the Daily Picayane. Betablished January 25, 1837. HE PEOPLE'S PAPER. Prine, Five Cents, PUBLISHED By the New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company, NDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUR CHANTS OF NEW ORLEANS. H. B. RHETT, Jr., Editor.

THE PICAYUNE Has the Largest Circulation in the Southwest.

E. G. DILL, Assistant Editor.

TERMS OF THE PICAYUNE. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-Daily, per an-mum, in advance, \$14; half-yearly, \$7; quar-larly, \$5 105-00; THE PAPER-Single copies, Five VENELY PICAYUNE - Three Dollars per WERTER' PICAYUNE - Three Dollars per immune Armes OF. A DVERTISING-All transcient indiversion of the second second second second second second second second and second second second second second indiversion of the second second second indiversion second second second second is second second second second second is second is second sec CONDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1873

Our ANNUAL REVIEW for the comnercial year ending on the 81st of August is rapidly approaching cometion. The features of style and arrangement, which last year won a popularity and circulation hitherto unequaled by the press of New Orcans, have been preserved, while wich improvements have been made progressive journalism and the commercial interests of our city have rendered necessary.

Every line of our Annual Commermercial Review is prepared exclusively or the PICAMUNE by our special corps of financial and commercial editors and reporters, and the figures of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange-the recognized authority throughout the financial centres-are used in the tables of receipts, exports and sales of our great Southern staple.

We are justified in assuring our patrons and the public that our dition of the 1st of September will be the largest by several thousand ever sold in New Orleans.

Advertisements should be handed in early to secure insertion, and orders for extra copies should be given at once to insure prompt deivery.

Already there is an appreciable bange in the temperature. The mornings and evenings are cooler than those of the early part of the month, and we are getting a foretaste of those balmy days of our Southern autumb.

Notwithstanding all the precau tions taken by the Government to insure perfect security in the boilers of Western steamers, the late disaster o the steamer George Wolf proves that human foresight has not been able to meet the possibilities of steam pressure. The engineers on our steamboats are required to undergo a thorough examination; the boilers are tested by hydrostatic pressure and a safety valve is added to insure spassage for surplys steam, and yet explosion takes place, sacrificing life. At one time the complaint was made

Some years ago a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the probable duration of the supply of coal in the British Islands. After thorough examination, the commissioners reported that the limit to which mining could be profitably carried on was 4000 feet, and taking this as the maximum depth, and excluding all seams less than a foot in thickness, there existed in the islands upwards of 90,207,000,000 tons, and that allowing for coal underlying strata, not now worked, it was reasonable to suppose, that at the rate of consumption of 115,000,000 tons per annum, there was at least a supply for 276 years, from all sources. Satisfactory as this appeared for present so far as quantity was conwants

BRITISH COAL SUPPLY

cerned, the commission do not appear to have reported on the cost of production, and placing the coal on the market.

It is this question which now appears to cause serious embarrassment in England, and to vitally affect her manufactures ; one, too, which, in its ultimate results, may cause serious changes in this and other contries. Cheap coal is essential to competition in the markets of the world ; a half a crown per ton added to the cost of coal at the pit's mouth increases enormously the expenses of the Engish manufacturer, which he must reimburse by adding to his price for the article manufactured, and yet this addition may turn the scale of prices against him, and drive his production from the market. Impressed with the importance of

the subject, the British Parliament recontly created a select committee on coal, to take evidence on the various questions involved in the investigation-one of them being: who were responsible for the great increase in the price of coal last winter, and the distress among the poor for want of fuel. Another equally important was, what effect the strikes of the miners was likely to have in the future, and if it would be possible ever to return to the old prices of coal. From the evidence taken three things appear pretty conclusively estab-

lished. First : There has been a great increase in the demand for coal far beyond the original estimate of consumption. Secondly: That the owners of the mines in consequence of this demand raised their prices. Third : That the miners took advantage of this rise in prices to demand and obtain higher wages and shorter working hours, and if refused were able by means of their "unions'

to refrain from work and check the supply. It also seems clearly shown that under no possible supposition car coal in England ever again fall to its old price per ton. In the opinion of some of the committee, the demand and production of coal for the last three years has annually increased five per cent., caused from having the whole world for a customer, while the supply is from a limited area, and with a limited class of workmen, and consequently the prospect for the

future is not encouraging for the English manufacturer. With this abstract of the statistics and prospects of the near future in England-which we have endeavored

fairly to make from various sourcesour readers can easily see, that some novel questions in the course of trade are quite likely to arise in the business world. The struggle in Europe between capital and labor has been precipitated by a natural cause, which is the failure of cheap fuel, and as this want cannot be supplied there, what will be the next step?

The answer to this question involves so many elements that it is much easier asked than answered. For example, in the article of cotton, may not the English spinner find it much cheaper to move his ma-chinery across the Atlantic to the cotton belt of the United States where coal is inexhaustible and cheap and work the cotton where it is grown, with a saving much greater than the enhanced wages of this country, and easily compete with the Eastern mills, or those of the conti-nent? Or, taking another instance :

The advance of a country in ma-STATE ASSESSMENT terial prosperity, where the territory is of limited extent, leads to the wider The complaints against the present rate of assessment on real property in eparation of the wealthy classes from this city has become general. The the poor. In a land like ours, with its Board of State Assessors, although millions of fertile acres purchasable making some reduction in certain lofor a song, we can scarcely form a calities, have not allowed for the deconception of that grinding poverty preciation of values and the effects of always verging on starvation under the rule of a usurping Government. whose thraldom the crowded populations of Europe live and die. The rate of taxation may be reasonable on property, but if the assessment In England, the aggregate income be above the commercial worth of of 5,000,000 families employed in all real estate it amounts to the same branches of manual labor is about thing as an excessive tax, just as \$1,500,000,000, or \$300 to the family. much as if the rate was high. The In 1873, the total amount of deposits word, tax, comes from the Latin in the savings banks of England taxo, to value, appraise. On valuaamounted to only \$280,000,000. About tion it depends for its foundation. If the same time, the savings banks of the property of a State decreases in New York and New England held \$600,000,000 on deposit. That is, in

270,000 people, and of these 130,000

hold amounts under \$1500. \$2,750,-

000,000 have been spont in construct-

ing English railroads : but very few

millions of this stock are owned by

evil? Beyond question, emigration.

And to what country can the poverty-

stricken unfortunate emigrate with

The Louisiana Usurpation.

[From the New York World, 21st.]

Mr. Attorney General Williams

est government under other than strictly Republican auspices. It is

assumed that politics and industry

cannot thrive together in that section, and wherever there are indications of

reviving industry at the South Re-publican journals make haste to at-tribute the revival to the fact that

reviving at the South it is generally due to the fact that an end has been put to the political chaos of the carpet

Democratic management. The *Lines*, in accordance with the Republican theory that politics and

pation, because they are now endeav

deprecates Gov. McEnery's proposi-

condition than to America!

What is the remedy of this evident

English laborers.

value ten per cent., and the rate be one per cent., an assessment not folproportion to density of population, lowing the depreciation compels the the savings banks deposits of the most tax-payers to pay a levy on what acpopulous sections of this Union were tually has no existence. or on ten six times as great per head as those in England. \$4,000,000,000 of the naper cent. of his property over and beyond its actual price. tional debt of England is held by Taxes can be made burdensome

through the agency of increased appraisement, more readily and without attracting that notice which the imposition on the statute books would cause. Little personal examination is made of the condition and situation of property assessed by those whose duties call for a judgment of its value. The exigencies requiring funds in the treasury, the demands of a voracious set of office-holders render it necessary that not only the work of assessment should be done quickly, but that the highest possible amount should be set against the property owner. Holders of city property are in earnest in their pro-

test against the high values placed on their estates. Laboring now under the enormous rates imposed, an addition in the appraisement works a double injury. He pays extravagantly for what he really possesses and beyond a percentage on what exists only in the imagination of the assessor. A comparison of the rolls now being completed at the State Assessor's office

with those of 1860, when this city was in the height of its prosperity, would tell a tale to those who support the present government by their forced contributions. The remedy against this indirect mode of exacting an unjust amount from the citizen, is only to submit to the judgment of the assessor a question he has already passed upon. The Revised Statutes, under the head of revenue, section 3287, says : "The Board of Assessors in the city of New Orleans shall expose their rolls from the 1st of August to the 1st of October, and give notice in the official journal to all tax-payers in the city to examine their assess ments. They shall decide all contested cases, subject to an appeal to the Auditor, whose decision shall be linal." An appeal to the present Anditor would scarcely be considered a remedy against the acts of the assessor. As it is, unless a relief comes from sources beyond State limits

is only what is left us. EMIGRATION.

protest against too high a valuation

Artronomers are in doubt as to the habitability of other planets than our own. We are not surprised at their doubts when we consider how difficult is the maintenance of our existence here, even under the most favorable circumstances.. Under our feet lie myriads of extinct species. The changing phases of the earth's physical condition, its temperature, the composition of its atmosphere, its varying proportions of land and water, have rendered possible, in the lapse of time, the existence of widely varying types of animal life.

Stratum by stratum, the crust of the earth has been laid; and it is nothing more than a series of it is nothing more than a series of which it did not then possess, and immense graveyards. Here at last is to recall the capital, or any portion of the capital then with-meanhere of orveen and nitrogen drawn? On the contrary, capital has mosphere of oxygen and nitrogen. The carbonic acid which he inhales is taken up by the vegetable kingdom, which returns him the requisite quantum of oxygen. Water and all forms of food are just adapted to his needs. Nevertheless ho finds himself beset by manifold antagonismselemental warfare, pestilence, and the like. His tenure is precarious, and, at the best, is brief. Consider what a multitude of doctors there has been from Esculapins down ! The great schools of medicine of Paris, Edinburgh and Philadelphia! The panaceas, the infallible nostrums for every form of disease! Do not all these tend to prove our frailty, our mortality, rather than enable us to live longer lives # After all the in-creased resources of medical art and the general advance of science, does not the weakness of old age oppress us just as soon as in the days of Ajax and Agamemnon? But the maintenance of life is something more than a victory won over mere physical enemies. As these enemies are overcome, and the human race in consequence multiplies, new and neculiar difficulties arise. Population increases in advance of production, and the struggle for existence is not only between man and the elements, but between man and his fellow men. In the complex conditions of modern society the doctrine the 'survival of the fittest'' obtains in as full force as when the beluine monsters of the land and water contended for the possession of the e rth. But other things being equal, the poor are the most unfit. It does not cost twice as much to fence two acres as one. The family which, buys its flour by the pound phys more for its bread Bines the Chicago fire there have been adjudged insance in the County and Cir-coult Coarts of Cook county, between two and three hundred persons. Only releven of these are attributed directly to the great fire, but a much larger much ber owe their misfortune in some way construction of the second seco

from paying taxes from mere molloation or principle. "Nine tenths of them do not pay because excessive taration has destroyed their revenue and rendered payment by them impossible." These statements are not exagger-

ated. Leaving every other question except that of taxation out of the discussion, it appears that some po-litical action is incoessary befores in-dustry can thrive in Louisiana.

A Very Slight Distinction.

[From the N. Y. Tribune] The meaning of the word repudiate is to renounce; to put away, to have nothing to do with. We confess that we can see little difference? between the act implied by the verb repudiats and the conduct of several of the Southern States with regard to their funded debts. They do not pay; they will not pay; in most cases they cannot pay, and for some years they have not paid. We consider it of the slightest possible consequence whether or not the people of North Carolina intended the adoption of a recent amendment to their constitu-tion as a declaration of bankruptey. tion as a declaration of bankroptcy. It is sufficient to know that North Carolina has not paid the interest on Carolina has not paid the interest of its debt for years probably cannot pay it, and certainly makes no effort to pay it. The last report of the An-ditor of North. Carolina contains no statement of the indebtedness of the State, and makes no reference to the subject. The amount, however, stated in Poor's Railway Manual \$29,900,00, bearing interest at six per cent. To pay the interest, \$1,794,000 would have to be col-lected annually. The value of the property of the State, as assessed for taxation is \$129,500,000. The amount of the cause collected in the coord 92% for the general expenses of better prospects of ameliorating his year 1879 for the general expenses of the State Government was \$700,000, which does not include a penny for interest on the debt, and falls \$100,000 short of meeting the disbursements for educational and general purposes. The current quotations for North Mr. Attorney General Williams tersely expressed the sentiments of the Republican party towards the white population of the Southern States when he advised the people of Louisiana to let politics alone and to go about their daily business. To oppose the infamous representatives of the Republican party in the South, or the rainous rule which by violence or fraud they have established in many of the Southern States, is spoken of as sourcetling akin to trea-Carolina bonds are 27 per cent. for the ante-war bonds, and 14 to 17 for those issued since reconstruction. since reconstruction. This is about the value of the bonds of Honduras, and considerably below that of the stocks of Spain, two notorious bankrupts, in whose paper English stock gamblers have largely spoken of as something akin to trea-son by journals which can see nothing but evil in the attempt to restore honinvested

South Carolina is in a more dis-graceful condition than her neighbor on the north. Her income is altoon the north. Her income is alto-gether insufficient to maintain the splendor of carpet-bag government; let alone the vulgar practice.of pay-ing debts. Her officials refuse to give information as to her finances. Mr. H. V. Poor has applied in vain, and so have we. The debt of the State is in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000, exclusive, as in the case of North exclusive, as in the case of North Carolina, of past due coupons. Alabama pays interest on a part of

life people have abandoned political gitations. There is a grain of truth n this view, for whatever industry is her debt, having disbursed \$245,763 her debt, having disbursed \$245.763 for that purpose in the fiscal year 1872. The debt of the State, direct and contingent, exceeds \$30,000,000. Upon nearly all the railroad bonds indorsed by the State default has been made by the compauies, and the State has made default in roturn. The receipts of the State in 1872 were \$1.050.000 and the narments \$1.176.buggers by driving out that brood of plunderers and agitators, and by placing the local governments under nclustry cannot thrive together in the South, endeavors to create the im-pression that the people of Louisiana have acquissed in the Kellogg usur-prion because they are now endeav-1.060,000, and the payments \$1,176,-000. There were, on the 30th of Sep-tember, 1872, outstanding warrants against the treasury to the amount of \$107,500, and State certificates of in-debtedness to the nominal value of \$300,600. There was also due the school Hand the sum of \$317,500 philon, because any size how how be pos-sible the industrial and commercial ruin which that outrage brought about. It is on the ground of a pre-tended desire for the promotion of prosperity in Louisiana that the Times despresets Gow. McKnerv's prunosi-School Fund the sum of \$317,500. The receipts from State taxes during the year were \$707,193 88. The fithe year were \$767,198 88. The fi-nances of the State are greatly de-ranged, and if not going from bad to worse, are certainly growing no better. Louisiana has been more merciless

depreciates Gov. Mother's proposi-tion to appeal to Congress for a re-dress of the wrongs which have brought that State to the verge of irreparable run. By taking this po-sition the *Limes* virtually admits that ly taxed and robbed than any other the inwiess conspiracy between Grant and the New Orleans Custom-House ring by which Kellogg was made Governor of the State is indefensible, Southern State, South Carolina not excepted. The receipts into the State Treasury for the year 1872 amounted to the very respectable sum of \$4,812,-034, and the expenditures to \$4,871,-420. The debt of the State is not less than \$25,000,000, including over \$2,000,030 of outstanding warrants and cartificates of indebtedness. The us-Governor of the State is Indefensible, as it had already been pronounced in-defensible oven by Grant's strongest partisans in the Senate. This law-lessness of the Kellogg Government being thus admitted, it remains to inquire whether the prosperity of Louisiana would or would not be promoted by a renewal of the agita-tion which the *Times* thinks would be so disastrous. Millions of Northern capital were withdrawn from Louisi-pa inyestments within a few weeks sz,000,000 of the bind with the ar-certificates of indebtedness. The ag-gregate assessed value of property for 1872 was \$223,700,000, and the taxes levied thereon \$4,687,602, or more than 2 per cent. This heavy more than 2 per cent. This heavy taxation is driving capital from the State: Louisiana bonds are quoted at a investments within a few weeks after Kelloggs's accession to power. Has his administration been so wise and peaceful as to gain the confidence which it did not then presses and 42 to 55 for six and eight per cents. The State has recently made default in the payment of interrest, and the

The State has recently made default in the payment of interest, and the bondholders are not encouraging. The funded debt of Arkansas is \$9,885,500, and the State pays no in-terest on any of its bonds. For the two years ended September 30, 1872, the general revenue of the State reached an aggregate of \$1,701,044, of which only \$4009 was in current money; the remainder consisting of Auditor's and Treasurer's warrants and State scrip. The Auditor, in his estimate of the receipts and expendi-tures of the State Government for the two years 1878 and 1874, includes nothing for the payment of interest on the State debt. The State scrip at the date of the Auditor's last report stood at 50 per cent. discount, which is about the value of the Louisiana State warran's, as determined at the last auction sale. As regards the States we have men-tioned, if their present method of ---- BY -----F. G. & C. W. BARRIERE, 133......Canal street......133 NEW ORLEANS. On and after MONDAY, June 28, we will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods at a great sacri-fice in order to dispose of it by the end of October, on account of removal We advise our friends and the public to come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and convince themselves that our adverisement is no humbug. remarks of one of the New Orleans papers on the subject of taxation: "Our State and city governments not only exact from the people as amount stitute warmar's, as determined at the last auction sale. "A regards the States we have men-tioned, if their present method of dealing with their creditors is the only the trong but the project on the sources within the project of graving through indextrial pursuit migs necessarily per-ish under our present tax of 5.5 per cent, lovied, too, upon phoperty assessed that a tax of one-fourth of one per cent ton State and three-fourths on oily prop-ferty would amply defray all legitimate is too paipable to require elucidation. Int to the exercises of this clearly de-ton the sources of this clearly de-tor the procent with the machinely it can bring to coerce him to submission. Al-the appliances of the law-an impure dicting the there are only errop-try without their maket into sativity and living upon the plunder extended to the exercises of this clearly de-tor the there are collactor, with all to the exercises of this clearly de-tor the the end three cluices are opposed to the exercises of this clearly de-tor the the end three cluices are opposed to the exercises of this clearly de-tor the order setting the machinely it can bring to coerce him to submission. Al-the appliances of the law-an impure the arguing the machinely it can and living upon the plunder extender to the we have a crassing executive, treat the tax is also defore the machinely it can there the tax collector, with all his the arguing the machinely it can there the tax is also defore the machinely it can the the tax end the extender the machinely it can the there is a reason more cogent than the the argue disk the machinely it can the there is a reason mile to ever the the machinely it can the threat is a reason more cogent than the the argue disk the state is a area-there in the state ever of the there thend the threat is a reason more cogent than the F. G. & C. W. BARRIERE. au24-7t20p L. Worthington, Pres't. Wm. H. Sayre, Sec'y Arthur G. Moore, Sup't. THE CINCINNATI BAILWAY IRON WORKS, Office No. 493 East Front street. CINCINNATI. O. M. NUFACTURE BAILWAY IRON, SOLID I BEAMS, Channel Plate, T, Angle and Reavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings. Address, ARTHUR G. MOORE, au22--1m Superintendent. GRORGE W. LEE, BEAL ESTATE AGENT, 22 Exchange Place, Attends to the Reviting of Stores, Dwellings, sto., etc., Eramination and Correction of the Assessments, Payment of the Taxes, Effects Insurance and Superintends the Repairs. Has been in the above business a number of ears. Solicits Agencie 172-17 IMPROVED BAGLE COTTON GINS. The great popularity of the Eagle Gin is estab-liabled from the well known faot that is runs vory right, thus having a great edvantage for planters who want to run by horse-power. All planters who rin the leagle Gin are savine that helf cos-tou when, sant to market will bring the vory highest market price, as no other in can. pro-duce a iner or netter sample of outer of han the Eagle Gin. Eagle Gin. au22-20pimd&imW 61 St. Charles strest:

Nowadays, here are the two lovers still diad in redingote and suit of linen duck instead of thunders and moon-beams, but still immortal, still young, still, in their own peculiar sense di-vine. Summer is their holiday. They play their wonderful enchanted drama in a thousand shapes and under a thousand names. Which of us has thougand names. Which of US insert not seen them, this week, to-day, at Long Branch, swashed overhead in-sait water and jelly-fish, climbing the Kantasills, floating in a mackerel boat off Nantucket, joiting side by side in a city street car f But dust, nor mack-rels, nor jally-fish car doctory the erels, nor jelly-fish can destroy the dreamy glamour about them, nor the signs by which they are known. All mankind and womankind recognize them, hide as they will, and have for them a kindly, indulgent amile, Whether Celadon gives Celia a diamond ring in her ball-room bouquet, or hands her a leg of the lamb his folks had just killed, in

THE PICAYUNE

ANNUAL REVIEW

-OF THE-

Commerce of New Orleans

FOR THE CURRENT YBAR,

Will be Issued on Monday, Sept. 1, 1973

It will contain a Comprehensive Baview of

the COMMERCIAL AND FINANOIAL CON

DITION OF THIS METROPOLIS, giving

The course of the markets for the state,

staples will be accurately defined, and the

causes operating upon them carefully noted

Our STATISTICS are complete and reliand

COTTON MARKET BEING TAKEN FROM

THE BOOKS OF THE COTTON

EXCHANGE,

The Standard Authority on all Matters

· Appertaining to the Cotton Trade.

A LETTER SHEET

tion with the Commercial Letter Sheet, for

very cheap rates, and we think we can satisf

the wauts of merchants in this line more cou

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, A

as we confidently predict that it will be. THE

LARGEST ever issued by any newspapering

It behaves our Merchants to give liber

patronage to this Statement, and transmitting

every quarter of the country. A few dollars

expended in this way will not only increase

individual business, but add to the renown and

general commerce of the city. Our metropol

needs liberal advertising abroad, and the

PICAYUNE Statement will present the advan

tages and prospects of our city in such a light

that few who read it can doubt the rich rewards

that await the mercantile community in the

CARPET WARRHOUSE.

A. BROUSSEAU.

Importer, offers at

CARPENTING, 1000 pcs. English and American OIL OLOTH, Floor, Table and Carriage. MATTING: 1000 rolls, White, Check and Fancy WINDOW SHADES, Table and Finno Cover OURIAINS, Isace and Nothingham Lace. BROCATELLE, Cotchines, Farries, Raps, etc.; HAIR CLOTH, Burlaps, Tokings, Springs, etc. au24-7520

JOHN G. FLEMING.

144 Poydras street,

now in this city, which he is selling at

Has on hand the largost and beat assortment of

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

His goods embrace CHANDELIERS and overything in his line necessary for lighting

He has also on hand a large quantity of Ga

and Steam Pine, which he will sell at the ver

wellings, hotels, hallr banks, offices, etc.

lowest market prices for cash.

for the purpose of closing out stock on hand

GAS FIXTURES

..... Chartres street

WHOLESALE AND RETEATL

Jy28-12

edition of the PICAYUNE will be unsurpas

pletely than has ever been done before.

Review will also be issued this year, in com

transmission to metropolitan correspondents.

a concise business history of the sea

drawing to a close.

those of the

Now Orleans.

pearinture.

at the kitchen window-who does not know the sign of the hot, delicious fever that began in Eden, and has fever that began in Eden, and has spread its sweet contagion from ancient Asia to the frozen North? All mankind love lovers, it is said, only because they, too, have taken the part of the immortal pair. Which of us has not played, that world-old, unchanging drama to its conclusion, well or ill? Not you, only, blushing little shop-girl, Jeannette, with your honest, shabby Jeannot, but the gray-haired, hook-nosed gambler, with his racing stables, and the widow board-ing-house keeper, in her frouzy "front" and black alpaca, and, oddest of all, the fast New York belle on the look out for a good match.

Which of us has not, while that fond fever lasted, risen to heights of unselfishness and a generosity un-known before? How wonderful, as though newborn, was the world to us there? How worm way was a brother then? How every man was a brother then ? How every man was a brother, who had known our pain and tasted our joy; how dreadful a thing it was to be alive; how near was God be-hind that life! Now, perhaps, our thoughts run into banking or house-kceping channels, and our "brother" is lost behind clerks or grocers, and God behind the unpaid debt on the new church.

new church. So now if Celadon and Celia com ing noto view in this bright August weather engross too much of its air and sun, let us forgive thom their in-ocent selfishness in the remembrance of the days when we too acted their divine drama and so were better men and women than we are, and bid them godspeed upon their way, "thridding the sombre boscage of this wood unto the morning star."

Complaints are made that evil-disposed persons secrete themselves be neath the wharf at the Lake, for purposes which should call for the attention of the police.

The telegraph reports a destructive fire at Belfast, Me. It would seem that the time had come for an end to be put to these devastating conflagrations Hardly a day passes but what brings the news of another fire, sweeping in its march thousands of dollars worth of property, and public attention has been called to the significance of these

DIED.

ovents.

VERNEUIL-On Sunday, August 24, 1873, at 7 o'clock. A. M., ALERNED VEIGNEUIC, chieft son of Cheri Veineuil and Philomene Arcenanz, aged nine years. ged nine years. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectivily invited to attend the funeral which will take place This Day (Monday), the 25th inst, at 9 o'clock, A. M., from the residence orner of Gen. Taylor and Tchoupitoulas streets.

KEENE-At Pass Christian, Miss. on Sanda; morning, at 3 o'dock, N. B. KEMNE, aged fity ore years. a networ of Mississippi and a rosi dent of this city for the lass thirty years. The friends of the family are respectfully in wited to attend his funeral This (Moaday) Mona

ing, August 25th, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 240 Camp strest.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. CHALLENGE.

CHALLENGE. That CREOLE No. 9, with one hundred feet of hose, cannot beat the throw made by MISSIS-siPPI No. 2, with one hundred feet of hose, 311 feets 8 inches. This challenge to remain open until Thartaday eroning neat; money to be de-posited in the State National Bank before 3 o'clock on that day, trial to take place on SUN. DAY, August 31s., 1873, at any of the diry wells or the Mississippi Biver, between the hours of locand it o'clock in the foremon ; judges to be selected by both companies. Foreman Mississippi Steam: Engine Company NO. 2, still the champion of the 'Inited States. 2010

GRAND POSITIVE LIQUIDATION IN DRY GOODS. ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL.

It claims to be one of the leading schools in

WHY THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE

SUPPORTED.

A. Tile location, in the city of Baton Borges's many based in Louisians for health. Guessian beauty and a coessibility, and for the resining in increase of good sollety.
S. Its faculty is large and able, composed a young, active, zealous men.
B. Its course of study is full and thorough.
A. The has a good action of civil engineering well aupplied with instruments monois and day frame, plans and appendications of public works, and the latest and the study is full and thorough.
B. Its course of study is full and thorough.
B. Its course of study is full and thorough.
B. Its course of study is full and thorough.
B. Its has a good actions of public works, and day frame, plans and appendications of public works.
B. Its has a Commercial Solicol, where been keeping, business forms and transactions, and considering and and actional solicol, where been sport and more and and and a science and appendication is paid the angle in a statement and a science and appendication and the latent and and science and and appendications and the state and active and science and appendication and the statement and a science and appendications and the science and appendication and the science and and angle angle.
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the South. 2. ftjs the chief school of Louisiana. 3. ft hus young mou in attendance from every part of Louisiana; and nowhere clase can the youth of the State become so well acquained with one another.

Gas and steam fitting done at the lowest price that will justify it being well done. an21-3m LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. Baton Rouge, La. MILITARY ORGANIZATION. THE THIRTEENTH SESSION Will begin the first Monday in October next, bag close the last Wednesday in June, 1874.

that the tubular boiler was the caus of so many disasters, and now since this class was abolished we have a repetition of the old calamities. Commercial necessities do not require so great a steam pressure to get speed, as to endanger the lives of passengers. Slower and surer would be safer.

"Poverty is no disgrace," "but," adds the modern comment, "it is very inconvenient." Wherever a credit system in trade prevails men are liable to contract obligations which circumstances will prevent them from meet ing, Of course to obtain credit where there is no prospect of ability to pay at the promised time is nothing less than fraud. But the honest poor are ever in danger of falling unwittingly into the slavery of debt. When work is slack, the factory hand inours debts which he expects to pay as soon as he gets work; but he may not get work nearly so soon as he expects. and so may fall into grievous financial straits. In winter the farmer incurs debts which he intends to pay from the proceed of his harvest, but the weather may prove unfavorable, and the crop a failure.

In the English statute book there is no more barbarous provision than that of imprisonment for debt. Recently a select committee of the British House of Commons sent in a report upon the question which leaves it doubtful whether in their view a small is not a more culpable than a large debtor. The Canadian law is even more cruel than the English in this regard. Here, at least, the poor robbed of the power to work.

In the iron trade, where we are now told our own product nearly equals the home demand, and England has lost her best market. What effect will the transfer of foreign capital and its investment here in producing railroad iron and machinery have on our system of internal improvements and the "bond market" of Europe. where our railroad corporations find purchasers for their paper ? These and similar questions, must gradually press upon the attention of the business world, and entor largely into future speculations.

We do not suppose that the strugrle in England is more than begun. There is too much intellect, wealth and power in the British commercial world not to make a vigorous effort to maintain their proud position as manufacturers; but so far as we can judge, there are causes partly natural and others political which must ultimately work very great changes, des-tined directly and indirectly to influence this country, and especially our Southern and Western sections in a very important degree.

The Court of Claims recently rendered decision awarding Mr. Alexander J. Atocha \$200,000, in compensation for damages sustained by his expulsion from Mexico in 1845. Mr. Atocha and his counsel died during the trial of the case, and suit is now pending to compel the heirs to pay the lawyers' fees before

drawn? On the contrary, capital has continued, will continue, to desert the. State until a gevernment is estab-lished there under which property will be safe, and which will not tax rapital for more than it can earn. Of the burdensome weight of taxa-tion which Kellogg and his hungry following of office-holders. and plun-derers impose upon the industry of Louisiana, and of the "acquiescence" which the people of that State lend to the measures of the usurper, a fair, idea may be had from the temperate remarks of one of the New Orleans papers on the subject of taxation : " Our State and eity governments not 'Our State and city governments no

12. It has very salenar of botany, scology, mineralogy, conchology, botany, scology, archaeology. 13. The 'Yopographical. Geological Speanical mil. Zcollogical Survey of Louisiant's conducted by protessors of the University. Nowhere else has the student equal facilita-to learn the natural and physical history a Louisnaus and of the whole Southwest, and the many handsome paintings, energy ings, chromes, photographs, etc. Indeed, marking of the public rooms are but is on many fus nerver collected

of the public rooms are one so many galactics arms, and four picces of artillery. In Intanty arms, and four picces of artillery. In Intanty and Artillery Taotics there is a Drill ever, as its military thacipline is balaved to , 100 for strongest, most efficient and best in any work country, and its caddits the most ordery, set ous and wall-belayed, as well as the most ordery, set fal and contenied. Comparison is conserved

vited. 10. mers is not only the best of sold one 10. in the University but officens are present as the brutal transmost of cadets is and "hasing of the brutal transmost of cadets by due another as practiced at some of the ohiet military solar of the country, is here simply impossible. 17. Its furves to the own at the cades, tinually, the best of religions, moral and so

Influences, like uses of reugines, moral and influences. Is, 1.5 is the roatest and most fasternilly parged establishment of the kind in the Un-States. 19. It is one of the chespest instruments ing, rise and lights, use of farma year. Other wants' as endance, being only see year. Other reconstruct expenses proportionitely for year. necessary, expenses proportionately iniform clothing to be had at the, Uni

uniform dothing to be had its the coury years a cost. 20. It gives a scholarship of four years a fullion freed on payment of one innities tolars Pees may also be paid its library books, prov-lans, you're should five out of overy seven in laus you're should five out of overy seven in laus you're be senh our of Louistina. te be scatoff, For inches information, address my28-5m D. F. BOYD, Superintenden

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One square above the City Hall.