

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE PERFORMANCE. Wednesday, August 6, 1875. Benefit tendered to the LOUISIANA RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

GRAND BASKET PICNIC. WILL BE GIVEN AT THE FAIR GROUNDS. On Monday, August 7, 1875.

EMANCIPATION MEET. In honor of their Eleventh Anniversary, and the abolition of Slavery in the British West India Colonies...

SUCCESSION NOTICES. Succession of Julia Dejan. ALL PERSONS OWING TO OR HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST...

SUCCESSION OF Adam Keche. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 27,554.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors...

SUCCESSION OF George Hudson Freeman. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 27,590.—Whereas, E. F. Parker, public administrator...

SUCCESSION OF Anstole Janssen. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 28,125.—Whereas, Alfred Delavigne has petitioned the court...

SUCCESSION OF Mary E. Taylor. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 28,090.—Whereas, Augustus W. Dejeu, public administrator...

SUCCESSION OF Walter G. Robinson. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 28,090.—Whereas, Augustus W. Dejeu, public administrator...

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE. On and after May 15 trains will arrive and depart from the depot of Canal street, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. On and after December 28, 1874.

SALES.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS. No. 32 Canal street.

STANDARD No. 32 Canal street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS. No. 32 Canal street.

The Funding Board.

The regular meeting of the Board of Liquidation occurred yesterday at ten o'clock. Present—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer.

By Thomas H. Hunt—Sixty coupons, set of February 21, 1870, \$2400. By S. Haut—One bond New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad, No. 562, \$1000; two coupons, \$30 and \$15, \$45; three bonds for relief of State Treasurer, Nos. 1125, 1132 and 1138, \$1500; three coupons, \$45, total \$2590.

By D. L. Kerison—Fifteen bonds New Orleans and Nashville railroad, set of April 1, 1857, Nos. 87, 110, 116, 127, 221, 222, 227, 261, 311, 322, 325, 330, \$15,000. By J. G. Devereux—Three bonds Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, Nos. 75, 76, 77, \$3000; fifty bonds relief of State Treasurer, Nos. 1457, 1452, 1455, 1468, 1475, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, \$2500; fifty coupons, Nos. 1437, 1468, 1475, 1482, \$750; two bonds New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Nos. 123 and 619, \$2000; two coupons, \$25 and \$25, total \$30,510.

By E. J. Forrestal & Co.—Forty coupons, due November 1, 1873, \$1300. The board declined to fund for A. Luria, seventeen Auditor's warrants, back interest on old State bonds, Nos. 4133 to 4140 at \$250, \$2000; Nos. 4127 to 4132, at \$500, \$3000; Nos. 4124 and 4126, at \$1000, \$2000; total \$8900.

The board also declined to fund the claims of several parties who had not presented the proper evidence and adjourned.

The Failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. It is not likely that the suspension of the great house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. will affect any house of New Orleans. The business of the house in the South was nearly closed when Mr. Foster Elliott, their agent, left here some forty days ago.

For some time the business of this firm has probably pressed them pretty close. Their troubles will date back to the time they purchased 50,000 shares of Erie stock, about four years ago. Since then, as usual with New York houses, they have dealt heavily in futures, have negotiated large loans for many American corporations, and have "wrecked" several Southern railroads.

They are now, or were at the time of their suspension, trustees for two of those roads. The suspension is an act of sacrifice on the part of the firm and this is plainly shown by the well known fact that Mr. Duncan's note would have been good for millions in the early morning of Tuesday. The heaviest, or rather the most incalculable loss, will fall on those carrying abroad the traveling letters of credit of the firm. Three days ago these were equal to a patent of nobility anywhere on the continent; to-day they are worthless, unless protected. This morning the dispatches announce they have been protected, but their value under any circumstances cannot equal what it was before. If, as Mr. Duncan is reported to have said, the assets are small and the liabilities large, these creditors must suffer as will the rest. All must share alike. The Saturday steamer carried a large number of passengers and thousands of dollars of these letters. They will not know how their value has been destroyed for several days. Like the miser of the old tale their pot of gold has turned to a collection of dry leaves and the wind only cares to play with them. The great house that could have moved an army, whose credit was beyond calculation, whose resources seemed more extensive than any possible demand, whose name rang so true in commercial mouths that the registry had not signs of admiration strong enough to express its value, has fallen in a day and only the dulled recollections remain.

School Teachers. In a short time, say a week or ten days, the teachers will receive the one-half of their pay of December, 1873, that was appropriated to them by the school board at its last meeting. The city lacks about \$1300 to make the amount sufficient. All bills due are not quite covered by the amount on hand. The pay for August, 1874, will be ready in a few weeks. September 1st the appropriation from the State, \$30,000, will be due and paid, and part of this is due the fund for this month. In addition to this the city will be able in the meantime to collect enough taxes to make up the amount. June, 1875, will be paid about the same time.

Miss Boldens has a new admirer. Joaquin Miller, in his late poem, "The Ideal and the Real," says: "I loved her for her large dark eyes. You, loved her for her brown soft brown. Her hair as light as heaven's haze. Her voice was roses gathered from the South. The warm south side of paradise. And breathed upon and handed down By angels on a stair of stars."

Country, Druggist, Platform, Hoop, Cap and Cattle Scales. FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT. No. 32 Canal street.

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THE PENITENTIARY.

The Case of Thomas L. Morgan. The Madison Journal of the thirteenth instant contained an account of the death of Thomas L. Morgan, a man sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary, who was killed by hard labor out of it, in defiance of law and humanity. The account was re-published in the REPUBLICAN of the sixteenth instant, and at the same time the announcement was made that "the attention of Colonel James, the new lessee of the Penitentiary, had been directed to the matter, and he had ordered a thorough and searching investigation into the facts of this case."

At present there is not a single case of yellow fever in the city, and apparently no cause for fear of any. It will be noticed that Commodore Cooper ascribes a local cause for the fever at Barrancas. Doubtless he has sufficient grounds for his opinion, and it may be the correct one, but New Orleans has no desire to be included in that locality if she can escape it by any means. At present the health of the city seems to depend on a rigid quarantine against Pensacola and Key West.

The United States troops stationed at Fort Barrancas are four companies of the First Artillery, under Major and Brevet Major General John M. Brannan, viz: Battery F, Captain John Joseph P. Sauter; Battery G, Captain Chandler P. Eakin; Battery H, Brevet Brigadier General Richard H. Jackson, and battery M, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Louis L. Luedgen. With these companies are about twelve subalterns and 300 men. Although quite a number of enlisted men are sick with the fever, and several deaths have occurred, but one officer—Lieutenant George W. Deshler—has been taken down by the disease.

Army and Navy. MISSISSIPPI CITY, July 27, 1875. EDITOR REPUBLICAN. I notice by the Picayune of this morning that the scribe of the United States steamship Canandaigua is again at work, lauding the armed service of our government. This time he vents his spleen on the officers and soldiers of the army. The following is a specimen of the stuff edited by the Picayune to the Canandaigua Herald, as emanating from the scribe on board the vessel of war whose name he dares to use.

It strikes us that the requirement of the recruiting service for "men of good character" is one fruitful source of desecration. A man of good character, when he finds the kind of company he is thrown in and the quality and quantity of his commanders, has to desert to preserve his reputation, and as men of good character will run away why not advertise to enlist none but rogues and blackguards. They couldn't do worse than the good character fellows, and an opportunity would, besides, be furnished for deserting. Reputable men are clamorous to enter the public service, but are rebuffed by the good character requirement.

This is directly an insult to the officers and men of the army, and all the more cutting because issued from a naval ship, with however, little authority. I should know how to treat a blackguard of the street, but I have scarcely the privilege of going on board a steamship of war and knocking down the editor of the "Canandaigua Herald." I can not believe the officers under which the scribe serves encourage his smartness, or like to see their ship so frequently paraded in public print. You will remember that when the Canandaigua was commanded by Captain Lowrey, and the same man so disrespectfully wrote of the President and Secretary of the Navy, and then the name of the "Canandaigua," and that of the name bringing it into contempt, that several of the officers of the ship expressed great annoyance at the man's conduct, and I presume they do now at his unnecessary insult to the army. Men of good character, in plenty, can be found in the ranks of the army, and such men do not desert. We think our officers will compare favorably in all respects with gentlemen of any other profession. I don't know what can be done with the scribe of the "Canandaigua," to suppress his foul pen, but if he were under my command for a week, I should be tempted to find an opportunity to make a spread eagle of him.

Deaths. Robert R. Barrow, who died in this city on Tuesday evening, at the age of seventy-eight years, has been a remarkable man, and was a landmark of ante-bellum times. He was one of the wealthiest planters in the State, and on his extensive lands in Terrebonne counted his slaves by hundreds. His health failed him some years ago, and he could never adapt himself to the new order of things. An affection of the eyes made him at times nearly blind, and his mind appeared to have grown unsettled. Although living in the city, he adhered to his old custom of riding about on horseback, and was a very active man. He was sanguine about the future greatness of this State, and had many peculiar theories about levees and river improvements. He was a frequent visitor to all newspaper offices, and occasionally contributed reserved manuscripts. Another old citizen who died on Tuesday was John Brown, the well known painter, dealer of Camp street. Mr. Brown was of Irish origin, and had resided in this city about thirty years, being fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. In other days he had been a member of the City Council, and was an industrious and much liked man.

The Levees. General Jeff Thompson, State Engineer, has just returned from an inspecting tour along the upper levee, and reports everything as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. The high water in the river has given rise to some apprehensions, which in the main are unfounded. At the Ashton crevasse and Grand Levee, however, the water is running through. The work on the Hard Times levee is being pushed, and at other points levees are being put in through repair.

The Colored Press Convention. George T. Ruby, Esq., editor of the Louisianaist, Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Education, General T. Morris Chester, and J. Sella Martin, Esq., departed yesterday to attend the Cincinnati convention of colored newspaper representatives. Mr. Ruby goes as an original representative of the press; Mr. Brown and the rest in response to the particular invitation extended to representatives of the industrial and educational interests of the colored people. They will be absent some fifteen days.

The Thermometer. The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Charbon street, on July 28, stood as follows: At 4 A. M., 86°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°. Lowest point during the night of July 27, 76°.

Sad Affair. A little son of John R. Ramsey, recorder of Claiborne parish, was shot and instantly killed by his cousin, a son of William Ramsey, with an old pistol, which was thought to be harmless. It is truly a sad affair, and ought to be a warning to little boys not to play with pistols.—Bridges Democrat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Indemnity. WASHINGTON, July 28.—The amount of the indemnity from Spain, growing out of the capture of the Virginia, has been received by the government and is ready for distribution. Claimants to any share therein should address the Department of State. Avery in Arrest. Es-chield clerk Avery, of the Treasury Department, was today arrested on a warrant from St. Louis, and released on \$5000 bail.

The Syndicate. The syndicate has the option till November 15 to take the remaining \$48,500,000 of the five per cent loan, under the provisions of act. Secretary Bristol has called in \$1,807,200 five-per cent bonds, the interest on which ceases October 28. This call in-work all outstanding bonds issued under act of February 25, 1862.

Yellow Fever at Pensacola. Commodore Cooper reports no cases of yellow fever at the navy yard or villages in the vicinity. Five deaths have occurred at Barrancas. Dr. Strauss, in his report, reports no new cases reported from Fort Pickens during the past thirty-six hours.

Contractor Eads Rejected by the President. The following executive order was issued yesterday: EXECUTIVE MANDATE. Whereas, the contract for the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, approved March 3, 1873, granting to James B. Eads and his associates authority to use, for the construction of the bridge, the public lands of the United States, and the public lands of the United States that shall be suitable for or may be needed on said lands, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, it is hereby ordered and directed:

First.—That the general supervision of all matters properly appertaining to the grant of the contract to James B. Eads and his associates shall be placed in the office of engineers. Major G. B. Constock is detailed by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act set to report to him the depth of water and width of the channel, and to maintain from time to time in said channel, together with such other information as the Secretary of War may direct.

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Third.—Protection of the interests of the United States so far as the taking of material is concerned. Said Eads and his associates shall, prior to taking material from any public lands, obtain authority to do so from the Secretary of War, their application specifying the kind and amount of material they wish to take from each subdivision of the public lands, and they shall at once cause such a notice to be posted, notified that the authority is withdrawn.

Fourth.—Protection of James B. Eads's interests. No person, save said Eads and his contractors, shall erect any buildings, tent or habitation on the military reservation at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Any person so doing may be summarily arrested, and the buildings, tent or habitation shall be destroyed, and the person so doing shall be liable to prosecution.

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S. S. GRANT. Duncan, Sherman & Co. Protect Their Credit. New York, July 28.—William Butler Duncan says in regard to persons not abroad who have Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit: "Assure all friends of such parties that every arrangement is already made to protect the interests of the parties. They are all right. Neither they nor their friends need any occasion to borrow trouble."

Failure of a Sugar Firm. PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Messrs. Mason & Co., sugar dealers, failed. Liabilities, \$300,000. A Lecture by the Ex-Priest. Ex-Priest Gerardman lectured to-night to a large audience at the Metropolitan Church. The subject of his lecture was "Ten Years in the Priesthood." It was thought by many that there would be trouble by the Catholic hierarchy in the authorities making such a presentation to preserve order. The lecture was a protest against the manner in which priests and bishops control the poor people of their flocks. He explained his course in leaving the priesthood, and said he thought of the matter for three years before he took the step. The Irish Protestants were present in force and everything passed off quietly.

Failure. LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The Tobacco Exchange Banking Company of this city closed its doors yesterday. The institution has been regarded for some time as in a precarious condition, and its present suspension has no connection whatever with the New York failure.

Loss Assessed. ST. LOUIS, July 28.—A special from Springfield, Missouri, says it is reported there that the Cherokee Indians, a candidate for re-election to that position, was assassinated yesterday by a party of Downing men.

The Indian Commissioners. LONG BEACH, July 28.—The board of Indian commissioners met here to-day. The session was chiefly devoted to a review of the work of the standing committee for the last quarter, and a special field scrutiny of the work done by the purchasing commission. They also adopted a new method for the prevention of frauds in future delivery of beef, flour and other supplies.

New Haven, July 28.—New Haven 7, St. Louis Browns 3. PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Philadelphia 4, Chicago none. NEW YORK, July 28.—Athletics 11, Mutuals 2.

Damage to the Crops. CINCINNATI, July 28.—A dispatch from Cambridge City, Indiana, says: Rains of the past two days, which have been falling almost constantly, have done great damage to the crops in that vicinity; the farmers are discouraged.

St. Paul, July 28.—The Republican State convention met to-day. There was a large attendance. John G. Pillsbury was nominated for Governor. The ticket nominated

in Ashton; 800 operatives are ousted. Thirty-one mills closed at Dundee, and 15,000 persons are out of employment. Both employers and operatives have held meetings and resolved not to yield. If Oldham strikes should extend to all mills in that district 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

The Goodwood Stakes. LONDON, July 28.—Freeman won the Goodwood stakes. Bertram second, Escort third. The finish was very exciting. Escort was the favorite.

Mississippi River Stationary. The Mississippi river will continue falling or stationary at Cairo and Memphis, and stationary and slowly rising at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Southwest Pass, July 28, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind south, light. No arrivals or departures.

Passenger Lists. Vicksburg, July 28.—No boats up or down to-day. Weather clear and warm. The river has risen two inches during the last twenty-four hours.

City of Vicksburg. Vicksburg, July 28.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg. No departures. River fallen twelve inches. Very heavy rains all last night and a great quantity of water has fallen to-day.

Domestic Markets. NEW YORK, July 28.—The Post's financial article says: The excitement which prevailed yesterday in Wall street has been exceeded by the excitement of to-day. The matter is better understood, and it is apparent that there is no reason for expecting other important suspensions on account of that of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Very little that is new is in the air.

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