NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX.—NO. 104 NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2565.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

HOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES.

The best made in the market.

TEOEMNER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL

FAIRBANKS'

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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.

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FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT,

53.....Camp street.....

my18 3m d&w

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Louis Fornerette vs. Louis Girard—Fourth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 3430.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO to me directed by the Hon. John Cain, Fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1875, at 11 A. M., in front of my warehouse, No 7 Frenchmen street—

ONE FOUR-WHEEL WAGON.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au7 12 18 JOSEPH CONTRERAS, Constable.

J. Douglas vs. Sarah Goodrich; same vs. same; same vs. same.—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, Nos. 720, 721 and 722.

BY VIRTUE OF THREE WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suits, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse No. 260 Poydras street, on SATURDAY, August 7, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above stated suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

jy28 au1 7* JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	September 15	October 17.
FRANKFURT	October 13	November 14.

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight.

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From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana, to Southampton, London, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin	$35 gold
Steerage	15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans, issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,

au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,

MARGARET, EMILIA

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Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

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	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	15

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations and through tickets given to above points.

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UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

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jy27 1m J. F. FROST, Proprietor.

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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

RUSSELL HOUSE,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.

mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

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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. Charge moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited.

je4 3m MRS. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress.

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When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at

THE PRESS SALOON,

as Harry wishes to see you all.

P. J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

mh13 6m

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND hand Font of Type, not larger than Long Primer. Address Box No. 327, New Orleans. my4

LETTER FROM AVOYELLES.

EVERGREEN, La., August 2, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I reached this place a few days since and having taken a *coup d'œil* of the prospect of crops and the situation of things in general, have concluded to jot down a few items for the edification of your readers.

So much has been already published about the crops that it were superfluous to say more than that they are very generally superb. I can not recall to mind a single year when they were better, and only a few when they were as good. It is noticeable, among other things, that all the crops are equally fine. I have seen very fine cotton crops when corn was inferior and vice versa, and so too of the cane crop, but in the aggregate, there is no crop this year that I have seen, whether cotton, corn, cane or rice that is not flourishing.

People seem to be better contented to follow the "team a-field," and quietly pursue she tenor of their domestic business, than heretofore. You hear very little said of politics, except an occasional deprecation of official dishonesty, and of political rings. The usual cant about white and black, has subsided into silence, and I am satisfied that the masses of both races have concluded to make better friends of each other in the future. Many of the colored people have acquired property, and begin to understand the necessity for wise laws, and a fair administration of them under a system of rigid public economy. They begin to understand that with such laws and such economy, it is not so much a matter of importance which party administers them; as it is *how* it is done. I venture to predict that the party that will nominate the truly honest, capable and fair ticket at the next election, will succeed, should the other refuse to do so, and nominate a strongly partisan ticket. Every present indication of the public sentiment on the subject, points to this conclusion. Will it be done by either? The laboring classes of both races require it, and if they are but true to their own interests, office-seeking and office-holding politicians will derive but little consolation from the agitation of extreme ideas. The truth is rapidly becoming known to the masses that while nothing more can be accomplished by extremists than by moderate, impartial men, in the work of reform, they are invariably the victims of impracticable issues. I see more toleration everywhere, respecting political opinions, than has been exhibited since the war by either party. Much good must result from this new phase.

The health of the country is most excellent. The Granges will have a meeting and barbecue here on the nineteenth instant, which bids fair to be a grand thing. (I have been invited to address them, and have consented to do so.) There will be a ball at night.

Some of the enterprising citizens of Avoyelles have projected the idea of running a railroad from James Ware's landing, on Red river, near Marksville, to Marksville at present, and thence ultimately to this place. The length of it will be about twenty miles, if completed as projected. The want of it has been felt for many years, but the hope of one day seeing a road run from New Orleans to Shreveport or Marshall has induced the citizens of this portion of the parish of Avoyelles to postpone the undertaking. Disappointed in this hope, they are now at work, and, considering the character and resources of those who have taken it in hand, it will be surprising if they do not carry out the project successfully. The immense hauling it will save to the planters, the wear and tear of wagons, ferrying expenses, exhaustion to teams and numerous other charges hitherto endured warrant the undertaking. A large portion of the road will extend over prairie land and widely spread fields of Red river alluvion, where but little grading will be required. The necessary timbers are found in great plenty immediately on the line of the road. A distance of about 300 yards, beginning at the river, is already completed, and the calculation is to have it completed as far as Marksville, a distance of about four miles, in time to transport the growing crop thence to the river.

There was a tournament near this place on Saturday last, under the auspices of the colored citizens. A sumptuous table was set, and a grand ball at night was to have crowned the day's amusements. Unfortunately for this part of the programme, a difficulty sprang up at the prandial board, pistols and knives were called into requisition, one colored man was shot through the leg below the knee, and another stabbed to death. The white proprietor repaired to the premises, and caused the knights and their ladies to disperse. Whether the malefactors have been arrested or not is not known.

CONSERVATIVE.

A New Daily.

The leaders of the Democratic party throughout the State have been quietly in consultation in this city the past few days, and it has transpired that a determination was reached to establish a new daily paper in New Orleans, devoted to the interests of the straight-out Democracy. A corps of the ablest unemployed newspaper talent has already been engaged to conduct its management directly under the eye of the Democratic State Committee or the "Committee of Seventy." This movement is said to have been inspired by the unreliable character of the Conservative press of the city, which, it is claimed, has had a demoralizing effect upon the country Democratic press. The policy of the new paper will be uncompromising hostility to the State government—the "usurpation" so called, and the administration of President Grant, who is blamed as its author and sustainer.

Grand Army of the Republic.

An official communication was received yesterday by Captain Y. A. Woodward, commander of Joseph A. Mower post of the Grand Army of the Republic, from the national headquarters of the order, notifying him of the appointment of Captain W. G. James as an aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief. This is a generous compliment to the Grand Army post in Louisiana, which has just been admitted into the national encampment.

Camp meetings, in the number of converts gained, seldom pay for the wear and tear of the preachers.

Board of Health.

At a meeting of the board last night an official letter was read, informing the board that there was no yellow fever in Mobile, Pensacola, or Vera Cruz.

Dr. White entered a complaint against the ferry landings at the head of Louisiana avenue and on the other side of the river, as there is danger that passengers may be drowned in landing or boarding the boats.

A resolution by Mr. Burwell asked for information concerning the use of disinfectants at Barrancas and other places to oppose the yellow fever.

The sanitary physician in the First District informed the board that there was but little small-pox in his section.

The Second District is in fair condition and is short of officers to perform the necessary duties. There is no small-pox. Complaint is made that the lake shore railroad, now in course of construction, has not provided means to drain water which settles beside the track, which if not promptly attended to, is liable to breed disease.

There were nine deaths caused by malarial fever in the Third District last month, principally caused by lack of necessary drainage.

The Fourth District is in excellent condition. There was one case of sunstroke last month, but the patient is recovering.

The Sixth District is in good health. Complaints had been made that the car stables on Chippewa, above Jackson street, were a nuisance to the neighborhood; a plain request to work a reformation was promptly responded to.

Quarantine physicians have been permitted to take quarters in Fort Pike.

The board urges that the Sixth District have better drainage facilities as soon as possible, the health of that section demanding an improvement.

The Orleans Dramatic Association.

The third complimentary performance of the season was given by this association last night at the Varieties Theatre. The evening was delightfully cool, and the large audience witnessed the admirable performance with the greatest satisfaction. The play acted was "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," from the French of Octave Feuillet. The cast was as follows:

Manuel	C. M. DeCamp
Dr. Desmarets	George Stern
M. De Bevannes	Harry Pickles
Gaspar Laroque	E. E. Carriere
Alain	John A. Cairnes
M. Nouret	B. H. Oliver
Yvonnet	O. S. Babcock
Marguerite Laroque	Miss Isabel Freeman
Mme. Laroque	Miss Carrie Foster
Mlle. Melouin	Miss Esther Blumenthal
Mme. Aubrey	Miss Maggie Stroudbeck
Louise Vauberger	Miss Aurene Wilson
Christine	Little Mamie Wood

The success of this play in America is due to the cast given it Wallack's Theatre, and to the genius of Lester Wallack, Sothern, Barrett, and other genteel actors who have acted the part of the hero, if we may call such a man as *Manuel* a hero. The poor young man has been rich, reverses of fortune follow, he works for a living after that, and we are asked to sympathize with a man who is obliged to work. He becomes steward for a rich family and loves above his position. He is a favorite in the village, and gets in a little hero work by saving from drowning the dog of a blind man; the story also says he is educating his sister, which is very proper for him to do. His crowning act of heroism is in jumping from Elfen tower because *Marguerite*, who has accidentally been locked up there with him while trying to get a nearer view of the moon, accuses him of being party to a plot for ruining her good name. She taunts him with treachery, and he risks breaking his neck to prove his honesty. If she had been a business woman she would have made some arrangements for spending the night respectably, since she had tolerated a long conversation calculated to wring a confession of love from the young man, or she, with a part of her clothing and his, would have helped make a rope to let the youth down to the keeper and the key; but any sensible solution to the difficulty would have spoiled the romance of the poor young man. The lady dares him to leap from the tower, and then screams for him to come back when he is about to jump. He is proud and swears he will jump, and he does it. To elongate the plot he scratches his leg instead of breaking his neck; he suffers, conquers, as *Claude Melnotte* did, but on smaller capital. The play is simply stuff and nonsense. It is a very serious burlesque on human nature. This can be said, and yet the actors can be praised. Mr. De Camp took the part at short notice, but he gave the author's idea of *Manuel* about as well as an amateur could do it. Mr. Pickles played De Bevannes, the man of the world, admirably, gracefully and easy. All minor characters were rendered with a completeness unusual in amateur acting, and the entire performance of the play was a splendid success for the association. So far as the ladies were concerned the piece was particularly well cast. *Marguerite* is a part with moods and changes—some good speeches of sentiment, of scorn, of fitful passion and pity—a character certain to be treated well by the genius of Miss Freeman, and that lady did justice to it, and to herself as a talented leading actress.

Ancient Canals in Florida.

At a meeting of the "Florida Branch of the International Chamber of Commerce," at Jacksonville, Dr. Kentworth stated in his recent explorations in South Florida he had discovered long lines of unfinished canals, undoubtedly designed to drain the everglades. "One fact mentioned by the doctor might create the belief that the Indians, if not the designers of these works, were the laborers upon them, as the remains of some of their excavating tools or implements have been found along the line of works, consisting of scoops made from the shells of the conchs fashioned for this use, having a perforation, through which the thumb was passed, while the fingers grasped the convex surface of the shell when in use. Whoever planned these works must have had very correct engineering ideas, and would be supposed to have possessed sufficient genius or ingenuity to have supplied themselves with tools better better adapted to the work of excavating canals than those rude shell scoops furnished when put to practical use. If they had any knowledge of the manufacture and use of iron tools in those days, all traces of them would have been removed by the total oxydation and dispersion of the metal during the long time which has elapsed since these works have been abandoned; and wooden shovels, if used, could not have withstood the 'devouring tooth of time,' and these rude implements of shell, alone, convey to us the idea that the laborers at least were a primitive race, living before the arts of civilization had been introduced among them. The unfinished state of the works indicates that the intention of the designer was never fully carried out."—*Pensacola Gazette.*

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending Thursday, August 5, copied from the books of the mortgage office:

A certain portion of ground, designated by the No. 1, in square No. 1, bounded by Derbigny, Roman, St. Philip and Ursulines streets, sold July 28 for $800; cash $400, mortgage $400.

A lot in square bounded by St. Ann, Dumaine, Derbigny and Roman streets, sold July 24 for $1275; cash $425, mortgage $850.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, in square No. 13, bounded by Camp, Chestnut and Toledano streets and Louisiana avenue, sold July 14 for $2000; mortgage $2000.

A lot of ground in square bounded by St. Claude, Marais, Press and St. Ferdinand streets, sold July 29, for $1500; cash $375, mortgage $1125.

A lot in square bounded by Montegut, Levee, Moreau and Clouet streets, sold July 20 for $560; cash $270 31, retained in hands $30, twelve months' bond $259 69.

A lot in square bounded by Bienville, Dauphine, Bourbon and Conti streets, sold July 28 for $4800; cash $1200; mortgage $3600.

Lot No. 5, in square bounded by Rampart, Erato, Clio and White, now Basin street; sold July 30, for $5200; cash $1333 34, mortgage $3466.

Lot No. 2, in square bounded by Hercules, now Rampart, White, now Basin, Clio and Erato streets; sold July 30, for $2000; cash $666 66, mortgage $1333 33.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of square No. 70, bounded by Soniat, St. Denis, Dryades and Dufossat streets; sold August 2, for $2500; cash $1500, mortgage $1000.

Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 22, in square No. 55, bounded by Carondelet walk, Roman, St. Peter and Derbigny streets, sold August 2 for $2525; cash $841 66, mortgage $1683 33.

Lot No. 6 in square bounded by St. Ann, Orleans, Treme and St. Claude streets, sold August 2 for $2500; cash $833 33, mortgage $1666 66.

A portion of ground in square bounded by Seventh, Harmony, St. David and St. Patrick streets, sold July 29 for $550; cash $400, mortgage $150.

Lot in square bounded by St. Anthony, Goodchildren, Morales, and Bagatelle streets, sold July 31, for $740; cash $355, mortgage $355.

Lot No. 302, in square bounded by Rampart (late Love), Mandeville, St. Claude (late Goodchildren), and Marigny streets, sold August 2, for $1275; cash $425, mortgage $850.

A lot of ground in square bounded by Bourbon, Ursulines, Royal and St. Philip streets, sold August 2, for $4000; cash $2000, reversion $2000.

1. A certain piece or portion of ground, known as the Carrollton Hotel and Gardens, situated in the Seventh District, being a triangle bounded by Levee and First streets and Carrollton avenue. 2. Four lots, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, comprised within Madison and Levee streets, Canal avenue and the levee, sold July 26 for $16,600; cash $8800, revision $7800.

Lot No. 1, in square bounded by Baronne, Dryades, Seventh and Eighth streets, sold July 23 for $1000; cash $333 33, mortgage $666 66.

Lot No. 15, in square bounded by Rampart (late Hercules), Dryades, Erato and Clio streets, sold July 30 for $2625; cash $875; mortgage $1750.

A lot in square bounded by Camp, Thalia, (late Estelle), Melpomene and Magazine streets, sold July 31 for $3800; cash $1900, mortgage $1900.

Lot No. 14, in square bounded by Carondelet, Erato, St. Charles and Thalia streets, sold July 31 for $3500; cash $1000, mortgage $2500.

Lots Nos. 12 and 13, in square No. 5, bounded by Atlantic and Pacific avenue, and Peter and Thayer streets, sold July 29 for $675; cash $225, mortgage $450.

Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in square No. 5, bounded by Atlantic and Pacific avenue, and Peter and Thayer streets, sold July 29 for $810; cash $270, mortgage $500.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming

It is pretty well known to the old pioneers that the *Sentinel* advocated woman's suffrage here in Wyoming, and stood by it pretty faithfully, in its infancy, and in those times when it was in jeopardy from its enemies. We never advocated it from just the same standpoint that Miss Anthony and Mrs. Woodhull do, nor did we ever expect it would be attended by just the same class of results which they anticipate for it. We never supposed women, as a separate and distinct party, or as individuals, would reap any special benefits from it, aside from the common interest they have with the community at large in having good laws and efficient government, and in this we are not disappointed. And we refer briefly to the subject now because there are so many newcomers here who have not had an opportunity to watch the practical workings of this experiment.

To us the novelty has worn off, and we have had time to coolly estimate the results. There are those who can remember the condition of things here six or seven years ago, and can compare them with the present, and though we might differ somewhat as to the causes which have produced this change for the better, yet we shall be able to agree upon a few facts.

We never had a term of court here, held in a decent and comfortable place, with its proceedings marked throughout by decency and decorum, and divested of everything pertaining to levity and blackguardism till our ladies were summoned to attend and participate in it.

We never had a grand jury here that boldly and unflinchingly took hold to investigate offenses against decency and morality, and hunt out and bring offenders to punishment, till we had a grand jury composed largely of ladies.

We have had several terms of court, but had scarcely been able to convict or punish a single criminal for any crime, however heinous, through the medium of those courts, till we got juries composed largely of women.

We did not have a single election here without drunkenness, rowdyism, quarreling, fighting and bloodshed, until our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters were permitted to accompany us to the polls. We well remember the time when many a man stayed away from the polls, losing his rights of citizenship rather than encounter the danger and rowdyism he must meet in order to exercise it. But all this is changed. Our elections go off as quietly as any other social gathering, no matter how heated a political campaign may be or how important the issues at stake. And we all point with pride to the result, whether or not we agree as to the cause which has produced it.—*Laramie Sentinel.*

A Colorado Sermon.

"Boys, you'll find this life just like a game of seven up. You want to save your tens and look out for the game, an' never beg when you hold a good hand. Also, recollect in the long run low counts as much as high if it is only a trump. The devil has stocked the cards, but jist play em honest, and when it comes your deal yer boun' to git a winnin' hand every time, and old split-hoof will jist have to jump the game and look for a softer snap. Also, if you happen to turn a jack, call it lucky, but don't forget to remember that turnin' jack is uncertain business, and 'll never do to bet on."—*Denver Mirror.*

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on August 6, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 81°; at 2 P. M., 84°; at 6 P. M., 84°. Lowest point during the night of August 5, 76°. Rain at 1:30 P. M., August 6, one-twentieth of an inch.

A Chinaman is preaching Chirstianity in the streets of Santa Barbara, California.

A pretty style of cord for picture hanging has been made resembling ivy vine.

The Compliment to Lieutenant Pearson.

About the middle of last month Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant Commander Fred Pearson, of the United States navy, to be a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. In noticing this appointment, *The Press*, of Philadelphia, says that this is the first time an American citizen has been so distinguished, but that no information is given to show why the honor was conferred. The circumstances which led to Lieutenant Commander Pearson's decoration by the Queen occurred during the troubles in China, about seventeen or eighteen years ago. Midshipman Pearson having just graduated from the Naval Academy, had been ordered to China to report for duty. On his arrival there he found a British squadron ready to sail on an expedition to attack some Chinese forts for having fired on British and American merchantmen. Such affairs were then usually settled at the cannon's mouth, and a small squadron was detailed for the purpose of punishing the heathen Chinee. It was desired by many American residents in China that the American flag should be represented, in order that it should command respect thereafter. There being no American war ship in port, a small river steamer of the frailest, least seaworthy kind was chartered, and the command was offered to Midshipman Pearson.

In the action which ensued the British ships were badly cut up, and the casualties were great. During the whole day Pearson's crew was in the thickest of the fray, not as a combatant, for she carried no armament whatever, but as a general assistant to the British commodore. In towing the heavier ships into position and in laying out anchors and cables to enable the guns to be brought to bear on the forts the little American steamer contributed materially to the success of the day, though the vessels were overmatched by the forts, and beyond temporarily silencing them no result was reached.

But a more important duty was performed by Pearson that day. Wherever a ship was suffering badly from the enemy's fire, the American flag was soon seen fluttering alongside to take off the wounded and carry them to the hospital ship down the river; and no danger interfered with the cool performance of this task. The substantial advantages of having the wounded quickly removed out of action were very great, and the moral effect upon the British blue jackets was in the highest degree beneficial.

The reports of the British Commodore were so flattering in their allusions to Midshipman Pearson, that the Queen appointed him to the lowest grade of the Order of the Bath almost immediately, but Congress refused to permit him to accept the decoration. His name was well known among British officers, and when the flagship of Admiral Farragut was visited by the Duke of Cambridge, in Portsmouth, England, in 1867, that officer made special inquiry for Pearson, who at that time was one of Farragut's officers. Subsequently the Queen renewed his appointment, but Congress again refused to permit its acceptance. It remains to be seen whether the incoming Congress will allow Lieutenant Commander Pearson to wear a bit of ribbon and sign himself "C. B." as a reward for gallantry years ago.

The Prince's Debts.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

There is a pretty general impression that under this Indian visit there lurks a scheme for putting about £100,000 at the very least into the Prince's pocket. The Prince, notwithstanding an annual income of £120,000, can not keep out of debt. How he manages to spend so much money is so mysterious as to amount to a scandal. His residences and estates are provided for him, and are untaxed; and were he to give a dinner party every day in the year to twenty princes, at twice the price per head of a Lord Mayor's banquet, it would not cost a third of his income.

The report was circulated that he was burdened with expenses by the Queen's withdrawal from court; but the Queen has taken pains to have it reach the public that the Prince has suffered no pecuniary loss on her account.

Some little time ago repeated efforts were made to feel the pulse of the country to find if it would be safe to ask the House of Commons to pay the Prince's debts without showing the vouchers. These efforts were successful; the pulse of the country was felt, and revealed plainly that it would not be safe. Efforts to raise his income were equally fruitless.

It is plain we are separated by a considerable moral interval, however brief in time, from the days when Parliament was so generous in paying Princes of Wales' debts with public money. It seems like ancient history, rather than plain Parliamentary proceedings of sixty years ago, to read that when Troutbeck, the Wapping tradesman, died bequeathing a large sum for schools for the poor, the Prime Minister stated to the House that he was happy to inform them that, although the Prince of Wales' debts exceeded his income by a quarter of a million, the nation would not be called upon to pay the whole, for a tradesman of Wapping, named Troutbeck, had died, leaving a sum of money for the building of some schools, and a further sum, considerably exceeding £100,000, to the maintenance and education of poor boys in the parish; and he (the Minister) was authorized by the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) to state that, inasmuch as the said Troubeck had no relations, the whole of his property was an escheat to the crown.

It was only in 1817 that the money left by the tradesman to educate the poor from among whom he sprang was brazenly divided among the blacklegs, fiddlers, jewelers, tailors, opera dancers, and some less creditable creditors. Such things can not now be done in the old open-handed way. The Prince of Wales' debts are to be paid partially under cover of presents to Indian princes. Sixty thousand pounds have been voted him for this purpose.

Meteorological and River Reports.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service officer stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	82	W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	81	E. W.	Fair.
Davenport	73	N. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	76	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	88	S. E.	Fair.
Galveston	92	S. W.	Clear.
Indianola	92	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	76	N. W.	Fair.
Lacrosse	75	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	80	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	82	S. W.	Fair.
Memphis	79	S.	Cloudy.
Nashville	80	S. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	83	N. W.	Fair.
Omaha	76	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	77	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	86	W.	Fair.
St. Louis	78	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	76	N.	Clear.
Vicksburg	77	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	76	N.	Clear.
Augusta	85	S. E.	Fair.
Mobile	80	N.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	82	W.	Cloudy.
Savannah	86	S.	Fair.
Corsicana	98	S. W.	Cloudy.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	..	45	1
Cincinnati	11	..	55	5
Davenport	..	1	2	0
Dubuque	..	1	3	2
Fort Sully	2	..	9	11
Keokuk	..	..	4	5
Lacrosse	1	..	0	*7
Leavenworth	..	2	11	5
Louisville	32	..	28	10
Memphis	3	..	33	3
Nashville	†1	..	14	9
New Orleans	..	..	†6	2
Omaha	..	3	2	0
Pittsburg	..	46	3	10
Shreveport	4	..	12	8
St. Louis	..	10	27	1
Vicksburg	2	..	39	4
Yankton	..	..	10	9

*Below bench mark.
†Below high water mark of 1874.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

District Attorney Wells.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The President has signed the commission of H. H. Wells as district attorney, vice Fisher.

Paymaster Relieved.

Major William H. Johnson, paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf.

Tonnage Dues.

The Bey of Tunis will collect three and a half centimes per ton on mercantile vessels entering ports of the regency, to defray the expenses of a lighthouse at Cape Bon.

The Health of Barrancas.

The following was received to-day from General Brannan, at Fort Barrancas:

"No new cases of fever since August 2. Assistant Surgeon H. C. Brown has arrived here. Dr. Steinberg is reported by his physician convalescing this morning. There are now forty-five cases under treatment and seventy nine convalescent."

Arrest of a Revenue Collector.

The revenue department has advices of the arrest of C. B. Wilkinson, collector of the sixth district of Missouri, charged with embezzlement, signing false certificates, and conspiring to defraud the government. He has been suspended from office. Bail $15,000.

The Money Counted.

Secretary Bristow has returned. The committee appointed by him to examine the accounts and count the money in the treasury have reported a total deficit of $47,818, including $47,097, stolen from the cash room July 2, to which the committee furnish no clue.

Dead.

The crazy Indian chief, Lone Bear, died at Fort Marion, Florida.

The O'Connell Celebration at Washington.

There was a fine procession and an immense meeting at the Smithsonian grounds. Dispatches from the North describe grand but peaceful demonstrations in honor of O'Connell.

NEW YORK.

O'Connell High Mass.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Solemn pontifical high mass, in honor of the O'Connell centenary, was celebrated this morning in St. Stephen's Church by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, assisted by three clergymen.

Masses were celebrated in a number of other churches.

The Letters of Credit.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. made a formal announcement to-day that traveling credits and circular notes, accompanied by letters of notification, issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co. on the Union Bank of London will be cashed or exchanged for new credits on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London, or Drexel, Morgan & Co. prior to November 1, 1875.

Ignatius Mariscal, the Mexican minister, through counsel, made a demand on Judge Shipman for nearly $17,000, on deposit for the Mexican government. Shipman refused to deliver it. Suit will accordingly be brought before the United States Supreme Court to obtain that sum, on the ground that the law of nations declares such money protected by the same immunity as the persons of foreign ministers.

Injunction Against the Suspended Firm.

At the suit of a creditor, Judge Westbrook granted a temporary injunction restraining Duncan, Sherman & Co. from disposing of any of their property.

POLITICAL.

Close Election in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 6.—The election returns received to-day leave the result still in doubt. It is thought that the majority in the convention can not exceed three or four either way.

A Democratic Majority.

RALEIGH, August 6.—Returns from fifty-four counties give a Democratic majority. It is generally conceded that the Democrats will have a good working majority in the convention.

THE FRESHET.

The Rising Water and the Damaged Crops.

MEMPHIS, August 6, Noon.—The river here is rising steadily at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours. Weather cloudy and threatening. The levees below here as far down as Friar's Point are still reported good, the only break being at the cut in Old Town levee, through which the water is pouring, threatening the plantations below from the rear.

The St. Francis, at Madison, Arkansas, had risen four feet at twelve o'clock last night, and was rising rapidly. This water comes from the Mississippi river near New Madrid, and threatens the fine cotton lands above Helena, on the Arkansas side. Cotton men predict the loss of 80,000 bales of cotton in the Memphis district alone from the present outlook.

A letter from the mouth of White river, 215 miles below here, written on the fourth instant, says it will take a foot more water to get on half the cotton outside of the levee, one-third of which is now in the water, and a foot more will take in at least half. Behind the levees we can stand three feet without damage. The corn was planted in low places, and is now in the water and lost.

FOREIGN.

The Casino Espanol.

HAVANA, August 5.—Senor Suleta has been re-elected president of the Casino Espanol.

Selling Out.

ROME, August 6.—The *Opinion* says the foreign ecclesiastical establishments are preparing the necessary deeds for coversion of their real property into Italian rentes, in conformity with the law of 1873. The sale of the property of the Irish college will begin on the eleventh instant.

The Shipping Bill Passed.

LONDON, August 6.—Numerous amendments have been made in committee to the shipping bill introduced in the House by Sir Charles Adderly. The bill finally passed this evening without division.

More Treasure from the Schiller.

Two more kegs of treasure were recovered from the Schiller to-day.

Cotton Mills Stopped Work.

Eighteen additional cotton mills, involved in the Oldham strike, have closed their doors, and the number of operatives idle is increased to 20,000.

The O'Connell Celebration.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The city was brilliantly illuminated and the streets crowded with a merry throng. Everything passed off peacefully.

The banquet last night, given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in honor of the memory of O'Connell, was a brilliant affair. A dispatch was received from the Pope giving a blessing to all persons assisting at the centenary celebration. The health of the Pope was proposed first; the Queen's health proposed next. The toasts were received with loud cheering. The toast to the memory of O'Connell was responded to by the grandson of the liberator, and by Archbishop Machale, who said:

"England was once under the government of France, and yearned for deliverance from thraldom. It was not strange that Ireland should now yearn for home government as did England."

In consequence of the illness of his daughter, Lord O'Hogan's address will be read to the people by the lord mayor of Dublin, after a procession through the streets, from the platform erected on the site intended for a monument to the memory of the liberator.

Organization for the procession commenced forming at an early hour in St. Stephen's Green and vicinity. There was much delay in forming on account of the immense numbers. The route was five miles long, and the procession extended over the entire length. There were 40,000 in line, and great cheering as the procession passed O'Connell's house and the City Hall, where the great liberator delivered his first oration against union.

The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association marched with banners at their head hung with chains, flags draped with crape and other emblems of mourning. Their appearance attracted general attention. There were no demonstrations of disorder during the procession.

Lord O'Hogan, who was to have delivered the oration, was not present. The Lord Mayor of Dublin came forward to read it. Great uproar followed in the Fenian Amnesty Association, which had moved to the front; they shook the chains attached to the banner in the Mayor's face, and drowned his voice with shouts of "No Whiggery."

The mayor made a second effort to read the oration, but finally withdrew and proceeded to his carriage under the protection of the police. Dr. Butt, in reply to repeated calls, came forward and made a speech, reviewing O'Connell's career. After further speeches the vast crowd dispersed. With the exception of the scene before the platform, no serious disturbance occurred.

The Turks Beaten.

VIENNA, August 6.—The insurgents in Herzegovina, after several engagements with the Turks, were successful in surrounding Trebigne, which is weakly garrisoned. They have already burned a part of the suburbs.

The Cost of Restoring Vendome Column.

PARIS, August 6.—The Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment by which Courbet, the artist, was ordered to pay the cost of restoring the Vendome Column.

MISCELLANEOUS.

More Whisky Seized.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—General Patterson, collector of internal revenue, to-day seized a lot of whis