[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

necessary for successful prosecution of the Indian war.

A bill will be reported increasing the cavalry companies to number 100 men, with the condition that they shall be reduced when the Indian war is over.

The Appropriation Bills.

All appropriation bills are prepared and agreed to by the conference committees. They are being engrossed. It is expected they will be put through both houses and possibly signed by the President to-day.

The Features of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The diplomatic bill abolishes missions at Portugal, Switzerland, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay, Greece and Denmark. The bill provides, however, for charges d'affaires to represent the United States in Portugal, Switzerland, Greece and Denmark at annual salaries of $5000 each.

The following consulates are not provided for, and hence are practically abolished, viz: Swatow, Southampton, Malta, Vladivostock, Oporto, Santa Cruz, Port Said, Nantes, La Rochelle, Port Mahon, Valencia, Stetlen, Marunham, Cyprus, Bucharest, Venice, Milan, Gaboon, Turks Island, Hakododi, Goderick, and Windsor, Canada West.

WAR.

Moving on Belgrade—War Items.

VIENNA, August 12.—It is believed that the different columns of the Turkish army will advance simultaneously on Belgrade, drawing together as they approach, so as to completely surround the city.

The Servians are strengthening the fortifications of their capital at every point. The Minister of the Interior is making contracts for heavy supplies of provisions. They will defend the place as long as possible.

The Sultan has amnestied Bulgarian insurgents, except the leaders and native movers in the revolt.

It is reported that Tchernayeff's attempts against Nisch failed. The Turks reoccupy the positions from which Tchernayeff intended to bombard the place.

The Servians, if the soldiers will fight, which is doubtful, will make a stand at Alexinatz.

Fugitives are camped for fifty miles along the road to Paratchin.

The Princess of Servia has issued an appeal for volunteers to enter a legion of horse named after herself. It is composed mainly of foreigners, and is rapidly filling up.

It has transpired that the Emperors of Russia and Austria agreed at the Reichstadt meeting that the Porte might take guarantees against Servia again assaulting Turkey, but the Turks may never occupy a Servian town.

It is known that Austria is prepared to prevent the Turks entering Belgrade.

It is probably true, as represented, that the powers have determined on the deposition of Prince Milan.

A special dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Belgrade says: The commander-in-chief of the Servian army has decided not to abandon the Moka valley without a decisive battle.

The Prince of Montenegro.

RAGUSA, August 12.—The Prince of Montenegro has delayed his march toward Seinatza, the point of junction of the Servians, for the purpose of operating against Djelaledin and preventing relief to Mouhktar Pasha. Eight thousand Turks landed at Antivara on the tenth instant.

Servians Claim to be Able to Maintain Their Position.

BELGRADE, August 12.—A bulletin published here denies that the Servian Colonel Antich has retreated and declares he maintains his position.

Prince Milan arrived here from Delegrod. The Turkish forces attempted on Tuesday last to break through the Servian lines at Javar, but were completely repulsed and nearly all of them killed.

General Ranco Olympic maintains his offensive position on the Drina. Bunja, which has been strongly fortified, is held by Tchernayeff's army, while Colonel Becker's army occupies the mountains on the Timok and Moravia line.

It is expected Prince Milan will proceed in a few days to inspect the army on the Bosnian frontier.

Thirty thousand Bulgarians, principally old men and women, it is stated, have taken refuge in Servia.

The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria and Servia are reported as being beyond description.

Surgeons and officers are arriving at Belgrade from all countries.

A legion of volunteers bearing the name of Princess Natalie has gone to the seat of war.

General Hoch's wound will necessitate amputation.

It is believed a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Banja.

General Leschjanin, with the bulk of his army, has taken his position near Brestowatz.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nomination in the Fifth Congressional District.

MONROE, La., August 12.—The congressional convention of the fifth district convened here to-day. W. W. Farmer, of Ouachita, was nominated for Congress on the first ballot. R. Y. Cobb, of Ouachita, was nominated for elector and Colonel J. Floyd King, of Concordia, as alternate.

Greenback Mass Meeting.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 12.—The largest night rally but one ever held here, was the Independent Greenback mass meeting to-night. Thirteen hundred torchlights were carried in procession, and a large body of horsemen marched. Speeches were made by James Buchanan and N. W. Parker.

WAR PATH.

Protection of the Overland Routes.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—Four companies of the Fourth Artillery left for Cheyenne.

A company of the First Cavalry, stationed at San Diego, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to leave for service on the overland routes.

The San Diego *Union* of to-day says this force is necessary to protect the citizens on the border from pillage and murder. Their withdrawal will cause the settlers to abandon their homes. Real danger confronts a numerous body of American citizens on the frontier of this county, and the removal of the troops will be a serious calamity.

SPORTING.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 12.—The Great Eastern won the 2:26 class race at Saratoga in three straight heats. Time—2:19, 2:21¼, 2:21¼, 2:23¾.

Mile dash, Arcturus first, Meco second, Cyril third. Time—1:44.

Three-quarters of a mile sweepstakes for two-year olds, Puryear first, Zoozoo second, Lady Salyers third. Time—1:18½.

Mile and one-eighth, for three-year olds, Freebooter first, Courier second, Mary D, third. Time—1:57¼.

Two miles, for all ages, Victor first, Preston second, brother to Bassett third. Time—3:37.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Athletics 13 Hartfords 11.

FOREIGN.

Disraeli to be Raised to the Peerage—Other Changes Consequent.

LONDON, August 12.—It is reported that Mr. Disraeli is about to be raised to the House of Lords under the title of Earl of Beaconsfield.

Although Mr. Disraeli is to be elevated to the peerage he will remain Prime Minister.

Stafford Northcote will become the leader of the House of Commons. It is the general opinion that the Conservatives are weakened by the change, but Mr. Disraeli is physically unable to sustain the labor of leadership of the House.

It is rumored that other Cabinet changes will be made after prorogation, namely: Right Hon. Sir Charles B. Adderly, Baronet, president of the board of trade, and Lord John Manners, Postmaster General, are to be offered peerages.

Mr. William H. Smith, Liberal-Conservative member for Westminister, and one joint Secretary of the Treasury, is to replace Sir Charles Adderly, and some subordinate member of the government is to replace Lord Manners.

The *Daily News* to day says: For more than one session it has been manifest that the task of leading the House of Commons was growing too burdensome for the Prime Minister, who never spared himself when public duty demanded his time and energies. His accession to the peerage is not so much a promotion as a development, or rather the crown of a career. The political consequences of the change may not at once unfold themselves. Mr. Disraeli withdraws from the House of Commons at the close of a session in which he has been the centre in strong personal discussions, but it can not be doubted that his removal was contemplated before these discussions could be foreseen. The transfer of the leadership of the House of Commons is an event far too important to stand alone. Before long further changes must take place to bring the relationships of the ministers to one another in harmony to the new state of things. In this new position the Earl of Beaconsfield will be able still to serve as the bond of his party, and without efforts beyond his strength to aid it with experience acquired and sagacity trained in a long and arduous political life.

Englishmen, irrespective of party, will join in the wish that in his new position the Prime Minister may find that serene and dignified repose which is a befitting reward for his public services.

Five Years' Imprisonment.

Richard Banners Oakley, manager and proprietor of the co-operative bank scheme, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Business at Mincing Lane.

Business in Mincing Lane during the past week has been dull. Stocks have been large and prices further depressed. Many parcels of coffee, at auction, have been withdrawn, and the result of the Dutch sale of 100,000 bags next week is awaited with unusual interest; good to fine plantation Ceylon has varied only slightly; all others have been dull and lower. Sugar continues active, with an improving tendency, and business in floating cargoes has been large. Rice has been unchanged. The arrivals of new tea were exceedingly large during the week, and a moderate business was transacted; prices for good to fine were unchanged; low grades sold in favor of buyers.

In the French Senate.

PARIS, August 12.—The municipal bill passed the Senate by a vote of 186 yeas to 90 nays, and has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The unexpected passage of the municipal bill through both chambers, gave general satisfaction, and removing what threatened to be the occasion of a serious conflict between the powers of the State. After its passage by the Senate, the bill was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, when M. Jules Ferry read a report proposing its adoption, as amended, and said, as an act of concord and conciliation, such a course would do honor to the Chamber. All the clauses were then passed without discussion.

Dufaure was elected a life Senator, receiving 161 of 274 votes. Chocborg, Legitimist, obtained 109 votes.

In the Assembly this evening a decree by President MacMahon was read proroguing both Chambers sine die.

Oppressive Heat.

The heat has been intense. Count St. Vallier, a member of the Senate, was prostrated by it.

The Attempted Assassination of Prince Gortschakoff.

BERNE, August 12.—The woman who attempted to kill Prince Michael Gortschakoff refuses to give any explanation of her motives for the act, but it is understood that she has certain grievances against Russia, and was unable to get justice.

The Heat at Madrid.

MADRID, August 12.—The heat is fearful. The temperature is higher than since 1800. Forty field laborers died near Saville from heat. The vines in Andalusia are scorching.

The Emperor William.

BEYREUTH, August 12.—The Emperor William arrived here this evening and was enthusiastically received.

Earthquake.

ATHENS, August 12.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Patros today. Several houses were much injured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Through Trains From Sherman to Texarkana.

SHREVEPORT, August 12.—There were through trains to-day from Sherman to Texarkana for the first time. The finishing of that road places New Orleans in direct communication by Red river to this point with the tiers of rich counties in Texas bordering on upper Red river. This is a score for New Orleans without any effort on her part.

Action of the Live Planters of St. Mary.

FRANKLIN, La., August 12.—At a levee meeting held here to-day it was resolved that the parish of St. Mary raise the sum of $2000 as its share of the expenses toward repairing the Hickey levee, and asks the hearty co-operation of all the other parishes.

A Duel on the Canada Border.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., August 12.—Leon Van Duey and Arthur Revert, of Montreal, fought a duel at Richford. Two shots were exchanged. Rovert was wounded in the knee.

Death of an Eminent Bostonian.

BOSTON, August 12.—Colonel Thomas Aspinwall died at Brookline to-day, aged ninety years. His services in the war of 1812, as major of the Ninth United States Infantry, are memorable. He was the oldest of the survivors of the officers of that war. He was United States consul at London from 1815 to 1853.

The Railroad Strike.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—The situation at Seymour is unchanged. It is reported that the machinists in the company's shops at Vincennes sympathize with the striking brakemen. There is loud talk, but no disturbance. The strikers are assembling at Seymour from other points on the road.

It is stated that warrants have been issued for the leader on the charge of larceny in stealing the coupling pins. No person has been found to serve them. The State marshal at Seymour says he can not interfere till a breach of the peace occurs.

Planing Mill Burned.

Bradley & Wilder's planing mill at Cincinnati burned. Loss $50,000.

Barge Sunk.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The Grand Lake, with tow, from St. Louis for New Orleans, sunk barge No. 35 last night in the bend at President's Island, just below this city. The barge is heavily laden with produce, which can possibly be saved in a damaged condition. The cargo is insured at St. Louis.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, August 12, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary to falling barometer, winds mostly from east to south, nearly stationary temperature and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with rain areas.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 12, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind east-southeast, fresh. Arrived—Mexican schooner Zorriela, Ralis, master, thirteen days from Tuxpan with a general cargo to D. Fatjo & Co.; Steamship New Orleans at 10:30 last night, Dearborn, master, from New York to A. Moulton; American ship Adorna, Hawkins, master, forty-six days from Liverpool, with a general cargo to E. J. Forstall. Sailed—Steamship Tappahannock and schooner Lily of the Valley.

SHREVEPORT, August 12.—Weather clear and showery. Mercury 90°. The river fell six inches in the last twenty-four hours. Departed—Dawn, for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, August 12.—Weather warm and cloudy. Rained to-day. The river fell thirteen inches. Up—Pargoud and City of Vicksburg. Down—City of Alton, at 11 P. M.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The river fell two inches, and stands at thirteen feet. Weather rainy. Maximum thermometer 80°. Departed—Garland, for Arkansas river; Batesville, for White river; Robert Mitchell, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—River eight feet one inch and falling. Arrived—Golden Rule, from New Orleans. Departed—Arlington, for New Orleans. Weather clear and warm.

PITTSBURG, August 12.—River eleven inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, August 12.—Rain to-day; warm. River rising. Down—Cherokee, at ten o'clock last night.

CAIRO, August 12.—Arrived—Maude, from St. Louis, at 1 A. M. Departed—Bismarck, for New Orleans, at 8 P. M.; Maude, for Vicksburg, at 4 A. M. River fifteen feet ten inches and rising. Weather cloudy and warm.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—River falling, with five feet ten inches in the canal. Raining.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 12, Evening.—Money closed easy at 1½. Sterling dull; $4 87½. Gold steady; 111½@111¾. Governments dull and steady; new fives 116¾. State bonds dull and nominal. Louisiana consols 56½@59.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans increased $375,000; specie increased $1,000,000; legal tenders increased $1,085,000; deposits increased $35,000; reserves decreased $625,000.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $31,495,648; currency, $30,323,256.

The Sub-treasurer paid out—Interest, $60,000; for bonds, $16 000.

Customs receipts, $334,000.

Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 12 5-16c; Orleans 12½c; sales 413 bales; net receipts 96; gross receipts 659; consolidated net receipts 1196; exports to Great Britain 219.

Futures closed barely steady; sales to-day 20,500 bales, as follows: August 12 7-16@12 15-32c; September 12 5-32@12 3-16c; October 11 27-32c; November 11 23-32@11¾c; December 11 25-32@11¾c; January 11 27-32c; February 12 1-32@12 1-16c; March 12 3-16@12 7-32c; April 12 11-32@12⅜c; May 12⅛@12 7-32c; June 12 21-32c; July 12 25-32@12 13-16c.

Flour closed dull and heavy, lower; $4 65@5 75 for common to fair extra Southern, $5 80@8 50 for good to choice do. Wheat, spring dull; 1@2c lower; winter grades quiet and unsettled; 75@80c for inferior winter red Western; $1 25 for new amber Tennessee. Corn steady; light business in consequence of small offerings. Oats fairly active; prime and Ohio scarce and firmer; other grades unsettled. Pork dull and lower; $19 20 for new. Lard heavy and lower; prime steam 11c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and firm. Rice quiet and steady. Molasses quiet and firm. Turpentine steady. Rosin unchanged. Freights to Liverpool a shade lower for grain.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; red 95c@$1 10. Corn—Fair demand; 45@46c. Oats quiet and firm; 30@42c. Rye steady; 57@58c. Barley quiet and firm; 80@85c. Pork dull; $18 50. Lard inactive; steam 11c; kettle 11½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 10¼c; clear sides 10¾c. Whisky active; $1 10. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs quiet and heavy; $6 50@6 80.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 spring 86c spot. Corn active; No 2 45½c. Rye and barley steady and firm. Pork dull and weak; $18 15@18 20 spot. Lard dull and weak; 10.85c spot. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¾@6⅞c; short rib and short clear middles 9⅜@9⅝c and 9⅞@10c. Whisky in good demand and steady; $1 10¼.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red fall $1 15; No. 3 do $1 02¾. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 40¾@40⅞c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32c bid. cash. Rye 49½c. Whisky steady and firm; $1 10. Pork $19@19 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Dry salted meats—Shoulders 7¼c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9⅜c. Bacon dull; shoulders 8¼@8⅜c; clear rib sides 10¼@10⅜c; clear sides 10¾c. Hogs ranging from $5 to $6 35. Cattle dull and unchanged.

Uncle Shammy.

When Samuel J. Tilden came up to Albany, I left instanter. I didn't like to get intimate with him. He never had but one intimate, and that was William Tweed, late a citizen of New York, now a cosmopolitan. I remember when he came into the Governor's room in the old Capitol, and took the extended hand of John A. Dix, the retiring Governor. His little, thin, dry fingers were all seared and seamed, and his hands were covered with sharp, bright red lines, showing where he had handled the wires. I noticed, too, that he shook his right hand free, and transferred the tangled wires to his left before he could get at the Governor's. Then he peered around the room. Never shall I forget that squint—that peer. We have all in our careers been called peers; but he is the peerer. Sam Tilden is the peerest man I know of. He is the wirest man I know of. Politics is dark. Now let any man, no matter how much alabaster may be on his brow, keep his eyes eternally on wires in the twilight of politics, and he will understand how Tilden's left eye became surrounded by little wrinkles and rings, screwing his forehead out of symetry, and drawing great puckered seams of skin toward a common centre on the left side of the canal-statesman's head. His eye is the worst case of centralization in the history of this country. I offer in evidence, as exhibit A, the *Graphic's* portrait of the defendant. Oh! but I've known Tilden off and on for years, principally off; always "on" where there was much of a chance and little danger. He has been after something ever since he was born. He has the supreme knack of coming forward when victory is won and the spoils are to be gathered in. Yet he never has had a leader, nor has he ever had the lead. He hasn't the gritty stomach of David Dudley Field, nor the brainy astuteness of Charles O'Conor. Still you can see points of resemblance in the very difference. He's over seventy, and overdry. He's weazened, and shrimpied, and meanly acute. There is nothing about the man that is large, big, generous, solid, inspiring, powerful, or awaking. He's a small, lazy, odorous, ungainly, trickling stream, winding along and among the weeds that have grown up in the track of that great river long since dried-up—William L. Marcy. When you are introduced to him, it is the most natural thing in the world to say, "Why, Sammy, old boy, how are you?" And yet he is as cold as 32° below zero. O that face! that left eye! that mouth! Why, you would swear he was the biggest tobacco chewer you ever saw, just by the corners of his marvellous mouth; and yet the sight of a wooden Indian sours his stomach. His face is old-boyish and quizzical, shaved and dressed in an odd, dried-up, funny look, that never leaves it. George L. Fox, poor and in a lunatic's padded cell! Samuel J. Tilden, rich and nominated for the presidency! What a curious world! What a wonderful country! His speeches can all be found in the campaign of 1840. That's where he gets hard times and reform. His speeches have no end. They commence in 1840, and are "to be continued;" yet he never says anything about our present sickness. The last man he knew on earth (the absent Tweed always excepted) was William L. Marcy, and he hasn't made an intimate acquaintance since. Marcy told him all he knew, and died. Tilden's mind is still struggling with the information. He hasn't picked up a political atom since. Tilden is a spiritless amalgamation of Marcy and De Witt Clinton. That's why he's "at home" on the Erie canal. When Tilden graduated at law, he had a rough time with his smooth face. He was twenty-two, and looked like a boy. He hasn't changed much since. But he didn't know what to do. He shaved, he watched and prayed, and it preyed on his mind, yet he kept a stiff upper lip. The down came, but it wasn't up to common expectations. Then he tried his chin. Not a thing. Then he checked it. Too thin—sparse. One day he put on a bold face—his own—and asked his preceptor, Judge Edwards, about it; said he couldn't get any clients or fees; was too youthful in appearance; couldn't raise a beard, moustache, goatee, or dollar. The judge was puzzled, and reserved his opinion. Days became weeks, weeks months, and Sammy's face very serious. He struck it—an idea. One afternoon he says: "Judge, I think it will help my case if you'll stop calling me Sammy. I won't be called Sammy before folk. Call me Mister Tilden, or even Sam." "Very well; it is a desperate case, and I'll do so." The very next day he was explaining some political parallel applicable to Tilden, and closed his explanation with, "Don't you understand it, Sam, eh?" "Well," says Sam, "I won't be called Sammy again;" and he left the judge's office, never to return.

I know many other things about Tilden, but I don't like to get too personal. I want to give the campaigners a chance.—*Danbury News.*

Trifles.

The world is made of trifles. The grand movements of great events, and the changes of empires are founded in causes, very generally, which would be pronounced trifles by the world. Yes, "trifles light as air" have led to some of the most important discoveries we have. The fall of an apple gave Newton the clue to gravitation; the rising up of the lid of a tea-kettle gave us our railroads, steamboats, ocean steamers, and a thousand other things, not to speak of the press—that, combined, put the world centuries ahead in the mysteries of the universe and the purposes of God. To the observation of a flower dimly pictured on a stone, we owe the philosophical researches in chemistry and light, which ultimately gave us the daguerreotype.

Though years bring with them wisdom, yet there is one lesson the aged seldom learn, namely, the management of youthful feelings. Age is all head, youth all heart; age reasons, youth feels; age acts under the influence of disappointment, youth under the dominion of hope.

The Southern Question—Duty of Republicans.

Until within a short time it has been conceded by Republicans, almost as a matter of course, that the Democrats would carry "a solid South." This concession has been based partly on the bold assertion of Democrats themselves, and partly on the experience of the past and the proved efficiency of shotguns and Derringer pistols as electioneering arguments. Democrats have made no concealment of their purpose to carry every Southern State, and all their calculations of success are based on this assumption. There are several Southern States which they could not possibly carry by fair means, but when it is remembered that they did carry the State of Mississippi last year over a fair Republican majority of at least 25,000 it is not surprising that Republicans have been disposed to concede their ability to carry every Southern State by the same violent and forcible methods. But we are pleased to note a change in the course of Republican sentiment on this question, and a growing disposition to contest the claim of the Democracy to a solid South. We welcome this as an indication of the increasing vitality and aggressiveness of Republican ideas, and of a growing purpose in the party to assert the principles of liberty and justice in every part of the country. There exists not a particle of doubt that in at least four Southern States, viz., the two Carolinas, Louisiana and Mississippi, the Republicans have a decided majority, which can only be overcome by violence and intimidation. This being the case, the question arises as to the duty of Republicans with regard to these States.

First, as to the duty of Republicans in the North. They should make a united demand on the government authorities for the exercise of such preventive measures as will insure the protection of every legal voter and a fair election in the States named. They should do this in such a way and with a degree of earnestness that the government can not fail to heed and act upon it. Self-respect, justice to ourselves and to the Southern Republicans, justice to law and liberty and Republican principles demand that this should be done. We can not afford to allow the principle become established that an armed and militant minority may overawe and intimidate an unarmed majority, and carry elections year after year by force and violence. The government had better abandon at once all pretense of authority in the Southern States than to maintain the form of asserting it there without enforcing the laws or protecting men in the exercise of the commonest rights of citizenship. Every citizen of the United States is disgraced, the government itself is disgraced, while this state of things continues. We repeat, therefore, it is the duty of Republicans to urge this matter upon the attention of the government authorities, incessantly and imperatively, until such steps shall be taken as will evince a purpose to protect life and enforce the laws in those States.

Second, as to the duty of Southern Republicans. We maintain that it is their duty as freemen and citizens to make as thorough organization as possible in every Southern State, and especially in the States where they are in a majority, to nominate good men for office, declare their principles and assert their right to vote. Providence has placed them in a position where they are called upon to assert Republican principles under very trying circumstances; has placed them, as it were, on the picket line of the army of liberty; but as freemen, and men of convictions, they ought to assert their rights temperately and discreetly, but firmly and inflexibly. The preservation and establishment of Republican principles is entrusted, under Providence, to their hands, and they have no right to shirk or evade their duty. We repeat, therefore, let them organize thoroughly in every Southern State and assert their rights. It is impossible that the government or the nation can much longer remain deaf to their appeals, or blind to the impending danger in the South. That danger is nothing less than the practical throttling of liberty in many States of the Union, and it can only be met and obviated by an aggressive movement of the Republican party all along the line.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

New Machine for Making Ice.

The ice machine, now in successful operation in Machinery Hall, at the Centennial Exhibition, is the invention of Professor Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, Switzerland, and appears, by its simple construction and easy manipulation, to have practically solved the problem of producing artificial ice at a low cost, or cold air for refrigerating rooms. The success of this system is due to the recent discovery of Professor Pictet of a process for making the volatile liquid, used (anhydrous sulphurous acid) cheaply. These machines are used by John Gamgee, of England, for making the ice floors of his skating rinks, now so popular in London, and the fact that a floor of artificially frozen ice should have been maintained in excellent condition for skating and skated upon for the past six months, in London, is proof of the practical success of the undertaking. We are informed these machines are guaranteed to make ice at a cost not exceeding $2 per ton; that they are now been put on all the steamers of the Messagerie Maritime line, sailing from the ports of Marseilles and Bordeaux to the East Indies, and on the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company. When used on board steamers, where the cost of power is not calculated, the ice can be made to not exceed fifty cents per ton. These machines are also used for keeping at a constant temperature the different rooms of the "International Depot of Weights and Measures," at Paris. There has always been a demand in many parts of our country for a practical machine for the cheap production of artificial ice, and cold air or water for refrigerating purposes, but, as far as we know, the attempts heretofore have been attended with complicated and expensive machinery, liable to danger and expensive repairs, while with these machines, under the Pictet system, it is claimed that the volotile liquid used is the cheapest known, that the pressure never exceeds four atmospheres, that it is perfectly stable, indecomposable, without chemical action on the metals, and perfectly free from explosion, giving results constant in every country, and which acts in a perfectly mechanical and normal manner in all latitudes.

Meteorological and River Report.

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

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	80	S. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	84	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	85	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	87	S.	Fair.
Leavenworth	90	S.	Fair.
Louisville	80	S. W.	Threatening.
Memphis	89	S. E.	Threatening.
Nashville	77	S. E.	Light rain.
New Orleans	83	S.	Threatening.
Omaha	88	S.	Fair.
Pittsburg	80	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	83	S. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	78	..	Light rain.
Augusta	87	W.	Fair.
Corsicana	97	S. E.	Fair.
Galveston	80	N. W.	Cloudy.
Indianola	93	S.	Cloudy.
Key West	85	S. E.	Fair.
Mobile	85	S.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	90	S. W.	Fair.
Savannah	76	N. W.	Threatening.
Shreveport	87	S. E.	Fair.
Dubuque	86	S. E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	87	S.	Fair.
St. Paul	89	S.	Fair.
Yankton	89	S.	Fair.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	7	..	15	10
Cincinnati	..	6	8	3
Davenport	..	..	3	0
Dubuque	..	2	4	2
Helena	..	1	19	2
Keokuk	..	2	4	2
Lacrosse	..	..	0	1
Leavenworth	2	..	10	3
Louisville	..	..	5	11
Memphis	..	2	13	10
Nashville	..	7	6	4
New Orleans	3	..	*6	6
Omaha	..	3	8	7
Pittsburg	..	..	0	11
Shreveport	..	6	23	1
St. Louis	..	..	13	1
St. Paul	1	..	2	11
Vicksburg	..	13	25	9
Yankton	..	3	8	7

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Indolence is a distressing state; we must be doing something to be happy. Action is no less necessary than thought to the instinctive tendencies of the human frame.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice August 13, 1876.

Office hours on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Persons calling for these letters will please say 'Advertised," and give date.

LADIES' LIST.

Adden R Miss
Albert F E Mrs
Adair C B Mrs
Armstroeg I E Mrs
About P Miss
Axson I J Mrs
Austin M A Mrs
Angeleque M Mrs
Bailey P Mrs
Brey M D Mrs
Berus Amelier Mrs
Buckingham Mrs
Brown Mary Mrs
Boyer Kate Mrs
Burnet J J Miss
Buckner F Mrs
Clark J E Mrs
Capps K P Mrs
Clever S A Mrs
Condogn Mrs
Corie A A Mrs
Conway M Miss
Cine M S Miss
Converse Wilbor Mrs
Deekers Rosa Mrs
Deeker Lizzie Miss
DeBussey Caroline Mrs
DeVane George Mrs
Deterno Stella Miss
Dyer James Mrs
Dubuse Mrs
Dupreve H Mrs
Edwards Snein Mrs
Elain C E Miss 2
Flancht Carrie Miss
Ferguson L Miss
Fry M A Mrs
Fox Mina Miss
Foley A Mrs
Foucher Susie Mrs
Fullwood M E Mrs
Garrett Emma Miss
Gayac A Mrs
Graylan H Mrs
Genius Rose Mrs
Grigour Louisa Miss
Green Ellen
Gregoire Julia Mrs
Gorden Clara Mrs
Havens C Mrs 3
Hamerton E Miss
Hagan John Mrs
Handley J C Mrs
Hartly Mrs
Harrison M Mrs
Haygood M Mrs
Henderson E Mrs
Harris A Mrs
Harris A Miss
Highand M Miss
Howard Julia Mrs
Hollinworth Mrs
Holland Maggie
Jackson Ellen Mrs
Jamison M Mrs
Jordan M Miss
Jones Maria Mrs
Joyles Louise Mrs
Kelly Ellen Mrs
Kelley M L Mrs
Keen S A Mrs
Korel Mary Mrs
King Annaky
Lavelle A J Mrs
Larnys Mrs
Leftmetch Anne
Lee Anne Miss
Lee Maggie Miss
Leech N N Miss
Lenis F C Mrs
Martin C Mrs
Maguire S E Mrs
Moschiad M Mrs
Miller Bell Miss
Miller Mrs
Monrow E J Mrs
McDonald Sallie
Nash K E Mrs
Ottman L Mrs
Onnal Fisher Mrs
Oboir P Mrs
Overall G Mrs
Osborn F A Mrs
Owen A V Mrs
O'Meilier C Miss
O'Leilly C Mrs
Parker M C Vn
Parker Lizzie Miss
Phelps N B
Plough O E Mrs
Prunet M Miss
Rogers C A Miss
Rick Henrietta
Sinclair A S Mrs
Simpson E Mrs
Smith L Miss
Smith M Miss
Swift Julia Miss
Sourds L Mrs
Strong L H Mrs
Sloo M F Mrs
Thomas L Mrs
Tours A Mrs
Varasseur O Miss
Vaughn A A
Vance Sophua Mrs
Veit M Mrs
Watts A B Miss
Wagner C Mrs
Washington Mrs
Wearre E M Mrs
Whitaker M S Mrs
Wyckoff F Mrs
Williams C Mrs
Wuther J Mrs
Young A A Mrs
Young J Mrs
Young Ellen Miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Lafayette
Anderson R
Allen Stephen
Batoh & Co
Battise Frederick
Baniel M A
Barrow W R
Bandue E
Baptiste Robert
Bailey James W
Bragg Braxton General
Balding Henry
Barabina E
Blackwell J W
Bailley A
Berafles Mr
Bernner Gottlieb
Bellocq Paul
Bergeron Bienvenor
Benoist A
Bethge J
Bienvenu W A
Briggs James
Byrne Chas
Blenvenu R E
Basio Jno B
Block Albert
Block Sam Capt
Bourg Alfred
Buckner S H
Busey Jas & Co
Burton Dave
Bush T
Burrows James
Craig Robert
Charlaron A J
Champlir J W
Campbell W W
Cambell John Rev
Craven Daniel
Campbell Alexander
Calliot Jos
Casaveer Elmore
Carroll H B
Clerey Cornelus
Cartes E R
Crocheron H J
Couset J V
Cullens Yates
Chubbuck K E
Cucullu & Berdon
Cutshaw E A
Cuculler Louis
Davis H Rev
Davy John S
Davis Frank
Dreiffus J
De Lizardi Monvel
De Pouilly J N B
Dessommes E A
De Vane Geo
Dillman Frank
Dickinson P M Dr
Dirmyre John C
Dix J Thomas
Droupe A
Doyle Jas
Dodelin B A
Duiiron Wm
Dupassens E & Co
Duncan F H
Engman P
Evans W W
Evans R W
Easton H S
Embry A R
Edge Wm
Ennry H Hubert
Etiene Antonso
Ervin W C
Evekiese E T
Eldridge L
Eustis George
Equiburn Matias
Estrampi Luis
Frannidica John
Fairra F
Frazier J Omar
Frachet L
Fleming John
Freeman Walton
Ferrandon V
Feeney Joseph
Fisher A D
Firbault St Maurice
Finney & Co
Flood Andy
Flower E H
Flood Joseph
Forde John
Fury & Backer
Granger & Co
Garrilly Owen
Gannon Syprus
Gastoldi Felix
Garcia Bros
Gleason A F
Greenwood A E
Gerrard W P
Gellings L J
Gerrard James G
Griffin G H Col
Gilbert Hudson
Gilbert George
Grivod Dominique
Grounier Adolph
Goodman H
Gorman Thomas
Goodman R H
Goodrich F M
Hanny W M
Harpe Thomas
Harrison W W
Hanley Thomas
Hall W
Hardwick W C
Harris Thomas A
Harrison & Doyle
Hedden H H
Henry John
Hanning Henry
Heyman S
Herndon C
Hennings F
Henry Robert
Hillyard Jackson
Bill Frank
Housand Jas P
Hodgson & Horsfall
Holmes E D
Hopkins John
Hoyt Chas J
Hollingsworth J D
Hunter Dauid
Hunter & Callander
Jay John 2
Jacobs Peter
Johnson Henry
Johnson J P 2
Johnson Henry
Jones Geo D F
Ingalls & Co
Keating J
Keene A H
Keating J S
Kimble & Co
Knight John
Kickham Thomas
Lanis Michles
Larose Basilique
Le Comb Paul
Lewis H
Lambert D
Leuch Pat
Livingston John
Lindner Charles
Lyon Ira
Lorenz M J
Luna Carlos
Magee J B
Martinez & Bros
Maginn F M
Marshall James
Martin J M
Marzeek James
Marcusey Mr
Mattheesen & Doolittle
Marlarcher L H
Manning Wm
Mathews Isaac
Marshall Messrs
Meyers & Co
Melville James
Merriam A W
Miller Thad
Myers H B
Mitchell Nelson
Mitchell Wm
Michinard A
Miller A M
Morgan George
Moore J Bradmus
Morton P
Moten Wills
More Edward
Monteverd John
Murphy A
Murphy J P 2
Marder Tider
Mondragon A J
Mussina Jacob
Mury Joseph
Muller C
Murdock J A
McKinley Archy
McAdery W R
McGuire Jno A
McKenzie W R
McBride R R
McLearn J G
McKenna Michael
McCord B
Navarre Jat
Nathan Charles
North D B
Nugent John
Ortieff Henry
Owens Henry
Owen H Y
Oglesby J C
O'Neal John
Quinlivan Sol J
Patrick J B
Pegram H B
Perrillot S
Peeler S & Co
Pecot J T
Perry E B Capt
Pickett W S & Co
Pritchett Dudley
Phillippe Jas
Pierson Jas L
Pozri C
Powell George
Rankin J E & Co
Reddington Tim
Reddick W
Reboul Mr
Reland John D J
Rea Frank
Richardson J T & Co
Ribes Joseph
Riggs W A
Robinson Charlie
Rhoden N N
Roberts M
Roth Adam
Ross John W
Rosenthal E
Rudgely Ed
Rubel & Sechels
Scannell J O
St Martin Alexandre
Samson Simeon
Sparks Abner G
Sachs Emil
Schadele Albert
Shaw Thomas
Spears Jas
Swett C M
Seals B P
Selvas Joaquin
Sheen Dennis
Sizer Geo W
Schmidt F E
Schmidt H D Dr
Stoltz R & Bro
Stone B
Schroeder Jno
Stuart Robert S
Schulia Willey
Smith Charles
Smith Jacob
Travis P J
Trahe Geo H
Tallin Giovana
Tissie P Jr
Timmock N O
Tojusen S S