NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 301. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1521.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LORRAINE ROGERS.....Business Manager

Tuesday, March 29, every Evening and Saturday Matinee,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as

MANUEL,

In the great sensational drama entitled

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

ALSO,

Camille, or the Cracked Heart.

STUART ROBSON as.....CAMILLE.

Wednesday Matinee at 12 M.—WILD OATS.

In Active Preparation—THE DUKE'S MOTTO, new scenery, properties and effects. mh26

VARIETIES THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

Monday Evening, April 1, and Every Evening AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT

Will appear in his great part of

HENRI DE LAGARDERE,

In Brougham's Grand Drama, the

DUKE'S MOTTO; Or, I AM HERE.

Produced in a style of

UNEXAMPLED GRANDEUR.

Prologue—THE ASSASSINATION.
Act First—THE LITTLE PARISIAN.
Act Second—THE DEAD SPEAKS.
Act Third—THE REGENT'S BALL and THE GLOVE SIGNAL.
Act Fourth—DUEL TO THE DEATH.

New Scenery.

New Dresses.

And a

Great Cast.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

mh29 4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager and Proprietor.....DAVID BIDWELL.

Friday Evening, March 29, 1872.

Benefit of

PERCY ROSELLE,

Who will appear on this occasion in

FIVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

Saturday Noon—Roselle Matinee,

Introducing the BOY ACTOR in songs, dances, recitations, etc., incidental to the popular play entitled the

BOY DETECTIVE.

Saturday and Sunday—Last nights of PERCY ROSELLE in the BOY DETECTIVE.

Monday—First representation in this city of a new drama of peculiar interest, in four acts, entitled THE COMMANDMENT, or THOU SHALT NOT.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION—The grand spectacular, romantic drama, now creating the greatest sensation throughout the country, entitled the BLACK CROOK. mh29

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

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SUCCESS OF THE

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

This Evening, Friday March 29, 1872.

(Repeated by request),

Robertson's Great Comedy

CASTE.

To-morrow (Saturday) at 12 M., Grand Matinee, the Great Bill,

PROGRESS and DEBUTANTE.

Saturday Night, the Grand Military Play,

OURS.

SUNDAY—GRAND HOLIDAY BILL. mh28 1t

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1872,

Commences March 30, and Continues April 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Grand Total Purses and Stakes Over $20,000.

F. O. HEBERT, President.

Communications must be addressed "W. M. CONNER, Secretary of the Course, lock box 722." mh24

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LAUGHABLE, WONDERFUL, MYSTERIOUS.

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A CARD.

Mons. GEORGE HARTZ begs to announce that he has now arranged a private room for the accommodation of those objecting to purchase in the store. Ladies and gentlemen can now see the wonderful and entertaining novelties without any inconvenience or annoyance from the immense crowd visiting the establishment. Lessons given in legerdemain. mh9 1t

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM MY HOUSE, NO. 221 POYDRAS street, a CASH BOX, containing the following valuable papers:

One Promissory Note, indorsed by Messrs. Schmidt & Ziegler, July 11, 1871, for $300.

One Promissory Note, indorsed by John Frank, February 1, 1872, for $400.

One Promissory Note, indorsed by Mrs. M. Frantz, for $100, December 12, 1871.

One Promissory Note, indorsed by Mr. George Saintz, November 7, 1871, for $300.

One Promissory Note, indorsed by George Kuntz, March 1, 1872, for $650.

Five shares Teutonia National Bank, $100 each, No. 1, December 7, 1870.

$45 in United States treasury notes and $5 in silver.

The public is cautioned against negotiating the same as payment of the above has been stopped and applications made for emission of duplicates.

F. ARNOLD No. 221 Poydras street.

New Orleans, March 25, 1872. mh27 8t

FOUND.

FOUND—A NEW FOUNDLAND PUP, ABOUT nine months old. The owner can get him by applying at this office and proving property and paying for this advertisement. mh27

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Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.

mh9 1y

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PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

115 Poydras, next door to Camp street.

Dealers in Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials. House, ship and steamboat work promptly attended to. Box No. 226 Mechanics and Dealers Exchange. au22 1y

Address of the Republican Central Committee.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Republican Party of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 18, 1872.

To the Republicans of the State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized their President to issue the usual call therefor, deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps for the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representative men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under new names, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end, we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee. mh19

Apportionment of Delegates.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1872, at the committee rooms, to wit—

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	Number of delegates.	Parishes.	Number of delegates.
Ascension	4	St. Bernard	2
Avoyelles	3	St. Helena	2
Assumption	4	St. John Baptist	2
Baton Rouge, East	4	St. Martin	4
Baton Rouge, West	4	St. Charles	4
Bossier	2	St. James	4
Bienville	2	St. Landry	4
Caddo	5	St. Mary	4
Caroline	2	Tangipahoa	2
Cameron	2	Terrebonne	4
Catahoula	2	Texas	4
Concordia	4	Union	2
Caldwell	2	Vermilion	2
Carroll	4	Red River	2
Claiborne	4	Vernon	2
De Soto	2	St. Tammany	2
Feliciana, East	2	Winn	2
Feliciana, West	4	Washington	2
Franklin	2	Webster	2
Grand	2	Orleans—	
Iberia	2	First Ward	4
Iberville	6	Second Ward	4
Jackson	2	Third Ward	3
Jefferson	6	Fourth Ward	4
Lafayette	2	Fifth Ward	6
Livingston	2	Sixth Ward	2
Lafourche	4	Seventh Ward	6
Morehouse	2	Eighth Ward	2
Madison	4	Ninth Ward	4
Natchitoches	6	Tenth Ward	4
Ouachita	4	Eleventh Ward	4
Plaquemines	6	Twelfth Ward	2
Pointe Coupee	4	Thirteenth Ward	2
Richland	2	Fourteenth Ward	2
Rapides	6	Right Bank	4

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy. mh19 1a

WANTED.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peyshaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.

ap30 3m We Fr 1y

AGENTS WANTED—MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK is now ready. A companion to "Innocents Abroad." Don't work on books no one wants, but take one people will stop you in the streets to subscribe for. "There is a time to laugh," and all who read this book will see clearly that time has arrived. For best agents' goods in America, address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP AND PICTURE HOUSE, No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans. mh7 3m d&W

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE, WITH A SMALL and well selected stock, and fixtures, will be sold on accommodating terms, as the proprietor's attention and time is devoted to other business. Address Glass Box No. 921, New Orleans Postoffice. mh27 6t

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF QUENTELL & REICHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will be used in liquidation only.

WILLIAM QUENTELL
AUGUSTUS REICHARD.

New Orleans, February 29, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE THE business of QUENTELL & REICHARD, under the firm of QUENTELL & CO., with the assistance of Mr. Cesar Philippi, who holds our power of attorney.

WILLIAM QUENTELL.
T. A. WOOLLEY.

New Orleans, March 1, 1872. mh11 1m

DOCTOR J. E. HOWARD.

A Victim of Spain's Cruelty—His Career in Philadelphia—Why He Was Arrested—Apathy of the United States.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

The attention of the people of this country, and of Philadelphia more particularly—for here he was born and reared—has for many months past been directed to the case of that victim of Spanish barbarity, Dr. John Emilio Howard. After experiencing the grossest indignities that could be heaped on him by the reigning power in Cuba, he is now on his way in a prison ship to Ceuta, a Spanish penal colony in Africa, where—if Providence or the hand of outraged justice does not interfere—he will undergo the excessive cruelties of eight years' servitude in the chain gang. There are some features of this unfortunate man's situation that have served to rivet public attention. He is an American citizen, who has never yielded a jot of his allegiance to this nation, and is innocent of the charges that were so wickedly made against him, as there is abundant evidence to show. Yet, with these facts, fully substantiated by the most reliable declarations, under the solemnity of an oath, the conduct of our nation, as manifested by its Washington officials, has been conspicuous for so much vacillation and apathy as not only to evoke the hearty denunciations of all American people, but even the contempt of the Spanish population in Cuba.

Dr. Howard was born in this city on the fifth of September, 1815, his parents then living on South Third street. After attending private school for ten years, he commenced the study of medicine, which he prosecuted with great diligence for a number of years at Jefferson Medical College, and at last graduated with distinguished honors, and received his degree. Shortly after this event, which took place in the spring of 1844, he went to Cuba with his uncle and settled in Cienfuegos, where he commenced the practice of his profession, which, up to the time of the breaking out of the insurrection still baffling the power of Spain, was large and remunerative. He married and four children were born to him—three daughters and a son who for some time was a student in one of our dental colleges, from which he graduated only lately.

Though a resident of Cienfuegos for so long a time, Dr. Howard never gave any intention of sundering his allegiance to his native country. The naturalization laws of Spain are very strict and difficult to comply with. One must live, if a foreigner, five years on Spanish soil before he can even declare his intentions of becoming a citizen, and then his desire can not be consummated for ten years. Dr. Howard never, by word of mouth or the indubitable evidence of writing, signified any such intention, and is to day as much an American citizen as a Pennsylvania farmer who had never been outside the limits of his country.

The Spanish authorities claim that he is a subject under their power, and ground this claim upon the hypothesis that by accepting certain grants of land he surrendered his nationality: whereas the law under which these grants were made, even by the closest interpretation of the text, intimated nothing of the sort, but stipulated simply that the land thus taken up should be improved. The doctor, as we have said, was prosperously engaged in the practice of medicine from almost the moment he landed in Cuba to the breaking out of the great struggle of the enslaved Cubans for independence. At the dawn of this crisis the American doctor fell under the ban of Spanish displeasure by happening to be the uncle of three as brave and talented men as ever engaged in a noble cause—Frederick Cavada, and Adolpho, his brother and Colonel Bario.

These three men took a leading part in the insurrection, and inspired the struggling Cubans to an intense degree of patriotic fervor. Frederick, who was at one time commander-in-chief of the insurrectionary forces, and who a year ago suffered martyrdom for his cause, was, with his brother, in the thickest of the famous fights in the "Old Dominion" during the rebellion, and spent a long year in the noisome cells of Libby Prison. Adolpho died only a few days ago, from a disease brought on from exhaustive efforts in the field for Cuban independence, and the events of his life are chronicled in another page of this paper. Bario was executed at Cienfuegos last year.

Family connection with these unfortunate young men brought Dr. Howard prominently to the notice of the Spanish authorities, and for many months he was harassed by the agents of a general system of espionage. In the latter part of December, 1870, he was arrested at his home in Cienfuegos by the Spanish military authorities, upon a trivial charge, and immured in a prison for ten months, without being allowed an opportunity to disprove what had been so vilely laid to his credit.

From his dungeon he sent, through the United States consul at Cienfuegos, an appeal to our Washington authorities for protection, which appeal was filed in the archives of the State Department, and that seems about all that was ever done with it. Then came the court-martial before which he was brought four months or so ago. It was held in his prison house, and was composed of officers who had made up their minds as to what the sentence should be, and only went through a show of judicial proceeding for formality's sake. One charge was that the doctor had aided and abetted the insurrectionists by furnishing them with a box of medicines. The accused had a number of witnesses at hand to prove that some years before, when there were no signs of the coming storm, he had sold that identical box of drugs to a young Cuban who joined the insurrectionary forces. It was then charged that he had harbored wounded rebels; but he brought the people with whom he lived, some of whom were Spaniards, to show that he was entirely innocent of this crime.

What was the next step? The conductors of the trial produced a deposition, made by one Manuel Capote a few months before the court martial, in which he declared that Dr. Howard was guilty of treason.

If there were wanting any more convincing proof that this trial was a mockery of justice, projected to cover as base an act of iniquity as ever was perpetrated, we have it in the fact that Capote was coerced into making this false charge against Dr. Howard. Capote was an insurrectionist, and for a time a fellow prisoner with Howard (who had been his family physician for many years) in the gloomy lockup of Cienfuegos. He was liberated about six months ago, much to the astonishment of both Spaniards and Cubans, and came direct to New York, where the deep villainy into which he had been impressed as an accomplice came to the surface.

Capote's recantation was made in that city on the eighth of February last, under oath, and before the Spanish consul, and that important document is now in the hands of the Secretary of State. In this formal abjuration he says: "The deposition made by me in the town of Cienfuegos against Dr. Howard, in the case brought against him for treason, was made by me, owing to the pressure exercised over me by various persons, and by the panic and fear with which they artfully impressed me, alleging that if I did not testify in the required sense I would be killed by the volunteers of the town." He then says, for the sake of truth, that his deposition thus made, was "entirely false" and contrary to the facts.

He adds that he had no knowledge of the matters of which he then accused the Doctor. This affidavit is made in Spanish, but our reporter was yesterday shown in this city a certified translation of it. It seems, further, that after Capote had left Cuba the military authorities who were plotting the ruin of Howard discovered that he had not given the proper attestation or jurat to make the deposition legal, and they sent to New York to have him add the important words, which he refused pointblank. The fact that he would not ratify this iniquitous statement was known in Havana, and was the subject of popular discussion. Nevertheless the tissue of falsehood had weight with the military tribunal, which returned a verdict that the Doctor was guilty of the high crime of treason. Even to the most ultra adherents of the crown this decision caused astonishment. But he was an uncle of the brave Cavadas, and deserved all the hatred of the Spanish heart, and must be got rid of some way.

The sentence soon followed the decision of the court, and it was that the prisoner should undergo eight years' servitude in the chain-gang, with the confiscation of all his estate, of which he had considerable, to the crown. From Cienfuegos he was sent to Havana, where he arrived on the fifteenth of February last. United States Consul General Torbert, writing to the Doctor's brother in this city, the letter being dated the twenty-third of February, says: "Dr. Howard reached here on the evening of the fifteenth, and I went to see him in the city prison, [An extension of Morro Castle.—REP.] on the sixteenth, as soon as I heard he had arrived. His sentence had not commenced to be put in execution. I at once interceded with the Captain General so far as to ask that he be not sent to work outside of the prison, as is the regulation, and I was assured that my wishes should be complied with. His servant has just been to see me, and informed me that his hair and beard have been cut off and the prison garb put on, but he has no chains on, nor has he been put to work." It seems that the Captain General, however, does not differ in one respect with officials nearer home, whose promises can not be relied upon. In a few days he was loaded with chains and put to work, with criminals of the worst stripe, in the public streets of Havana.

Thus wrote a gentleman who saw him in the chain-gang: "He has been incessant in his appeals to his government, but he feels that it has neglected him;" and well he might. But working in the chain-gang in the streets of Havana, this victim of Spanish justice proved a sharp thorn in the sides of the authorities. They felt that so long as he was daily presented as a commentary on Spanish equity, his hardships would be popularly discussed, and perhaps might arouse the dormant sensibilities of the United States. They decided therefore, to exile him to the penal colony of Ceuta, where he would be immured for years, never, it might be, to look upon the faces of his children or his friends again, as thoroughly cut off from intercourse with the world at large as though he were dead. To permit this, they strained a law under which all convicts sentenced to ten years in the chain-gang were to be sent to Ceuta, and those with shorter sentences to labor in the streets of Havana, or other cities, and on public works. A few days ago, notwithstanding his term of servitude was eight years, he was ironed, taken on board a Spanish man of war, and is now on his way to the far off penal settlement on the coast of Africa.

Thus it is that an American citizen, innocent of all the charges made against him, is, by the apathy of the nation owing him protection, carried into cruel exile. That there may be no doubt of his unchanged allegiance, we give here the affidavit of a former Consul of the United States at Cienfuegos, now in the possession of the State Department:

"I, on oath, say that in the latter part of 1868 and the first part of 1869 I was United States Consular Agent at Cienfuegos, in the island of Cuba, and that in the latter part of 1868, or first part of 1869, Dr. Emilio J. Howard, then at Cienfuegos, was enrolled as an American citizen at the United States Consulate in that city; that he was one of a number of American citizens who signed an application to me to have an American man-of-war sent to the port of Cienfuegos for the protection of the rights and property of American citizens; that I never knew him to act or talk otherwise than as a bonafide American citizen; that I was acquainted with him, and he was generally known as an American citizen; I have never had any knowledge, information or intimation of his taking any part whatever in political matters in the late disturbances in Cuba."

M. H. Morris, Esq., present United States Consul at Cienfuegos, makes affidavit as follows:

"I do hereby certify that on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1870, personally appeared before me John Emilio Howard, physician, and declared himself a citizen of the United States of America, having been born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

Dated Cienfuegos, March 4, 1872.

The Spanish authorities alleged that Dr. Howard's father held a government office, and became thereby a Spanish subject, which is absolutely false, as he never held office under the crown of Spain.

This is the story of Dr. Howard's arrest, imprisonment and exile. It is based upon affidavits—a large number of them—now in the keeping of the Secretary of State. In the light of this revelation, has not the conduct of the government been shamefully indifferent to his misfortunes? Perhaps something may yet be done to rescue the innocent man, since Congressman Randall, of this city, on Tuesday, offered and had passed in the House, a resolution asking for full information respecting his case from the Secretary of State.

The final act of injustice was committed a few days since, when an order was promulgated confiscating Dr. Howard's estate, thus leaving his three daughters in destitute circumstances.

The Wyndham Comedy Company.

"Saratoga" attracted a larger house than has been yet seen at the St. Charles Theatre this week. It is a piece which, in itself, contains but little to rank it with the standard comedies of the day; but it is replete with fun and humor, sparkling with brilliant dialogue, clever hits, fine points and effective situations. As presented by the Wyndham Company last evening, it may be pronounced the most brilliant success of their season hitherto. The plot of the play is of the slenderest kind, and, diffused through five acts, necessitates admirable acting to make it endurable, much less enjoyable. To say that it was the latter is faint praise for the artists who took part in it. From the commencement of the first act until the close of the play, the audience was amused and kept in a continual state of laughter and enjoyment. Mr. Wyndham is the central figure as *Bob Sackett*, a young man of the period, with a chronic tendency to flirtation. His involving himself polygamously forms the basis of the plot. It is needless to say he played the character to the life as it should be played—gracefully, gentlemanly and natural. Miss Goodall's *Effie Remington* was vivacious and charming throughout. Her singing of the favorite waltz, "Il Baccio," elicited a magnificent encore. Parselle, as *Vanderpool*, gives another of those wonderful character parts for which he has made an enviable reputation here. Of the other characters, all were good, none indifferent, and to qualify one would be to qualify all.

To-night "Caste" will be repeated, by request, and at the matinee, "Progress," and the "Debutante."

On Sunday night a great holiday bill will be given.

It is stated that the jockey who rode the favorite at the last Derby has been discovered to be a woman, who was urged by her love for a sporting nobleman to go on the turf in order to be of service in making up his betting book.

Do not fail to read the advertisement of the magical and conjuring repository, at No. 5 Camp street, where something nice can be bought for home amusement.

THE CITY HALL.

The proposition to make the certificates of teachers receivable for taxes seems to meet with general favor. It is said that a resolution to that effect will be introduced at the next meeting of the Council. Indeed, it appears the only way in which these badly treated people are likely to derive any benefit from their labor; besides, it will increase the market value of the certificates.

Mayor Flanders is kept away from the City Hall by illness; Administrator Bonzano, who has been ill for several days, was expected to be out yesterday; and Administrator Lewis has not yet returned from Washington.

Administrator Delassize is examining the bill ratifying and confirming the charter of the New Orleans Waterworks Company, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which provides for the supplying of water to the residents of the Fourth and Sixth Districts.

A communication from Mr. James Badger, wharfinger of the Fourth District, addressed to the Administrator of Commerce, Mr. Remick, states that the levee, between Jackson and Josephine streets, is caving in. The communication was referred to Administrator Cockrem.

The dredgeboats of the Mexican Gulf Canal and Draining Company are at present at work on the Poydras street canal. A canal running through this thoroughfare, it is thought, will be less offensive than one on either Banks or Canal street, and here no expropriation will be necessary, as the canal will be dug on city property.

The Administrator of Improvements is at present engaged in repairing all the shell roads of the city. The patent pavement at the head of Poydras street was repaired several days ago.

The total receipts at the office of the Administrator of Finance, on Wednesday, amounted to $13,775 56.

Twelfth Ward Reformers.

The Twelfth Ward Reform Club held a meeting at the old City Hall of Jefferson last night, and made quite a social small party.

Charles F. Buck, Esq., was called upon, but excused himself on the ground that there was not enough material to work upon to rouse him to his work. He made however, a few very sensible remarks in regard to the reform movement, which went to indicate that the speaker, although in favor of reform, didn't exactly know what the Reform party wanted to do, and rather intimated that the party didn't know itself.

The total force present, exclusive of two unfortunate reporters, was precisely a baker's dozen. They seemed to be in a good natured, after dinner mood, but showed very little disposition to set the river on fire. There is assuredly no danger of any sudden midnight rising in the twelfth ward, wherein the people may be massacred for the benefit of coming generations.

The president of the club stated that the reason of the extreme sparseness of the attendance was the shortness of the notice and the fact of some indecision having been felt as to the place of meeting. Some talk had been had about building a wigwam.

Other gentlemen present joined in the talk, which was entirely of a social and soothing nature.

The Reform Club at Keller Market.

The Reform club of the rear of the tenth ward met last night in Keller Market, at seven o'clock, and went through their organization. Mr. Keller then announced the objects of the meeting, read the roll of the members, and all was over.

The speech of Mr. J. G. Fleming was in justification of his party movements. He started out to tell who he was; told it; said he was between the Republicans and Democrats; "friends on both sides;" said Washington never told a lie nor made money out of his office, or acted like the latter-day politicians; talked about Rome and Greece, to which benighted countries he looked for precedents; sailed into the office-holders of the Republican party, and sat down to slow music and a feeble chorus of applause from his particular friends upon the platform. Fifteen minutes after not an echo of the meeting could be found to interpret its sayings.

Governor Warmoth.

A letter was received two days since from Governor Warmoth intimating that he should leave New York in season to arrive in New Orleans to-day. We learn that later intelligence has been received from him to the effect that he would leave New York last evening or this evening.

No Compromise Possible.

We learn from private sources that a dispatch was received yesterday from Lieutenant Governor Pinchback expressing the belief that no compromise with the Custom-house Republicans is possible through the instrumentality of the national administration.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 59 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 58°; at 2 P. M., 68°; at 6 P. M., 66°. Lowest point during the night of March 27, 53°.

An Illinois hen has laid an egg containing a button in its centre. It is supposed that she was incited thereto by hearing that the "patent yokes" which make shirts set always have buttons attached.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Tuesday says:

A large delegation of professional and amateur chicken-fighters left yesterday evening for New Orleans, where they will attend the great main between Kentucky and South Carolina game roosters.

The Monroe *Intelligencer* says:

We have received a letter from Acting Governor O. H. Brewster, in which he expresses the hope that the discussions now disturbing the Republican party of Louisiana may yet be healed. He expects to return home as soon as Governor Warmoth returns to New Orleans.

The Harrisburg *Journal* asks a question and answers it:

Who won in New Hampshire? Not the Conkling men, nor Morton men, nor Schurz men, nor Sumner men—no faction or new departure, old school nor new school, but the staunch, solid old Republican party, with its own principles and duties, independent in thought and action.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

A NEW ORLEANS BILL VETOED

FREE TEA AND COFFEE

TARIFF BILL SUBSTANTIALLY PASSED

MISSISSIPPI KU-KLUX GUILTY

BRITISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

ANOTHER HERALD ABSURDITY

SPECIAL ABOUT LOUISIANA

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

DEFEAT OF GENERAL CORTINA

ROCHA'S FORCES ROUTED

The Celebration of the Victory

EMIGRANTS FOR VIRGINIA

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION

DEFAULTING TAX COLLECTORS

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI CONVENTION

CONGRESS.

A New Orleans Bill Vetoed—China Mail Subsidy—Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Depot Bill—Tariff Bill—Free Tea and Coffee.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President vetoed the bill for the relief of John L. Hanks, of New Orleans. The grounds of the veto are that the moneys taken from the State Bank at New Orleans in 1862, were accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the name of Dr. John L. Hanks does not appear among them.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices have agreed to report a bill increasing the China mail subsidy to $1,000,000.

The bill for the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad in Washington (the Pensylvania Central versus the Baltimore and Ohio road), efforts at a compromise failing, the minority resorted to filibustering, when the House adjourned to Monday, when it is expected the Pennsylvania Central will triumph by a two thirds vote.

The President to-day sent the following message:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return for the further consideration of Congress without my approval, House bill No. 1550, an act for the relief of the estate of Dr. John F. Hanks, for the reason that the records of the Treasury Department show that the current moneys taken by Colonel S. B. Holabird from the Louisiana State Bank, of New Orleans, in the month of August, 1862, were accounted for by that officer to the Treasury Department, and the names of the depositors given, and that the name of Dr. John F. Hanks does not appear among them.

It also appears, from the records of the Treasury Department, that among the effects taken from the Louisiana State Bank, of New Orleans, was the sum of $1729 in confederate money, and that the said sum stood upon the books of said bank to the credit of J. F. Hanks. It is but justice, however, to the executors of the estate of Dr. Hanks to state that there is every reason to believe that the money deposited by Dr. Hanks in the Louisiana State Bank was in current funds, and that when application was made to Congress for the recovery of the same, they believed and had evidence to satisfy them that such funds had found their way into the treasury of the United States. There has unquestionably been a mistake made either by the officers of the Louisiana State Bank or the persons engaged in removing the funds of that bank, by which the estate of Dr. Hanks is loser to the amount of relief afforded by House bill No. 1550.

Accompanying this I send the statement furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the funds received into his department and accounted for through it, arising from the secure funds of the Louisiana State Bank of New Orleans, in the month of August, 1862. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1872.

Accompanying this message was a communication from the Treasury Department.

They were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Claims, with the right to report at any time, as, being an executive veto, it is somewhat in the nature of a privileged matter.

Senate.—The bill settling certain land titles on the boundry between Georgia and Florida came up.

The tariff bill has been substantially adopted, with free tea and coffee. An amendment is now pending to abolish all internal tax except on whisky, tobacco, etc.

The tariff bill has passed the Senate. It reduces the revenue $50,000,000.

No income tax will be collected for last year. Tea and coffee are free.

The tariff is greatly reduced on textile fabrics, steel, iron, coal and salt. Internal revenue tax is repealed on illuminating gas, and all stamp taxes, except on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars is repealed. This goes to the House for concurrence, of which there is little prospect.

WASHINGTON.

Fog Horn Order Revoked—Mississippi Ku-Klux Plead Guilty—British and American Claims Commission—A Herald Absurdity about Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A circular issued by the Treasury Department to-day revokes a previous order regarding fog horns. Masters of sailing vessels may use any horn producing sound equal to a steam whistle.

The Attorney General is advised that twenty-nine Monroe county, Mississippi, prisoners have pleaded guilty to Ku-Kluxism. Their sentence has been suspended.

On the twenty-sixth instant, which was the last day upon which claims could be filed before the British and American claims commission, unless by permission in each case for cause shown, a very large number of memorials were presented. Four hundred and twenty-one British claims were filed up to that date, more than half of them being filed last week.

At the session to-day fifteen additional claims were filed. It is thought that the number, including all claims on both sides, will amount to about 500. The American claims number eighteen only.

There were no decisions made to-day, and the commission adjourned over until the third of next month.

The office of the secretary will be occupied for some time in getting the claims properly arranged and docketed, and the memorials printed.

It is understood that the commisssion will adjourn until September, and during that month the session will be held at Newport, Rhode Island.

Since the commission was organized eleven cases have been finally disposed of, out of which only one was favorable to the claimant, that being the first case on the docket. The amount of the award was $620.

The *Herald's* Washington special on Louisiana affairs says: While Lieutenant Governor Pinchback is making every effort for peace some of the members of the party are very reckless in their declarations, and the friends of Governor Warmoth boast that they have more money-patronage in Louisiana than the President has throughout the United States. They name among this boasted patronage 200 offices paying $10,000 a year each, and fifty offices (tax collectors') paying $12,000 a year each. They have the appointment of the registers and managers of elections, and say that, while they will not count fraudulent votes in their favor, they will not count fraudulent votes cast against themselves.

A delegation from Texas, headed by Senator Hamilton, and consisting of Hon. A. M. McKee, Judge Evans, Supreme Judge of the State, Congressmen Herndon and Hancock, Major W. B. Moore and Judge Downey, of Brownsville, waited upon the President this morning in relation to the Mexican depredations on the frontier.

The delegation represent that on a recent date a party of forty regular Mexican troops in uniform crossed the river Rio Grande at a point above Brownsville, and arrested the United States customs inspector, together with a number of citizens, and held them until they had crossed into Mexico, with a drove of 500 or 600 stolen cattle.

It was further represented that the depredations on stock alone, by raiders from Mexico into Texas, in the six years, will reach from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 in value, and the system of fraud prevailing in Texas will not enable the sufferers to establish a legitimate claim against Mexico from the various county records.

The President replied that he was familiar with that section, as he served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant. He exhibited a thorough acquaintance with the condition of our Mexican frontier, and stated it had been the subject of frequent communications to the Mexican government, which would, no doubt, willingly afford relief, but seemed powerless while internal revolutions continued in the Northern States of Mexico.

The commercial phases of the question were also discussed, and it was suggested that the order of the Secretary of the Treasury prohibiting the clearances of vessels for points above Brownsville was a virtual blockade of the Rio Grande, and therefore illegal.

The President took notes of the conversation, and promised to bring all the questions before the Cabinet to-morrow.

The delegation subsequently called upon the Secretary of the Treasury on the commercial questions involved. The Secretary admitted that the order prohibiting trade above Brownsville was of questionable legality, and unless it was made the subject of an executive order, the order from the Treasury Department will be revoked.

NEW YORK.

**National Democratic Committee and Cincinn