NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 91. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2242.

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, Humbolut, 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.
Throught 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
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
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.

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DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 23, 1874.

CLASS 173.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	14	74	58	19	32	36	69	22	24	16	38	—	—

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-third 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. TelBondio, 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. 118, 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.

JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

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THE WHITE LEAGUE CRIME

Robbery and Murder of Manuel Nunez Near Shreveport.

STATEMENT OF THE WIDOW

The REPUBLICAN of the seventeenth contained a detailed account of the killing of a Spaniard on the Bayou Pierre road, thirteen miles from Shreveport, copied from the Shreveport *Times* of the twelfth instant. In the columns of that paper the crime was placed to the credit of the young men of the neighborhood, who belong to the White League, and therefore it fully justified their actions. But for this coloring given to the affair by the *Times* it might be presumed that this was an ordinary robbery and murder, such as are of frequent occurrence in that part of the country, for the sole purpose of illicit gain. That the crime was, in this instance, however, prompted by political feeling, the *Times* is ample authority.

The White Leaguers of Caddo have seen fit to start into the political campaign with the blood of this poor murdered Spaniard on their hands. The story of the crime will go to every city in the land, and will show reasonable human beings, Republicans and Democrats, how fit such a community is for self-government; what its tone of civilization; how worthy it is to be the recipient of government bounty, and to what hospitable graves, with what bloody hands, they welcome the poor immigrant from abroad.

From the widow of the murdered man Governor Kellogg has received the following letter, telling its own story of the crime with a simple pathos that needs no comment:

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1874.

Governor Kellogg:

KIND SIR—I write you this letter as I think it is my duty as the widow of Manuel Nunez, who was killed at Caddo parish. As no one came to question me from Shreveport, I think it is my duty to report it, or call upon whom it may concern, as I have been robbed and driven away from home. I am with my children, sick; I had my son sick with the typhoid fever at the same time that my husband was killed.

I found it strange that the judge of Shreveport did not do his duty to call at my house and find out from me. I wrote to him after my husband was killed, but did not get any answer. I stayed nine days after in the same house. I saw the daily *Southwestern Telegram* paper of Shreveport on the thirteenth of July, asking an opinion. I will write and let you know how it happened.

We left New Orleans on the last of March, on a visit to Shreveport. We fancied a place at Caddo parish, belonging to Mr. P. Willis, and we made it our home. We then thought to buy it, and my husband came to New Orleans to sell out our furniture and make Caddo parish our home. He came in June to New Orleans, and got back on the third of July, landing at Mr. James N. Boyton's wood landing, two miles from our home.

On the ninth day of July, at dark, a gentleman by the name of S. Sayers came to the house to bid his cousin, Mrs. Stanley, good-bye; that he was going home to Texas. He told his cousin, Mrs. Stanley, to tell my husband to get up and play the guitar; that he was going away the next day. So my husband got out of his bed and put on his slippers and went out on the front gallery. He had just seated himself and began to tune his guitar when four men rode up on horseback and asked for a drink of water. Sayers brought a bucket and a glass. One of the party asked who lived here. This same Scott Sayers said: Stanley. Before he could say the other name one asked, is there a man living here named Manuel? My husband got up and said: "I am Manuel." So one old man said: "I am sorry; we have got orders to visit your trunks that came on the steamer Texas. They have told us you have brought arms to arm the negroes." My husband said: "You are welcome." So they made me bring two trunks out. They saw what was in them, so he told them the trunks were heavy for me to be dragging them, because I am in a way that I can not lift heavy things. They told him, "None of your French." He answered, "No, sir; I am talking Spanish to my wife." So they drew their cocked revolvers. Then my husband said: "Gentlemen, what do you all mean? I am not guilty of any crime; I am not armed; you all asked to examine my trunks; I have not refused; what do you all mean?" So they told him that they wanted the key to the other trunk. He went in the room with them and got the key. As he was going to open the trunk one of them asked him, "Let me open it." He turned to give him the key, and one took the key and the other shot him two times in the left breast, and another blowed out the light. My husband ran out and fell in the back garden. I went out and saw more than four men in the yard of the house. They went to him and they saw him lay as if dead. They came back and examined the trunks again. They took $250 and his gun, all we had, and left me and my poor children in distress and destitute until I got on board of the steamer Texas, and came to my mother's house.

If this be put in the papers, the murderers will see I am telling the truth before God. After they had examined the trunk, I said, "Gentlemen, you have cold-blooded murdered my husband and robed me; show me your orders, so I know who you all are." They answered, "I show no order. Some day you might know who we are." So they went off. Mrs. Stanley met them at the gate and asked, "Is the shooting over?" "Yes, we have killed him." So after they went off I found my poor husband dying in the garden. I begged for help, but no one would come to me. I got my boy to blow the horn, and Mr. Lou Sayers, brother to Scott, came up and asked what was the matter. Mrs. Stanley said, "They have killed Mr. Manuel." I begged him for help, so he helped me to carry him to bed. I asked him if he ever saw any of them. He said no. My husband told us how they killed him innocent. He died three hours afterward. I trust in God and you that the gallows be the end of the murderers and robbers of my husband and all we had. Before we got on the boat the neighbors examined my trunks to see what I had left. They saw for themselves.

Excuse the faults as I am very near out of my head. Yours, etc.,

ROSA NUNEZ.

My address is St. Peter street, No. 315, at my mother's home.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on July 23, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 80°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of July 22, 73°. Rain, one-tenth of an inch.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office July 23, 1874:

Albany, New York, proceeds of Philharmonic Society concert, and sundry contributions, through Edmund L. Judson, mayor, per draft on Thomas W. Olcott, $856.

Total contributions to date, $211,279 84.

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.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874.

Superior District Court.

Judge Lynch, of the Fourth District Court, presiding:

William Maylie vs. Bernard Booth.—Petition filed May 5, 1874, alleges that William Maylie, Jean Berthin, Joseph Batte and Alexandre Dumestre purchased the public markets for $260,600, on the assurance from the city that the private markets should be closed up January 1, 1874; that they were not closed, notwithstanding the act which the Legislature passed on the memorial of the city; that defendant persists in keeping open a private market and causes the plaintiff damages to the extent of $50,000.

Same vs. same.—City of New Orleans intervening, alleges an interest; that it is important that plaintiff's petition should be granted, and prays for costs. The rule nisi was tried, and after arguments of Judge J. B. Cotton, for plaintiff, and E. Fallenl, Esq., for defendant, the court took the case under advisement.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. city of New Orleans.—By consent, continued to Tuesday, July 28.

State of Louisiana ex rel. Board of School Directors of Bossier parish vs. James Graham, Auditor.—Ordered that the Attorney General show cause on the thirtieth instant why the State should not pay costs.

Charles W. Lowell vs. J. H. New et als.—Plaintiff, after having settled up with the United States general Postoffice Department, as late postmaster of New Orleans, Louisiana, asks citation of defendant and of his, plaintiff's securities, to show cause, on the thirtieth of July, why a certain mortgage, executed by him on the sixth of March, 1873, in payment of a note for $30,000 in favor of defendant, should not be erased, and the note declared null and void; also, that his bonds be canceled.

Superior Criminal Court.

Judge Cullom, of the Fifth District Court, presiding.

State vs. Charles Earle and John Garvey.—Murder. Continued until July 24.

Second District Court.

Succession of Josephine Graw, wife of Anton Kohler, opened.

Aristide Firmin Debat asks to be emancipated.

Fourth District Court.

Gloss Williams vs. François Lacroix—Plaintiff claims $500 and interest, for seizure of his property at No. 81½ Franklin street, on premises rented from W. D. Lee, which defendant had seized by constable in the case of François Lacroix vs. W. D. Lee. It was afterward shown that defendant had executed a mortgage on all of his property in favor of John R Clay, for the sum of $338,400, for the purpose of shielding said property against his creditors. Judgment for plaintiff for $500, and legal interest from October 29, 1873, mortgage declared null and void, and ordered to be erased from the records of mortgages.

Improving the Rivers.

During the late session of Congress the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for a survey of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers, and to place thereon temporary lights and buoys. The jurisdiction of the lighthouse board was extended over those rivers for the establishment of such beacon lights, day beacons and buoys as may be necessary for the use of vessels navigating them; and for this purpose the board was required to divide the designated rivers into one or two additional lighthouse districts, to be in all respects similar to the already existing districts; and authority was given to lease the necessary ground for all such lights or beacons as are used to point out changeable channels, and which, in consequence, can not be made permanent.

The board, at a recent meeting, in virtue of the authority conferred upon them, have created two new districts, namely—the fourteenth and fifteenth. The fourteenth consists of and includes the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers from the confluence of the Ohio to the mouth of the Mississippi river. The fifteenth district consists of and includes the Mississippi river above its confluence with the Ohio river, and also the Missouri river.

The board have called on the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to assign to each district an officer of the Corps of Engineers, and a navy officer as inspector. The headquarters of one district will be at Cincinnati, and that of the other at St. Louis. The movement for the establishment of these districts originated with the Legislature of Minnesota, in March, 1871, but the act was not consummated until June last.

W. E. Merrill, Major of engineers, in a communication to the committee of the Coal Exchange, Pittsburg, January 3, 1871, speaking in favor of means for the greater safety of navigation on those rivers, says: "It appears at first sight somewhat singular that the jurisdiction of the lighthouse board has never been extended over the inland waters, and it is probably due to the fact that the few persons who appreciated the necessity for such a measure were ignorant of the proper steps to be taken to secure their object, while those who knew the proper course kept their knowledge to themselves. It is evident that no great lighthouses will be needed anywhere in the new districts, and that, compared to the great expenditures on the seacoast, the cost of the beacons will be but trifling, while the amount of commerce to be benefited is hardly inferior to that which requires the massive and costly structures on which millions have been wisely spent. The commerce of the Ohio river is estimated at $715,000,000, of which Cincinnati claims $170,000,000, Pittsburg $150,000,000, and Louisville $115,000,000. The entire commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries is roughly estimated at $2,000,000,000. The interests shown by these figures are so great that their appeal for increased safety to navigation can scarcely be disregarded."

Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, in a communication to the lighthouse board, said the only fostering care which the general government extended to this immense interest, the commerce on the Western rivers, was an unsufficient appropriation, for two years, of $150,000 per annum for the removal of snags.—*New York Times.*

Our Detective System at Fault.

Over a year ago the discovery was made that near the small town of Cherryvale, in Kansas, a series of atrocious murders had been committed. In a rough building situated out on the prairie, a family named Bender lived and thrived, the main element of their existence being unwary travelers who, from stress of weather or adverse circumstances, were compelled to go to their hut in order to protect themselves from the storms. We have no account of the manner in which this singular hotel was conducted, as it was a peculiarity of travelers who stayed there never to go further, in consequence of which they never had any opportunity of relating their experience.

From the local journals, however, whose remarks upon this subject we have watched with interest, it seems that one at least of the family, an elderly maiden called Kate, who had a gift for fortune telling, grew gaunt and lean, while her brothers, her father, and especially her mother, wasted away, as it were, in person, although they suddenly became phletoric in pocket. How long this kind of thing might have gone on in Kansas, the Bender family getting leaner and their pockets getting fatter every day, nobody would have known if it had not been for a remarkable discovery. The brother of a Kansas Senator happened to partake of the hospitalities of the Bender family one night, and was never afterward heard of until his brother, with some officers of justice, plowed up the Bender farm and found not only the remains of the particular missing man they were in search of, but also the skeletons of a large number of individuals of no marked characteristics, who had disappeared from society without causing a ripple upon its surface. This created great astonishment among the neighbors, who soon began to whisper that the Bender family was no better than it should be. The result was that the Bender family fled, and, though nearly every day the telegraph brings news of the arrest of one of the family, no one of the murderers has yet really been seized. Neither has the murderer of Nathan ever been brought to justice, while even now the police of Philadelphia are pretending to hunt out the mystery attendant upon the kidnapping of a small child. These and many other mysterious things lead to the conclusion that the detective police service of the different cities in the United States is woefully at fault. Large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the interesting Bender family, the members of which even now may be enjoying the facilities for pleasure afforded by our first class hotels.—*New York Sun.*

How Women Were Made Government Clerks.

Mr. Alexander Delmar, in one of his series of papers on "Recollections of the Civil Service," in *Appleton's Journal*, answers the question: What sort of clerks do women make? At various times he had under his immediate supervision some sixty or seventy of the sex, and, therefore, writes from a knowledge derived from experience. Until recently the only work in the public offices which, it was thought, women could do was that of copying. Mr. Delmar resolved to make a trial, so he called to his advice the ladies themselves. The council he convened represented three classes. The first was a lady about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, who had the reputation of being the smartest clerk and book-keeper in the Treasury Department. She represented the talent of the sex. The second was a young lady about twenty years of age, pretty, brilliant and saucy, who stood for the beauty and spirituality of her sisters. The third was "an old tabby" who had been saddled on the department by some vicariously charitable member of Congress, and left as a legacy to me by the Register of the Treasury. The first was both willing and anxious to begin the new work. The second would not only undertake to keep books, but also to try to beat the men at it. The third bowed submissively to any fate that might be in store for her. Then others were called in and agreed to join in the new crusade. So, in a few days, the men of the bureau were thrown into a great commotion by the entrance of women who took their places at the books. This first systematic attempt proved a marked success. Congress soon voted them an advance of salary. The forebodings of failure fell to the ground. The women were not only capable, but are more to be relied upon. "They are strictly honest and faithful." They do not sham and cheat as so many men have been wont to. The women are of a better class. Many of them belong to families who have seen better days. One was the orphan daughter of a former Speaker of the House of Representatives. Three or four were related to former members of Congress from Virginia and Maryland. A number were planters' daughters, thoroughly cultivated and accustomed to the best society. On the other hand Mr. Delmar adds: "The male clerks are too often not gentlemen. The best are the older ones, who have been tamed down by Washington social life. The worst are the young politicians, who have been imported from the country towns, where they were doubtless of some importance, and placed in office by their friends in Congress. It requires time to take the rough edge off of these men, and sometimes it never comes off at all." There is nothing like testing an experiment, and the result in this case was unmistakable.—*Commonwealth.*

Scenes at the New York Bath Houses.

In the evening on woman's day the scene is most singular and enlivening, the bath being brightly lighted with gas jets that flare and flash upon the waters and gay jackets of the bathers. Every variety of color and material has been brought into requisition for the stipulated costumes; calicoes, striped and flowered; bed ticking, ginghams, checked and plaided; and flannels, yellow, red and blue, some cut bag and pillow case fashion, and others gracefully fitted, scolloped and trimmed. Amusing transformations are constantly occurring as the fair bathers enter their dressing rooms in all the glory of hoops and flounces, chignons and floating curls, emerging therefrom sans hoops, sans hair, sans so much that constitutes the feminine toilettes of to-day. And after the first splash—what Hebes and what Venuses, what quaking masses of solidity, what shaking anatomies are revealed! Here a wisp of hair and a pair of skinny arms; there a rosy face, long tresses, and shining snowy shoulders flash through the waters. Peals of laughter and shrill screams ring through the air, and the bathers, lean and plump, are together happy, save a few that shiver, with blue lips and woeful faces, on the steps, or clutch the ropes in the desparation of fear. Among the regular habitues of the bath a magnificent blonde is noticeable; of noble figure and commanding carriage, she moves queen-like in all her motions amid the throng, and swims with easy, undulating grace. A dark-eyed witch of about eighteen, plays all manner of pranks under water and above, turning sommersaults, diving, floating, disappearing, and reappearing when least expected, and is, in fact, as much at home in one element as the other, being the acknowledged best swimmer in the bath, where scores are adepts in the art. The striking contrast presented between the grimed faces and drooping forms of the ingoing tide and the clean and radiant faces and elastic tread of the outgoing tide of women and children, speaks volumes in favor of the free baths. In a city compassed about by noble rivers and sea air, and teeming with wealth, every inhabitant, however obscure, should have the privilege of bathing in the rivers and breathing the sea air in safety. The baths should increase in number year by year to meet the needs of the hitherto "great unwashed," until that epithet is a term of the past or no longer known. If the city government should borrow one of the precepts of the Mohammedan religion, which makes cleanliness obligatory, and furnish the means to the lower classes, we shall take a long stride in the path of reform.

Philadelphians Fattening on Cuban Slavery

A gentleman just returned from Cuba, where he has resided for the past nine months, states that he does not believe the Spaniards can hold out much longer, for their finances are sadly deranged. If it was not for the fact that the people of the United States are made to contribute the largest proportion of the expenses of the Spanish rule in Cuba the war would have been ended long ago. There are about $100,000,000 worth of sugar exported annually. About $80,000,000 of this comes to the United States. A few large houses in New York and Philadelphia have monopolized the sugar trade. These houses advance large sums of money to the sugar planters, and their only security is a lien on the slaves who cultivate the sugar plantations. They have been making these advances for years, and they have come to have a heavy interest directly in the slaves, and are, therefore, real slaveholders.

If emancipation was decreed they would be heavy losers, hence they are doing all they can to crush out the Cuban rebellion, the success of which insures the emancipation of the slaves. Whenever the Captain General makes an extraordinary levy upon the merchants of Cuba he does not assess small and great, but confines his levy to the few principal houses. These men immediately call a meeting of all the principal houses engaged in exporting to the United States, and they add the amount of the levy to the next invoice of sugar, tobacco, etc., to be shipped to this country.

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.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Beecher Speaks Up Like a Man in Defense of Mrs. Tilton's Honor.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Last evening several of the deacons of Plymouth Church, with Mr. Shearman, Mr. Ross and General Tracy, met at Mr. Beecher's residence, and after a council lasting about three hours, drew up the following statement of Mr. Beecher for publication:

I do not prepare at this time a detailed examination of the remarkable statement of Mr. Theodore Tilton. I recognize the many reasons which make it of transcendant importance to myself, the Church and cause of public morality that I shall give full answer to the charges against me. But having requested the committee of investigation to search this matter to the bottom, it is to them that I must look for my vindication, but I can not delay for an hour to defend the reputation of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, upon whose name in connection with mine her husband has attempted to pour shame on one least deserving of such disgrace. I knew her from childhood; she has been under my eye, and since reaching womanhood she has had my sincere admiration and affection. I cherish for her a pure feeling such as a gentleman might honorably offer to a Christian woman and which she might receive and reciprocate without moral scruple.

I reject with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or my own. My regard for Mrs. Tilton was perfectly well known to my family. When serious difficulties sprang up in her household it was to my wife that she resorted for counsel, and both of us, acting from sympathy, and, as it subsequently appeared, without full knowledge, gave unadvised counsel, which tended to harm.

I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton found that his wife's confidence and reliance upon my judgment had greatly increased while his influence had waned in consequence of a marked change in his religious and social views which were taking place during those years. Her mind was greatly exercised lest her children should be harmed by the views which she deemed vitally false and dangerous. I was suddenly and unduly aroused to the reality of the impending danger by the disclosure of domestic distress, of sickness perhaps unto death, of the likelihood of separation, and the scattering of a family every member of which I had tenderly loved. The effect upon me of the discovery of the state of Mr. Tilton's feelings surpassed in sorrow and excitement anything that I had ever experienced in my life.

That my presence, influence and counsel brought to a beloved family sorrow and alienation, gave, in my then state of mind, a poignancy to my suffering which I hope no other man may ever feel. Even to be suspected of having offered, under the privileges of a peculiar and sacred relation, an indecorum to a wife and mother, could not but deeply wound any one who is sensitive to the honor of womanhood. There were peculiar reasons for alarm in this case on other grounds, inasmuch as I was then subject to certain malignant rumors, and a flagrant outbreak in this family would bring upon them an added injury derived from these shameless falsehoods. Believing at the time that my presence and counsels had tended, however unconsciously, to produce a social catastrophe represented as imminent, I gave expression to my feelings in an interview with a mutual friend, not in cold and cautious self-defending words, but eagerly taking the blame upon myself and pouring out my heart to my friend in the strongest language, overburned with the exagerations of impassioned sorrow. Had I been the evil man Mr. Tilton represents, I should have been calmer and more prudent.

It was my horror of the evil imputed that filled me with morbid intensity. At the very shadow of it, not only was my friend affected generously, but he assured me that such expressions, if conveyed to Mr. Tilton, would soothe the wounded feeling, allay anger and heal the whole trouble. He took down the sentences and fragments of what I had been saying to use them as a mediator.

A full statement of the circumstances under which this memorandum was made I shall give to the investigating committee. That these apologies were more than ample to meet the facts of the case is evident, in that they were accepted and that our intercourse was resumed to friendliness; that Mr. Tilton ratified it in writing, and that he has continued for four years, and until within two weeks to live with his wife. Is it conceivable, if the original charge had been what is now alleged, that he would have condoned the offense, not only with the mother of his children, but with him whom he believed to have wronged them? The absurdity as well as the falsity of the story is apparent, when it is considered that Mr. Tilton now alleges that he carried this guilty secret of his wife's infidelity for six months locked up in his own breast, and that then he divulged it to me only, that there might be a reconciliation with me. Mr. Tilton has since in every form of language and to a multitude of witnesses, orally and in written statements, and in printed documents declared his faith in his wife's purity. After the reconciliation of Mr. Tilton with me every consideration of propriety and honor demanded that the family trouble should be kept in that seclusion which domestic affairs have a right to claim as a sanctuary, and to that seclusion it was determined it should be confined. Every line and word of my private and confidential letters which have been published is in harmony with the statements which I now make. My published correspondence on this subject comprises but two elements, viz: The expression of my grief and that of my desire to shield the honor of a pure and innocent woman. I do not propose to analyze and contrast at this time the extraordinary paper of Mr. Tilton, but there are two allegations which I can not permit to pass without special notice. They refer to the only two incidents which Mr. Tilton pretends to have witnessed personally, the one alleged scene in my house while looking over engravings, and the other a chamber scene in his own house. His statements concerning these are absolutely false; nothing of the kind ever occurred, nor any semblance of such thing. They are now brought to my notice for the first time.

To every statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or which in anywise would impugn the honor and purity of this most beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mrs. Tilton's Statement.

Mrs. Tilton's statement is published. She begins with the expression that the imperative necessity which is forced upon her, to pick anew the pains and sorrows she had for the last ten years daily schooled herself to bury and forgive, is the saddest act of her life.

A sense of the perversion of her life-faith, almost compels her now to stand aside until God himself delivers her. Yet she sees in the act of her husband an urgent call, to which she shrinks not to reply in detail. To the twenty-second article of arraignment she will not attempt at present to reply.

She solemnly avers that long before the Woodhull publication she knew by insinuation and direct statement, her husband to have repeated to her very near relatives and friends the substance of the accusations which shock the moral sense of the entire community this day.

Many times, she says, when hearing that persons had spoken ill of him, he has sent me to chide them for so doing, and then and there I learned he had been before me with his calumnies against myself, so that I was speechless.

The reiteration in his statement that he had persistenly striven to hide these so-called facts is utterly false, as his hatred for Mr. Beecher has existed for many years, and the determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life.

Again, the perfidy with which the holiest love a wife ever offered has been recklessly discovered in this publication, reaches well nigh to sacrilege, and added to this his endeavor, like the early scandal of Mrs. Woodhull, to make my own words condemn me has no parallel—most conspicuously, my letter quoting the reading of "Griffith Gaunt."

Had Mr. Tilton read the pure character of Catherine, he would have seen that I lifted myself beside it as near as any human being may affect. But it was her character, and not the incidents of affection succeeding it, to which I referred. Hers was not a sin of criminal act or thought. A like confession with her's I had made to Mr. Tilton in telling of my love to my friend and pastor, and I now add that, notwithstanding all misrepresentations and anguish of soul, I owe to my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Beecher as to no other instrumentality that encouragement in my married life which enabled me to walk daily in a lively hope of the life beyond.

The shameless charges in articles seventy-eight and seventy-nine are false in each and every particular.

The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph was obtained from me by importunity and by representations that it was necessary for him to use it in the then pending difficulty with Mr. Bowen. I was then sick nigh unto death. I signed whatever he required without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen and do not know what statements it contained.

In charge eight a letter of mine, addressed to Mr. Francis Moulton, is quoted, to prove that I never desired a pardon or wished a separation, or was advised by Mr. or Mrs. Beecher to leave my husband. I reply, the letter was one of Mr. Tilton's own. He induced me to copy and sign it as my own act, and which, in my weakness and mistaken thought to help him, I have too often done during these unhappy years.

The implication that the harmony of the house was unbroken until Mr. Beecher entered it as a frequent guest and friend, is a lamentable satire upon the house where he himself, years before laid the corner stone of free love, and desecrated it up to the time of my departure, so that the atmosphere was not only godless but impure for my children, and in the effort and throe of agony I would fain lift my daughters and all women loved from the insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days. His frequent efforts to prove me insane or weak-minded, insignificant and mean presence, all rank in the category of heartlessness, selfishness and falsehood, having its climax in his present endeavor to convince the world that I am or ever have been unable to distinguish between an innocent and guilty love.

In summing up the whole matter Mrs. Tilton says: "I affirm myself before God to be innocent of the crime laid upon me; that I have never been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher, in thought or deed, nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proposal."

To the further charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who in advance of my appearing before the committee arranged with me the questions and answers which are to constitute my testimony on Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few moments before the arrival of the committee, by my step-father, Judge Morse.

She says she saw, well nigh with blinding eyes, that Tilton had put into execution the almost daily threat of his life; that he lived to crush out Mr. Beecher; that the God of Battles was in him; that he had always been Mr. Beecher's superior, and that all that lay in his path, wife, children or reputation, if need be, should fall before this purpose.

Transferring the Steamers of the White Star Line.

The report that four White Star Line steamers were to be transferred to Philadelphia is probably without foundation. The New York agent of the company has no information of such a change.

Awarded.

One million gold awarded at price named.

WASHINGTON.

Marine Disaster.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following statement was made by Superintendent Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey:

On the afternoon of the nineteenth instant, Acting Master Platte, in the coast survey steamer Blackea, off the coast of New Jersey, passed a large spar, which seemed to project from a sunken vessel near Barnegate lighthouse. Was at the time north-northwest, distant about nine miles and the depth of water thirteen fathoms. The spar, if in the place, is dangerous to navigation.

Bids for the New Five Per Cent Loan.

The bids for subscriptions to the remaining $179,000,000 of the new five per cent loan were opened to-day by Secretary Bristow and Assistant Secretaries Conant and Hartley. No gublication will be made of the number or terms of the bids until to-morrow. A schedule will be made, which Secretary Bristow will take with him to-night to lay before the President to be approved by him before the award is made.

THE WAR PATH.

Recapitulation of Outrages in New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Advices from El Rito Creek, New Mexico, to July 17, say that twenty-one persons, six Americans and fifteen Mexicans, were killed by the Indians between Fort Bascon and Rottan Mountain, up to the present time, and that 400 horses had been driven out of the Territory. A company of eighty-eight cavalry left Fort Union July 17 for Dry Cinnamon river, the scene of the late Indian outrages.

Arrived at Fort Russell.

OMAHA, July 23.—The infantry from Red Cloud and Whitstone agencies reached Fort Russell, Wyoming, to-day en route to Arizona.

The grasshoppers are still coming eastward, doing much damage in the middle and northern counties. The wheat and oats are out of their reach. Corn and everything else is destroyed even with the ground.

A three days' scout on Box Elder and Deer Creek canons, near Fort Fetterman, just returned. They failed to find any Indians.

The following was received from Medicine Bow, Wyoming, to-day: Eight Indians, who had stolen five head of stock from an emigrant train last Saturday, were pursued and overtaken and whipped in the mountains between Dalton and Cooper creek. Seven Indians were killed.

THE TURF.

Beacon Park Races.

BOSTON, July 22.—Beacon Park track, first race, 2:44 class; Fleetwing won in three straight heats; best time 2:33. Second race, 2:23 class; J. S. Young won; best time 2:34.

BOSTON, July 23.—The first race at Beacon Park to-day, mile heats, was won by Bessie. Time—2:44. The second, running race and repeat, was won by Eclair.

Dexter Park.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The following was the second day of the Dexter Park meeting. The course was in fine condition; weather remarkably pleasant, and attendance large.

The first race called was the 2:29 class, purse $1500, and won by Kansas Chief. Best time—2:27.

The second was a running race for three year olds; Hotel stake, $300, added to sweepstakes of $25 each; mile heats. Carrie won. Best time—1:47.

Third race, for 2:24 horses; purse $2500. Ella Wright won the race. Best time—2:24¾.

The third day of the second summer meeting at Dexter Park in every respect was a success. Not less than 5000 spectators were present. The first event was the trotting race for 2:33 class; purse $1250; $800 to the first, $300 to the second and $150 to the third; mile heats, three in five to harness. The following were the entries: Albert's Bay Henry, Frank J. Young's Wilkes, Mattie Lye, B. W. Smith's Amy, B. Catskill's Moss