NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 5. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1535.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR..............................Proprietor.

Monday, April 15, 1872,

JANAUSCHEK.

First appearance in this city in English of the great

JANAUSCHEK.

Pronounced by the entire Press the undisputed and regal queen of

ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

Supported by her new and most brilliant

NEW YORK STAR COMPANY.

MONDAY, April 15—MARY STUART.
TUESDAY, April 16—DEBORAH (Leah the Forsaken).
WEDNESDAY, April 17—An adaptation of Charles Dickens' Bleak House, entitled CHESNEY WOLD—By Henry A. Rendle.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. Reserved seats for any night for sale at Box Office. ap13

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Night and Saturday Noon,

BLACK CROOK.

Introducing full ballet corps, with

BONFANTI, Prima Assoluta. DEVERE, Primo. BONFANTI, Prima Assoluta.
TITO CELINI, Maitre de Ballet. BONFANTI, Prima Assluta. DEVERE, Primo.
BONFANTI, Prima Assoluta. TITO CELINI, Maitre de Ballet. BONFANTI, Prima Assoluta.
ap14

VARIETIES THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND HAMLET MATINEE.

Saturday April 20, at Twelve O'Clock.

LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW ORLEANS THE PRESENT SEASON OF MR.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

AS

HAMLET.

Only Hamlet Matinee.

ap14 6t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LORRAINE ROGERS............Business Manager.

Monday, April 15, 1872,

BENEFIT OF MR. LORRAINE ROGERS.

In consequence of the great success and the universal demand, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT will appear as CASSIUS, in

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Last night this season.

TUESDAY, April 16—STREETS OF NEW YORK. Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as BADGER.
THURSDAY, April 18—Benefit of GEORGE RYER.
MONDAY, April 22—Benefit of LAWRENCE BARRETT, and last appearance this season.
An engagement has been effected with CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will make her first appearance as FANNY TEN EYCK, in DIVORCE. ap14

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL..............Proprietor and Manager.

Every Night and Saturday Noon

Until further notice, Mr. Charles M. Barrus' spectacular drama, entitled the

BLACK CROOK.

With entire new scenery, wardrobe and properties. Grand ballet and olio specialties changed nightly ap14

OPERA HOUSE........OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, April 14, 1872,

LE DOCTEUR CRISPIN,

Opera in four acts.

To conclude by a Vaudeville, in one act,

L'HOMME N'EST PAS PARFAIT.

Doors open at 7; Opera begins at 7½ o'clock.

For the price of seats see the small bills and posters of Sunday.

To-morrow, MONDAY, April 15—Benefit of Mr. DUMESTRE. CHARLES VI. Grand opera, in five acts. ap14 1t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR..............................Proprietor.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON

And farewell benefit of

MR. MARK QUINLAN,

On which occasion Mr. BEN DE BAR will appear for the last time this season as the "Fat Boy," in the comedy of

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The performance will conclude with the great sensation drama of

BERTHA,

THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

Monday—JANAUSCHEK AND HER TALENTED TROUPE. ap14 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON,

BLACK CROOK, BLACK CROOK, BLACK
CROOK, BLACK CROOK, BLACK
CROOK, BLACK CROOK, BLACK
CROOK.

In gorgeous magnificence. ap14

VARIETIES THEATRE—

Monday Night, April 15, 1872,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

First time in New Orleans as

BADGER,

IN

"STREETS OF NEW YORK,"

For the

BENEFIT OF

LORAINE ROGERS.

Seats may now be secured. ap9 6t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Sunday Evening, April 14, 1872.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MARK QUINLAN,

Upon which occasion this misguided youth will make his last appearance before his friends in a few dramatic morceaux. "Hamlet" may be one of them, and may not. Let us hope not. Edwin Booth, Nilssen, Lotta, Forrest, will appear—if they can; but we don't think they can. However, they would if they could; that is to say, they—ah—they—and Ben De Bar will also appear in his ethereal assumption of the "Fat Boy," in lively contradistinction to the handsome beneficiary, who will, for this occasion only, appear as an essentially thin boy. Whoa! boy!

Ladies and gentlemen, I am yours,
(With a decided preference for the ladies.)
ap12 2t MARK QUINLAN.

FIRST GRAND

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

OF

LOUISIANA.

THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

Will inaugurate the enterprise for which their immense new building has been erected, in the business portion of the city, by A GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION of Manufactures, Products and Arts, commencing WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, and continuing until WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872, every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Open to receive goods April 15, 1872. Open to the public from May 1 to May 22, 1872.

Ample preparations have been made for the exhibition of machinery in operation, for the display of manufactures, products and works of art, and for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors. No effort or expense will be spared to make this the largest and most satisfactory exhibition ever held in the South.

Our building is located in the centre of the city; it is of immense size; it fronts on two of the principal business streets of the city (St. Charles and Carondelet), and is perfect in its arrangements for the purpose. The Exposition will be held in the most delightful and healthful season of the year in this section. It will be open both day and night, and is certain to attract a large attendance.

To the people of the South, and all interested in her industrial development, this Exposition offers an opportunity never before presented of seeing, collected in one mammoth building, a grand and complete display of all kinds of machinery and implements, house furnishing goods, textile fabrics, paintings, statuary, etc.

The managers, as above stated, will spare neither expense nor labor to render this Exposition both interesting and valuable to all classes of the community, and therefore urgently invite all to visit it.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION,
mh31 1m Su Th Sa New Orleans, Louisiana.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON,
THE NELSON FAMILY, PROFESSOR HILTON,
DAVIS' DOGS.
PROFESSOR HILTON, DAVIS' DOGS, NELSON
FAMILY,
DAVIS' DOGS, NELSON FAMILY, PROFESSOR
HILTON.
In the spectacular romantic drama,
BLACK CROOK. ap14

AMUSEMENTS.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND CONCERT,

For the benefit of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

Thursday Evening, April 25, at 8 P. M.

The grand event of the season.

TICKETS..$1
ap7 7t

POSTPONEMENT.

The Concert to be given by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, on the fifteenth, is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth instant, when it will take place, and a superior programme will be presented. ap14 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON,

Introduced in

THE BLACK CROOK,

Magnificent Scenery—Elegant Wardrobe—Dazzling Transformation.
Elegant Wardrobe—Dazzling Transformation—Magnificent Scenery.
Dazzling Transformation—Magnificent Scenery—Elegant Wardrobe.
Character Dances and Comic Songs. ap14

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF FOUR PARLOR CONCERTS,

Monday Evening, April 22.

A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

A limited number of single admission tickets for sale at Gresham's and Blackmar's at $1 50 each.

Every ticket is numbered, entitling the purchaser to a chance in the drawing. ap14 6t

MAGICAL AND CONJURING REPOSITORY,

5..................**Camp street**..................5

Two doors from Canal,

HARTZ & LEVY..........................Proprietors.

POSITIVLY THE LAST SIX DAYS.

Closing Saturday, April 20, 1872.

LAST WEEK FOR THE SALE OF THE GREAT WONDERS.

Wonderful Bewitched Bottles....50 cents the pair.
Mysterious Phantom Finger..................$1 each.
Magic Money Till..............................$1 each.
Great Oriental Ball..........................$1 50 each.
Dissolving Dice Trick........................$2 each.
Instructions given with every article purchased.

A CARD.

MONS. GEORGE HARTZ begs to announce that notwithstandig his immense success, he is compelled to close his establishment, positively, SATURDAY NEXT. Those desiring to purchase had better call without delay.

POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX DAYS,

Positively the Last Six Days.

MAGICAL AND CONJURING REPOSITORY,
No. 5 Camp street, two doors from Canal.
ap14 1t

CIGARS.

1,500,000 CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

REAL HAVANA TOBACCO

Of Every Variety of Brand, Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE ALCES'

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

No. 185 Rampart Street (below Canal.) ap2 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL.

188 RACE STREET, head of Coliseum Place.

T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.

Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University or any other College in America. A Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.

Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A Gresham's, 92 Camp street. au20 10m

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

90..............**Baronne Street**..............90

This conservatory is conducted after the plan of the conservatories of Europe.

For particulars, circulars, and any desired information, apply to the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, glass box No. 1596, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory.

THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Kenner; Rev. A. F. Dixon; Rev. E. J. Taylor; Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens; W. H. Foster, Esq., from Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick; C. T. Bemiss, Esq.; Dr. William H. Holcombe; A. Wheeless, Esq., President New Orleans National Bank; Joseph Ellison, Esq., President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company; Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., President Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; W. M. Pinckard, Esq.; Jacob Hassinger, Esq.; R. M. Lusher, Esq.; F. Roeder, Esq., Superintendent; George Foerster, Esq., Editor German Gazette, etc.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Theophilus Masac, professor of history and philosophy of music; Mr. Charles Van Huffien, professor of vocal music; Miss Carolina Zeiss, professor of vocal music; Mr. Edward F. Groenevelt, professor of theory and the piano forte; Miss Melanie May, professor of the piano forte; Miss Eugenie Lemoine, professor of the piano forte; Mr. Alfonso Miari, professor of flute; Mr. Hermann Braun, professor of orchestral instruments. Besides an efficient number of assistant teachers.
au26 1y

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NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

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AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

W. J. J. Armstrong, Manager.

Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. ja31 1y

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Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets.

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HARDWARE,

IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,

Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING,

Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.

Agents for the new patent

"Self-Lubricating Packing."

COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
sep5 1y

REWARDS.

$1000 REWARD.—WHEREAS, PREPARATIONS were made on or about the seventeenth instant to burn the buildings of C. A. Gorsuch, situated on the corner of Pitt and Peniston streets, in the Sixth District of this city, and whereas a number of fires have occurred of late in occupied and unoccupied buildings within the limits of the said district, under circumstances which show that they were not accidental, the above reward of $1000 will be paid for any information that will convict any person or persons of having made the aforesaid preparations, or of setting fire or causing fire to be set hereafter to any building or buildings within the district aforesaid, or any other part of the city of New Orleans; this offer of reward to be in force during the period of six months from this date, after which it is to cease and be of no effect.

J. YOUENES, Fire Warden.

New Orleans, March 18, 1872. ap5 120

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.

The principal feature of the fourth day's proceedings of this convention was the advent of Mr. Douglass—the intellectual giant of his race in this country. His fame as an orator, as a man of far more than ordinary mind, and a philanthropist, had preceded his coming and prepared our people, without distinction of color, for beholding a noble specimen of mankind. And all who had the pleasure yesterday of hearing his eloquent address, upon taking the chair as president of the convention, will testify that their highest expectations of the man have been fully realized.

Long before the hour for the assembling of the convention, the people began to assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, definite information having been received that Mr. Douglass had arrived and was the guest of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. Just before twelve o'clock—the time for calling the convention to order—the venerable form of the distinguished visitor was seen to enter the hall of the convention, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana and others of the committee appointed to meet Mr. Douglass at the railroad depot. The presence of Mr. Douglass was the signal for a round of applause from the very large congregation convened to greet his advent.

At twelve o'clock Mr. Ingraham called the convention to order, and instructed the secretary to call the roll. A quorum being present, the Rev. Mr. Thompson was invited to offer up a prayer in behalf of the assembled representatives of the colored people, and the cause which had brought them together. He prayed that they might have the wisdom, discretion and patriotism necessary to accomplish the great ends that had brought them together.

Mr. Pinchback moved that a committee of three be appointed to escort Mr. Douglass to the chair. His motion prevailed, and the chair appointed Messrs. Pinchback, Ransier and Myers said committee. Mr. Douglass was accordingly conducted to the chair and introduced to the convention by Mr. Ingraham in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Douglass then proceeded to address the convention. He thanked the chairman for the very kind and flattering manner in which he had introduced him to the convention, and returned thanks to members for the distinguished honor they had conferred upon him in making him president of a national convention of colored men. He said he felt satisfied that there was at least twenty gentlemen present better able than himself from experience and intellectual ability to fill the place. He felt that this preference had been made more in consideration of his humble services in endeavoring to obtain a proper recognition of the rights of his race than for any extraordinary ability he possesses. After explaining the reasons that had prevented his sooner arrival, he proceeded to state his views in regard to the rights and privileges of colored men. It was the business of the convention to urge upon Congress and the people of this country all those civil and political rights for the colored people that are enjoyed by the white people. While doing this Mr. Douglass did not fail to acknowledge the great benefits that had been bestowed upon his race by the startling events of the past few years.

The time was not far back, he said, when colored men in this country were not permitted to meet in political convention. He then recited an anecdote illustrating how his race formerly appeared in public in New Orleans. It was the case of a colored man in the days of slavery. He had been arrested and taken before a recorder on a charge of some petty offense. The charge was not sustained, and the poor colored man was told that he could go, being gently admonished, at the same time, not to appear there again. The poor colored man gladly availed himself of the opportunity to escape this kind of public notoriety, remarking at the same time that he would not have graced the court with his presence if he had not been dragged there by a police officer.

Mr. Douglass then proceeded to descant upon the marvelous changes that had taken place in regard to the negro in this country within the past few years. He eloquently and truthfully depicted these almost miraculous changes. Now, he said, by the logic of events and the blood of patriots, the negro was no longer lawful game for the slave hunters and oppressors of his race. The changes were indeed wonderful. The country does not seem the same. The dark clouds of slavery no longer overhang it, and the air we breathe inspires us with a love of liberty. But colored men, like other men, might be forgetful, and he would therefore remind them of the trouble and danger it had cost the country to give them the boon of freedom and that degree of equal rights they have attained. Mr. Douglass would impress this seriously upon colored men, in order that their conduct in the future may prove that they are deserving of the blessings that have already been conferred upon them. They have been invested with the mantle of manhood, and they can no longer be hunted and harrassed from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. History in Europe, where men fought for freedom, gave no such extraordinary results. Tyranny and despotism had attempted to step in between man and his God, and make slaves of men. This day had passed. Now every man was a freeman—was free to act for himself. But Mr. Douglass did not desire to rake up the dead past, further than useful lessons could be furnished for the future. He could not forget such men as Garrison, Phillips and Garrit Smith. They were the pioneers of the abolition of African slavery in this country.

Mr. Douglass then went into a history of the parties that had fought slavery in this country, going back to the earliest days of the anti-slavery party, when but few men rallied under its standard, up to 1856, when the Republican party was organized for the purpose of resisting the further growth of slavery, and in 1860, when the Republican party was blessed with its first victory under the immortal Lincoln. After this, and when the struggle for the Union was successful, came other struggles. It was then asserted that this was a white man's government, and that the negro was not wanted. He was not wanted as a soldier nor as a citizen. But Mr. Douglass thought the colored man might as well put in a claim as anybody else. He had got the cartridge-box and the ballot-box, and he is now contending for the knowledge-box. He has not obtained these functions of the citizen by common consent. He has had to struggle for them. Mr. Lincoln, whose memory the colored people would never cease to cherish, was not at first in favor of the immediate emancipation of slaves. It was not until after war had actually commenced and was desolating the land that Mr. Lincoln became convinced of the necessity and justice of issuing his proclamation declaring slavery at an end in this country.

Mr. Douglass then spoke upon the subject of civil rights, and said that he had not fully realized the condition of the colored people South until he left Washington to attend the convention in New Orleans. The indignities that had been heaped upon him and others in endeavoring to reach here convinced him that something more had to be done before the equal rights of all could be enforced.

In conclusion he said: In reference to this question of nationality, I do not care from what nation a man may come. He may be a German, an Irishman or an Englishman, and if he is fighting for the common cause of liberty he is an American. I am a German, if Germans are fighting for liberty; I am an Irishman, if Irishmen are struggling for liberty; an Englishman, if fighting for the same cause, and an American, fighting for the freedom and liberty of every creature.

I admire the Republican party because it is a party of progress. It is led by men whom I admire; yet there are other leaders beside President Grant—like the Hon. Carl Schurz, Trumbull and others—men whom I would say nothing against; men who are fighting for States rights. This policy I do not like, for it is in direct opposition to liberty, and any party or men that are opposed to liberty to them I am no friend. They are opposed to progress. I am in no sympaty with this principle. Yet these gentlemen are honorable men, and I do not want to hear one word against them by any member in this colored convention.

We have had the rights of American citizens since the year 1776. The Declaration of Independence gave us that right, for it says "all men were born free and equal." We have our thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, but that does not cover all the ground necessary to secure civil rights. What benefit do we derive when men are placed in power who are in direct opposition to their execution? But to whom are we indebted for the rights we enjoy? Some say to the State governments. I say not. We owe more to the federal than the State governments.

What good to us are our twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments? What benefit are they to us in securing civil rights? We have had rights—had them long ago by the influence of these amendments. You know it. I know it. Our party, like a bark, is tempest-tossed, but it is the deck of the ship, and all the other parties are the outside, in the sea. Now, my object is, although powerful as the Republican party is, their ambition must be to go higher. I am here to tell you my idea of how this party may do this—to tell you that the party must go up higher. [Applause.] Though General Grant is a very able man, an honorable man, a skillful administrator, and I intend to cast my vote for him for the next President, he learns wisdom at the feet of Charles Sumner. [Applause.] He is everywhere a majority—in the sight of God a majority. He does not only represent a State, but he represents the entire party of progress, and the colored people of the United States. [Applause.] He is no flickering light. For twenty five years has he labored for the Republican party, and he will never cease to so do, and I say now that may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; may the day that I was born be accursed if I cease to support and honor that great statesman, Charles Sumner.

On motion of Mr. Martin the entire convention arose and gave three hearty cheers for Charles Sumner.

Immediately after Mr. Douglass had concluded Mr. J. Sella Martin rose to a question of privilege. He read the strictures of the *Times* in regard to the remarks of a member of the convention, made on Friday last. They related to the Germans of this country, and were only the expression of the sentiments of an individual member of this convention. Therefore, Mr. Martin thought the strictures of the *Times* very unfair. In connection with this subject he introduced the following resolution, which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That as certain unfortunate allusions to Hon. Carl Schurz, by speakers, have been seized on by unfriendly journals as an occasion to misrepresent the sentiments of this convention, it is fit and proper for us to repudiate any depreciation of the German or any other race of people, and to express our gratitude for the noble part the Germans have taken in laboring and fighting for our emancipation and enfranchisement.

Mr. T. M. Chester rose to a privileged question. He read from the *Times* of Saturday morning an article reflecting on the colored people, and offered a resolution intended as an answer to the *Times*. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Clarke, of Ohio, chairman of the committee appointed to draft a civil rights address, made a report. The address was read, and Mr. Downing objecting to it as not being explicit enough on the subject of education, it was referred back to the committee for the purpose of having such changes made as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. Ransier, chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions, made a report, and it was adopted by the convention.

The committee on civil rights address made an amended report, but as objections were still made to it, its further consideration was deferred until Monday, when it is made the special order of the day.

The convention then adjourned until half-past seven in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by the president last evening at half-past seven.

After several minor circumstances, a resolution was offered providing that the session of Monday next be held with closed doors. This gave the "spouters" a chance to talk about holding secret sessions. Many thought it below the dignity of a colored convention to hold an executive session. The motion was finally laid upon the table.

Some discussion arose in reference to appointing Mr. Frederick Douglass chairman of the committee on civil rights to petition Congress to pass the civil rights bill, in place of F. G. Barbadoes.

Mr. Douglass declined to serve as chairman.

Speeches were then made by A. M. Greene, C. H. Langston and H. M. Turner, after which the convention adjourned.

Speech of Hon. B. Gratz Brown.

We refer our readers to the speech of Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, in the Libera Republican State Convention of Kansas. The speech is one of the ablest that has been delivered during the present political campaign, and commends itself to the Republicans of the whole country.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise—

1. Two lots of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, with the buildings and improvements thereon, on St. Mary, between Prytania and Coliseum streets.

2. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Barracks street' between St. Claude and Treme streets.

3. And a lot of ground, with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, No. 112 Exchange alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

Also, the right, title and interest of L. H. Levy in and to the firm of Levy & Co.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

Sixth Grand State Fair.

Extensive preparations are being made for the sixth grand State fair, to commence at the Fair Grounds, in this city, and continue seven days. It promises to be the greatest success that has ever been accomplished in Louisiana.

The castor plants in Kansas are beginning to bud, and an unusually large yield of oil is anticipated.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

First Day of the Meeting.

Turfmen and all who delight in horse-racing have cause to rejoice over the very perfect arrangements made by this club for its first meeting. Twenty thousand dollars in purses will be given to the winners, which fact has induced several stables to put forth uncommon efforts. The managing officers have attended to all minor details, as far as laid in their power, and Harry Pierson, Department of Improvements, has supervised every foot of the roads out to the course, thoroughly repairing the entire route, so that the lightest buggies may roll out in two-forty speed without fear of being jolted to pieces. On the course the grand stand is one of the principal features, affording protection and comfort for thousands—the best and completest in the South. The track is in fine order, having recently been closely looked after by competent persons.

Arrangements for visitors, on foot or in carriages, are settled, and we refer our readers to the advertisement for particulars and governing rules. It is expected that this track will have an uncommon number of visitors during the meeting.

The advertised programme furnishes an interesting variety of races, and was evidently arranged by a skillful gentleman. At present the weather bids fair to be pleasant, and all seems propitious for an extraordinary spring meeting—inaugurating the Louisiana Jockey Club races on the Fair Grounds track.

Soon after one o'clock last evening nearly one-half the carriages in our city began to roll out toward the Fair Grounds, and the scene was one that must have shocked those who are constantly howling about hard times. Beauty, fashion and wealth were represented, while humbler and quieter people filled street cars, which were marked "Races."

At three o'clock the field and grand stand were quite animated, as several thousand visitors had congregated, ladies being well represented. The club has cause to rejoice over the success of its commencement.

First on the programme was a hurdle race, two miles, eight hurdles, club purse $1000; $200 to second horse and $100 to third.

SUMMARY.

E. Harrison enters ch. g. TEMPLO, by Bulletin dam by Albion, 5 y. o. Colors—Blue and white, red sash; 132 pounds.......... 1
Thomas Clark enters ch. h. VILLAGE BLACKSMITH, by Vandal, dam by Wagner, 6 y. o. Colors—Black jacket, white cap; 135 pounds.......... 2
H. Gaffney enters b. m. MARY HENNESSEY, 4 y. o. (late Oleander), by Tipperary, dam Olio, by Oliver. Colors—Green jacket and black cap; 121 pounds.......... 3
M. Walsh enters ch. g. TANGLEFOOT, by Captain Beard, dam Prunella, aged. Colors—Green and green; 132 pounds.......... 4
W. M. Jennings enters b. h. BLIND TOM, 6 y. o. by Star Davis, dam by Margrave. Colors—Blue and red cap; 135 pounds.......... dist.
Time—3:58¾.

Those who were given to betting laid their money on that prime favorite, Blind Tom, as a sure thing; but Tom disgusted his friends entirely by tossing his rider and stumbling over the third hurdle, thus losing the race and causing him to be marked "distanced." Considerable sums of money tumbled at the same time he did, for bets of two to one and more had been made that he would win the race. As soon as Tom was out all eyes were turned on the leading horse, Templo, when fresh wagers were staked, losers thinking to make up losses and winners willing to take in more money. Templo did not disappoint his admirers, for he passed under the string in 3:58¾.

Second Race.—Inaugural post stake, two mile heats, for all ages; $100 entrance, p. p.; club to add $3500; $750 to second horse, and $250 to third.

Monarchist was the favorite, and few cared to bet against him, although some fine offers were made.

SUMMARY.

M. H. Sanford names b. h. MONARCHIST, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Mildred. Colors—Dark blue.......... 1 1
W. Cottrill names ch. f. SAUCEBOX, 4 y. o., by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire. Colors—Red and red, white scarf.. 5 2
G. W. Stewart names ch. h. BARNEY WILLIAMS, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Volga by imp. Glencoe. Colors—Blue and blue, red sash.......... 3 3
W. R. Babcock names ch. f. NELLIE RANSOM, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light by Childe Harold. Colors—Blue, scarlet sleeves and cap.......... 2 5
T. G. Moore names (T. G. Bacon's) br. h. FRANK HAMPTON, 5 y. o., by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charley Balls. Colors—Blue and yellow.......... 4 dis
General A. Buford names gr. m. NELLIE GRAY, 4 y. o., by Commodore, dam by imp. Sovereign. Colors—Blue and white stripe.. 6 dis
Time—3:39, 3:44.

Monarchist did not go to the front on starting, but was next the last, and as he lagged for a time, his friends began to look blue, until the nags had reach the half-mile, when the favorite came down to his work finely, soon finding a front place, rather demoralizing his competitors, worrying Saucebox and Nellie. He won the first heat in 3:39.

On the second heat everybody seemed content to see Monarchist win; consequently little money changed hands. As in the first heat, he permitted an ambitious horse to lead off, and in truth, he was closely pushed to pass under the string ahead of Saucebox. In fact he did not lead until well on the home stretch, making the voyage, by not quite a length ahead of Saucebox, in 3:44.

The next race will take place Tuesday evening. For particulars see advertisement.

An Agricultural Journal.

If the merit of a paper is to be estimated by the ability displayed in its columns, pleasant variety of matter, industrious collection of facts and general intelligence, joined to superior typographical excellence, then *Our Home Journal*, of this city, will maintain a high standard in the judgment of the people. Each number, and especially the one before us, No. 15 of volume three, contains pithy communications from eminent agriculturists in every section of the country, thereby affording a medium for the discussion of those theoretical and practical principles of agriculture so important to those who turn the sod and till the soil. The versatility of talent displayed in *Our Home Journal* does honor to the paper. While every domestic feature, including the field, the garden, the stable and the barnyard, etc., receives due attention, its literary columns are not neglected. In short, it is a journal eminently deserving the recognition and patronage of every Southern family. It is published at the low rate of $3 per annum by James H. Hummel, of this city. No one who sees and reads the paper will fail to subscribe.

German war vessels have been in the South seas with the object, it is said, of annexing or taking possession of a site for a coaling station for steamers of the imperial Prussian navy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

REVENUE COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS

BILL TO ABOLISH THEM

SPEECH OF MR. SHELDON

NEW ORLEANS A STEAMSHIP TERMINUS

COOPER INSTITUTE DEMONSTRATION

HOW THE PRESS REPORTS IT

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

Carlist Movements in Spain

CONTROLLER OF ROYAL NAVY

COTTON SHIP BURNED AT SAVANNAH

THE THREATS OF A MORMON

A MOSCOW OF SALT LAKE CITY

CONGRESS.

Bill to Abolish Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue—Revival of Foreign Commerce—New Orleans the Terminus of Steamship Lines to Mexico, Brazil and Europe—Speech of Mr. Sheldon.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared and submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means a bill abolishing the office of collector and assessor of internal revenue, providing for not more than fifty supervisors, who shall perform all the duties of collectors. The bill proceeds upon the assumption that all taxes are to be removed, except those collected by stamps.

House.—Debate only. Mr. Sheldon delivered a speech on the revival of foreign commerce, designating New Orleans as the terminus of steamship lines to Mexico, Brazil and Europe.

NEW YORK.

The Cooper Institute Meeting—How the World, Times, Tribune and Herald Describe It—Speeches of Trumbull and Schurz—Monetary and Commercial—Trade of the Week—Clara Louise Kellogg—Atalanta Boat Club—Arrivals—Bill to Increase Salaries—Death of a Veteran Actor.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *World's* preface to the Cooper Institute meeting last evening is as follows:

"The first gun of the coming presidential campaign was fired in New York under imposing circumstances.

"The great tide of national reform which has swelled and surged for months past through the length and breadth of the land with irresistible volume, rose then to its highest point, and swept everything before it. The announcement that several of the ablest and most honorable United States Senators would expound the principles of this movement in favor of sound statesmanship and against the abuse of good government, attracted an immense concourse of people to hear their eloquent words on behalf of the new reform programme. Never since the Cooper Institute was built has such a tremendous audience filled the large hall of that building. In the square and on the sidewalk in front of the institute the dense crowd congregated at an early hour, and strove, long after it was announced that the hall was filled, to gain an entrance within. The firing of cannon and the explosion of fireworks attracted still greater numbers to join the multitude already collected, but they came only to be disappointed. At 7:30 P. M. the police refused to admit any more persons within the doorway. The corridors and stairways were then jammed to suffocation. The outlets to the main hall were blockaded, while the hall itself was a dense, excited mass of struggling humanity. To estimate the size of the crowd would be idle, but it is enough to say there were thousands present, and almost as many more were turned away without gaining admission. The hall was utterly inadequate for the occasion, and it is evident, if the needs of the Reformers during the coming campaign are to be consulted, we must have another and far larger meeting place in New York to contain them when they meet in council. The crowd was as respectable as it was large, and comprised many of our most prominent citizens. They were well dressed and well-to-do, including professional men, mechanics and politicians, Democrats and Republicans, Germans and Americans, without regard to opinion or condition. It was an audience comprising the wealth, respectability and intelligence of the city, and was truly representative in character.

"The hall was decorated with the American flag and a number of small streamers, while a brass band played appropriate airs at intervals. The platform was not less crowded than the auditorium, many noted persons being noticeable.

"The meeting was opened promptly at eight o'clock by the election of Frederick Conkling as chairman; which position he filled with excellent judgment and good sense, pacifying the audience when a disturbance occurred owing to the efforts of the crowd outside to force their way into the room, and preserved order in spite of the difficulties under which he labored.

"The usual reading of names of officers then followed, and the secretary, Professor Glaubenskee, read the resolutions, which were brief, weighty and emphatic.

"Senator Trumbull was next introduced, and was received with tumultuous cheering, which, however, was surpassed by the enthusiastic applause from all sides when Horace Greeley appeared on the platform and took a seat near the speaker's stand.

"Mr. Trumbull spoke with great energy and fire, and not only electrified, but also instructed his audience by his eloquence. His assaults on the centralizing tendencies of the present administration were hailed with indignant cheers; and he astonished his hearers by showing them the despotism which threatened the safety of the republic. He upheld in unqualified language the true Democratic doctrine of State rights, and while denouncing the rebels as traitors, he yet said they were not thieves. He warned his audience against the dangers of a centralized authority, which has already established in different States of the Union tribunals for the adjudication of property and lives of the people subject to its own control, and said that this power was in great danger of abuse.

"Senator Carl Schurz next took the stand, and received a similar overwhelming ovation to that of Senator Trumbull as the lion of the occasion and the leading light of the Reform movement. His speech was eagerly anticipated, and attracted many persons expressly to hear it. He spoke calmly and yet earnest, using very full notes. His manner was not full of fire and fury, signifying nothing, but clear, logical and convincing. His dispassionate arguments did not carry away the feelings of his audience, but they appealed to their reason and held their attention closely. His voice rang loud and clear through the vaulted hall and throughout the packed yet silent throng like the notes of the clarion.

"The audience seemed spell-bound, and only at intervals recovered themselves sufficiently to applaud. This, however, they did repeatedly and with vigor, showing that the eloquence of the orator was fully appreciated. Each word was received with attention, and every strong point made against the administration was fully appreciated. As to the speech itself we can only refer to the full report annexed, which can alone do justice to its acumen, profundity, close reasoning, wit and other admirable qualities."

The following is the *Times'* preface to the Cooper Institute meeting:

"The meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was a large one. As early as seven o'clock the great hall was crowded, not a few Democratic organizations having turned out in force. On the platform were chairs for distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. B. Texter, Moses Wier, W. J. Traver, Jonathan Bixby, B. E. Watson, H. W. McDonald, S. Kopmann, W. Treffinger, Arnold Frazer, H. B. Stanton, F. S. Byrne, K. V. Homberger, Samuel A. Hopkins, Henry O. Kent, W. Hamp, George P. Edgar, Francis Snyder, Stephen Holden, B. P. Drinoster, Bernard Reilly, John Honey and T. H. Barker. Afterward, when the Senators arrived, David Dudley Field, Sinclair Toucey, Colonel William Grosvenor, of Missouri, and some others came upon the platform with them.

"As early as seven o'clock the hall was crowded to excess. At half-past seven Mr. Ethan Allen proposed Frederick Conkling as chairman, who, in taking his seat, made a short address."

The following is the *Tribune's* preface to the meeting: "A crowd of thousands outside the Cooper Institute utterly unable to gain admittance, but unwilling to leave, and making the square ring with that old time chorus of the nation in its times of peril and heroic efforts, 'John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground,' a crowd inside that filled every seat, and packed every aisle—that overflowed the platform till the orator had scarcely room to move from one side of the narrow reading desk to the other, and jammed the great space behind till egress and ingress were alike impossible, with an audience back of the speakers far larger than the average lecturer is able to get in front of him; a crowd that contained the best elements of the great reform meeting last summer, which began the overthrow of Tammany, but was as much larger and more imposing than that as the work of national reform is grander and more imperative; that numbered many of the foremost men of the country, and was neither gathered by the customhouse nor by any of the ordinary appliances of party demonstration; that patiently waited for an hour for the sake of getting places at all, and stayed, *en masse*, orderly, but enthusiastic, till the last echo of the last cheer that followed the last speech had died away—such was the opening last night of the Liberal Republican campaign for the Presidency, and the answer of the Empire City to the call to Cincinnati. There has been no such meeting in New York since the war. The speakers, like the audience, were Republicans from the start, recognized champions in council and on the field in the day when to be leading Republicans meant to be tried patriots, but ostracised since by the shoddy contractors and Customhouse clerks, who would now assume to control the organization.

"The speeches were worthy alike of the speakers, audience and cause."

The following is the *Herald's* preface to the meeting: The mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening, initiative of the opposition to the candidacy for the reelection of President Grant, was a big thing, as far as numbers went. It partook a good deal of the Chinese system of carrying on a hostility—a flourish of tom-toms, a beating of drums, shaking of old bones, plenty of chin-music, but little harm done. In the words of one of the principal orators of the evening, the question might indeed be asked, "What were they going to do about it?" a question more easily asked than answered. Of course Carl Schurz was there, and his compatriot, Senator Trumbull, and they did all the talking. All the political outs and soreheads were on hand in the corridors, on the platform, and in the body of the hall, and acted sometimes out of all order, and most inopportunely as claquers to the speakers. There was a very noticeable absence of influential citizens on the platform, which was altogether given over to old Customhouse men and ex-officials, doing nothing in particular at present, but waiting for something to turn up in the good time coming after the Cincinnati convention.

Senator Trumbull was in good voice, and spoke with his usual vigor and force.

Mr. Carl Schurz spoke his speech from a manuscript before him, failing to excite the sympathy or feelings of his audience throughout his long address, even when most denunciatory of the administration.

That the anti-Grant men could not have it all their own way under any circumstances was pretty evident from one incident in the proceedings; that was when Mr. Trumbull made what he and his friends deemed a most palpable hit against the President, the cheers and applause following upon which were equaled, if not surpassed, by the hisses and groans of the friends of the President.

As a whole, the meeting was very orderly and quiet, though lacking in the principal ingredient denoting public sympathy and support, enthusiasm.

The only speakers, with the exception of Mr. Greeley, were Senators Trumbull and Schurz. A very full list of vice presidents, headed by the name of Frederick A. Conkling, as president, and secretarys, was read and confirmed.

The general trade of the week was quiet, and in some quarters positively dull, with an approach to stagnation. One of the great causes for this condition of affairs exists in the fact that money is still very stringent, and good to fair three and four months' paper, satisfactorily indorsed, has passed slowly even at 7¼ to 7½ per cent. Cotton has been dull and depressed; sales for the week have reached 82,000 bales, of which 72,000 were for future delivery, and 10,000 on the spot and to arrive. Of spots, exporters took about 3275 bales, spinners 4525, and speculators 740. Tobacco has been more active.

Naval stores have been active for rosins and dull for spirits. At the Produce Exchange the market for breadstuffs was irregular; at the opening there was considerable activity, in part for speculation, and prices advanced, but afterward there was more or less depression, and the latter days of the week were marked by a very unsettled market.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg sailed for England to-day.

The Atalanta Boat Club left for England to-day.

Arrived—Calabria. Arrived out—Atlantic and Algeria.

Evening.—Money closed easy at 7 for currency to gold. Sterling 9⅛@9¼. Gold 110½@110⅝. Governments closed firm at ⅛@¼ advance. New fives 110½; sixes of 1881 115¾; five-twenties of 1862 113; 1864 113; 1865 113¾; new 112⅛; 1867 113⅛; 1868 113¼; ten-forties 108⅝. State bonds unchanged, closing quiet. Tennessee sixes 66½; new 66½; Virginia sixes 54, new 58; Louisianas 58, new 54; levee sixes 61, eights 70; Alabamas 86, fives 58; Georgias 70, sevens 78; North Carolinas 36¼, new 20; South Carolinas 50, new 38.

The following is the bank statement: Loans decreased $4,375,000; specie decreased $375,000; legal tenders decreased $1,875,000; deposits decreased $7,750,000.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to increase the Governor's salary to $10,000, and the salaries of other officers proportionately.

The sub-committee of the Georgia Legislature, who completed their investigations here last week, find that the books of the State Treasurer do not show the increase of Georgia's debt to its full extent by several millions. The increase of the debt of the State for three years was some $16,000,000. Frauds of a gigantic character have been

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]