NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX.—NO. 112. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2573.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

Tendered to

MISS ISABEL FREEMAN,

by the Orleans Dramatic Association and New Histrionics.

Wednesday Evening, August 18, 1875,

AT THE

VARIETIES THEATRE.

On which occasion Gilbert's beautiful comedy of

PYGMALION AND GALATEA

will be produced with the following cast:

Pygmalion.....Mr. Harry Pickles
Leucippe.....Mr Brooks Carnes
Chrysos.....Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan
Agalmos.....Mr. George Stern
Mimos.....Mr. C. M. DeCamp
Galatea.....Miss ISABEL FREEMAN
Cynisca.....Miss Maggie Stroudback
Daphne.....Miss Esther Blumenthal
Syrine.....Miss Flora Burton

Tickets, $1. Box office open on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 17 and 18, 1875, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., when reserved seats can be procured without extra charge.

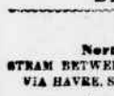
Doors open at 7 P. M.; curtain rises at 8 P. M. au17 2t

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.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

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

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys
Cabin	$40	$35
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.

No freight received without permit from office.

For freight or passage apply to

E. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 126 Common street.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

HOSLER, SARGENT & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES,

The best made in the market.

TROEMNER'S STEEL CORD AND COFFER 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.....
my18 3m d&w

CONSTABLES' SALES.

McCracken & Brewster vs. Margaret Blackmar—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 751.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. William H. Holmes, second justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, acting as third justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, on Bienville street between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, August 28, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following property, to wit—

One Marble-top Toilet, one Walnut Armoir, one Marble-top Washstand, one Victoria Bed, one Spring, four Chairs, one Mattrass, one Table, one Rocker, one Towel Rack.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au17 22 28 JOSEPH DEMORUELLE, Constable.

Manuel Cendes vs. Mr. and Mrs. Gorman—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 2705.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. I. W. Falls, Seventh Justice of the Peace for the parish and city of New Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of my warehouse, corner of Berlin and Magazine streets, Sixth District of New Orleans, on TUESDAY, August 24, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE FOUR WHEELED WAGON

Seized in the above entitled suit to satisfy judgment and costs.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au14 19 24 C. C. PIPER, Constable.

James F. Finney vs. Octave Anfoux—First Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No 3623.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houstan, first justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, August 23, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 134 Baronne street, at James Regan's stables, the following described property, viz—

ONE GIG AND CUSHION.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.

au12 17 22 M. O'SULLIVAN, Constable.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.....TO RENT.

LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, in suits or singly, in a desirable locality. All the comforts of a home guaranteed. Apply at No. 199 Baronne street. jy31

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT NO. 106 Constance street, for two gentlemen, at $15 per month, and more rooms if required.

au8 MRS. A. E. WEEKS.

THE ASSESSMENT MATTER.

The Investigation Before Judge Dibble.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning an examination was held at the office of Assistant Attorney General Dibble of the charge brought against the Board of Assessors, on Saturday last, in the New Orleans *Times*. With one exception the assessors were all present. The press also was represented, except the New Orleans *Times*. Judge Dibble delayed the opening of the case a quarter of an hour to accommodate absentees, and then proceeded to business by calling upon Mr. M. Wahl to step up and testify.

Just at this stage of the proceedings one of the assessors, Mr. O. C. Blandin, rose and stated for himself and co-assessors, that they desired this investigation to be "full, fair and free," and not limited to the Wahl matter. He suggested that it should take a scope of at least two or three years, and that the public be invited to come forward and testify whether or not they had ever paid to have their assessments reduced, and to whom those payments were made. It had come to his knowledge that when assessments had been lowered by the assessors, through a conviction that they were too high, certain outside parties would manage, in some underhanded way, to learn that a reduction had been made, then run off to the owners of the property and tell them that for a consideration they would obtain a reduction of their assessments. This dodge was generally successful, and made money for those who practiced it, but but brought nothing save disgrace upon the assessors' office. He hoped all those parties who had paid money to brokers or others would come up, and then it would be seen who the guilty parties were. He was sure they were not among the assessors.

Judge Dibble then proceeded to examine Mr. Wahl:

Question—Mr. Wahl, are you the person referred to in this article that appeared in the *Times* on Saturday morning? (Witness was shown a copy of the *Times*.)

Answer—I don't know, sir; my name is Mike Wahl; I know nothing about that.

Question—Did you give the information upon which this statement is made in the *Times?*

Answer—No, sir.

Question—Do you own any property in the city of New Orleans?

Answer—Only that place in the Sixth District.

Question—How much is that assessed for?

Answer—Twelve hundred dollars by the State and $1000 by the city.

Question—That was last year?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Here is an article in the nature of a public charge, in which it is asserted that a gentleman by the name of M. Wahl, who has a piece of property assessed for a $1000, which he was willing to sell for $800; went to the board of assessors to get a reduction, and was approached by a person named Pierce, who, for a consideration, obtained the reduction for him. Are you the person—the Mr. Wahl—referred to?

Answer—No, sir. I'm not.

Question—Do you know anything about it?

Answer—No, sir, I know nothing about it.

Question—Have you made an application for a reduction of your assessment this year?

Answer—No, sir, I never saw the office till yesterday.

Question—Do you know of any other person named Michael Wahl, or M. Wahl, in this city?

Answer—I heard, two or three years ago, that one died on Chippewa street; that was in the paper Mike Wahl, exactly like my name. That one was dead, and so I never knew any one of my name.

Question—Who asked you to come here?

Answer—A gentleman from the assessor's office; he is not here now; he is the clerk of the assessor of my district.

Question—Who is the assessor?

Answer—Mr. Dejoie.

Question—When that gentleman asked you to come here did he promise you anything, or post you how to answer questions?

Answer—No, sir, he only told me to come down, that there was something in the papers about me, and I was wanted to tell what I know.

Question—Didn't he instruct you what to say?

Answer—No, sir.

Question—Did you ever have any conversation with anybody named Pierce, a broker, about reducing your assessment?

Answer—No, sir.

Question—Where is your propety situated?

Answer—My property is on Constance street, between Toledano and Louisiana avenue.

This closed the examination of Mr. Wahl, and Judge Dibble then propounded to each assessor, and Mr. George Autz, clerk of the absent Mr. Urban, the following interrogatory: "Is there any property in your district assessed in the name of M. Wahl?" and in each instance received a negative reply. Judge Dibble then announced that he would adjourn the investigation, and that he desired to gain all the knowledge possible, and hoped that if any persons were in possession of any bearing upon the case they would come forward and enable him to pursue the investigation and punish the guilty parties if there were any.

After the examination, Mr. J. L. Herwig said that the books of the office were at all times open, so that owners of real estate, and bona fide agents, could see how their property was assessed, and that the numerous complaints which were made, that no person was allowed to see the books, could only come from parties who had no property of their own, and no proper authority to represent any other. Mr. Herwig invited the members of the press to visit the assessor's office and inform themselves as to its workings.

Mr. Pierce was sent for, and it was reported he had gone over the lake, and would be back Friday.

Groceries and household furniture at auction, this day, by Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers. See advertisement.

Democratic Wire-Pulling.

The Boston *Commonwealth* throws out these suggestions:

There has been a singular rumor current the past week that certain controlling Democrats in New York State are much interested in the result of the nomination for Governor in this State. They believe that it is the wisest policy to renominate and reelect Governor Gaston. With this reindorsement as a Democratic Governor in a strongly Republican State, they think he will prove the most available candidate for them for the Presidency the ensuing year. He will have no embittered opponents; he is comparatively unknown; great capital can be made of his popularity at home; he is identified with no distracting questions or contending factions, and he seems to be the man upon whom the party can most readily and thoroughly unite. This is their argument, and, what is more to the purpose, they are willing to spend a large amount of money to bring the scheme about. It is even said that they are ready to pay heavily to secure the election, if the nomination is given by the Democracy. The sum of $200,000 is mentioned as that easily to be raised for this purpose. That these things have been written from New York by prominent Democrats there is no doubt.

The Battle of Baton Rouge.

Referring to the anniversary of this battle, fought on the fifth of August, 1862, the Baton Rouge *Advocate* said it had no official data to enable it to make more than a mere mention of the affair. We supplied the vacuum by publishing the orders of Major General Butler, in which he says to the soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy.

He has lost three Brigadier Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners; many colonels and field officers. He has more than 1000 killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stands of colors and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he can not take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body.

The *Advocate* does not appear grateful for the information, and says:

The REPUBLICAN, in its usual vulgar, low flung style, taunts us with a couple of "official orders" from the pen of its patron saint and ideal soldier, Spoon Butler. All that we have to say to the REPUBLICAN is that it is a fit apologist and organ for Butler, and he is a fit master for the REPUBLICAN—"like master like slave"—both have made heavy inroads upon the wealth of the people by official plunder.

The *Advocate* also quotes the following from the New York *Herald*, as "a fitting reply to the spirit of the REPUBLICAN'S article:"

Few incidents in public life have occurred for fifteen years past which ought to cause greater pleasure in every part of the Union than the enthusiastic reception given to Southern soldiers in Boston. They went there to take part in the centennial celebrations, and it may almost be said that they were made the centre of attraction. The kindness, even affection, with which they were greeted had no bounds.

This to remind us that the war is over, at least in Bosson. The *Herald's* picture of reconciliation would have appeared much stronger if it had stated in that connection that the Southern soldiers in Boston last June marched under the command of Major General B. F. Butler, of the Massachusetts militia. They did that, and there has been no more beautiful mingling of opposing elements since the lying down together of the scriptural lamb and lion. Every surviving soldier of the armies rejoiced at the forgettings and forgivings, and the good feeling exhibited at Bunker Hill. To the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, just when General Butler has been claimed by the Democrats of Ohio as a convert to inflated Democracy, is left the office of reviving the ancient spoon slander, and scoring us as a Butler apologist for publishing an order interesting to our readers. General Butler in New Orleans was a necessity, and he needs no apology. At present he is, in our opinion, in error in his inflation views; but he may change them when he learns how the ablest Democratic daily in Louisiana is seeking to revive against him the enmity of the dead past, with its bitterness and strife.

As our extracts from the reports of the United States officer commanding the Department of the Gulf, concerning the battle of Baton Rouge, were not satisfactory to the *Advocate*, we are compelled to quote from Mrs. Dorsey's "Recollections of Henry Watkins Allen." This lady writes from a Southern standpoint, and is believed. From her book we learn that the attack on the garrison at the capital had been for a long time contemplated by General Van Dorn. The ram Arkansas was being repaired at Vicksburg to co-operate with the army. General Breckenridge was selected to command the land forces. Mrs. Dorsey says:

Breckenridge started on his expedition on the twenth seventh of July with a force of five thousand men, picked out of the troops at Vicksburg. On the morning of the fourth of August he had but three thousand effective men with whom to carry out Van Dorn's plans. More than two thousand of his troops lay sick at camp Moore and on the Comite river.

This camp was ten miles back of Baton Rouge. Breckenridge also had "some 200 partisan rangers who had performed efficient service in picketing the roads, but who were rendered useless as cavalry from the broken nature of the ground, consequently they took no part in the action." There were also about the same number of militia volunteers, hastily collected by Colonel Hardee, in the neighborhood of Clinton, who, though striving to do so, did not succeed in reaching the command in time for the battle of Baton Rouge."

Much was hoped for from this engagement. The historian says, "Then strong military reasons required the dislodgement of the enemy from Baton Rouge, in order to facilitate the recapture of New Orleans—a thought never out of the Southern mind, after the fall of the Crescent City, until the surrender of General Lee." General Breckenridge advanced as soon as he learned the Arkansas had passed Bayou Sara. The federal pickets had been driven in on the evening of the fourth by a section of Semmes' Artillery, two companies of infantry and a company of partisan rangers, commanded by Colonel Shields, though it is elsewhere stated the partisans did not fight in the general engagement on the morning of the fifth. General Ruggles commenced the attack on the left wing, which was the south side of the town, near the State House. He had under him Semmes' Battery and two battalions of infantry, the one composed of the Third, Sixth and Seventh Kentucky and the Thirty-fifth Alabama, commanded by Colonel Thompson, and the other consisting of the Third and Fourth Louisiana and Boyd's Louisiana Battalion, commanded by Colonel Henry W. Allen, of the Fourth Louisiana. General Clarke's division formed the centre of the line. The line appears to have been badly formed; there was much confusion and danger that the Confederates would fire upon each other. The Ruggles' Brigade could not return the fire from the right without injury to the troops of Clarke's division. A retreat was ordered to reform the line, and then came a flag of truce from the enemy. General Williams, on the federal side, had been killed. The battle was renewed and General Clarke and Colonel Allen were wounded. Mrs. Dorsey says, after the fall of Colonel Allen:

As they saw him borne away, seemingly dead, this portion of his command, especially the Fourth Louisiana, became paralyzed. The flag went down again, under the renewed fire of the enemy. Cedars was severely wounded in the thigh. This part of Allen's brigade now fell back in confusion; some of the men had flung down their arms, and were weeping like children over (as they supposed) the death of Allen. Colonel Boyd's battalion missed him—*they faltered.* The Fourth Louisiana withdrew in disorder. Boyd's battalion could not be rallied after a charge. Captain Bynum was called upon to take command of Boyd's battalion. Colonel Breaux managed to rally some of the men on the line formed by the Fourth Regiment, but to no good, since enough could not be gathered to push on to advantage. By the efforts of the officers, the men were at last withdrawn in some sort of order—saved from panic, that was all—drawn slowly back across the field over which they had rushed so dauntlessly when Allen led them one hour before. Colonel Breaux withdrew the force to the shelter of a point of woods and endeavored to reform his line. The officers did all that men could do to effect this. At length Breaux succeeded in rallying a sufficient number to show front to the enemy. Then Semmes' battery was brought up to their support, and by a well directed fire checked the enemy's advance. Breaux maintained this position in spite of the heavy firing on the brigade from the enemy's gunboats and land batteries until Breckenridge ordered the whole body—or rather exhausted remnant of his body of troops—to fall back to the Comite river.

General Breckenridge had learned that the Arkansas had been disabled within five miles of Baton Rouge. She was set on fire by her officers, and abandoned to drift down the stream with shotted guns, fighting a lonely battle as the flames discharged her pieces one after another. There is no doubt but the Confederates fought a superior force, and in the beginning fought gallantly. It was in the nature of things that they should be routed, and that they were only proves the bad generalship of making the attack.

"The Republican State Central Committee."

Under this head the *Bulletin* of yesterday evening gave its readers a few political notes surprising to leading Republicans and to gentlemen named. We learn from the *Bulletin* that—

On Saturday night acting Governor Antoine and the Governor's secretary, H. Conquest Clarke, were at the State House, and an interview of some duration between the acting Governor and several faithful Senators was held.

The holy say that these Senators were interested in the movements of the central committee, that Antoine is a member of that committee, and H. Conquest Clarke the assistant secretary, and that the interview was confined strictly to the proceedings of that committee—that is, the Senators were endeavoring to pump acting Governor Antoine and H. Conquest Clarke.

We also learn from the same source that the Republican State Central Committee meets every day, planning and discussing programmes. Governor Antoine's visit to the State House on Saturday evening was solely to oblige the good people and Governor of Texas, who wanted a mandate for the arrest of Spradley and Cock, the murderers of McNally, who was killed in Panola county a short time since. These outlaws were confined in the parish jail of Caddo, with a prospect of being released by Judge Looney. There were present at the meeting on Saturday night Governor Antoine, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Clarke and an agent representing the Governor of Texas. As the gas company has very prudently turned off the gas from the State House building, the mandate had to be made out by the light of a few matches, and the instrument was duly signed, sealed and delivered, and the meeting adjourned after a session of a few minutes, which certainly was of "some duration." Mr. Clarke acted as secretary of the meeting upon that occasion, without a doubt, but the meeting could scarcely be called a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, and Mr. Clarke is not the secretary nor assistant secretary of that committee. With the trifling exception concerning the position of Mr. Clarke, as connected with the Republican State Central Committee, and that there was no interview between the acting Governor and faithful senators, as stated, the *Bulletin's* report is substantially true, and it is not necessary for that paper to publish another equally important item to set matters right, as it would do in making corrections.

The Work on the Wharves.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather for the past two weeks the work upon the wharves has been vigorously pushed forward in the First and Fourth Districts. The rise in the river has prevented much work being done on the inclined wharves or steamboat landings, and it will doubtless be two weeks before the river will be low enough to admit of working on the outer edge of all the low wharves.

At the head of Calliope street the steamship wharf has been extended fifty feet, so that the water at its terminus will be twenty-one feet deep at low water. Posts Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the First District have been extended as needed from ten to forty feet, and are all completed except planking.

The German, as also the Pacific and West India line landings are completed. The Hanover of the former line will be here the last of next month, while the Andean, of the latter, is due on the first of September, from which dates there will be two of each of these ships per month. Having suffered much inconvenience last season through decayed wharves, these lines will, we are satisfied, be pleased at the improvements made. About 400 feet more of the long steamship wharf is under repair. After that the remaining portion of the Dominion line landing will be put in thorough order. Then the up town gangs will be put to work at the head of Washington avenue and at Manson's salt warehouse, so as to be all through before the arrival of the early fleet with salt.

Personal.

E. T. Parker, public administrator of the parish of Orleans, has been granted leave of absence for ninety days.

Hon. Don A. Pardee, judge of the Second Judicial District, has received leave of absence for sixty days.

D. Urban, State assessor, has received leave of absence for sixty days.

Thomas H. Rowan has been commissioned inspector of weights and measures for the Fourth and Sixth Districts.

From Red River.

Representative C. W. Keating, of Caddo arrived in New Orleans yesterday. During his journey from Shreveport he visited all the Red river parishes, and reports them quiet. Politics are discussed a great deal, but there is at present no bitterness which would warrant any apprehension that the quiet would be disturbed. The crops are fine, first class in fact, and the feelings of the people buoyant in consequence.

OUR BILOXI LETTER.

New Orleans Firemen—Fever in Pascagoula—Personals—A Presentation.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

BILOXI, Miss., August 16, 1875.

I arrived here Saturday evening as guest of Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of the Sixth District, and inside of half a minute the cooks and waiters in the Hole-in-the-Wall felt quite certain that something had broken loose, but the landlady retained her serenity. The boys piled into such good things as they found on the table, and destruction was the password. Supper demolished, the excursionists were reminded, by the presence of anxious looking ladies, that dancing was in order. This was pressed by Eckert's excellent band tuning fiddles and horns for measured harmony. As if by magic the room was filled with devotees, and the towering form of Mr. Eugene May was far above all; though Piper, De Leon and Zimmerman filled some valuable space. About two o'clock the musicians found needed relief, but the firemen had only begun their frolic. It seems that when the boys don uniforms for a holiday they have a license to perpetrate nonsensical deeds, and the license in this instance was a broad one. Every kind of object that could be made to make a hideous noise was utilized. Woe unto the member who attempted to sleep, for such a din was raised that citizens must have thought that the end of time had arrived. After sun up there was a cessation of hostilities, and when breakfast was called very few had appetites.

Sunday wore along rather lazily until near dinner hour, when blue shirts leaked out from all sorts of hiding places, and Biloxi once more began to howl. Hooks and ladders were everywhere, all in fine spirits.

Several members had been so thoughtful as to take their families with them, which was pleasant. At night another ball and other amusements as before. As the time passed so easily, it was agreed to postpone departure until Monday's noon train, although several members started for home Sunday evening. Yesterday the remainder got home, and in passing the REPUBLICAN office paid its respects.

List of officers: Eugene May, president; W. H. Zimmerman, vice president; T. Dalier, treasurer; J. A. H. DeLeon, secretary; C. C. Piper, foreman; C. G. Marks and John Michel, assistants; E. Chevally, Jr., steward; M. O'Connors, housekeeper.

The company returns its thanks to Mr. George Hunt for his timely assistance just when and where he was wanted.

The news in Biloxi concerning the yellow fever in Pascagoula is not encouraging. The master of a lumber schooner arrived early Monday morning, and his statements to Mr. A. L. Hasling are decidedly black. The railroad trans do not halt at Pascagoula, but take on or put off passengers several miles distant on either side. Nearly all the residents have gone away, but I could not find any of them, as I wished, intending to glean full particulars.

Among the guests here I found Captain Lawson, the steamboatman of the days when Noah thought his ark a model propeller; Captain Dan Hickok, Mr. Bilgery, Mr. P. Gelpi, Colonel Beckham, Messrs. Lilienthal, Newman, F. Zacharie, Tedd, C. F. Buck, Henry Bayly and others whose names are out of mind. Mention is here made of the fact that Mr. Bayly was presented with a finely mounted flute—no insinuation that he is a good blower. The flute is about six feet long, and was originally a gas pipe.

Mr. Peter Montross looks as happy as a rising young lark in seed time, as his Bossell House is quite packed with well fed guests. People generally are quite contented with Biloxi, and entertain the belief that the town will be exempt from yellow fever, as it has always been.

DON McPARIS.

The Rio Bravo Wrecked.

A dispatch from Orange, Texas, announces that the steamer Rio Bravo was struck by a southerly gale fifteen miles off Sabine light, driven ashore ten miles east of it, and unless the gale abates she will probably prove a total loss. The vessel, formerly the Palmer, and purchased at Mobile, was selected because of her light draft, and was not calculated to withstand such a gale. Strengthened, however, at the Louisiana dry dock, Captain Kells had every confidence in her, and, as appears by the Washington dispatches, she was buffeted eight hours before he was compelled to run her ashore to save life. Until further particulars are received it is impossible to tell how she behaved or how badly she is wrecked. Captain Kells' action is greatly to be commended, as the dispatches say no lives were lost, and everything but the vessel was saved.

A Book-keeper's Leisure.

How a clerk in government employ may make a profitable investment of his spare hours, has just been demonstrated by James E. Anderson, a clerk in the Customhouse. Yesterday he presented to the collector a neatly drawn and colored map of the six congressional districts of Louisiana—each district separate by itself, the parish lines carefully drawn, and every postoffice located. The labor in preparing this map was performed by Mr. Anderson in his hours of leisure, and while the work would do credit to any draughtsman, it will be of great use, as a work for reference, in the next fifteen months.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	8 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
August 15	78	90	82
August 16	77	79	81

Lowest point during the nights of August 14 and 15, 73°. Rain during the day of August 15, two and one-half inches.

Funeral of Mr. John Fox.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Fox, of the firm of Fox & Hatch, of New Orleans, took place yesterday, from his residence, No. 116 East Twenty fourth street. The body was taken to St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth street, where a solemn requiem mass was offered for the repose of his soul. There was a good attendance of members of the Cotton Exchange, with which the deceased had long been connected, and numerous floral offerings of very tasteful design were strewn on the casket. The remains were then removed to the receiving vault in Second Street Cemetery, and will be taken in a few days to New Orleans.—*New York Herald, August 13.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Fever at Barrancas.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—General Brannan telegraphs from the navy yard at Pensacola: "J. W. Keough, superintendent of the national cemetery, is dead, and his wife is down with the fever. The rest are doing well."

Public Printing in the District.

W. J. Murtagh, proprietor of the *Republican*, has brought suit against the district commissioners for $47,000, the balance due for printing the tax list. He has already received $50,000. His claim is based upon a specific contract of $1 per line.

Through Suez Canal.

The Navy Department has advices from Rear Admiral Reynolds that his flagship, the Tennessee, passed through the Suez canal easily.

Death of a Navy Officer.

Commander G. N. Morris, United States navy, is dead. He commanded the Cumberland when the Merrimac sunk her in Hampton Roads.

The Loss of the Rio Bravo.

The Navy Department has details of the loss of the Rio Bravo. The commander says he was compelled to run her ashore, or risk the loss of all on board. Had the ship not been a strong and good sea boat, she could not have survived eight hours in such a storm.

Still Another.

The contractor of the mail route between Caddo and Fort Sill, Indian Territory, has failed. The defaulter's bid was $4890. The old rate was $16,500.

The President and the Whisky Ring.

Certain statements having reached the public through St. Louis newspapers and other sources that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are not in full accord in their efforts to bring to justice all who have been engaged in the violation of the internal revenue laws in relation to the tax on distilled spirits, the President, in a communication referring thereto, and forwarded by him to the Secretary, has made the following autograph indorsement:

Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. This was intended as a private letter for my information, and contained many extracts from St. Louis papers, not deemed necessary to forward. They are obtainable, and have no doubt been all read by the federal officials in St. Louis. I forward this for information and to the end that if it throws any light upon new parties to summons as witnesses they may be brought out. Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. Be especially vigilant, or instruct those engaged in the prosecution of fraud to be against all who insinuate that they have high influence to protect or to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty.

U. S. GRANT.

A Twenty Thousand Dollar "Irregularity."

There is a twenty thousand dollar irregularity in the clothing account of the marine corps, caused, it is said, by collusion between an inspector's clerk and the manufacturers.

Postmaster at Sherman, Texas.

Fred. W. Shulter has been appointed postmaster at Sherman, Gray county, Texas.

NEW YORK.

A Cuban Privateer.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Uruguay, Captain Rudolph Sommers, which left Hoboken on the fifth instant, stopped at Red Hook, where the Spanish minister represents she embarked war material. The revenue cutter Mosswood returned after an ineffectual chase with instructions to bring the Uruguay back. Captain Sommers was formerly of the United States navy, and knows the Cuban coast. He landed the Edgar Stuart expedition.

Assets and Liabilities of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The schedule of debts and inventory of assets in the matter of the assignment of Duncan, Sherman & Co., filed to-day in the clerk's office of the Common Pleas Court, is as follows: Debts and liabilities, $4,910,138 09; assets nominally amounted to $2,119,368 04; assets actually amounted to $2,835,853 53.

Marine.

The ship Africana, from Bombay for New York, before reported off Point Alfred, Cape of Good Hope, in distress, has been abandoned in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off and landed at Point Alfred.

The bark Velox, from Montreal for Queenstown, was abandoned by the crew, August 8, and a prize crew put on board from the White Star steamer Republic. She was safely taken into the latter port on the fifteenth instant.

The American Mail to England.

The British postoffice department has notified the agents of the Hamburg-American steamship line that American and other mails for Great Britain by vessels of that line will hereafter be assorted at Plymouth office, or on the railroad from Plymouth to Bristol, instead of being sent to the general office in London for assortment, thus securing more prompt delivery of mails to all parts of England.

FOREIGN.

A Victory over the Carlists.

MADRID, August 16.—General Quesada, after a sharp fight, has captured the Carlists position at Lunes, on the Villa Railroad. The Carlist force mentioned on the tenth instant as having passed through Berga with the expectation of surprising the Alfonsists engaged in the siege of Seo de Urgel, approached to within three leagues of the besieged town, but the movements of the royal army necessitated again their retreat to the mountains.

Crops in Great Britain.

LONDON, August 16.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of crops for the past week, says: The unsettled weather has been very unfavorable for harvest work, which is everywhere delayed, and the higher temperature has put the wheat in some danger of sprouting, while its condition must necessarily be unsatisfactory. The London market, from the constant arrivals of foreign grain, has not shown activity or upward tendency.

The Paris market has felt some reaction, and rates have given way one shilling to one shilling six pence per quarter. It now seems confirmed, there as well as here, that neither samples nor quantity will come up to last year, while the condition is greatly jeopordized where gathering is not complete. In Austria and Hungary the same sort of result is looked upon as certain, and Northern Europe has had much the same weather, therefore, samples must partially be affected. Russia reports very unequal growth, being most affected by the early drought, the damage from which the subsequent rains could not repair. Belgium and Holland have been much interfered with in their harvest, and the spread of the potato disease is no longer doubtful.

A Carlist Statement.

The Carlist committee here report that they have received official advices from the commander of the troops defending Seo de Urgel to the effect that the Alfonsists have captured none of his positions and have lost 1500 men during the siege. The citadel and fort are intact. The garrison has forty-five guns and is well supplied with ammunition and provisions. One of the Alfonsist batteries has been silenced. The besieged have made several sorties with success.

A Money Panic in England.

The *Times* says: "There was almost nothing doing in discounts on Saturday, and the rate was nominal. It was the same with money which is so excessively cheap that banks and discount houses refuse to look at any but the very best paper, because it is not worth while to take any risk, for the struggling trade's present torpor is worse than dearer money might be with a rate to tempt business; he might get some accommodation, but now he gets none. The simple result of this must be that money houses of small means will succumb. Cheap money is therefore about the most severe purifier of the market that could be conceived at the present moment."

The Herzegovinan Rebellion.

A dispatch to the *Standard* reports all the Turkish regiments in garrison in Roumalia and Bulgaria have been ordered to march to Herzegovina. The insurgents have burned some villages and massacred whole Mohammedan families.

Treaty Between China and Peru.

Advices from China say a treaty of commerce between China and Peru was ratified on the seventh instant.

Killed by a Fall from a Horse.

NAPLES, August 16.—Prince Charles Theodore, the great uncle of the King of Bavaria, fell from his horse to-day and was instantly killed.

An Event in Westphalia.

BERLIN, August 16.—A colossal statue of Hermann, the ancient German hero, was unveiled to-day near Detmold, in Westphalia, before an immense concourse. The Emperor William was present. The unveiling of the statue was the occasion of a grand national festival.

The Emperor William and other distinguished visitors proceeded to Mount Gothenburg, where the monument to Hermann was erected, when the ceremony of unveiling was performed in the presence of 15,000 spectators. Superintendent General Koppen delivered a historical address, and Privy Councellor Preuss the inaugural oration.

The Conference at Bonn.

BONN, August 16.—In the Old Catholic conference to-day Dr. Dollinger announced that an agreement as to the doctrine of procession of the Holy Ghost had been attained on the most essential points. This announcement was received with rejoicing by the members of the conference.

Another Victory for the Turkish Insurgents.

RAGUSA, August 15.—Intelligence has been received from Sclavonic sources that the insurgents in Herzegovina have stormed Fort Goronsko, near Piri, and captured the town of Metakia.

Insurrection on the Austrian Frontier.

VIENNA, August 16.—A dispatch from Agassm reports an insurrection has broken out in Turkish Krontia, in the district between Kostainicza and Dabicza, along the Austrian frontier. The insurgents had surprised a guardhouse, killed the guards and seized their arms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wreck of the Rio Bravo.

ORANGE, Texas, August 16.—The United States steamer Rio Bravo, en route from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, was struck by a heavy southerly gale, fifteen miles off Sabine Light, on the night of the thirteenth instant, and driven ashore ten miles east of Sabine Light. No lives lost. Everything was saved except the vessel, which is badly wrecked, but may be saved if the weather abates.

Steamboat Explosion.

KNOXVILLE, August 16.—The steamer Hugh Martin exploded her boiler at Washington landing, on Tennessee river, Saturday afternoon, causing the complete wreck of the boat. Captain Jake Fritts, one of the passengers, an engineer from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, name unknown, a boy and a man standing on the bank, were killed. Henson, pilot, and Hood, mate, badly hurt. Henry Fritts, clerk, was badly hurt. Several deck hands and deck passengers are hurt. The Martin was a light stern-wheel boat, built for the passenger and freight trade between here and Chattanooga.

The Election in the Indian Territory.

EUFAULA, I. T., August 15.—The election of Charles Thompson, who ran against Ross, is asserted by Thompson's friends, by 500 majority.

International Labor Troubles.

BOSTON, August 16.—Serious trouble is threatened at Danvers, owing to jealousy between Irish and Italian laborers upon the new insane hospital. About sixty Italians made a raid this morning on an Irish boarding house, damaging the interior considerably and driving the occupants away.

Sale of a Railroad.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad was sold at auction to-day under decree of Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, upon foreclosure of mortgage. H. Osterbere, of Germany, who represents German bondholding interests, bid $1,320,000 and took possession of the road.

The River—Fears of a Cut-off Above Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—The river has declined one-fourth of an inch, and by to-morrow it is thought a steady decline will set in. Water is running across the neck of Devil's Elbow, thirty miles above here, and some fear exists that it will cut through, and thus shorten the river some twenty-five miles, and cause a sudden rise in this vicinity, but those who are well informed do not believe the cut-off will be formed during the present rise.

Failed.

Day, Kealhofer & Co., grocery and commission mer