# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 27. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MAY 10, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1557.



## AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.....Lessee and Manager.
LORRAINE ROGERS.....Business Manager.

Monday Evening, May 6, and Every Evening,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

IN

EILEEN OGE;

OR,

DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.

ACT FIRST—Scene first—The Hawthorns. Black Abbey Church and Holy Cross Hill. Somewhere in the county of Limerick, near the banks of the Shannon. Scene second—McLean, the Middleman's office. Scene third—The Hawthorns.

Act Second—Scene first—The parlor in Moriarty's house. The Revealment. Scene second—Plot to drive Eileen into the toils. Scene third—The Mayfield haymakers run. A scrimmage. A ruction and riot.

ACT THIRD—Scene second—Return of the exile. Scene third—Interior of the haunted mill. The victim. Intense excitement and an unexpected climax.

ACT FOUR—Scene first—The Hawthorns. Dark's the hour before the dawn. Delay. Unexpected guest and happy denoument.

In active preparation the great romantic and spectacular drama entitled the

SEA OF ICE.

Agarita.....Charlotte Thompson.
my5

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

Of the great

MARTINETTI-RAVEL PANTOMIME TROUPE,

For the Benefit of the accomplished young artist,

PAUL MARTINETTI,

On which occasion he will appear in the daring act entitled

THE VELOCIPEDE,

In the air, on a wire, from the extreme back of the stage to the second circle front.

A BEAUTIFUL OLIO.

The eccentric and laughable pantomime of

ROBERT MACAIRE.

The great Philip as Robert Macaire. The great Julian as Bertram.

To conclude (for the first time in this city) with

THE MYSTIC GIFT.

ALL THE STAR COMPANY IN THE CAST.

The grandest bill of the season for the SATURDAY MATINEE. my10

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager

Thursday Evening, May 9, 1872.

First time in this city of H. J. Byron's domestic drama, entitled

DEARER THAN LIFE.

New Musical Dialogue.

Grand Ballet, L'Enchantment.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 10—Annual benefit of J. KITTREDGE, when will be presented Byron's play, DEARER THAN LIFE. New Sketches, Ballet, etc.

SATURDAY NOON—MASANIELLO Matinee.

An immense bill in preparation for Saturday and Sunday. my9

FETE CHAMPETRE

AT

CARROLLTON GARDENS,

Commencing Tuesday Evening, May 14,

For the benefit of

EMANUEL CHURCH, SIXTH DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Mrs. L. BOWERS,
Mrs. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Mrs. WILLIAM CHAFFE,
Mrs. B. B. SIMMES,
Mrs. S. SEYMOUR,
Mrs. HARRIS,
Mrs. H. H. HANSEL,
Mrs. T. B. BODLEY,
Mrs. BISBEE,
Mrs. FETLIS,
Mrs. H. E. SHROPSHIRE,
Mrs. B. J. WEST. my 10 5t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LOUIS MARIOTTI.....Manager.
A. G. CAMBRIDGE.....Business Manager.

ITALIAN OPERA.

FIVE NIGHTS OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, May 15—Donizetti's grand tragic opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
THURSDAY, May 16—Verdi's sparkling opera of LA TRAVIATA.
SATURDAY, May 18—Grand Matinee (by request) of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SUNDAY, May 19—Bellini's masterpiece of NORMA.
TUESDAY, May 21—Verdi's great opera of IL TROVATORE.

The following distinguished artists will appear in each opera:

Mme. E. BELLINI DE MARIOTTI, Prima Donna Soprano; Mme. ELENA CORANI, Prima Donna Soprano; Mme. ADELE A. D'ALBERTI, Contralto; Mme. BOUDRO, Comprimanis; Mme. ALICE BOSCHI, Secunde Donna; Signor PIETRO BACCEI, Primo Tenore; Signor L. JOURDAN, Tenore; Signor ENRICO NICOLLNI, Secundo Tenore; Signor GIOVANI REINA, Primo Baritone; Signor GUILO PAOLINI, Secundo Baritone; Signor E. DUBOSE, Primo Basso; Signor MANZIO VINCENTI, Secundo Basso; Musical Director and Conductor Signor G. NICOLAO; Leader of Orchestra, Signor BOLIVAR; Costumer, Signor CARLO BRUSCHI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, admitting eight persons, $10, $15 and $20; Season Tickets $9 for the five opera nights; general admission $2; gallery 75 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. my5 7t

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Thomas E. M. Smith and Patrick Donnelly is dissolved from this day. Either party will receipt for moneys due by the former concern of Smith & Donnelly.

P. DONNELLY.

MAY 9, 1872. my10 3t

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of Case & Rouse is this day dissolved.

CHARLES CASE,
J. D. ROUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1872. my10 6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing, composed of the undersigned, and doing business under the name and style of H. I. MULLAN & CO., is hereby dissolved by limitation. Each partner has authority to sign in liquidation.

HENRY J. MULLAN,
CHARLES W. RUSSELL,
JOHN E. RUSSELL.

New Orleans, May 7, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED, THIS DAY, a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the general hardware business at the stand of the late firm of H. I. MULLAN & CO., No. 52 Canal street, and Nos. 69 and 71 Common street, under the name and style of H. I. MULLAN & CO.

HENRY J. MULLAN,
CHARLES HALLOWAY,
JOHN YOUNG, JR.,
ANTHONY DOHERTY.

New Orleans, May 7, 1872. my8 13 1t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By common consent, the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of C. H. Mouton & Co. has been and is dissolved. The procuration or power of attorney given to Mr. George Darby by the said C. H. Mouton & Co. is hereby revoked and canceled, and C. H. Mouton is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said partnership.

VALERY COCO,
C. H. MOUTON.

New Orleans, April 29, 1872. ap30 1m

## FOR RENT.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 312 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se3

## 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

## LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 9, 1872.

CLASS 111.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
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| 6 | 22 | 43 | 70 | 33 | 47 | 42 | 17 | 18 | 32 | 3 | 48 | — | — |

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors. St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana this ninth day of May, 1872

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

CLASS G.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, May 18, 1872.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

| | | |
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| 1 prize of $50,000 is | | $50,000 |
| 1 prize of 20,000 is | | 20,000 |
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| 1 prize of 9,000 is | | 9,000 |
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| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 80 prizes of 500 | are | 25,000 |
| 317 prizes of 200 | are | 63,400 |
| 36 Approximation prizes | | 13,600 |
| 440 prizes, amounting to | | $280,400 |

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable without deduction. Orders to be addressed to

CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 652, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, available in all parts of Europe, issued upon London by the STATE NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street.

my9 1m CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,

AT THE LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILWAY,

Is Now Open for the Season,

Having been refitted and furnished. The best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal. my5 3m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS. Sugar-cured HAMS at 12½ cents, at retail. 10,000 pounds Sugar-cured HAMS at 10 and 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10 cents.
5,000 pounds GREEN SHOULDERS at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $3 each, for sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 40 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier streets, under St. James Hotel. ap10 1y

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

de16 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.

NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-inch posts), with tesasters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $20.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe10 1y

## EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

188 RACE STRET, 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. an20 10m

NEW ORLEANS

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 90 Baronne Street,

Three and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin, accessible from five car lines.

This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of Instruction counts among its names the most successful teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted are beginners of all ages from seven years upward; also, advanced pupils who wish to perfect themselves either as amateurs, teachers, or professional artists; and those who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption.

Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of two hours each, $25. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, viollincello, harp, flute, guitar, zither, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, $15. Reductions made for two branches taken together.

Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils.

For references, circulars, particulars, etc., apply at the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1599, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THEOPHILUS MASAC,
President.

ap26 1y


### LOUISIANA LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

**Serenade to the Delegation from that State—Speeches by Governor Warmoth and Others.**

The St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday contains the subjoined report:

The members of the Louisiana delegation to the National Liberal Republican Convention, who are at present stopping at the Southern Hotel, were serenaded last night. Herwig's band was in attendance, and several spirited selections were given by them. A vast concourse of people, numbering 2000 or 3000, met in front of the hotel, and the proceedings were very enthusiastic.

Colonel N. C. Claiborne said:

Fellow-citizens, I have pleasure in introducing to you the Governor of the State of Louisiana, a gentleman who has nailed his fortunes to those of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown in the political canvass of 1872. [Cheers.] He is here, fellow-citizens, to fire the first gun in that canvass that is to give back to this entire country the liberty our fathers won for us. [Cheers.] I will introduce to you the youngest Governor in America, Hon. H. C. Warmoth. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

Governor Warmoth said:

My fellow-citizens—It might be more proper for some other gentleman of your State, a native of your State, perhaps, to address you, if I did not feel that with the State of Missouri I was as intimately acquainted and associated as if I were born on your soil. I came here when I was a boy; I came from a sister State; I found a home on your soil; I found a hospitable people, who gladly welcomed me to it. I remained here until the unhappy affairs of 1860 and 1861, and I became a soldier of this State. I felt it necessary to offer my life as a sacrifice, if necessary, in order that the country might be saved. I helped, in my humble way, to bring about the condition in which this country is to-day—not its condition in a political sense, but that all the States of this Union might be under one flag in one country. I fought that this country might be free [cheers], and not the empire of a despot; not States in a republican form, and in name, without the substance. What do you see to-day through the length and breadth of the Southern States? You see eight or nine States of the Union under control of the bayonet. We are told we are free. We are told that the Southern States have the right to elect their legislators, and administer their own affairs, and when the people undertake to wrest their affairs from corruption, from ignorance, you find the bayonets of General Grant interposing to prevent the people taking control. [Cheers.] We have in the State of Louisiana people as brave, as patriotic, as noble, as determined as any people on the face of this earth. We find to-day all the wealth, all the character and respectability of the State of Louisiana under the control of strangers, under the control of ignorant men, who have no sympathy, no identification with the people of that State. [Cheers.] It may be said that I am one of these strangers. It is true I went to the South seven years ago. It is true, by the condition and conflicts and revolutions that have taken place I have been elevated to the first place in the gift of the people in the State of Louisiana. But it is not true that I am a party to the oppression and outrages those people have had to submit to. [Cheers.] I have gone in to assist those people to free themselves. I have endeavored to bring about a change in the political power of that State. I have tried it in one way, I have tried it in another. I have tried twice and have failed. But I do not intend, by the blessing of God, that we shall fail in the third trial. [Cheers.] We will have an administration that will remit to the people of that State the government of that State, that their voice, their hopes and aspirations may have something to aid them, and not be controlled by United States marshals, that are packed in every convention and every legislative assembly. [Cheers.] Do you call it a republican government when a convention of the Republican party is called to meet in a customhouse? Do you call it a republican form of government when those doors are barred, and no one permitted to enter them for one whole day, or that the whole commercial business of a city like New Orleans should be stopped in order that the President's office holders may hold a convention to indorse his administration? [Cheers.] We had a convention in the summer of 1871, a convention almost exclusively of those office holders, who met, not for the purpose of nominating a legislative ticket, not for the purpose of inaugurating a campaign, but simply on the pretense that it was necessary to have a new State committee. The real intent was to begin in the month of August the indorsement of the Grant administration. In another State, beginning at that starting point, conventions were held, until fifteen or twenty States had indorsed General Grant's candidacy for the Presidency. Public opinion was controlled; it was packed.

You ought to have seen the convention in the Customhouse. Ninety delegates out of 118 were refused admittance. They found the gates locked and barred. They found 250 armed deputy United States marshals in the inside. By means of tickets which were supplied at the Postoffice they were able to get inside the building. When they got up the stairs to the second floor they found there 250 armed marshals beside a company of United States troops, with arms in hand. There was where we were to hold a Republican convention, and when we got up and solemnly protested against the presence of these troops and marshals we were told we must leave the building. We were not heard further, but gently marched out of the building. [A voice—"Was Jim Casey there?"] No, he did not get there till late that day. We went to another hall. We protested against this usurpation. Through the length and breadth of this whole land went protests through every newspaper, Grant papers, Democratic papers and Republican papers. A delegation was sent to the President. He told them he would investigate the matter. He has investigated it, and what is the result? Every one of those officers, from Jim Casey down, are yet holding their offices, disgracing the Republican party and republican institutions. They passed a measure that took the people's land and property without compensation; a measure by which they were to tax every steamboat and every parcel of goods to be landed at New Orleans, and measures that were denounced by every party in the country. These people went into a coalition to overthrow the State government because the Governor would not give his sanction to them. [Cheers.]

When the Legislature met, the Governor, seven members of the Senate and twenty-two members of the House were arrested. And what do you suppose we were arrested for? We had violated the Ku-Klux law, in this, that we would not permit these people to control the government of the State. The seventeen Senators were put on a United States cutter to prevent there being a quorum in the Senate, while the Ku-Klux law was used to break a quorum in the House.

They thus endeavored to overturn the State government, which was supposed to be inimical to General Grant. To this we enter our solemn protest. We say this is not Republican; we say that this country can not exist if this kind of thing is persisted in: if the President can use his army and his navy, and use the laws of the country, for the purpose of giving himself and his friends a temporary advantage in the Legislature of the State. We protest because the people of the South have the right to control these matters without the interference of the federal executive. We contend we have a right to be as good as we please or as bad as we please, and we are not to be set right by the President of the United States or his army or navy. [Cheers.] You have been treated to sweet morsels of corruption of things in the State of Louisiana. God knows it is bad enough. God knows there are things I do not palliate xcuse, and things that would not bring the Republican party into repute. But I can say that the originators of those schemes are the office-holders of General Grant, and that they are men who have brought everything that is bad or wrong in the way of the reconstruction of our State.

After speaking further of the corruption in the Republican party, the Governor said that after an investigation by a committee there had been no report made. The committee had gone back to Washington, and the press of the country had demanded the report, and it was not brought forward. He said it was to this they would protest It was for that they met at Cincinnati, met for the purpose of protesting, and they would protest all over this broad domain, and the facts would be told to the President and his friends, however distasteful they might be, and if the people of this country desire to perpetuate his dynasty it was their business and their right. He said: We have nominated a ticket, we have burned our ships behind us, we have thrown our banner to the breeze, we intend to fight it out on this line, if it takes the balance of summer. [Cheers.] And we do not intend to be kept from saying just what we think we ought to say, however he may pack meetings with customhouse inspectors or the postoffice department, or turn out his cliques to interrupt speakers. [Cheers.] We intend to tell how General Grant has administered government at the South. We intend to tell and prove whatever failure there may be in the matter of reconstruction in the South, arising from the fact that the President has made between himself and the good people of that section a gulf into which he will not pass, nor will they pass. We intend to tell and to show to the people of this country that the white people of the South are as loyal and law abiding, and determined to stand by the government in all its trials as the people in any part of the country. [Cheers.] They insist upon it that our elections in the South shall be free from the presence of United States troops; that our ballot-boxes shall not be surrounded by the army; that any rebel who has a right to vote shall vote as free as the blackest Republican in our section. [Cheers.] We have given you a ticket at which we intend you shall laugh at first, and then you shall grow serious, and finally all go for. [Cheers, Greeley and Brown.] We have given you Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency. Whatever you say of the people of the South, none of you will say that old Horace is not honest. Although you may laugh at his white coat and white hat, you know that under that white coat there beats a heart as kind, as pure and as simple as a child. [Cheers.] You know that under that coat is a heart that reaches out its strings to every man, woman and child in the land; you know that he never harmed a human being, but that his whole life has been spent in deeds for the benefit of the human race. You know that under that white hat is a brain that gave the Republican party its vitality and strength. [Cheers, and "that's so."] There is not one in this broad land that will not say he is a Republican. His religion has been read at all your firesides, and too many have grown up in this country with the New York *Tribune* in their hands to say anything against it.

We have given you another man—a little red-haired Missourian—for the second place on that ticket. [Laughter and cheers.] You may laugh because he has a smile, and you can laugh because his hair is red; but you know there is not a man who will deny that in that little stature moves the spirit of a giant. You know that to him, more than any other, this State owes its redemption. You know that 30,000 voters who were disfranchised owe their votes to him, and they will give their votes to him in 1872. We have given you this ticket. We have given it not to the Republican party alone, but so that every man in this land, whatever his past political antecedents, may stand upon it. We intend to take a large part of the Republicans of the North; we intend to take all the Democrats of the North and all the Democrats of the South, and to bring a large share of Africa in too. [Cheers.] Some of our Northern Democratic friends may contend it is a little too strong in a Republican point of view, but I tell you to-night that, notwithstanding the strangeness of the position, before ninety days are over we loyal men of the South will send to St. Louis to tell the Democratic party to indorse Greeley and Brown. [Cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, the Southern States will take their places in this Union, the positions to which they are entitled by the right of being States in it. Their people will be restored to the power of which they have been deprived; their people, elevated to office in the administration of the government, will be conciliated and made happy, loyal and prosperous, and to this great movement we will have to attribute the peace, prosperity and progress of the whole country. [Prolonged cheers.]

Colonel Claiborne said that the delegation on its return to Louisiana stopped to rest twenty-four hours in the city of St. Louis. That a serenade was got up in honor of the delegation. And so many had turned out and honored them with their presence, he had pleasure in saying he had another rich and noble treat in store for the audience. He had the honor to introduce, not little Phil. Sheridan, but the eagle-like orator of the South, General George A. Sheridan.

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General George A. Sheridan said that he had been identified with the State of Louisiana some seven years. He had been identified also with the Republican party, a thorough believer in all its principles, and a devoted adherent of its action. Alluding to the present administration, he said that the man who sits in the White House and smokes had made it his special business to disrupt and destroy the people of the South. He expressed it as his opinion that neither the Democratic party nor the Republican party alone were able to relieve the South, and that a joining of her forces is required. He spoke with confidence of the final issue of the Liberal movement.

Toward the close of the proceedings Captain H. C. Creveling sung a rather comic campaign song, and Mr. L. U. Reavis addressed some remarks to the assembly. It then dispersed.

Annual benefit of J. Kittredge to-night at the Academy—the beautiful drama "Dearer than Life."

### WEST BATON ROUGE.

**State Administration Indorsed.**

The Republicans of West Baton Rouge had a rousing meeting on Saturday last, and elected Hons. Robert Morris and F. A. Woods delegates to the State convention of the twenty-eighth instant. Messrs. J. S. Bean and Paul Allain are alternates.

Among the patriotic resolutions adopted we find:

*Resolved*, That we do sustain the administration of the government, and look upon H. C. Warmoth and P. B. S. Pinchback as the leaders of the true Republican party, and we hereby indorse them in their efforts to preserve the unity of the Republican party and lead it to success.

Kitt's benefit to-night at the Academy—new drama, new sketches, new songs, etc. Don't you make any mistake.

**Fete Champetre.**

Next Tuesday evening a fete champetre will commence at Carrollton gardens for the benefit of Emanuel Church, Sixth District. The ladies who compose the committee of management have performed similar services before, and their names are a guarantee that this series of entertainments will be a success.

Kitt's benefit to-night—don't you make any mistake.

### THE IRISH STRONG FOR GREELEY.

**Phil Sheridan Irish Republican Club.**

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Phil Sheridan Irish Republican Club was held last night, with P. Creagh in the chair.

A resolution indorsing the choice of the Cincinnati convention in the nomination of Horace Greeley was read, and it committed the club to an expression of their satisfaction that Charles Francis Adams, "the common enemy of their people," was not the selection of the convention. Copies of the resolution were furnished to the clubs throughout the city, and it was also voted to furnish a copy to the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. The secretary was instructed to give a copy to the Irish-American League in Cincinnati. The whole series was unanimously adopted.

A resolution to appoint a committe of three to wait upon the Mayor and represent the "starving condition of the laborers on the public streets" was offered by D. Crowley and adopted. The committee were instructed to request that the laborers receive an equivalent in scrip to their wages. They meet to-day.

A committee of three was appointed to provide a larger place of meeting. Speakers were now called for.

Mr. P. Harnan, called on for a speech, heartily approved of the nominations at the Cincinnati convention.

Mr. Joseph P. Murphy was called on for a few remarks, and said he approved of the people speaking in this matter and stating their views on the situation. In speaking of the nominations at the Cincinnati convention, he, too, indorsed them. In regard to the Philadelphia convention, he said that body would be packed, similar to the Gatling gun convention here last August. Were we Irishmen to remain silent on the nomination of Greeley, it would be ungrateful to this American friend of the race. Greeley was always in favor of Irish liberty. The London *Times* had already expressed its disapprobation, because "he is the enemy of England;" therefore he is our friend. [Applause.]

Mr. Adams could not be crammed down the throats of the Irish people—the Irish in their strength protested. Adams, as English Minister, had allowed Irish-American citizens to be cast into jail, to be hung, to be ill-treated without raising his voice in their behalf. As for Greeley, he, in a similar case, would not fool away his time in long letters and diplomatic usages, but would come down squarely to the point. Reading the *Tribune* had made him a Republican. Greeley was a friend of Ireland, dating from the time of O'Connor.

His sentiments were warmly received.

Mr. P. Creagh thought no Irishman could vote against Greeley. In case of a nomination by the Democrats at their next convention, Greeley would not run.

The hearty support of the Democratic State Committee was predicted for Greeley and Brown by Mr. Monaghan.

The club adjourned until the first Thursday in June.

### THE CITY HALL.

A white hat, which has seen some service, but is immense in its proportions, has been sent to Mayor Flanders, so that he may exclaim for Greeley.

A schooner from Lake Pontchartrain landed a load of wood at the City Park. The vessel came up the Bayou St. John and through the canal on Taylor avenue to that leading into the park.

The returns of personal property are reaching the Department of Assessments quite briskly, and the ladies especially seem unusually prompt in reporting their taxable property.

The City Hall was yesterday morning visited by the Mayor of Natchez, who is here on a short business trip.

Administrator Shaw states that the taxpayers this year have been even more prompt than in 1871, and that ninety cents on the dollar of the whole tax has already been paid in.

Mayor Flanders has received a letter from Lowell, Massachusetts, as follows:

Please excuse the liberty of my writing these few lines. I am a French bricklayer, recently arrived from France, forty years old, with wife and child (a girl three years old). Not speaking English, we are prevented from engaging in business here.

If, as we are told, New Orleans contains more than one-half French population, and they on an average earn $6 per day, it would suit us exactly; but having no money to get there, would you be good enough to send us some, or two transportation tickets by mail. I shall reimburse the same as soon as I shall work a month, and you will not regret it. My wife can do the washing or cooking of the family, as she is very capable.

I remain your very humble servant, and salute you with great honor. My address is Auguste Druesue-Lefebre, Somerset street No. 13, Lowell, Massachusetts. Please answer.

The money was not forwarded.

**Benefit of Mr. and Miss Murdock.**

We again notify the public that this interesting event will occur to-morrow evening at the Varieties, and urge all who have not yet procured their seats to do so without delay. The bill will be an unusually excellent one, and we give below the cast of the pieces:

In "Ruy Blas" Mr. Murdock will assume the title role; Mr. Pitou plays *Don Salluste;* Mr. Howson, *Don Cæsar;* Mr. Holland, *Don Pedro;* Mr. Hind, the *Duke Alba*, and all the ladies are in the play. In "Betsy Baker," the lovely little beneficiare wiil give us one of those deliciously piquant impersonations that have made her such a favorite with the patrons of the theatre; Mr. Stuart Robson as *Marmeduke Mouser* will have one of his funniest characters to handle, and Mr. Holland as *Crummy*, and Miss Reignolds as *Mrs. Mouser* will satisfactorily fill the balance of the cast.

The public will see what a treat is in store for them, besides the opportunity offered to give a good, hearty and substantial benefit to two worthy and deserving artists. So we repeat, go early to-morrow and get your seats for Saturday night.

Annual benefit of J. Kittredge to-night at the Academy—the beautiful drama "Dearer than Life."

**Martinetti-Ravel Troupe.**

This evening Paul Martinetti will be the recipient of a benefit, and the most attractive bill that has yet been offered will be presented. He will ride a velocipede in the air, perform in the "Mystic Gift," in which he has made such a reputation, besides doing things too numerous to mention. Paul Martinetti is a true artist and deserves a good house.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

EFFICIENT NAVY NEEDED

PREPARATIONS FOR SPAIN

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DEFEATED

AMNESTY AMENDMENT REJECTED

COURT OF CLAIMS DECISIONS

SIXTEEN COTTON CASES SETTLED

COTTON BURNED YESTERDAY

THE SPANISH INSURGENTS

THREATENED ATTACK ON BILBOA

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

OBJECT OF THEIR MOVEMENTS

PLUNDERED REVENUE SEIZURES

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A GRANT DELEGATE DECLINING

HE DECLARES FOR GREELEY AND BROWN

## CONGRESS.

**Committee on Naval Affairs—Necessity for an Efficient Navy—Preparations for War with Spain—Amnesty and Social Equality Bills—Sumner's Civil Rights Bill Defeated—A Sitting Member Confirmed—Morton's Amnesty Amendment Rejected—Bill Passed to Restore a Wharf to New Orleans—Japanese Students Bill Tabled.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Committee on Naval Affairs will hold a meeting to-morrow night to arrange their business previous to asking the House to set aside an evening next week for the consideration of various bills already prepared by them, but which they have not yet had an opportunity of reporting to the House. Among these measures is a bill providing for the construction of ten steamers, as suggested by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, apart from any recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, not only the Committee on Naval Affairs, but distinguished officers of the navy heretofore consulted by the committee, together with the Secretary of the Navy, are fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient navy, as our present force is inadequate for extended service in case of emergency. Besides, it is said among public men that our relations with Spain are of such a character as to suggest preparations; not looking to war, but to the protection of the rights of citizens of the United States.

It is known that our Minister to Madrid will soon be withdrawn, and no successor will be appointed until, as was recently said by a high executive officer, Spain shall be more disposed than she is now to act with justice, and according to treaty obligations.

Although war is not regarded as even probable, there is an increasing desire that our navy shall be placed in an efficient condition, and therefore the authorities here may before long issue orders to the several navy yards to place all our available vessels in a sea-going condition.

*Senate.*—The amnesty and social equality bills occupied the day.

Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, as a substitute for amnesty, was defeated, but adopted as an amendment by Mr. Colfax's casting vote. Several amendments modifying Mr. Sumner's amendment were defeated by the casting vote of Mr. Colfax. The bill, as amended, finally failed. This brought the House bill again before the Senate, when Mr. Sumner again moved his amendment, and Mr. Colfax again voted aye.

Mr. Morton renewed his amendment requiring persons applying for amnesty to swear they were not Ku-klux nor members of such associations. Adopted by a vote of 29 to 17.

The bill requiring a two-thirds vote was finally rejected.

Yeas—Ames, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cragin, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Osborne, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom—32.

Nays—Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, of West Virginia, Ferry, of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hamilton, of Texas, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright—22.

*House.*—Mr. Wallace, of South Carolina, was confirmed in his seat. His contestant was allowed $2154. [Good business.]

Mr. Morey, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill restoring certain wharf property to the city of New Orleans. Passed.

The bill admitting Japanese students to West Point was tabled by 78 to 55.

Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. A long fight ensued over salt and leather, but all amendments were rejected, and the rate remains as reported by the committee.

The House is in session to-night on naval affairs.

## WASHINGTON.

**Letter from Colfax—His Ideas of Civil Rights—Spanish Claims Commission—Court of Claims—Decision on Sixteen Cotton Cases.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—At a meeting to-night, Fred Douglass presiding, the following letter from Vice President Colfax was read:

VICE PRESIDENTS' CHAMBER,
Washington, May 7, 1872.

DEAR SIRS—Having voted recently in the Senate upon the question of civil rights to which you refer, I need not make any statement as to my views upon it, for actions always speak more loudly than mere words; but if that vote needed justification, as it does not, the traveling experience of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Fred Douglass, Sr., in the *National New Era*, would be its fullest vindication.

If orderly, sober citizens of the United States entitled by its constitution to equality under the law can not obtain food and lodging at public hotels like the rest of mankind, or even average accommodations on railroad trains, after paying first-class fare, we should either acknowledge the constitution a nullity or should insist on that obedience to it by all, and protection under it to all, which are alike the right and the duty of the humblest as well as the most influential throughout the land.

Respectfully, yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To Messrs. E. S. Alkinson, G. T. Downing, F. Douglass, Jr., J. W. Tibernes and F. S. Barbadoes, committee.

The United States and Spanish claims commission, although organized more than six months ago, have, as yet, decided no case, there being delays in consequence of the difficulty in procuring proofs. The United States having proposed the mode of settling claims of citizens of the United States growing out of the rebellion with Cuba, there can be no difficulty on this point; but there are other questions, including that pertaining to Dr. Howard, which may cause further irritation, and give occasion for a more determined policy toward Spain.

The Court of Claims yesterday decided sixteen cases, aggregating awards which amount to $353,739. Two of these cases had been appealed to the Supreme Court, but the decision being overruled, they were sent back, and judgment rendered in pursuance of the opinion of the higher court. One of them was the Carroll case, involving over $93,000, and the other $23,000.

From the decision of the Supreme Court, it is inferred that the act, at the time of the seizure of cotton, is a controlling element to determine the disposition of the property, and the statute is to be thus construed, namely: Where the property was captured during the lifetime of the decedent, then the evidence of his loyalty is sufficient to maintain the action; but where the seizure was after administration, then the loyalty of decedent is immaterial, and the right to maintain an action depends upon the loyalty of the administrator.

Numerous members of Congress express the opinion that no tariff bill will be passed the present session, but that the internal revenue laws will be changed so as to retain taxes only on spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, banks and tobacco. They also say the prospect is that Congress will adjourn on the twenty-ninth of May.

Among the items in the miscellaneous appropriation bill reported to the House to-day there are $300,000 for the New Orleans Customhouse, and $3,000,000 for courts and expenses on the enforcement act. The appropriation involves over $17,000,000. This is the last appropriation bill