NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX.—NO. 89 NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2550.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, June 30, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT was declared; seven per cent payable to the stockholders on demand, and three per cent to be placed to the credit of the reserve fund. M. BENNER, Cashier.
jy1 1m

Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New Orleans, June 17, 1875.—A general meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the office of said bank, No. 22 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, twenty-sixth July next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to vote upon an amendment to article two, section one, of the charter, as adopted by a unanimous vote of the directors.
MOSES BARRIS, Cashier.
je19 30t

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BASKET PICNIC
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
FAIR GROUNDS,
On Monday, August 2, 1875,
BY THE
EMANCIPATION CLUB,
In honor of their Eleventh Anniversary, and the abolition of Slavery in the British West India Islands in 1836, and the abolition of Slavery in Louisiana by the Constitutional Convention of 1864.
Distinguished orators will address the assembled multitude.
COMMITTEE:
B. S. COLBURN, Chairman, JOSEPH A. CRAIG,
CHARLES E. LOGAN, JOHN SMITH,
THOMAS HARRIS, BENJAMIN RICE,
FREDERICK ROBERSON.
The public generally are respectfully invited.
jy18

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

TEGARDEN HOTEL,
MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS.
Having been painted, refitted and put in complete order, is now
OPEN FOR THE SEASON
under the management of Colonel J. O. NIXON.
Terms reasonable. jy10 3m

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.
1875. 1875.
The only real Surf Bathing in the South. Fish, oysters and game unlimited. Fine sailing and fishing.
Terms—$45 per month; $12 per week; $2 50 per day. Liberal terms to families and excursion parties.
Steamer leaves Harvey's canal every Saturday and Tuesday at 8 A. M., returning to the city every Monday and Thursday evening at five o'clock.
jy3 2m B. MARGOT, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
Formerly the Harris House,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
Board by the day, week or month. Rooms airy and commodious. Location near the beach, with bath house attached. Every attention paid to the comfort of the patrons of the house. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited.
je4 2m MRS. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress.

BUSSELL HOUSE,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,
Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception o guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.
mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER
When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at
THE PRESS SALOON,
as Harry wishes to see you all.
P. J. MONTROSS,
mh13 6m Proprietor.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES.
The best made in the market.

TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL

FAIRBANKS'
POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.
For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, candy ornaments, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.
All retail merchants should have our
Postal Package Scale.
SHRIVER'S LETTER COPYING PRESSES.
MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.
Counter, Druggist, Platform, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.
FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT,
53.....Camp street.....53
my18 3m d&w

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

INTEREST PAYMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, July 22, 1875.

INTEREST PAYMENTS UNDER ORDINANCE NO. 3190, Administration series, will be made on THURSDAY, July 22.
ED. PILSBURY,
jy21 Administrator of Finance.

NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS OF 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, July 21, 1875.

UNTIL AUGUST 1, 1875, CITY TAXES OF 1875 may be paid in this office without further costs.
ED. PILSBURY,
jy21 10t Administrator of Finance.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
New Orleans, July 20, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE OF THE JACKSON Street Ferry, for ten years, from the first day of January, 1876, will be received in this office up to twelve o'clock M., August 17, 1875.
Terms—Cash half-yearly in advance.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Contract to be subject to ratification by the police jury of the parish of Jefferson, right bank.
Specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.
J. O. LANDRY,
Administrator of Commerce.
jy21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31 au 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 17

SALE OF DAYADES MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, July 14, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF THE revenues of the Dryades Market, from the first day of August to the thirty-first day of December, 1875, inclusive, will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., July 28, 1875.
Terms—Monthly payments in advance in United States currency.
Specifications on file in this office
J. O. LANDRY,
Administrator of Commerce.
jy15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28

PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF CITY WATERWORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, New Orleans, June 18, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned until August 19, 1875, at 12 M., for the lease of the City Waterworks and accompanying franchises in conformity with ordinance No. 3145, Administration series adopted on the fifteenth of June, 1875. Parties desiring copies of the ordinance in pamphlet can be supplied by addressing
LEON BERTOLI,
Administrator of Waterworks and Public Building, room No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans Louisiana.
je18 td

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ON MONDAY, about 9 A. M., in the Magazine car, a GOLD PEN belonging to the late D. C. Byerly; also some keys. The above reward will be paid to any one finding the same by leaving them at the Bulletin office. jy13

Charles Wyndham.

This admirable light comedian took his farewell benefit at the Crystal Palace, in England, on the twenty-sixth of June, when "Clancarty" was performed with a select company. Mr. Wyndham is held in great esteem in this country, to which it is hoped he will return before many years. He is now about to make a tour in Germany, to carry out an enterprise of Sothern's, having "Saratoga" for an attraction, which comedy slightly localized, will be played in the German language. Mr. Wyndham first appeared in America at Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre, in New York, in 1861. The rebellion coming on a host of actors joined the Union army about that time, and among them Mr. Wyndham, who volunteered as a surgeon, for which profession he was educated. At the close of the rebellion, when he had seen enough of American fighting and saw-bone practice, he returned to England and to the stage. He came again to New York in 1869, and supplied Lester Wallack's place as leading comedian for a year. He afterward organized comedy companies under his own management, and played the Robertson pieces throughout the country in the most perfect and charming manner. Wyndham's style on the stage is the refinement and elegance of acting. It is easy for him to play the gentleman naturally, because he is himself a gentleman. He is an agreeable actor, and he has withal an agreeable way of saying droll things which he sets down for himself. In his speech at the Crystal Palace benefit he said:

The *official* announcement that I was to deliver a valedictory address has made me miserable for three or four days, and for as many nights I have taken to bed with me Macaulay's Essays, a volume of Montaigne, Tupper's Philosophy, Johnson's Dictionary, and I scarcely know what else, and I have pored through all of them before extinguishing my nocturnal illuminator and drawing the nightcap of slumber over my brow; but the result has been such a verbal indigestion, such a nightmare of concocted ideas, that I have resolved nothing in the world shall ever induce me to give you the speech that I had concocted.

Badinage apart it is to the word valedictory that I take exception. A valediction may mean a farewell forever, and I don't wish these words of mine to convey any such meaning to you. The simple facts of the case are, that having been tempted by a German manager to introduce to Berlin a bosom friend of mine, *Mr. Bob Sackett*, I am about to try the ordeal of a foreign audience and a foreign language.

Whether *Bob* will be as favorably received in his new home as he has been in America and England, or whether his new companions may choose to paraphrase Shakespeare, and say of him that "Nothing became his visit to Berlin like his leaving it," time alone will show.

There is an old story that some would-be compilers, engaged in bringing out a cyclopedia, felt considerable difficulty in describing the crab. So they consulted Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, and submitted to him the following definition: "The crab: a red fish, that walks backward." Cuvier's reply ran thus: "The crab is *not* a fish, it is *not* red and it *doesn't* walk backward. With these exceptions your definition is perfectly accurate."

"And so my German critics may say to me: "We *don't* like your piece, we *don't* think much of your German, and we *can't* stand you as an actor. With these exceptions you are a gigantic success."

If such an unfavorable verdict should be the case, I am sure I can count on your kind sympathy, and for my part I know I shall be able to derive immeasurable consolation, in the midst of my misfortune, from the recollection of the many bright and happy hours I have spent in your service—some of the brightest and happiest, I assure you without affectation, of my life.

Mr. Wyndham introduced to the American public many of the best comedy artists seen of late years on the stage, among them Bevil Ryan, George Giddens, John Parselle, Jane Rignold, Sidney Cowell and others, and yet with such a combination as he formed he made less money than Doud Byron or Buffalo Bill, for the great public prefers scalping sensations to genteel comedy, and the great public will always have what it wants. Mr. Wyndham's quiet style ought to please the cultured and less sensational Germans. At any rate he has the pluck to try them, in their own language, and for the pleasure he has given us we wish him success.

Bright Crop Prospects.

The Washington correspondent of the American Press Association has compiled the July returns to the Department of Agriculture, which were unusually full, and show an improvement of the cotton crop during June in the cotton States, except Texas. The State averages are as follows:

North Carolina 95, an improvement of three per cent: South Carolina improved two per cent; Georgia 97, improved six per cent; Florida 101, improved seven per cent; Alabama 102, improved one per cent; Mississippi 103, improved three per cent; Louisiana 105, improved ten per cent; Texas 93, declined three per cent; Arkansas 104, improved fourteen per cent; Tennessee 109, improved ten per cent. Some portions of the cotton area were afflicted with drought which, however, was less injurious to cotton than to other crops. Its injuries were mostly compensated by the opportunity it affords for better working of the crops. In Texas cut worms, cotton caterpillars and grasshoppers were injurious in some localities, a few isolated reports also mention cotton lice, but insect depredations so far have not affected the crops to an extent worth estimating.

Business in Brashear.

No less than four steamships of the Morgan line arrived here on last Thursday morning from the several ports of Algiers, Galveston, Indianola and Brazos Santiago. A steamship now lying at the wharves is being fitted up in excellent style for the Havana trade, and this work is being prosecuted by a force of more than sixty carpenters, joiners and laborers, all of whom make a stir in a business point of view by investing their earnings in the town. Quite a number of other employes are engaged in fitting out the steamships Hutchinson and Hewes, both of which are designed for the trade between New York and Brashear. Eight fine steamships, exclusive of steamboats and sailing craft, were moored at the wharves for several days during the present week, loading, unloading and fitting out, giving employment in various ways to not less than 800 men. All this speaks well for Brashear at this particular dull season. —*Brashear News.*

Hard Sea Life in the Gulf.

The Attakapas *Register* of the seventh says:

The Pelican State left this port about three weeks since under command of Captain James Roberts, for Sabine City, Texas, expecting to reach her destination in a couple of days; but we learn that she was fourteen days making the trip, and three days previous to her arrival the boat's crew was without food or water. It is well that the boat did not meet a worse fate, as the weather since her departure has been unusually rough. We are glad to know that she arrived in good order.

The Vicksburg Outrage.

When the Confederate Democrats of Vicksburg turned out to break up a fourth of July meeting and kill the speakers, they intended to vastly reduce the Republican majority in their State, and render good service to the party in which their gunners have been enrolled. So far as party fame is concerned they gained nothing, for the Democratic papers simply nod approval, and do not mention the names of the murderers. How they expect to get office without favorable mention is a mystery. Beyond the garbled telegram sent by the Associated Press agent, the New Orleans papers, those in favor of a white man's party, did not mention the affair, which is most discouraging to the color liners of Vicksburg. The Franklin *Sun* does not even give them the credit of breaking up an offensive celebration of American independence, and makes the Monday following the fourth of July come on the sixth instant, and calls the assembly fired into a "negro meeting." Such carelessness amounts to an insult of chivalry. The *Sun's* account is most ingenious, and we give it as showing how a fiendish outrage can soothingly be made to read pleasantly and agreeable:

There was a disturbance at a negro meeting at the courthouse on Monday last, the sixth instant, which grew out of a difficulty between two white men, one of whom was dangerously wounded. A pistol was then drawn by Ben Allen, a colored politician. He was knocked down, at once, by the whites and severely beaten. Soon after this a fight occurred between a negro and a white man, in which the negro's skull was broken. A shot was then fired into the crowd by a negro, riding past in a hack, which was returned by the whites. During the melee two negroes were killed and one seriously wounded. Everything was quiet on the following day, Tuesdyay.

The last sentence is very neat and assuring, "Everything was quiet on the following day, Tuesdyay." Tuesday is spelled in a comical manner to draw attention from the fact that "two negroes were killed."

The Shreveport *Times* also makes a laughable affair of the tragedy, and gives the following account in its best vein of humor:

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN, and other Radical papers, with a singular deficiency of enterprise in the "bloody shirt" line, have failed to publish the real facts of the riot at Vicksburg on the "glorious fourth." The truth is, that a grand white man's barbecue was to be held, and a white league committee was sent down to the negro meeting to kill ten or twelve neggoes and carpet-baggers for the barbecue. The slaughtered Radicals were then nicely barbecued, and the white people dined off them. There is but one dish more highly esteemed by Southern gentlemen than roasted "nigger," and that is stewed carpetbagger.

The Timber-Cutting at Bonfouca.

MANDEVILLE, July 18, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I rush into print once more to most earnestly assure Mr. John Poitevent that he is stupendously mistaken in supposing that I desire to impair his good standing by publishing the notorious fact that somebody of the name of Poitevent is cutting timber on public land in St. Tammany parish. I know nothing of him, and have no sympathy nor connection whatever with his enemies. With this he will pardon me if I confine him to the issue, which is altogether of a public nature and not at all personal.

If he is not the Poitevent who is cutting the timber then he is not the man referred to. If he knows that no other Poitevent is cutting timber on public land in the parish he should have said so frankly in his card, and we would then have an issue of fact clearly joined. It is immaterial which one of the Poitevents has invaded the public domain and the homesteads of actual settlers. It is immaterial whether the timber is being cut for Eads' jetties, the Mobile railroad or some other work. The whole question is whether a man named Poitevent is cutting timber on the public land and the homesteads of colored people in St. Tammany parish.

I gave my authority. I repeated a universal complaint that came to me from the mouths of the colored people of Bonfouca. It was everywhere understood and stated that Mr. Poitevent—I understood it was the Pearlington mill owner—had a permit from the government to cut their timber, and they were gloomy and discouraged in consequence. But perhaps from a Southern point of view I erred in making a publication based on the statements of colored men. Permit me to state that although it is quite possible they, in their ignorance, may have got some of the details wrong, still I am profoundly convinced there is a genuine basis to the substance of their complaint, and it is to draw out the exact facts that I have printed it. I will now add that I have been to Bonfouca since my letter was written, and that all the white men with whom I conversed corroborated the previous statements of the colored people, and they, too, regret to see the country thus ruined by denuding the public land of its timber. I was told on every hand that Mr. Poitevent now has over one hundred men cutting timber on this land up the bayou. I saw with my own eyes a steamboat belonging to Mr. Poitevent passing up the bayou with provisions to supply these men, at least this is what the crew of the boat told me. And what is more Mr. Terrence Cousin, the oldest and richest citizen of that section, whose statement I could not doubt, told me that Mr. Poitevent was cutting timber not only on public land and homesteads but also on private land that had been in the possession of a single family for more than a century.

I am the last man in the world to do an injustice to any one, and I hope Mr. Poitevent can show that his hands are acting contrary to his instructions. I think I am justified in publishing so notorious a complaint, even if it does somewhat hinder the money making contracts of a member of a rich and powerful family. Nobody over here blames Mr. Poitevent for getting a "permit" to cut government timber if he could do so. It was to his interest; but it is to our interest to save this timber. It is our aim to find out what government official gave him such a "permit" in conflict with the law and the interests both of the government and the people.

Mr. Neville, United States receiver of lands, writes me that there is no timber agent named Scully authorized to act in this parish; yet, it is notorious that such a person has been so acting. I guess he is a fraud. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN E. LEET.

COURT RECORD

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1875.

Superior Criminal Court.

Adjourned on suggestion of the death of Arthur Arroyo, Esq., a member of the bar, by Attorney General Field.

First District Court.

Adjourned on motion of the district attorney, in consequence of the death of Arthur Arroyo, Esq.

The Pay of the Experts.

The following correspondence passed between the State Treasurer and Attorney General:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Treasurer's Office,
New Orleans, July 19, 1875.

Hon. A. P. Field, Attorney General:

SIR: In a conversation with you this morning you stated that the State Treasurer had erred in paying two warrants, amounting to $1300, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts on the State Treasury, in favor of Messrs. Gardner and Cockburn, experts appointed to examine the books of the Auditor. Said warrants were drawn against an appropriation under act No. 17 of 1875, entitled, "An appropriation to pay cost of courts in cases where the State loses the case."

Since then two warrants similar to the $1300, drawn by the Auditor to the same parties, on the same appropriation and for the same purpose, for $2000, have been presented for payment. I would, therefore, request you to give me your legal opinion in this matter, with your reasons why the balance should not be paid.

Respectfully,

A. DUBUCLET,
State Treasurer.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Attorney General's Office,
New Orleans, July 19, 1875.

Hon. A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer:

SIR—In answer to your letter of this date asking my opinion in regard to the warrants drawn by the Auditor in favor of Messrs. Gardner and Cockburn, the experts appointed by the Governor to examine the books of the Auditor and Treasurer, for the sum of $3300, and whether there is any appropriation out of which these warrants can be paid, I beg leave to state that by reference to the eighty-ninth section of an act of the Legislature, No. 42, passed in 1871, the Governor is authorized to appoint an expert of the highest ability to make this examination and report the result to the Governor for his information; and the accountant so appointed shall be paid by the Governor out of his contingent funds, provided said accountant shall not be occupied in said examination more than twenty days.

This is the only law which makes any provision for the payment of any such claim; and apart from the extravagant allowance for such service, you are clearly not authorized to pay out of any other fund than that indicated in the section of the law to which I have referred, and the Auditor has undoubtedly been under some erroneous apprehension when he issued the warrants.

With respect, yours truly,

A. P. FIELD,
Attorney General.

It is stated that the Treasurer, acting on the advice of the Attorney General, has declined to pay the warrants issued to the experts.

The Variety Dramatic Club.

This amateur organization gave a complimentary entertainment at the Academy of Music last night, playing the one act comedy called "A Family Failing," and the drama of the "Golden Farmer." The pieces are both old, but so old that they are new to many young play-goers, and they pleased the audience greatly. *Jemmy Twitcher*, in the drama, with his "Vel, vot of it," as played by old John Sefton, thirty years ago, was the sensation of the day, and was as popular as Burton's *Jem Baggs* or *Toodles*. Mr. Isadore Davidson made another success as *Twitcher* last night, and the piece was generally well acted. The audience portion of the house was excellently managed by the reception committee, and all persons invited to the entertainment found comfortable seats. The performance marked the third anniversary of the organization of the club, which has progressed well during the three years of its existence, the members showing a laudable disposition to improve in acting.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on July 20, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 85°. Lowest point during the night of July 19, 73°.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell to-day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the following described property, to wit:

1. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, fronting on Dauphine street, between St. Louis and Conti.

2. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, fronting on Perdido street, between St. Peter and St. Paul.

3. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Fourth District of this city, fronting on St. David street, between Second and Third.

4. Two certain lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, in the Sixth District of this city, fronting on Levee street, between Henry Clay avenue and Webster streets.

5. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, fronting on Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

The Origin of Sexes.

Aristophanes, the funny man of classic Greece, gives the following myth: "Once upon a time man had three sexes and a double nature; besides this, he was perfectly round, and had four hands and four feet, one head with two faces looking opposite ways, set on a single neck. When these creatures pleased, they could walk as we do, but if they wanted to go faster, they would roll over with all their four legs in the air, like a tumbler turning somersaults; and their pride and strength were such that they made war upon the gods. Jupiter resented their insolence, but hardly liked to kill them with thunderbolts, as the gods would then lose their sacrifices. At last he hit upon a plan. 'I will cut them in two,' he said, 'so that they shall walk on two legs instead of four. They will then be only half as insolent, but twice as numerous; and we shall get twice as many sacrifices.' This was done, and the two halves are continually going about looking for one another. If we mortals, says Aristophanes, with a comic air of apprehension, are not obedient to the gods, there is danger that we shall be split up again, and shall have to go about in *basso relievo*, like those figures with only half a nose which you may see sculptured on our columns."

The undertaker is not ungrateful. Do him a kindness, and if in his power he will some day render you a funeral service.

Sailing Race at Hoyt's.

The yacht race announced to take place at the new lake end, opposite Hoyt's House, came off yesterday afternoon, according to programme. The entries were four in number. The following summary of the race shows the names of boats, by whom entered, dimensions, and the order in which they came in at the finish:

The Nameless, sailed by Alexander Brewster and entered by Robert Brewster; length 19 feet 10 inches..... 1
The Cayuga, sailed by Rick Holly and entered by C. E. Keep; length 19 feet 10 inches..... 2
The Jennie, sailed by Fred. Smith and entered by Edwin Harris; length 19 feet 8 inches..... 3
The Adelia, sailed and entered by Charles Wolhart; length 19 feet 9 inches..... 4
Judges—J. E. Austin and Emile O'Brien.

The start was made at a quarter to three o'clock, Mr. Brewster's boat, which had been the favorite in pool selling, taking the lead, rounding the stake boat, and steadily holding the first position until the end of the race. The distance sailed was fifteen miles, over a triangular course of seven and a half miles and repeat. The time made by the winning boat was one hour and thirty-eight minutes. It was a very pretty race; and was witnessed by a large number of people who went out to see the sport, and to renew acquantance with Charley Hoyt, the originator and master spirit of the yacht contest which so closely followed the oar struggles at the old lake end.

A Descendant of Robert Bruce Dead.

From the Mansfield *Reporter* we learn that Alfred Simpson, aged eighty-one years, died in the parish of Caddo on the sixteenth instant. Mr. Simpson was a native of Virginia, but traced his lineage directly back to King Robert Bruce, through noble Scottish families. It is said of him that for fifteen years past he has had the title and right to be lord of a valuable estate near Glasgow, but his preference was to live here as a simple citizen. Mr. Simpson was a man of strict integrity. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for seventy years, and for twenty-five years a ruling elder in the same church, which he has several times represented in the general assembly.

An Accident on the Shell Road.

As Mr. St. Clair Johns, of this paper, and his friend Mr. F. L. Tusson were returning from witnessing the yacht race they suffered a serious spill and their four seated buggy was smashed against the toll gate. The first news received in town were so startling that many friends feared Mr. John's injuries would result fatally. It will gratify them to know that though stunned, cut, bruised and in much pain, he is not dangerously hurt. A confinement to the house for some time is all. Mr. Tusson is less injured than Mr. Johns, and will be out in a few days.

Death of Fernando C. Willett, Esq.

The painful duty is devolved upon us of announcing the death of Fernando C. Willett, Esq., secretary of the United States legation at Cordoba, State of Vera Cruz, at 12:30 A. M., June 19, 1875.

Mr. Willett was born in Bakersfield, Vermont, in 1843, and therefore was about thirty-four years of age when he died. He graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts. Having a weakly constitution, he was prompted frequently to change the locality of his residence in pursuit of that most valuable boon of heaven—health. He resided a brief period in the State of Indiana. Still in pursuit of that phantom which the fates ordained he should never grapple, he journeyed to the famous Territory of Colorado, but not meeting with the encouragement sought in that Territory; and, in 1874 (June 19), being offered the position of secretary of the American legation near this government, as a final resort (but when too late), he accepted and came hither to restore the vigor of a constitution already beyond recovery; and we have the melancholy task to record the end.

The death of Mr. Willett is the first that has occurred in the American legation in this city since its establishment in 1825.

It will be a matter of gratification to, and to some degree will assuage the grief of the friends of the deceased, when they learn that society—foreign and native as well as American—is deeply grieved at the death of one whom they had learned to love for his amiability, quiet, gentle disposition and honorable and correct deportment. This sentiment being so prevalent that the American residents in this capital, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Mr. Willett, have resolved to omit the usual fourth of July festivities.

The greatest credit is awarded by the American element in this city to Colonel Foster, the American minister, for the proof which he has furnished on this melancholy occasion, of his friendship, manhood and real Christian principle, by his noble conduct in reference to the deceased. He spent days and weeks at the bedside of his young friend, absent all that time from his own family, except at short intervals, and with affectionate solicitude watched the bedside of his dying friend, closing his eyes in death, and accompanying his remains to this city for interment.

The remains of Mr. Willett were followed by a large concourse, and were interred in the American Cemetery.—*Two Republics.*

Schenck to the Rescue.

The Buffalo *Express* says: When Minister Schenck read that insolent article in the London *Standard* calling our revolution an "insane revolt," he slowly unfolded the American flag which he habitually wears as a dressing gown, and, waving it above his head three times, swore he would avenge the eagle for this foul insult. Calling his lackey, he hastily wrote a brief note, which he ordered to be posted at twelve o'clock on the bulletin at the London Exchange. It contained these few but significant words:

"All chips and I. O. U.'s in possession of the undersigned must be cashed before 3 P. M., or war with the United States will open promptly at six. Firing to begin at nine.
(Signed) R. E. SCHENCK, Minister."

The effect of this simple proclamation was astounding. The markets were paralyzed for the time being. The Bank of England suspended specie payments for two hours, and a terrible run on all the banks was only averted by the execution of the editor of the *Standard* at two o'clock and the withdrawal of Mr. Schenck's notice. It was an heroic measure, but fully warranted by the gravity of the provocation, and it will be a lesson that the licentious press of London will not soon forget.

It is proposed to make New Orleans a terminal point for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, instead of New York. It is argued that the distance from New Orleans to Aspinwall being so much less than from New York, the cost of carrying the mails would be very much reduced and that the change would result in transferring enough imports which are already consumed by the Western and Northwestern States to make the move a profitable one. The annual yield of coffee in Costa Rica alone is placed at about 250,000 bags, one-half of which is consumed by the Western States. If this change should be made, it is probable that the West and Northwest and South would use very much more. A large portion of this could undoubtedly be paid for in Western products.—*St. Louis Trade Journal.*

Whatever is worth being done at all is worth being well done. If this old axiom had been adhered to there would be no underdone bread to-day in this world, and no soft-headed young men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

District Attorney Fisher.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Attorney General Pierrepont has received a personal note from the President, requesting him to revoke the order removing District Attorney Fisher.

The Defaulting Mail Contractor.

Defaulting Mail Contractor Matthew Draper, who failed on Vicksburg and New Orleans, had deposited as forfeit $1639. The department has sent the certified check for collection. This is the first instance of such forfeiture. The postmaster has commenced suit against the bondsmen of over forty defaulting contractors.

William Small has been appointed special agent for the Postoffice Department for the money order business.

Agricultural.

The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about eight per cent greater than last year. New England has reduced her acreage about one and a half per cent, and the Pacific States about one per cent. All the great corn growing regions have increased their acreage—the Middle States two per cent, the South Atlantic States three per cent, the Gulf States ten per cent, the inland Southern States twelve per cent, the States north of the Ohio seven per cent, the States west of the Mississippi fourteen per cent.

The condition of the crop is below the average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, the minimum condition, eighty-two, being in Rhode Island. Florida and Alabama are also below the average, but the other Gulf States and the inland Southern States are above the maximum, 112 being in Mississippi. All the other States, except Missouri, 103, are below the average, the minimum condition, eighty-two, being in Wisconsin.

Department of the Gulf.

Major Charles J. Sprague is ordered to report to the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf for duty as chief paymaster of that department not later than October 1.

The Cruise of the Tuscarora.

Rear Admiral Almy, commanding the North Pacific station, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Honolulu, June 24, reports the return of the Tuscarora on the twentieth of that month from the Samoan Islands. Her cruise had been successful, as also the mission of Colonel Steinberger. The Tuscarora made several casts of soundings between Upola Island and Duke of Clarence Island. After slight repairs she was to sail for San Francisco, and it was expected she would arrive there the latter part of July.

At Callao.

Rear Admiral Collins arrived at Callao, in the Richmond, June 25. The officers and crew were all well.

AGRICULTURAL.

National Cotton Convention.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 20.—An informal meeting was held to-day by the delegates to the National Cotton Convention. President John Phelps, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, called the meeting to order. He stated that in consequence of a break in the Chesapeake and Ohio road, and the detention of many delegates on their way to the convention, it would be impracticable to appoint business committees in advance of the regular opening.

Secretary John S. Toof, of Memphis, read the list of cotton exchanges wich would be represented at the convention, by which it appeared that the association had been joined since the last meeting by the exchanges of Shreveport, Louisiana, Nashville, Norfolk and Selma. Each of these are entitled to a representation of two delegates, according to classification adopted last year. The following cotton exchanges are represented this year: Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, Baltimore, Boston, Selma, Montgomery, Norfolk, Augusta, Nashville, Wilmington, Charlotte, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Athens, Galveston and Louisville. The total number of delegates is between ninety and one hundred, of whom New Orleans has most—fourteen—Savannah, New York and Memphis being next in order. The president having been notified that General Joe Johnston, of Virginia, Hon. Robert Toombs and General Gilmer, of Georgia, were sojourning at the Springs, stated the fact to the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved to invite them to participate in the regular deliberations. The meeting will take place at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Condition of Robert Dale Owen.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The daughter of Robert Dale Owen, in a letter to the *Post*, says the cause of the calamity which has overtaken her father is an overworked brain, he having persisted in writing in spite of the physician's warnings. She has watched her father through all his changes with great care and anxiety, and she sees no foundation for the assertion that the Katie King affair is the cause of his insanity; that it was mortifying and vexing to him is undoubtedly true, and for a week or two it did throw a cloud over his buoyant and hopeful temperament, but that was all.

FOREIGN.

Troops Ordered Out Against the Turkish Insurgents.

LONDON, July 20.—Constantinople advices state the Turkish government has ordered the Governor of the province of Bosnia to dispatch troops against the insurgents of Herzegovina.

Marine.

The bark J. L. Wichewire, from Darien, Georgia, for Shields, has put into St. Thomas, waterlogged and dismasted.

The Brussels Conference.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: Russia has officially announced her intention of withdrawing her proposal for the continuance of the Brussels conference.

The Rifle Championship.

Captains of the British, Irish and Scotch eights, in a letter to the council, express the hope that the various suggestions for March will lead not only to a contest between the teams of the United States and the United Kingdom hereafter, but will insure an annual competition at Wimbledom for the championship of the world.

Again in the Offensive.

The Carlists claim that General Dorregarry has reconcentrated the whole Carlist army and entered the province of Lerido, and that the Alfonsists have retreated from Vittoria, province of Alava, with several Carlists divisions in pursuit.

The Presbyterians.

The council of delegates from all the Presbyterian churches in Christendom met in Regent square to-day and opened the session. Many representatives of American and Canadian churches were present. The object of the council is to demonstrate unity of belief among Protestants, arrange mission work, concentrate the influence of the church upon educational and social reform, and organize resistance to infidelity and religious intolerance.

A Chinese Embassy to England.

SHANGHAI, July 20.—It is stated the government of China proposes to send an embassy to England relative to the murder of Mr. Margary.

The New Constitution.

MADRID, July 20.—The constitutional committee has, by a vote of 26 against 7, rejected an amendment to the new constitution in opposition to the principle of religious freedom.

Plot Against Spanish Protestants.

SANTANDER, July 20.—The recent detention of Protestant books by the customs authorities here is believed to be part of a coercive scheme to force active Protestants to leave Spain. The plan inspired by prominent persons in Madrid is being executed here by the clergy, and the civil governor who hope by indirect pressure to expel the resident American evangelical ministers. The impression also prevails that the Madrid government hopes to conciliate the papal nuncio and the moderates with this underhand persecution, while apparently pursuing a liberal policy regarding public worship. Military precautions are being taken in the large cities against republican risings.

The American Squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The American squadron which has been visiting this city has sailed for home. Admiral Worden and his officers were brilliantly entertained during their stay here. The Czar accompanied the Admiral to Cronstadt on his departure.

Cardinal McCloskey.

FLORENCE, July 20.—The *Journal*, of this city, says Cardinal McCloskey is expected to arrive in Rome in September, to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of the Pope, and many American ecclesiastics will accompany him.

The Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 20.—The Assembly, after disposing of the budget, will take up the bill relative to the proposed tunnel between France and England. A private bill in reference to the same project has already passed the British House of Commons and is now before the Lords. The committee of the Assembly has resolved to report in favor of a recess from August 8 to November 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bankers' Convention.

SARATOGA, July 20.—The Bankers' Convention met to-day with 600 delegates present. C. B. Hall, of Boston was elected president. The vice presidents will be named by the delegates from each State represented. Secretary James T. Howenstein of St. Louis, Treasurer A. W. Sharman of New York—a committee on resolutions—were appointed, to whom all resolutions offered will be referred without debate. Resolutions on specie payment, national usury laws and redemption of bills, were introduced and referred, after which the convention adjourned.

Distillery Burned.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—This morning the distillery of H. T. Jasper, in Covington, Kentucky, burned, together with 300 or 400 barrels of whisky and 2000 bushels of malt. Loss $50,000; insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati companies.

Fire and Loss of Life.

Block & Co.'s printing office and W. W. Donaldson's lithograph establishment burned this morning. Loss $25,000. While the firemen were still at work the walls were thrown down by an explosion of gas. Seven persons, including the chief engineer, were buried in the ruins. The chief engineer was the first rescued. He was insensible, but it is thought his injuries are not fatal. The others were taken out soon after. All of them were more or less injured, but only two fatally hurt. Three other men were severely hurt by flying missiles. Dick Holcomb was found dead in the ruins.

Later from the Fire.

Chief Engineer Megrue, of the fire department, who was so seriously injured at the fire this morning, is reported to-night as resting easy. No bones are broken, as previously reported, but he has a severe scalp wound and suffered severe injuries on the body and right hip. There is no indication of internal injuries, but he suffers from nervous prostration.

The streets in the vicinity of his residence have been covered with tan bark to deaden sound and give him rest. The total number injured, including Chief Megrue, was ten; all of whom were reported doing well to-night. The following were the most severely injured: James McCormack, rib broken and face cut; Daniel Cronin, arm broken and body bruised; H. Hambrock, arm broken and somewhat bruised otherwise. The others were bruised or cut by falling bricks or timbers. It is reported that one floor of the building was heavily loaded with lithographic stones and presses, which caused the wall to give way.

Mayor Johnson to be Impeached.

A petition will be filed in the probate court to-morrow for the impeachment of Mayor Johnson. He is charged with various acts of omission and commission, the chief of which is his efforts to control the labors of the police at the last election, contrary to the law then in force when he was a candidate for re-election. Two of the parties signing the petition were members of the police force at the time, but have since been removed, it is asserted, without cause.

Black Hills Emigrants Captured.

OMAHA, July 20.—Thirte