saving of $30,000,000 to the people.

"Various expedients have been suggested for lessening the cost of transportation. In some of the States it has been proposed to place railroad fares and freights under the control of the State. The objections to that expedient are so serious that it should not be embraced if a better one can be found. The country is so new, so raw, and so undeveloped, the demands for capital are so many and so urgent, that any policy which would tend to drive capital from us should be avoided if possible. The State is but the aggregate of the people in the State. The people are the purchasers of transportation. The railway companies have transportation to sell. The law also holds railroad companies to be common carriers, and so bound to carry for all when the price is paid. It is now a mooted question whether that price shall be named by the companies or by the people, the sellers or the purchasers of the article. Which of these two parties is legally authorized to fix that price is probably determined by the laws under which the several companies are organized. But which of them can, in fact, fix it is a different question. It is manifest that if the company be allowed to fix the price they may demand too much. Vendors of all commodities are very apt to want all they can get. On the contrary, if the people or their agents fix the price they may set it too low. Purchasers are very apt to want commodities as cheap as they can be had. It is not probable that either party to the transaction would always hit upon the exact equivalent. The consequences of a mistake would probably be found most injurious if made by the people. If the company makes the mistake and charges too much, no one is obliged to employ it. The producer does his own carrying before the railway is built. He has the perfect right to do so after it is built. So every company is compelled by the laws of trade, even if municipal law is silent, to carry products cheaper than the producer can carry them, or he will not have them to carry. The company must also carry them at a profit to the producer, else the producer will cease. The farmers of Iowa will send no wheat to Chicago unless the roads will yield a profit to the producer. The carrier must earn money for the producer as well as for himself, else he will soon have nothing to carry. It is as absurd for the railways to demand more for transportation than the producer can afford to pay as it was for the man in the fable to endeavor to get two golden eggs each day from his goose. The attempt to do so was death to the goose.

"Under favorable conditions, indeed, the carrier may demand and receive more than a fair share of the profits of production. Where such is the case, when the State finds the producer makes but ten per cent, while the carrier makes fifteen or twenty per cent, it is very easy and perfectly legitimate for it to say to the company, 'the work you do can be done for less money. We will pay you for your road what it will cost to build such another, or you may keep your road and we will build another.' So the people are not helpless against exorbitant charges. On the contrary, if the people set the price and set it too low, the consequences may be graver. The company has no option. It must accept the price named or not run. If the rates named will afford a slight return on the capital existing companies may continue to run, but no more capital will encounter like risks. If the rates will yield no return the road can not be run. Company and community in that case are alike ruined. This expedient seems to be too hazardous to adopt if a better can be found.

"Another expedient is to build a double track railway between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, over which any party may run trains, and all trains to run with the same rate of speed. This is worthy of careful consideration.

"But whatever may or may not be expedient to be done, this much seems to be certain—if the national government is to do anything whatever to cheapen transportation only the Republican party can be relied upon to do it. The Democratic party has foresworn all such labors. Long ago they determined the constitution would not permit the government to remove an obstruction from a harbor or river. It is vain to suppose they will find new authority to build canals or construct railways. But we are not left in doubt as to their present disposition. Two votes given during the past session—one in the Senate, on Mr. Windom's amendment to the river and harbor bill—will prove beyond all doubt that the Democrats, like the Bourbons, have learned nothing good, even if they have forgotten anything bad.

"Upon all these considerations, for all these reasons, we think you should send Republicans and not Democrats to the next Congress. If you cherish the deeds of the recent past and would not see them undone; if you respect the present and would not disgrace it; or if you have hope of the future and would realize that hope, we urge you to send Republicans and not Democrats to the next Congress."

The address is signed as follows: Chandler, chairman of the committee, and thirty-eight Senators and Representatives, members of the committee, the New York member being Congressman Thomas C. Platt.

### Whitely's Bureau to be Abolished.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

The new Solicitor of the Treasury has prepared most of his report on the secret service force. As a result of his investigations in New York, he recommends that the whole secret service division be abolished, the office in New York closed, and that the whole present force be discharged, and all records of that office be brought to the treasury for a full examination. He has not found evidence implicating Colonel Whitely or his force in the safe burglary, but to-day he received information which decided him to return at once to New York and continue this branch of inquiry. The report, however, deals with the general character and condition of this force, and concludes that it is not properly executing its mission, and that the government is not receiving an adequate return for the large sums it expends upon this force. Hereafter duties of the kind it has attempted will probably be entrusted to United States marshals and attorneys in the several districts.


Summer scheme
Summer scheme
Of the Louisiana State Lottery
Of the Louisiana State Lottery
To be drawn on the first of August.
To be drawn on the first of August.
Only 10,000 numbers,
Only 10,000 numbers,
And $70,400 in prizes.
And $70,400 in prizes.


### The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on July 22, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 82°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of July 21, 72°.

### Gay Times in Biloxi.

BILOXI, Miss., July 20, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The boys of Louisiana Hose arrived here all safe and virtuous, and their reception was pleasant. After taking a fine lunch with Widow Drysdale, by way of a settlement, they visited the revenue cutter John A. Dix, simply because Captain Freeman expressed an admiration for the company.

The skiff regatta, yesterday, was quite a success; there were three of the first class, and three of the second class. The Natchez, owned by Mr. Israel, of New Orleans, took the first prize, $100, greatly to the astonishment of the friends of the Amelia. The Pargoud won the second prize, $60.

After the above races, third class skiffs came in, and You Bet took all that was in sight.

The more sedate class of people are looking forward to the Methodist camp meeting, which will begin next Friday. The grounds are all in order and the buildings well fitted up for the occasion. It is expected that the attendance will be greater than ever before.

One portion of my visit here was to look after the Louisiana Hose Company, but they scattered terribly as soon as they reached here. The members certainly enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, partaking of all enjoyable things.

Saturday night Widow Drysdale cleared her diningroom and neatly trimmed it, as there was to be a ball. The band had barely sounded a note before the floor was crowded with happy-faced people, and they did not cease to dance until the musicians felt compelled to retire. Sunday was passed as the previous day, but with one delightful variation. Captain Freeman invited us to board the revenue cutter, and we cuttered. Her commander is certainly a solid brick, and ditto for his officers. They looked sorry when not contributing something for our benefit, and the Hosiers appreciated the attention.

One item, small in itself and unexpected, brought forth a rousing cheer. Just as the company was leaving the hotel to take the homeward bound cars the cutter's big gun belched a farewell. When at the depot the men found it difficult to move, the crowd of friends being so great. Kind kisses and good wishes went after the blue shirts in myriads.

Before departing the company called on Mr. C. T. Howard, Richard Charles, Joseph Hornor and Dan Malone, all members of the Hose, and others. There were some neat speeches made at Mr. Howard's house, and his welcome was indeed glorious.

The hotels are well filled, but there is little mirth among the visitors. I hear that other watering places are nearly deserted; that is, there are few transient people at the public resorts.

Mrs. Drysdale, who still keeps the Hole in the Wall, and Dan Malone, who has the saloon, are fully prepared to receive Protector No. 2, next Thursday; also, Home Hook and Ladder, on the eighth proximo. D.


On the first of August next
On the first of August next
The Louisiana State Lottery
The Louisiana State Lottery
Will be drawn.
There are three capital prizes
There are three capital prizes
Of ten thousand dollars each
Of ten thousand dollars each
Get your tickets.


### Mechanics Steam Fire Company No. 6.

The above is one of the finest and most efficient companies in the fire department. The members are all workers, and Mechanics No. 6 is known throughout the length and breadth of the land for deeds of generosity, bravery and general good service.

The meeting room of the company is a perfect parlor, elaborately finished and elegantly furnished at the expense of the members themselves. During five years this company has asked for no appropriation from the city to aid them in keeping the engine house in order. On Tuesday last General A. S. Badger, Colonel J. W. Fairfax and Mr. William Johnson, a committee from No. 6, presented a petition to the City Council, asking an appropriation sufficient to enable them to build a stable.

It is sincerely to be hoped that a favorable and prompt reply will be rendered to this most reasonable request. No. 6 has four horses, and their stable is small and totally inadequate for that number of horses. In fact one of the horses has to be picketed in the yard.

It would be a shame to longer deprive this most deserving company of the means to enable them to have their engine, hose-carriage apparatus and horses properly cared for.

### War Without Arms.

All good citizens and Republicans of Vicksburg, Mississippi, have anxiously regarded the actions of many evil disposed persons in that city, which unmistakeably pointed to a desire for riot and bloodshed at the coming city election, which is to occur on the fourth proximo. It is believed now, however, that the better counsel will prevail, and the mayor's proclamation against the assembling of armed citizens will prevail. With commendable forethought Lieutenant Governor Davis, acting Governor of the State in absence of Governor Ames, has ordered that all arms in the hands of the militia companies of Vicksburg be surrendered and turned over to the proper officer of the State designated to receive them. It is warfare upon a new principle, wherein before the battle friend or foe are to lay down their weapons; but it seems a plan likely to make the combat a bloodless one, and therefore may be mentioned as safe and good.

### Funeral of the Late Captain Frank T. Hatch.

The funeral of the late Captain Hatch, took place yesterday from the residence of Mr. Parker, surveyor of the port. The remains, embalmed and placed in a handsome metallic coffin, were deposited in the parlor. A beautiful wreath of flowers was laid upon the coffin by some kind friend. At the appointed time the funeral service was impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, in the presence of a large number of friends who accompanied the remains to the railroad depot. They were there encased in a strong box under the direction of Mr. T. W. Bothick, the undertaker, and forwarded to the brother of the deceased, in Maine.

It is supposed that the ghost of Hamlet's father spoke originally in a dead language.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Question of Sending Troops to Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The protest of prominent citizens of Vicksburg, including the mayor and postmaster, against Davis' demand for troops was received by the Secretary of War this morning, and at once forwarded to the President at Paterson, New Jersey. The President last night telegraphed his approval of the action of the Secretary of War in sending troops to Vicksburg, and requested that all dispatches on the subject be forwarded to him at Long Branch, and also authorizing the Secretary of War to use his discretion in the matter.

The mayor and postmaster claim there is no necessity whatever for troops.

Secretary Belknap also this morning received from acting Governor Davis a telegram stating that particulars had been forwarded by mail, and suspended the order directing troops should be sent to Vicksburg until Davis' statement is received.

### Bids for the Five Per Cent Loan.

Several bids, principally from New York, have been received in response to Secretary Bristow's circular for subscriptions to the new five per cent loan. A large additional installment is expected by to-morrow morning's mail, on account of to-morrow being the day set for the opening of the bids. Secretary Bristow will not leave for Long Branch, in response to the President's telegram, until to-morrow night.

### United States Marshal for Florida.

J. S. Jones has been appointed United States marshal for the southern district of Florida.

### Death of a Sister of Edgar A. Poe.

Miss Rose Poe, the last surviving sister of the late Edgar A. Poe, died in this city to-day, aged sixty-eight years.

### Alabama Claims Commission.

The court of commissioners of the Alabama claims met to-day at the Department of State, all the judges present, namely: Wells, of Michigan, who is the presiding judge; Judge Raynor, of North Carolina; Ryerson, of New Jersey; Porter, of Connecticut, and Baldwin, of Michigan. Ex-Postmaster General Creswell was also present.

After organization the court proceeded to consider the rules to govern the proceedings before them and other business and adjourned until to-morrow.

## NEW YORK.

### What the Tribune Says.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Alluding to the voluminous sworn statement of Tilton, accusing Beecher, the *Tribune* says:

"The case now transcends the power of church conferences and well meaning marplots to settle or conceal unless the frightful exposition is answered promptly and freely. The most famous pulpit orator since Paul preached in Athens is silenced. There is no longer safety and dignity in the refusal to answer. Beecher's own hand seems to bear witness against him. Satisfactory proof of the falsity of the accusation will be hailed as tidings of great joy, and the position of the great preacher will be stronger than ever in the hearts of thousands. If he fails to clear himself all Christendom will deplore the loss, and the pistol shot of Booth will have caused no deeper and not so hopeless a national sorrow."

A *Tribune* reporter has interviewed Mr. Cleveland, who said Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher are preparing a statement, which will be submitted to the committee on Thursday, and which will satisfactorily explain all the correspondence between them, and all other matters contained in Mr. Tilton's statement. No long statement will be furnished to-night.

### The President.

President Grant arrived here this morning from Long Branch on his way to Patterson, New Jersey, to attend the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic.

### Arrest of a German Forger.

Some time ago the German consul general informed the police of the escape of John Schwick, from Germany, after committing forgeries to the extent of $100,000.

The arrivals of European steamers were watched, but he was not captured. A man was recently arrested in Yonkers, charged with committing a burglary in a human hair store, in the city, and brought here. He was identified as the German forger, and taken before United States Commissioner Shields to-day. He is held under the extradition treaty, and will be sent to Germany on Monday.

### A Bank Director Arrested.

M. J. Lane, one of the directors of the National Bank, who was associated with Charles Hudson, cashier, on the charge of making false reports of the bank's condition, was arrested to-day and held in $5000 bail.

Adams, ex-president, and William Wade, an ex-director, are also to be arrested.

### The Lake Shore Road.

The executive committee of the Lake Shore railroad decided that no dividend be paid.

The question of leasing the road to the New York Central was not entertained, and it looks now as if the report that it would be was a stock jobbing canard.

## WAR PATH.

### From Fort Sill.

GALVESTON, July 22.—A special to the *News* from San Antonio says:

A letter from Fort Sill, dated the sixteenth instant, states that on the fourteenth the wood camp of Mr. Evans, thirteen miles from the fort, was attacked by Indians.

A small detachment of United States troops followed them and compelled them to abandon about sixty head of cattle. The body of a white man was found, scalped and full of arrows.

### Major Gordon's Reconnoisance.

OMAHA, July 22.—The following was received to-day:

CAMP SHAMBURG, July 17, 1874.

Have just returned from a scout on the Cottonwood, Big and Little Rapooges, and Big and Little Wind Rivers, and found no signs of Indians. Captain Boles, of the Second Cavalry, has just returned from a scout, and reports that he struck the trail of a small party on Powder Divide. Going south he followed the trail twenty-five miles south of the crossings on the Sweetwater, met a party returning; killed one Indian and captured seven head of horses. With the exception of this small band there are no hostile Indians in the district.

D. S. GORDON.

## THE TURF.

### Erie Driving Park Association.

ERIE, July 22.—The first day's races of the the summer meeting of the Erie Driving Park Association took place to day. In the race for a purse of $2250, Abner Rush's gray mare Magnolia, of Cleveland, won in three straight heats. Time—2:37½, 2:38½, 2:37; Lowenski second, Condit Smith third. The second race, for Erie horses, $1000 purse, was won by C. F. Dunbar's black gelding Nig; six heats were trotted, the winner taking the last three straight heats. Time—2:50¾, 2:47¾, 2:49½. Thursday and Friday's races promise finely.

### Harrodsburg Trotting Association.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The *Courier-Journal* special reports a good attendance at the first day's meeting of the Harrodsburg Trotting Association. The following is the summary:

The first race was for Mercer county two year olds.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cooke's b. c. Tom Stamps | 1 | 1 |
| Passmore's br. f. Addie | 2 | 3 |
| Coleman's b. c. Blennerhasset | 3 | 2 |
| Walker's ch. g. Matt Smith | dis. | |

Time—3:21½, 3:22½.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten three minutes, best three in five.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gibbs' b. g. Henry Stanhope | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chinn's r. m. Rosa Mollie | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Bradley's b. h. Richmond | 2 | ro | |

Time—2:45, 2:44, 2:40.

In the third race for double teams, mile heats, Chinn's entry 1; Hayden's entry distanced. Time—2:57.

### Beacon Park Races.

BOSTON, July 22.—At the Beacon Park races yesterday the 2:38 race was won by Grace in 2:36. The three-minute race was won by Flirtella in 2:37½.

### Entries for the Cleveland Club Race.

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—Entries for the races of the Cleveland Club closed last night. All classes are filled. The following are the entries:

First day—2:24 race, purse $5000, six entries; 2:34 race, $2500, ten entries; 2:50 race, $1500, five entries.

The second day, free to all, race for $3500, three entries, Goldsmith Maid, American Girl and Judge Fullerton; 2:29 race, for $4000, six entries; running race, mile heats, $500, four entries.

Third day, 2:40 race, for $2000, eleven entries; 2:26 race, $5000, eight entries, three in five running race, $800, five entries.

Fourth day, 2:31 race, $3500, ten entries; 2:20 race, $6000; six entries of which Gazelle, Camon's Red Cloud, Sensation and Harry Running; two mile dash, $1200; six entries A number of other entries are expected by the mail to-day.

## FOREIGN.

### The Carlists Storm and Capture Cuenca.

MADRID, July 22.—An official report of the loss of Cuenca has been received. The defense was brave and obstinate to the last. On the thirteenth the Republicans defending the Faubourg Carrieta repelled three assaults made by Don Alfonso with 8000 men. The Carlists ultimately captured the faubourg. The Republicans retired to the principal square of the town and refused to surrender. Four more attacks were made upon them, in each of which the Carlists met with a repulse. During the morning of the fifteenth, after the firing had lasted fifty-six hours, the Carlists gained the square. The Republicans began to retreat to the citadel, when they suddenly encountered a fresh force of 4000 Carlists, who by some unexplained means had gained possession of the citadel.

General Igrissas, Republican commander, and officers and men were then surrendered as prisoners of the war. The Carlists sacked and burned many houses, murdered a number of inhabitants, made heavy requisitions for provisions, demanded contributions amounting to two years' taxes, paid by the city, and destroyed the fortifications. The enemy report their losses at 150 killed and 700 wounded.

### Reinforcements Sent Forward.

General Zabalos sent eight battalions of troops to reinforce the Republicans in the province of Cuenca. The Carlistsats are in strong force in the province of Alava between Miranda and Vittoria.

### The Assembly.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Times* Paris dispatch says: It is expected that the government will inform the Assembly on Thursday that it does not consider the rejection of either Ventacoon's or Perrier's bill, or both, should involve dissolution. The announcement will probably cause the rejection of Perrier's bill by forty majority. The Assembly will then vote a budget and adjourn.

The *Times'* Paris special says the Committee of Thirty agreed to the electoral bill, fixing the age of a voter at twenty-five, providing for the elections by arrondissement instead of departments, and giving an additional member to every 50,000 inhabitants.

### Diplomatic Appointments.

Cornelius Dewitt, son-in-law of M. Guizot, has been appointed under Secretary minister of the interior, both are Protestants. Chiband Latour is a strong Orleanist and personal friend of the Princes. Count Schouvaloff has been appointed Ambassador of Russia to England.

### Trouble Expected in Algiers.

The Algerian papers fear that trouble with the natives is impending. They have heard that 10,000 muskets and 50,000 pounds of powder are imported across the Tunisan frontier weekly.

### Servia.

The *News'* special from Vienna reports that Servia has sent conciliatory proposals to Constantinople.

It is said the Porte is negotiating with the Khedive for auxiliary troops in case of emergency.

### India.

Advices from India represent that a few cases of cholera had broken out among the 50,000 pilgrims assembled in Poorre for the Juggernaut festival. The floods in the north have subsided. The southern districts are still without rain, or the little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

### The Brussells Congress.

PARIS, July 22.—In the Assembly to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated it was impossible for France to hold aloof from the Brussells congress. But the government would undertake nothing in connection with it without the consent of the Assembly. The government will insist on the exclusion of naval questions, in accordance with the example of England.

### Petition for Dissolution of the Assembly.

The deputies of the left are actively circulating for signature petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly to be presented in the event of the defeat of M. Casimir Perrier's bill.

### Controlling the Mail.

HAVANA, July 22.—The consignees of the different steamship lines have received a communication from the postal authorities notifying them that in future all letters for foreign ports must pass through the central postoffice, and not be received as heretofore at the counting rooms of the consignees.

### Financial.

Spanish gold 222 to 225. Sales to the amount of $34,000 were made to-day at the rate of 200, deliverable August 10.

Exchange dull and drooping; the market is completely paralyzed. American gold is selling at two to four per cent less than Spanish gold, counting double eagles at their regular value. Notwithstanding many merchants signed an agreement to receive double eagles at $21, they now refused to do so.

### Troops from Spain.

Manuel Calvo telegraphs from Spain that troops will be sent to Cuba to fill up her original quota.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Pomeroy Boy-murderer Confesses Another Frightful Crime.

BOSTON, July 21.—Jesse R. Pomeroy made a full confession of the murder of Katy Curran to Chief of Police Savage to-day, which he read at the coroner's inquest. It was in the following words:

"I opened my mother's store on the morning of March 18 at half-past nine. The Curran girl came in for papers. I told her there was a store down stairs. She went down to about the middle of the cellar and stood facing Broadway. I followed her, put my left arm about her neck, my hand over her mouth, and with a knife in my right hand cut her throat. I then dragged her to and behind the water closet, laying her head furthermost up the place, and put some stones and ashes on the body. I took the ashes from a box in the cellar. I sent a boy to Hoyt & Lawrence's store near by and bought a knife the week before for twenty-five cents. The knife was taken from me when I was arrested. When I was in the cellar I heard my brother at an inside door, which I had locked after the girl came in. I ran up the stairs and found him going toward the cellar in Mithell's part. He came back. Two girls worked in the store for mother. They usually got there about nine o'clock; mother came later. My brother Charles and I took turns in opening the store. Until about April my mother and brother never knew anything about the affair. I forgot to tell you that I washed my hands and knife, which were bloody, at the water pipe."

Chief Savage also exhibited to the jury the plan of the cellar which the boy drew from memory, that was remarkably well executed and very correct.

Mrs. Curran, mother of the murdered girl, was the only other witness examined. The jury adjourned until Wednesday.

### Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—James Dunning, charged with embezzling about $6000 from the Atlanta, Georgia, postoffice, was arrested here yesterday, and sent to Atlanta to-day.

### Striking Miners.

DETROIT, July 22.—The Lake Superior, Cleveland, New York, Lake Angeline and Barnum's mines, at Marquette, have been on a strike since the twentieth. They have, thus far, been orderly, but they guard the lines, and will not allow any workmen to remain in the mines. The strikers number about 2000 men, composed principally of Swedes and Norwegians. The Irish and Cornish miners are not in the strike.

### President Grant at the Soldiers' Home.

PATERSON, N. J., July 22.—At the Soldiers' Home here to-day President Grant being called out, said he was pleased at meeting for the first time the citizens of Paterson, many of whom he had met on the field. He added he was no speech maker, but even if he could display Ciceronian eloquence, he would not. Secretary Robeson and others made addresses.

### A Reward for the Child Stealers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The mayor has issued the following proclamation, offering a reward of $20,000 for the capture of the abductors of the child Charley Brewster Ross and the restoration of the child:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1874.

At the instance of the citizens of Philadelphia I hereby offer a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the abductors of Charles Brewster Ross, son of Christian K. Ross, of Philadelphia, and the restoration of that child to his parents.