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VOLUME IX.—NO. 127. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2588.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANGES AND GAS FIXTURES, AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

...ts for the great Barstow Range; Dealers in ...tures, Pumps, Bath Tubs and Plumbing ma... Plumbing and Gas Fitting promptly at...ed to at

SULLIVAN & BULGER'S,
...21 Poydras street, next to the corner of Camp street. se1 3m

...E UNION FOREVER!

E. H. FLYNN & CO.,
No. 515, French Vegetable Market,
...supply all Government Officers, either in ...ce or in the Navy, and satisfaction guar...d. Will fill all bills for companies in the ...ar messes in the Navy.
...RODUCE AND VEGETABLE DEALERS,
No. 515 French Market.
United we stand, divided we fall! jy7 3m

... TO $20 PER DAY, AT HOME ... Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO., ...land, Maine. my29 d&w 1y

...FLE'S LOAN OFFICE,
Corner Royal and Conti streets.
Private entrance, 62 Conti street.
...nal loans made on
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
...ods of every description. je27 6m

...TELS AND RESTAURANTS

...ELL HOUSE,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,
...ll open on May 1, 1875, for the reception o... having been newly furnished throughout ...rms moderate.
...20m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

...LEANS HOUSE,
Formerly the Barr's House,
PASS CHRISTIAN MISSISSIPPI.
...en by the day, week or month. Rooms airy ...modious. Location near the beach, with ...ance attached. Every attention paid to the ...t of the patrons of the house. Table sup...with the best the market affords. Charge ...ate. Patronage respectfully solicited.
...m MRS. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress.

...EMBER
...en you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at
THE PRESS SALOON,
...ey wishes to see you all.
P. J. MONTROSS,
...21ee Proprietor.

...ARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

...d States vs. Sixteen Thousand Four hundred Cigars, etc.

...E UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FOR ...e Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana. ...—In obedience to an admiralty warrant issued in the above entitled suit, I have ...and taken into my possession—
...EN THOUSAND POUNDS OF LEAF TOBACCO, ...ed Cigars, packed: 50,250 Cigars, loose; 2 ... of Tobacco, scraps; 25 Trabucos, 1 Press, 1 ...d Desk, 22 Chairs, 3 Chests, a lot of empty ...boxes, and 2500 Cigarettes, now labeled by ...ed States for the causes set forth in the ...w pending in the Circuit Court of the United ...

...lds hereby cite and admonish the owner or ...ts thereof, and all and every person or per...ting or pretending to have any right, title ...est in or to the same, to be and appear at a ...Court of the United States, for the dis...aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New ...ns, on the third Monday of September, to ...ause, if any they have or can, why the said ...should not be condemned and be sold agree...to the prayer of libellant.
...d States Marshal's office, New Orleans, ...17, 1875.
S. B. PACKARD,
...21 sell 19 United States Marshal.

...d States vs. Fourteen Hundred Pounds Leaf Tobacco, etc.

...E UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FOR ...e Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana. ...—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, issued in the above entitled suit, I have ...and taken into my possession—
...EN HUNDRED POUNDS LEAF TOBACCO, ...Cigars, packed: 4000 Cigars, loose; 2 Tables, ... Cigar Boxes, and 20 Stumps of ... now libeled by the United States for the ...ed forfeit in the libel now pending in the ...Court of the United States.
...lds hereby cite and admonish the owner or ...ts thereof, and all and every person or per...ting or pretending to have any right, title ...est in or to the same, to be and appear at a ...Court of the United States, for the dis...aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New ...ns, on the third Monday of September, to ...ause, if any they have or can, why the said ...should not be condemned and be sold agree...to the prayer of libellant.
...d States Marshal's office, New Orleans, ...17, 1875.
S. B. PACKARD,
...21 sell 19 United States Marshal.

...d States vs. Three Hundred Pounds Leaf Tobacco, etc.

...E UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT ...e Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana. ...—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, ...ued in the above entitled suit I have ...and taken into my possession—
...E HUNDRED POUNDS LEAF TOBACCO, ...packed: 2,050 Cigars, loose; 11 Tubos ...mpty Cigar Boxes, now labeled by the ...States, for the causes set forth in the ...now pending in the Circuit Court of the ...States.
...lds hereby cite and admonish the owner or ...ts thereof, and all and every person or per...ting or pretending to have any right, title ...est in or to the same, to be and appear at a ...Court of the United States for the dis...aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New ...ns, on the third Monday of September, to ...ause, if any they have or can, why the said ...should not be condemned, and be sold ...to the prayer of the libellant.
...d States Marshal's office, New Orleans, ...17, 1875.
S. B. PACKARD,
...21 sell 19 United States Marshal.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

...OSALS FOR CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

Louisiana.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1, 1875.

...OSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE CON... office of this department, until 3 P. M. ...ber 20, 1875 (to be decided by November 1), ...ing the mails of the United States from ...1, 1876, to June 30, 1879, on the following ...the State of Louisiana, and by the schedule ...ue times and arrivals herein specified, viz: ...m Mandeville, by Bayou la Comb (o. o.) ...and Bon Fouca (o. o.), to Indian Village (o. o.), thirty miles and back, once a week:
...ave Mandeville Tuesday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Indian Village by 6 P. M.;
...ave Indian Village Wednesday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Mandeville by 6 P. M.
...bid required with bid $600.
...m Winnsborough, by Bonff Prairie (o. o.), Prairie Landing (o. o.), and Stafford's Landing (o. o.), to Harrisburg, forty miles and back, once a week:
...ave Winnsborough Friday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Harrisburg by 7 P. M.;
...ave Harrisburg Saturday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Winnsborough by 7 P. M.
...bid required with bid, $600.
...m Plaquemine, by Myrtle Grove (o. o.), ...ron Chase (o. o.), Chisos Pass (o. o.), and Grand Revere (o. o.), to Charenton, ...ty miles and back, once a week:
...ave Plaquemine Monday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Charenton next day by 6 P. M.;
...ave Charenton Wednesday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Plaquemine next day by 6 P. M.
...bid required with bid $600.
...m Cameron to Grand Chenier, thirty miles and back, once a week:
...ave Cameron Friday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Grand Chenier by 6 P. M.;
...ave Grand Chenier Saturday at 6 A. M.; ...rrive at Cameron by 6 P. M.
...bid required with bid, $350.
...ce of proposal, bond, and certificate, and ...structions as to the conditions to be ent... the contract, etc., see advertisement of ... in pamphlet form, inviting proposals for ... in Louisiana, to be found at the termi... of each route, and to be had on ap... to the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen...

...ld be sent in sealed envelopes, super... "Mail proposals, State of Louisiana," and ... to the Second Assistant Postmaster ...

MARSHALL JEWELL,
...26 sel 2 Postmaster General.

REWARDS.

REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID A ...MISSORY NOTE, dated at New Or... 26, 1873, payable ninety days after date, ... drawn by Levi Spiller, of Port Vincent, ...ish, Louisiana, in favor of Vegter, ... & Co., New Orleans, endorsed. This ... at New Orleans on the twenty-fourth ... 1874, endorsed in a letter dispatched ... Delaney, of Port Vincent, Livingston ... Louisiana. Since said date the note ... been found. Any person having the ...
SOMPS BOSTLEOT & CO.,
...26 No. 73 Canal street, New Orleans.

The California Election.

The meagre accounts of the election held in California on Wednesday are significant of Republican gains, when we consider the source upon which we depend for news. The Tammany Hall wing which controls the Associated Press gives Republican victories grudgingly. While it makes lightning fly to do the bidding of Democrats, and to forge accounts of imaginary negro insurrections, tidings of Republican successes are left to come through government mail bags, as was the case in North Carolina. As the dispatches come in they indicate close votes between the three parties in the field, as regards members of Congress. "It," the telegraph, concedes the election of the Democratic governor. In San Francisco the feeling is that the votes should be counted before the roosters are put up to crow for either party.

National Telegraph Company.

It appears that the public and the press will not have to submit just yet to the resignation absolute dependence on a monopoly of telegraphic facilities enforces. When the Atlantic and Pacific line began to get great and strong, and was as brave in Wall street as it was free and intelligent in its news, the West and South had many a little cheer to send up at the prospect of independence of the Western Union and the Associated Press. The rumors of consolidation and the confirmation of the consummation seemed to make submission the better policy.

What those who make and those who read newspapers wish to get by telegraph is news. No opinions are wanted; only naked, but truthful news. And they want all there is of it, and no more. To get this they are willing to pay. It is interesting to hear that a terrible fire occurred in New York; that Southern delegations were received with open arms in Boston; that the great railroad war is over, leaving the public protected, or to get accurate statistics of any election. But to have these items only to reach us by mail, and pay instead for an account of a Pennsylvania railroad train running over a cow, a policeman shooting a mad dog in Cleveland, the opinion of a lady on an election when figures were at hand, the wild rumors by cable one day which are contradicted the next, is a succession of extortions. To remedy this competition and intelligence are necessary. There can be no remedy if an irresponsible monopoly has control.

But with the news of the consolidation comes an official document through the American Press Association, under date of August 28, which promises the relief needed, and here it is:

The following is the certificate of the Secretary of State, giving the terms of incorporation of the National Telegraph Company, and showing that the provisions of the civil code of the State have been fully complied with:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State,
Sacramento, July 9, 1875.

I, Drury Melone, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that a copy of articles of incorporation was filed in this office, pursuant to the provisions of the civil code, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1875, containing the following statement of facts:

First—That the name of the corporation is the National Telegraph Company.

Second—That the purpose for which it is formed is the construction and maintenance of a system of telegraph lines to connect the cities of the United States and Canada.

Third—The place where its principal business is to be transacted is in the city and county of San Francisco, California.

Fourth—The term for which it is to exist is fifty years.

Fifth—The number of its directors or trustees is seven, and the name and residence of those who are appointed to serve until the election and qualification of others are: Michael Reese, residence San Mateo county; Colvin W. Kellogg, residence San Francisco; J. R. Keene, residence San Francisco; Henry D. Atherton, residence San Mateo county; William Sharon, residence Virginia City, Nevada; William Burling, residence San Francisco; Alfred A. Cohen, residence Alameda county.

Sixth—The amount of its capital stock is $25,000,000, and the number of shares into which it is divided is 250,000.

Seventh—The amount of capital stock actually subscribed is $7,500,000, being $100 for each and every mile of said contemplated telegraph lines.

Also the following other facts:

First—That the kind of line intended to be constructed is a common telegraph line.

Second—That the place from which and to which it is intended to run is San Francisco and New York, and it is intended to connect with these lines all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

Third—That the estimated length of the lines is 75,000 miles.

Fourth—That at least ten per cent of the capital stock subscribed has been paid in to the treasurer of the corporation, and that the persons above named as directors or trustees and their associates and assigns are a body politic and corporate by the name above designated.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State office, in the city of Sacramento, California, the ninth day of July, A. D., 1875.

DRURY MELONE,
Secretary of State.

The composition of this company is a guarantee against either compromise or consolidation. It means competition, and that guarantees all that is desired.

State House Items.

Governor Antoine having granted leave of absence to W. L. Thompson, fifth justice of the peace, has commissioned L. W. Falls, seventh justice of the peace, to serve during his absence, under revised statutes, 2087.

Leave of absence has been granted Judge E. T. Dewing, of the Fifth Judicial District, for sixty days.

H. B. Smith has been appointed recorder of the parish of Iberia, vice E. Montagne, Jr., resigned.

Robert Hewlet has been appointed police juror of West Feliciana, vice W. L. Sterling, resigned.

School Board Visiting Committees.

President Dibble announced at the meeting of the Board of School Directors, Wednesday evening, that the visiting committees appointed in July would serve during the month of September. They are as follows:

First District—Messrs. Tracy, Dumont and Boothby.

Second District—Messrs. Bourges, Stamps and Roy.

Third District—Messrs. Carey, Glandin and Pinchback.

Fourth District—Messrs. Hartsell and Dibble.

Fifth District—Mr. McCarthy.

Sixth District—Mr. Longstreet.

Seventh District—Mr. Lynch.

An Interesting Reminiscence of the War of 1812.

The death of Mr. E. M. Brank, of Greenville, Kentucky—father of the Rev. Dr. Brank, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city—was announced in our paper two weeks ago. Mr. Brank was noted for his stately proportions, great strength, dauntless courage, and unerring skill with the rifle.

At the battle of New Orleans, when he was about twenty-four years old, he held the commission of lieutenant in a company of Kentucky volunteers. As the British army advanced upon the American defenses, seizing the gun of one of his men, named Michael Severs, Mr. Brank mounted the breastworks directly in front of the approaching enemy, and, taking deliberate aim at the officers, fired a number of telling shots. This incident was fully authenticated, but the effect of the daring act was not known until many years afterward. When the following graphic account was published by a British officer:

A British officer who was at the battle of New Orleans mentions an incident of thrilling strangeness, and very descriptive of the Western hunters. Many of whom marched to the defense of New Orleans as volunteers under the renowned Andrew Jackson.

We marched, said the officer, in a solid column of 12,000 men, in a direct line for the American defenses. I belonged to the staff, and as we advanced watched through our glass the position and arrangements of our enemy with that intensity an officer only feels when marching into the jaws of death, with the assurance that while he thus offers himself as a sacrifice to the demands of his country, every action, be it successful or otherwise, will be judged with the most heartless scrutiny.

It was a strange sight, that long range of cotton bales—a new material for breastwork—with the crowd of human beings behind, their heads only visible above the line of defense. We could distinctly see the long rifles lying over the bales, and the battery of General Coffee directly in front, with its great mouth gaping toward us, and the position of General Jackson, with his staff around him. But what attracted out attention most was the figure of a man standing on the breastworks, dressed in linsey-woolsey, with buckskin leggings and a broad-brimmed felt hat that fell around his face, almost concealing his features. He was standing in one of those picturesque and graceful attitudes peculiar to those natural men-dwellers in the forest. The body rested on the left leg, and swayed with a easy, careless line upward; the right arm was extended, the hand grasping the rifle near the muzzle, the butt of which rested near the toe of the right foot, while with his left hand he raised the rim of the hat from his eyes, and seemed gazing from beneath intensely upon our advancing column. The cannon of General Coffee had opened upon us, and tore through our ranks with dreadful slaughter; but we continued to advance unwavering and cool, as if nothing threatened our progress.

The roar of cannon seemed to have no effect upon the figure standing upon the cotton bales, but he seemed fixed and motionless as a statue. At last he moved, threw back the hat rim over the crown with his left hand, raised the rifle to his shoulder and aimed at our group. Our eyes were riveted upon him. At whom had he levelled his piece? We saw the rifle flash, and my right hand companion, as noble a fellow as ever rode at the head of a regiment, fell from his saddle. The hunter paused for a few moments, without moving his rifle from his shoulder, then reloaded and resumed his former attitude. Throwing the hat rim over his eyes and again holding it up with the left hand, he fixed his piercing gaze upon us as if hunting out another victim. Once more the hat rim was thrown back, and the gun raised to the shoulder. This time we did not smile, but cast short glances at each other, to see which of us must die. Slowly the rifle swept and paused, another officer dropped to the earth. There was something awful in marching on to certain death.

General Coffee's battery and thousands of musket balls played among our ranks. We cared not for them; there was a chance of escaping unscathed. Most of us had seen and know when banner struck and the sparks flew to the full-primed pan, that the messenger of death drove unerringly to its goal—to know this and still march on was awful.

I could see nothing but the tall figure standing on the breastwork. He seemed to grow gigantic and terrible, and, emerging through the smoke the supernatural appearance of some giant spirit. Again did he reload and discharge his rifle with the same unerring aim; and it was with indescribable pleasure that I beheld, as we neared the American lines the sulphurous smoke roll away and shut from my spectral hunter from my gaze. We lost the battle, and to my mind that Kentucky rifleman contributed more to our defeat than anything else, for while he remained in our sight our attention was drawn from our duties, and when at last we became enshrouded in the smoke, the work was complete—we were in utter confusion, and unable, in the extremity, to restore order sufficiently to make any successful attack.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

"The Unbroken, Solid Vote of the Catholic Citizens."

The other day we attempted to show that the unconditional pledging of the colored vote to the Republican party was against public policy, considered in respect to the interests of the colored people or of the white people, or of the whole country. It would encourage a narrow, clannish prejudice. It would obstruct the attainment by the freedmen of the real equality which belongs to intelligent independent citizens. It would create a political class which, in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, might be powerful for evil. Equally against public policy is such a pledge as is contained in the following extract from the Catholic Telegraph, published at Cincinnati, Ohio:

"The unbroken, solid vote of the Catholic citizens of the State will be given to the Democracy at the fall election."

This is a worse political consolidation than that of the colored vote would be, because it introduces into politics sectarian considerations and influences which should have no place there. The Roman Catholic pledge to the Ohio Democrats is not founded on supposed soundness of political doctrine. It is an avowed reward for the passage by the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature of a bill which the Roman Catholics desired to have passed—a bill the effect of which is to introduce bitterness and strife of sectarianism into the charitable and penal institutions of the State. The Roman Catholics of Ohio who are in favor of a coin currency—and we hope there are many of that mind—must, if they obey the bishops and priests who speak through the Telegraph, vote against the Democrats and vote for rag money because the Democrats in the Legislature obeyed Roman Catholic orders in voting on a sectarian measure. We have seen in New York the results of pledging the "solid vote" of Roman Catholics to a party in a city. It is the principal obstacle to good municipal government here. Before long we shall see how the scheme works in the larger field of a State.

Certain newspapers and platform speakers have a habit of objecting to whatever may be said in deprecation of sectarian movements such as, for example, that in opposition to the public school system—on the ground that it tends to raise "a dangerous issue." We do not regard the introduction of any religious question into politics as at all desirable; but what shall we do when the question is forced upon us! When the chief priests of a party cast their "solid vote" for a Roman Catholic measure, when Roman Catholic priests and journals demand its passage and openly rejoice over the same as a victory for themselves and their church, and when they boldly and impudently direct their followers to cast a "solid vote" for the party because its members have cast a "solid vote" for them, must everybody silently agree to the scandalous contract from fear of raising a "dangerous issue?"

We do not court such a discussion, and when the Roman Catholics shall have been thoroughly defeated in it—as they certainly will be if this question shall be fairly presented to the people—they must remember that the fight is of their own making.—*New York Post.*

Hunting a Good Name.

The other day a young African asked us if it was "agin de law" to change his name. We replied that if he had a good name he had better keep it, as a good name was the one thing to be desired in this world.

"I's got a putty fair name," he said, w'at I's had ever sence I's war, but it won't do for dis chile any moah."

"Why, what's the matter with it?" we asked.

"Well, you see, boss, dar's a fool nigger come hyar from Chillicoffee, an' he's a buzzah round wid my name, an' no two niggers can circumgate in de same town unless one or de udur ob 'em hab a different proceg-nem."

"Perhaps you can prevail on him to adopt another name."

"No, sah; I offered him fosh bits an' a rahzor to call hisself somethin' else 'sides Geowge Washin'ton Jones, but de yaller fool wouldn't do it."

"Yellow, is he?"

"Yes, sah; an' dat's what makes me so injurious about it. He says de Jones' wuz de fustest families of Firginny, an' that he's confiscended in a direct line from dem, and consequenchly darfore values de name moah exceedingly dan udderwise."

"So you propose to off with the old name and on with a new?"

"Somethin' like dat, I s'pose boss. An' I wants to ax you de favor to sejest some disappropriate name dat'll do for a cullud pusson ob standin'. I don't soshate wid de common, low class niggers, an' I wants a name out o' dere incomprehension—what dey can't steal, you know."

"How'll Benedict Arnold do?"

"De Arnold am tonish, ter suah, but dar's too many Bennys an' Dicks around. Try anudder one boss."

"Well, Algernon Sortoris—how's that?"

"Dat's superelagant! Algerneyman Sartoris Arnold—dat'll do for some ob de name. Please reach for anudder one, sah."

"Why, that's name enough. How much do you want, for goodness sake?"

"Boss, you must 'member dat I'se deekin in a church, an' 'prietor ob a house 'an lot."

"Oh! yes; well—let's see—Bill Allen?"

"Dat's too common."

"Abraham Lincoln?"

"Tooordinary, sah. Git up higher."

"Phil Sheridan?"

"Higher yet, sah, if you please."

"William Tecumseh Sher—"

"Stop, sah—dat's nuff—needn't feel no furder. Wilyum Checkumsey—dat's sounds like ole Kaintuck—Wilyum Checkumsey Algerneyman Sartoris Arnold. Yes, sah—dat'll do—no low class nigger can git inside o' dat. You'se de solum witness, boss, dat dat's my name from heneefo'th onto all precedin' time. I'se obliged to you, sah."

As he walked majestically away, repeating the name over to himself, he was the grandest nigger in Brunswick. And yet Shakespeare says there's nothing in a name.—*Missouri Brunswicker.*

Insanity in the Sexes.

A contributor to the *Popular Science Monthly* says: "We obtain an idea of love differentially as it exists in the sexes by observing the degree to which it affects men and women as a probable cause of insanity. In the same manner, I think, we can gain a knowledge of the comparative intensity with which emotions and states of consciousness, common to both sexes, exist in intellection, by observing the extent to which they react as a probable cause of mental alienation. For my purpose I shall use Dr. Kirkbride's report for the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. His analysis is based upon the supposed causes of insanity in 6899 cases. Domestic difficulties are the probable causes of mental disease in forty-seven men and eighty-six women. Nearly two to one expresses the difference in intensity in the action of the cause. Fright resulted in insanity in sixteen men and thirty-six women; grief affected seventy-seven men and 256 women, a difference of more than three to one; religious excitement acts as the cause in seventy-nine men and 127 women, a difference of sixty-two per cent; nostalgia, seven women and no men; from mental anxiety there are 164 men and 261 women insane. These causes, which present such dissimilarity, have one bond of union; they affect the emotional part of the physical nature. From this I would not conclude that women are more able to bear the operation of these exciting causes than men, but that the emotional nature of women is more largely developed, and thus more exposed to the action of such causes as directly affect it. If I am right in this, we would expect to see in women the emotional forms of insanity developed in excess of the same in men, and this is just what we find. Continuing to analyze the tables of Dr. Kirkbride relating to the same cases as above, we find the number of women to be 3220, the number of men exceeding them by 459, and yet there are 1032 cases of melancholia among the women to 852 in men. Professor Maudsley defines this disease as being "great oppression of their self-feeling, with corresponding gloomy, morbid ideas."—*Woman's Journal.*

Villainous Tramps.

The tramp nuisance is becoming serious, and will yet claim the attention of the authorities. In an previous year were the depredations of this class so extensive as they have been this season. The number of vagrants with criminal proclivities is rapidly increasing, and not only cities, but the rural districts, are becoming overrun with them. They steal whatever they can lay their hands on, and, what is worse, are engaging in felonies of a more desperate character. Last week, Delta was visited by several of this class. They arrived here in a dug out, claiming that they came from St. Louis, and were bound for New Orleans. They landed here Wednesday evening, and prepared their supper on the shore. That night Messrs. Simon & Feibelman's store was entered, and watches, revolvers and many other things, together wish $50 in gold, which was taken out of the iron safe, stolen. They are a bold set of fellows, for they lingered around the town all the next day, apparently having nothing to do, and, along toward evening, Constable Barnes arrested them, and now they roost in the parish jail. One of the men is recognized as a Vicksburg thief, Harmon by name. Their examination was to have taken place yesterday, but we went to press too early to get a report of it. The property has not yet been recovered.—*Madison Journal.*

"Porter-House Steaks.

This term has an American origin. In 1814 a hungry man entered a New York porter-house on Pearl street "dinner lunch" as well as drink could be obtained. Morrison, the keeper, had nothing but the beef ordered for the next day's family dinner, in the shape of a sirloin roasting-piece, and from this he offered the pilot a cut, which he accepted. After ravenously devouring it, he turned to his host, who was expecting dissatisfaction with the order, "Messmate, another steak just like that." After having finished his steaks and porter, the old pilot ordered his steaks to be "cut off the roasting piece for the future," and soon his companions learned the good that lies in the "small loin steak," and Morrison was obliged to order his butcher to cut his sirloin into steaks for his customers, and the butcher, ordering his subordinates and messengers, designated them as "porter-house steaks," and increasing custom and extended repute soon established the term now so common in all eating-houses of our country and New England.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Pension Irregularities.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—D. C. Cox, pension agent in Washington, who pays a large number of pensions in the South, states that officers in that section are in the habit of post dating vouchers. It may be of interest to persons preparing papers in such manner to know that the penalty for the offense is fine and imprisonment. Mr. Cox has a case from Georgia to-day where the judge dated the voucher September 4, when it must have been executed not later than the thirtieth of August.

Freedman's Bank.

Yesterday and to-day a large number of depositors of the Freedman's Savings Bank crowded the rooms of that institution, expecting to receive a dividend of twenty-five per cent, having been misled by unauthorized newspaper statements that such dividend would be made on the first of September. These depositors were informed by the clerks that a dividend would not be declared before Christmas, the remaining sum—namely $75,000 for that purpose—having yet to be realized.

Naval Paymasters.

Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton has been detached from duty as purchasing paymaster at Washington, District of Columbia, to take effect on the first of October next, and ordered to settle his accounts. Pay Inspector William W. Williams has been ordered to duty as purchasing paymaster at Washington in place of Mr. Thornton, who has been on duty here three years, and in accordance with the usage of the navy will be ordered to another station.

Transfer of Specie.

The Treasurer of the United States has to-day transferred $200,000 from New York to San Francisco, on application of the National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

The secret service detectives arrested in St. Louis to-day the following dealers in counterfeit money: Hubbard, of St. Louis; Malone, of North Carolina; Duff, of Virginia; and Flint of Tennessee. Hubbard was an old and extensive dealer, supplying the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama and Kentucky with counterfeit money. Five thousand five hundred dollars was captured with the prisoners.

Captain Eads and the Engineers.

The board of engineers, invited by Captain Eads for consultation on the work at the mouth of the Mississippi river, met in informal session to-day. General Barnard, United States engineer corps, was chosen president. Captain Eads addressed the board, requesting an examination and criticism of his plans. The board spent the day discussing the location of the jetty now being built. Before the formal session began President Grant visited the rooms of the board, and remained some time in conversation with the members relative to the works.

NEW YORK.

The Amateur Suicide.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The young Italian who committed suicide yesterday was Pietro Vianti, aged twenty-eight years, and was a successful artist. He had a decision that some one was following him with evil intent.

A California Bank Suit.

Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, granted an order of publication in the suit of Drexel Morgan & Co. vs. the California bank to recover $25,000 in gold, on affidavits that the defendant is a foreign corporation whose president is dead, and whose cashier lives in San Francisco, and which has no officer in this city on whom service could be made. The suit is not for deposits but on a circular note.

National Board of Steam Navigation.

There are 100 delegates present at the session of the National Board of Steam Navigation. Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland and Missouri are represented. The secretary of the board said the objects of the board were, first, to secure better safeguards for life and property; second, fixed and permanent rules of navigation; third, relief from the exactions of patent right vendors; fourth, protection from undue liability.

In the National Board of Steam Navigation a resolution was referred to the executive committee urging the presentation of a bill to the Forty fourth Congress, asking for the creation of a mixed commission, consisting of two army engineers, two from civil life and one from the navy, one captain and one pilot of steamers navigating inland waters, to be appointed by the President, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the practicability of improving the navigable rivers of the United States; the said commission to report to the Secretary of War.

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, J. T. Whiting, Michigan; first vice president, Thomas Clyde, Pennsylvania; second vice president, R. H. Woolfolk, Kentucky; corresponding secretary, B. Osborne, New York; recording secretary, W. O. James, Pennsylvania; treasurer, F. M. Nickerson; executive committee, C. W. Copeland, New York; D. R. Kirby, Michigan; J. K. Payne, Pennsylvania; M. Ferris, Jr., New York; Amos Smith, New Jersey; J. B. Coyle, Maine; W. W. Smith, Maryland; John W. Bofinger, Indiana; Marshall Parks, Virginia; Thomas Sherlock, Ohio; L. J. N. Stark, Vermont; John Allen, Jr., L. D. Crane, Buffalo; A. S. Roberts, New Orleans; Hon. E. Parsons, Kentucky; Hon. A. J. Cochrane, M. A. Bresin, of Maryland; M. Grinnel, Pittsburg, and General John Negley, of Pittsburg, who addressed the convention, promising his faithful support to the furtherance of the interests of the board. A resolution was referred to the executive committee, instructing them to use their influence in Congress to get an appropriation of $30,000 to widen the channel at the head of the Falls of Ohio, better known as Indian Shoals. The convention adjourned until the first Wednesday in September, 1876, to meet in Baltimore.

Government Business.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $36,773,406; currency $60,716,163.

The sub-treasurer paid out $137,000 on account of interest, and $757,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts $518,000.

A Treaty of Peace.

A private dispatch announces the signing of a treaty of peace by the commander of the Colombian forces and the commander of the forces of the insurgents of the coast States.

The Telegraphic Consolidation Not Effected.

After numerous consultations between the committees appointed by the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, to effect terms of consolidation, no plan acceptable to both sides could be decided upon, and consequently negotiations have been terminated.

POLITICAL.

The Election in California—Breaking the News Gently.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2, 2:45 A. M.—Election returns to date are meagre, but indicate that the Democratic party of California will obtain transfers of stock from stockholders, relieving them from liability and guaranteeing them against loss and will subscribe the funds necessary to place the bank in a condition to pay all demands and put it on a sound basis, should any surplus arise in the settlement, it will be credited pro rata to stockholders. This arrangement will go into effect in a few days.

The recent authoritative assurance of the speedy reopening of the Bank of California has had an excellent effect on business prospects. The executive committee of the Board of Brokers, first appointed a business meeting of the board for to-morrow to consult on resumption of business. A feeling of great confidence prevails.

There is reason to believe that the directors of the Bank of California are endeavoring to effect an arrangement with the Oriental Bank, of London, looking to assistance from that quarter in the contemplated resumption, but nothing definite is known as yet.

Meeting of Creditors of the Calvert Company.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—At a general meeting of the creditors of the Calvert Sugar Refining Company, a majority being present, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the president and directors of the Calvert Sugar Refining Company be requested to make an assignment of all their property and effects to B. F. Newcomer and C. Morton Stewart, for the benefit of all creditors, in accordance with the report of the committee submitted to-day, and that their commission shall be one per cent, but not in any event to exceed $10,000 each.

Death of Dr. Allen, of St. Mary.

FRANKLIN, La., September 2.—Dr. Shakspeare Allen, an old and widely known physician and surgeon, died at his residence in Centreville, Louisiana, this morning.

Failed.

HALIFAX, September 2.—Norton & Co., of Falmouth, in the lumber trade, have failed, with $90,000 liabilities.

A Stubborn Official.

NEW HAVEN, September 2.—President B. Noyes, of the American Life and Trust Company, was arrested for violation of statute in refusing to allow the insurance commissioners access to the company's books.

Destroyed by Fire.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., September 2.—Congress Hall, together with the sulphur bathing houses, were destroyed by fire today. The fire originated in a room of one of the bathing houses. Loss $100,000; insurance not known.

A Louisville Bank Robbed.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Planters' National Bank of this city was robbed of a large amount this morning. About daybreak the teller of the bank, Louis Rehm, was discovered near the bank on his way to the police station. He could hardly speak at first, but after a while informed the detectives that three men had taken him from his bed during the night, proceeded to the bank, forced him to deliver the keys, with which they opened the safe, and abstracted the money. Rehm alleges that he was chloroformed and stabbed in the side, where there is a slight wound. The bank officers refuse to give any information regarding the affair further than depositors will lose nothing. The amount stolen is believed to be nearly $100,000.

Detective Bligh took charge of Rehm, whom he had known very well as a steady and honest young man. The preceding story was related to Bligh, who regarded it as very weak, and he had Rehm locked up at the hotel.

The directors of the bank met, and after consultation came to the conclusion that Rehm's story was a fraud, and he the robber. The president so informed him, but Rehm asserted his innocence time and again. Being told that all regarded him as the robber, he asked for an hour's sleep, and retired for that space and on awakening confessed to the detective that he had robbed the safe the preceding night before twelve o'clock, carrying its contents home and burying them under his house. An examination by detectives revealed all the money tied in a small sheet under a gymnasium in the rear of Rehm's residence. He was arrested and is now in jail. He says himself that he don't know why he took the money, and now realizes the improbability of his being taken from bed, as he stated.

Stabbed by a Rowdy.

DAYTON, Ky., September 2.—William Dawson, ex-Colonel of an Indiana regiment, while attending a wedding party at Barlows Hill, having refused admission to six roughs, was stabbed by one of them named James Murphy, and died in a few minutes. Three hundred persons gathered around the jail last night with the avowed purpose of lynching Murphy, who was confined therein, but were prevented by the entire police of the city.

Incendiary Fire.

BOSTON, September 2.—An incendiary fired the stables of the Arlington poor house. A pauper was burned to death.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, September 1.—Bostons 13; Mutuals 7.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Bostons 8; Philadelphias 8. Ten innings were played.

Torpedo Practice.

PROVIDENCE, September 2.—Extensive and successful exhibitions of torpedo practice were made at Torpedo Station, Newport, to-day, in presence of the Secretary of the Navy, Senators Cragin and Anthony, of the Senate Naval Committee, Admiral Porter, Commodore Rogers, General Burnside, and many other officials and distinguished citizens.

The Burial of Guibard.

MONTREAL, September 2.—This afternoon the members of the Institute Canadian and their friends, numbering some 300, accompanied the body of Guibard from the Protestant cemetery vaults, and reached the Catholic cemetery gates at 3 P. M. In the meantime, about 500 French Canadians had assembled.

The hearse moved off amid the derisive cheers of the multitude. After the hearse drove off the crowd began to disperse. Several fights took place during the evening, but the injuries done were of a slight character.

It is not known whether an attempt will be made to-morrow to bury the body or not.

Case Dismissed.

OMAHA, September 3.—The case of Gordon against General Ruggles and clerks, for assault and battery, has been dismissed and plaintiff pays costs.

The Hartford Races.

HARTFORD, September 2.—The first race was for horses of the 2:40 class, won by St. Julien in three straight heats, Sister Second and Great Eastern third. Time—2:25¾, 2:23¾, 2:24½.

In the 2:23 race eight started; the race was won by Music, Bella second, St. James third. Time—2:22¼, 2:22¾, 2:22, 2:22¾. Bella took the third heat.

The running race was won by Kadi, Swindrift second, Burgos third. Time—1:12¾, 1:11¾; the best running time ever made.

Fatally Shot.

PATERSON, N. J., September 2.—At Hamdon Pond, Wallace Meserve, aged nine years, was fatally shot by his brother Cleland, aged fourteen years, while playing soldiers, both having shotguns, which they found in a closet.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, September 1, 1875.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southeast to southwest winds, high temperature, increasing cloudiness, with areas of light rain.

The lower Mississippi will fall slowly.

Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 14⅝c; Orleans 15c; sales to-day 1733 bales; gross receipts 77.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 2, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east, fresh. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamer Knickerbocker, ship Uhland and bark Yuco. The McAlester has been at work on the bar since eleven this morning.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, September 2, 6 P. M.—Wind east, light. No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, September 3.—Passed up—Julia, at 7 P. M. No boats down. River fallen five inches during the last twenty-four hours. Weather clear and hot.

MEMPHIS, September 3.—The river has fallen eleven inches. Weather clear; mer-

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

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