NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 37. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1567.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALL ABOARD FOR PONCHATOULA.

The first GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION and PICNIC for the benefit of the

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD MUTUAL BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATION,

Will be given at PONCHATOULA,

Sunday, May 26, 1872.

Under the supervision of Captain T. S. WILLIAMS, R. S CHARLES, Esq., J. G. CONLON, Esq., and a committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. F. FIELDER, THOMAS SANDERS and M. PENDERGRAST.

The best silver cornet band in the city is engaged to dispense the best of music. Refreshments of all kinds will be in abundance.

Grand prize offered for match game between two crack base ball clubs. A set of bats and ball for match game between two junior base ball clubs. A silver medal for foot race of 200 yards. A silver medal for sack race of fifty yards. A silver medal for prize jig dancer. A silver medal for prize jumping match.

The train leaves the Jackson depot at seven o'clock sharp, and all baskets and boxes of excursionists will be checked, and the Association will be responsible for them.

Adults' tickets $1; children under twelve years of age fifty cents, which can be had of any of the members of the committee, and at the several book stores.

The excursion will be postponed one week if it rains on that morning.

my12 19 25 D. A. MULLANE, Secretary.

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

LOST.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $1000, drawn by John Baltz to his own order, and by him indorsed, and also indorsed by R. K. Delafield, dated December 19, 1870, payable one year after date, with eight per cent interest from date till paid; secured by mortgage by act before J. Cohn, notary public, on the twenty-seventh of December, 1870, on a lot of ground, etc., First District, square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Lafayette, Poydras and Commerce streets, lot No. 12. Said note is the property of the Phoenix National Bank, New York. my1 30t

WANTED.

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

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESS-MAKER, with a sewing machine. Also, one who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and basting, to work with her, in a private family, for a short time. Pay liberal to those who are fully competent. No others need apply, at No. 110 St. Charles street, from 9 to 11 A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M. ap14

REWARDS.

$1000 REWARD.—IN VIEW OF THE increase of counterfeit nickel pieces given for fare in the street railroad cars, a reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid for the detection and conviction of any one making and passing knowingly such counterfeit five cent pieces in any of the city railroad cars, and One Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of any one knowingly putting such counterfeit five cent pieces or nickels in the car fare boxes. Drivers are instructed to have arrested at once any person putting such counterfeit coins in the fare box.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
President New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

F. WINTZ,
President New Orleans City Railroad Company.

ARCH. MONTGOMERY,
President Crescent City Railroad Company.

A. McCLELLAN,
President St. Charles Street Railroad Company.

S. J. HART,
President Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company.

R. H. SCHMIDTZ,
my11 30t President Orleans Railroad Company.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

123 RACE STRET, head of Colisseum 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, violoncello, 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. 1595, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THEOPHILUS MASAC,
President.

an26 1y

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.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CONSOLIDATED LAND OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 23, 1872.

TO JOHN P. WALTER—JAMES McCARTY AND Reuben Roberts having filed a petition in this office, alleging their right to enter, in preference to any other party, the first the south half of northwest quarter of section two in township fourteen south, range twenty east, southeastern district, west of river, and the second the north half of the northwest quarter of section two of same township, range and district, and praying for the cancellation of your entry, we have, in pursuance of instructions of the commissioner of June 4, 1867, set apart the twenty-seventh day of May, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., in this office, for a hearing upon this matter.

You are hereby notified that we will receive whatever proof all parties in interest may offer in support of their claims on that day.

CHAS. BARNARD, Register.
W. H. HYATT, Receiver.

my7 10 14 17 22 27

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 21, 1872.

CLASS 121.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	2	9	1	53	71	64	23	47	50	36	22	4	—

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 twenty first day of May, 1872.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. an21

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$30,000.

CLASS H.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, June 8, 1872.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50 000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is		3,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	$25,000
117 prizes of 200	are	23,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
440 prizes, amounting to		$220,400

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

CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter.

CAUTION.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negotiate for a note drawn by Joseph A. Judice in favor of Henry Stanley for two hundred and twenty dollars, as the same will not be paid, compensation for said note not having been received.

my14 19 25 J. A. JUDICE.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

The public is hereby cautioned not to negotiate a promissory note drawn by J. F. Aucoin, indorsed by C. Claiborne, to the order of R. G. Rawlings, dated New Orleans, February 14, 1872, and payable on the first of June, 1872, for the sum of five hundred dollars, part payment of charter of steamboat Lizzie Hopkins for the month of June, 1872, the consideration of said note having failed. Payment of same will be denied and resisted.

my12 10t* J. F. AUCOIN.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

William Wood vs. Denis and Ereville Villere.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 6625.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, June 1, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the courthouse, in the parish of St. Bernard, State of Louisiana, the following described property, viz—

A LOT OF GROUND, forming part of that tract of land situated in the parish of St. Bernard, in this State, on the left bank of the river Mississippi, at a distance of about six miles below the city, and formerly known as the Lacoste plantation, measuring 16 arpents, more or less, front on the Mississippi river, by a depth of 40 arpents, with all the rights to a further depth, according to the preceding titles. The said lots are designated, on a plan deposited in the office of Jules Mossy, late a notary public in this city, under the No. 24 of Book of Plans No. 1, as Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15, of that under the letter A; and Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of that portion of lands designated on the said plan under the letter B; and, also, the interest of the said William Wood to any extent of land in the rear of the said two portions of ground—A and B, and acquired by him by his two acts of purchase, to wit: From William C. Milne, by act dated February 11, 1854, executed before H. B. Cenas, late notary in this city, and from John Slidell, by act before the same notary, dated June 2, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirtieth day of April, 1872.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

William Wood vs. Denis et Ereville Villere.

DANS LA COUR DE CIRCUIT DES ÉTATS-UNIS pour le Cinquieme Circuit et District de la Louisiane, No 6625.—En vertu d'un ordre de fieri facias à moi adressé dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à vendre au plus haut enchérisseur, SAMEDI, le premier jour de Juin, 1872, à midi, à la maison de cour de la paroisse St Bernard, Etat de la Louisiane, la propriété ci-dessous décrite, savoir—

UN LOT DE TERRE, faisant partie de cette étendue de terre située dans la paroisse St-Bernard, en cet Etat, sur la rive gauche du fleuve Mississippi, à une distance d'environ six milles en bas de la ville, et anciennement connu sous le nom d'habitation Lacoste, mesurant 16 arpents, plus ou moins, de face sur le fleuve Mississippi, sur une profondeur de 40 arpents, avec tous les droits sur une autre profondeur, conformément aux titres suivants. Les dits lots sont désignés, sur un plan déposé au bureau de Jules Mossy, dernièrement notaire public en cette ville, sous le No. 24 du Livre de Plans No. 1, par les Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 et 15, de celui sous la lettre A; et par les Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 et 15, de cette portion de terre designée sur le dit plan sous la lettre B; et aussi, l'intérêt du dit William Wood dans cette étendue de terre en arrière des dites deux portions de terre A et B, acquis par lui par ses deux actes de vente, savoir: De William C. Milne, par acte en date du onze Février, 1854, fait par H. B. Cenas, dernièrement notaire en cette ville, et de Jean Slidell, par acte par devant le même notaire, en date du deux Juin, 1857.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.

Bureau du Marshal des Etats-Unis, Nouvelle Orléans, ce trentième jour d'Avril, 1872.

S. B. PACKARD,
my1 8 15 22 je1 Marshal des Etats-Unis.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

George F. Baumann vs. John Shields— Seventh Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 456.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. P. Gallaher, Seventh Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Courthouse on Magazine and Delachaise streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

One Stove and Cooking Utensils; one Safe; one Looking Glass; seven Cane-bottom Chairs; five Common Chairs; one Round Table; one Washstand; one Kitchen Table; one Armoir.

my9 13 22 JACOB JOACHIM, Constable.

A. Ramos, Transferee, vs. William F. Dunham—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, Eight Bank, No. 319.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, TO me directed by the Hon. C. L. Sweet, Fifth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 21, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., in front of the Courthouse, on Villere street, between Bartholomew and Seguin streets, in the Fifth District of this city, the following described property, to wit—

ONE-HALF OF A CERTAIN HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, with all the rights, ways and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereof, designated as lot No. 24, in square No. 15, bounded by Delaronde, Peter and Bartholomew streets, and said lot measuring 15 feet front on Seguin street, by 105 feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

R. W. FARROW,
my21 je7 21 Constable Fifth Justice of the Peace.

"HERE'S YOUR MULE."

The Bulk Corn Business—Grain Current Set In—Going Across the Ocean and "Across Lots" to Macon.

Here in New Orleans it has always been contended is the mule or vehicle for cheap grain transportation to Europe. This conveyance has lately been harnessed up after "boots and saddles" persistently blown by the savans of the Chamber of Commerce failed to wake the mule from his hibernation. Think of the speeches gentlemen of this commercial college have made for the past four years, the practical suggestions and enterprise of Elevator Higby, the commercial law interpretations of General Harry Hays, the calculations of Oglesby about the grain trade from New Orleans. How many subscriptions were opened that never reached their limit. How numerous the resolutions passed in the mercantile convention on this subject; all without realization, all without enough for the elevator to do to keep its machinery from being eaten away by the rust. All of these gentlemen and their corps of disciples have done their level best to wake up the interests in New Orleans to something else beside the handling of a cotton bale, and without avail until now, when no talk is made about it, when the subject has been dropped like the babes in the wood to die while birds of passage plucked each a leaf from these experiences to bury them out of sight; the bulk corn business, beginning, by the way, on the very day the colored convention met here, in the elevation of about 30,000 bushels into the new Morgan-Atlantic Freight line, has now swelled to such proportions that barge load on load have been "sold to arrive" the negotiations being in some instances conducted by telegraph, while say 200,000 bushels (excuse rough estimates) are already going to Liverpool in bulk.

Bulk corn is shipped by tow of barges down the river to this city. In case it is intended for foreign exportation the barge is towed alongside the ship, the elevator pushes along between the two, elevates it directly into the hold, registers the number, and when the right figure is reached the barge floats gently down stream, ready to go back to the Western ports. Is it bought for the Southeast, for home consumption? The elevator pushes in at the pier edge, the barge is towed to the outside, and the elevation begins into a chain of box cars, which are filled car after car. Lieutenant Maury, the greatest living authority on winds and the currents of the air, is wont to describe the sources of winds and the track of a storm by selecting a single atom of air from its starting point, or where it is generated, all through its voyage, and by so doing he renders himself understood without the aid of any more mathematics than falls to the lot of an ordinary school boy. In the same manner the route of a single grain of corn, from the point where it is grown to the wharf at Liverpool, will best tell the story of its passage. Whether intended for export or use in the Southeast, a grain of corn never stops in the city. It has a through ticket from the Western port, where it is elevated into barges to this city, where it is elevated out and into box cars or ships clear to Liverpool or to Macon and Savannah, for it is bought and paid for at its home, and the route it shall take is mapped out. It is not exposed to the weather. If good and not "soft" it never sprouts any more than in its own quiet nook, as one of the family found on each ear. It needs no "india rubber overcoat" any more than it needs a wooden one. All the "climatic influences" that it was supposed would operate to destroy it or render it feverish and gummy, mouldy and bad, are shown not to exist in the practice of transportation. Here, in the past few weeks, have we a practical demonstration of what the enterprising business men among us have been theorizing upon in vain for three years and using any amount of persuasion.

As to the transportation Southeast: Three railroad companies have formed the Anchor Line of freight cars, which carry the grain from the riverside, opposite Notre Dame street, through the city, by Mobile to Macon, where it is reshipped. Hundreds of thousands of bushels have already gone by this route, and it is now a part of the regular business of the city. We append the result of several interviews upon the subject of bulk corn:

"Will you please tell how the bulk arrives here?"

"By the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company's barges."

"What amounts have arrived recently?"

"A lot of 110,000 bushels—two tows."

"What's the average for a tow?"

"Say 60,000 bushels."

"How is it purchased?"

"By the cargo. It is also sold to arrive."

"What are you giving?"

"Buyers offer sixty-three cents by the barge load."

"Do you call that a good price?"

"Well, yes; I think it's enough." (He was buyer.)

"How do you sell it?"

"Held at sixty-five, delivered on board ship."

"What is the rate of loading?"

"One cent a bushel—paid by seller."

"Whose elevator do you use?"

"Higby's portable; believe it's the only one here."

"Then there's no use for the big concern up town?"

"Oh, yes. It is stored there when intended to remain."

"Have you heard of any reports, directly or indirectly, of damage in the hold of a vessel? If so, what portion of the cargo is damaged?"

"I have never heard of anything of the kind. Soft corn is liable to rot, but that would spoil anywhere."

"Which is the most profitable route for export, overland to New York from Chicago, or down the Mississippi and from New Orleans?"

"The last is the cheapest."

"How much a bushel cheaper?"

"I am not prepared to say; so many things things to be taken into account, but it is the cheapest, as I have paid for both routes."

"Please mention such cargoes as have gone out?"

"The Thomas Hamlin took out 38,000 bushels for Liverpool, the bark Adgar 25,000 and the Memphis 70,000 bushels."

"What's the freight hence?"

"About eight pence ha'penny."

From another source—"Think you could not get it for that now; tonnage's scarce; freight's rising."

The above conversation disclosed some facts about this business, which shows that the grain current has, unawares to the people, actually set in, and it is already increasing in volume from day to day.

The parties operating here now do not seem to be very communicative—in fact, they are much more inclined to buy or sell than to say anything about how much clear money they are making, but there is an air of confidence about them that is truly refreshing in these dull times.

The most recent arrival is the Mary Alice, with two barges of 22,000 bushels each, sold on contract made thirty or forty days ago. We have made no attempt to report the statistics of grain elevation within the past month, and its exportation, but have simply given an idea of the trade which will make New Orleans, whenever the current becomes sizeable, a city of equal importance with Chicago and New York—will restore our shattered industries, not yet recovered from an attack of short crop. The cotton business has reached its limit, and is not to be increased. We of New Orleans must look to other sources if we would swell the volume of our business, and, hence, feed the hungry, and clothe the naked among us. Iron barges should be introduced; the barge system has proved a success. Everything should be done to coax the grain of the West hither, where we can put it to better use than fuel. The subject has already made some of our slow business men look alive, and when we say God speed it is only echoing the great sentiment of the popular heart.

Third District Alive for Greeley—Enthusiastic Meeting of the District Campaign Club—A Permanent and Final Organization Effected—White and Colored Voters Harmonizing—All Nationalities Commingling.

An adjourned meeting of the Third District Greeley Campaign Club was held last evening at eight o'clock, in the hall on Spain street, near Love. The chair was occupied by President Armstrong, who, after calling the meeting to order, said that he was pleased at so large an assemblage, especially such an increase from the Democratic party as was indicated in this meeting as supporters of Greeley and Brown, and in view of these circumstances, as an earnest on his part to harmonize all elements, he respectfully resigned his office as president, as he was not the right man in the right place.

Whereupon he called Judge Sloanaker to the chair, who, on stepping upon the platform, was received with rounds of applause. After quiet was restored the judge good humoredly said that he had no speech to make, for the action of the retiring president indicated to him that this club meant business. And thereon the club proceeded to elect all its permanent officers, which were selected from the Democratic and Republican party equally, and from among the Irish, German, French and Creole, as well as the colored and white citizens residing in the district, under the presidency of William C. Kinsella, Esq., who was unanimously elected president of the Greeley Club, on motion of William C. Green.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the president to appoint an executive committee of three from each ward in the district, and to be comprised of one each from the Democratic, Republican and colored citizens, who are empowered to organize ward Greeley clubs throughout the district.

On motion, Carroll Hall was selected as the permanent headquarters of the club, the same having been previously generously tendered without expense by M. Carroll, Esq., in person, who is one of the most prominent Democrats in this district, and who said to the meeting that he was for the success of this movement, regardless of consequences, believing that the time had come for old things to be put away and new things to be embraced by all classes of citizens who desire the welfare of the republic.

Speeches were made by Judges Sloanaker, Phillips and others, and the meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

Grand Industrial Exposition.

Exposition Hall last night was thronged with the fashion and beauty of the city, and many private carriages were drawn up at the entrances, awaiting the pleasure of those who came in them to witness the attractions of the first Grand Industrial Exposition.

Within a few days a large addition has been made to the goods on exhibition, and the hall is now a perfect promenade of splendor and magnificence. We hope it will not be closed this season, it is such a nice place for people to pass an hour or two either in the evening or during the day. Admission only twenty-five cents. Jaeger's band and delicious music.

State Educational Convention.

The State Educational Convention will commence its session at Lyceum Hall at twelve o'clock to-morrow. It will be seen by the notice in another column that talented and experienced gentlemen will deliver addresses on topics of general interest to the educational work, such as industrial education, school supervision, compulsory education, educational systems, sanitary regulations of schools, and kindred subjects, which will also be presented in general discussion. All interested in the advancement of popular education are cordially invited to attend.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW ORLEANS BAR.—On Wednesday, May 23, at 1 P. M., at No. 100 Customhouse street, corner of Royal, the valuable collection of law books, book-cases and office furniture belonging to the succession of L. Castera, will be sold by Placide J. Spear, auctioneer. Catalogues are ready, and may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 46 Exchange alley.

A Washington special of Saturday to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

The House to-day established the important precedent that hereafter it will pay the claims of loyal Southern people for property destroyed during the war. It has steadily resisted this for seven years, but to-day it not only appropriated nearly half a million to pay awards made by the Southern Claims Commission, but it passed the Senate bill to pay the claims of Dr. Milton Best, of Kentucky, for the destruction of his house by the Union army. This case has always been regarded as a precedent, and two or three years ago elicited a debate of a month's duration in the Senate.

THE CITY HALL.

The Administrator of Assessments will shortly advertise for bids on the contract for renumbering the houses in the city.

It has been suggested that during the hot weather, the removal of the rear doors from the city railroad cars would be a great improvement, and render all of them much cooler.

Complaint has been made that several immense holes at the intersection of Canal and Claborne streets are not surrounded by railings, and that, in consequence, passengers are liable to drive or walk into them any dark night.

A proposition has been made to the Administrator of Police, by Messrs. H. M Isaacson & Co., to erect a warehouse for the storage of petroleum, and charge dealers twenty-five cents per barrel for the first month and ten cents per case. What has delayed the introduction of the ordinance has been the absence of bids, and the measure will probably be now introduced in the Council.

A delegation from the Firemen's Charitable Association ask permission to dispose of the hand engines now owned by the association and exchange them for steamers. The Administrators offer no objection to the exchange, but will probably decline to make any appropriation to meet the additional expense.

A fire plug at the St. Bernard Market has been metamorphosed into a town pump. The long continued dry weather has emptied many cisterns, and a large number of families are wholly dependent upon fire plugs for water. A plug upon Canal street, between Marais and Treme, has been running night and day for several days, and much water is wasted.

Italian Opera.

Either the reduction in the price of admission or the growing popularity of the troupe drew a large and fashionable audience together last night at the Varieties to witness Verdi's famous and ever popular opera of "Il Trovatore." We have heard this great work sung in English, French, German and Italian, and we must give the palm to the smooth-flowing, open-sounding Italian as the finest vehicle for lyric song. The present combination of artists might properly be termed the allied troupe, considering the number of French singers, and the fact that part of every performance is given in the French language.

The opera was very agreeably rendered, and quite to the satisfaction of the audience, whose enthusiasm was proportionate to their numbers.

The *Manrico* of Signor Baccei was something extra fine. This young gentleman, in addition to his personal attractions, such as a handsome face and elegant form, has the gift of a sweet, sympathetic and powerful tenor voice, full of passionate earnestness and eloquent fire. He is also a good actor, and sings with delicacy and taste. He was overwhelmed with applause throughout the performance, but particularly in the great solo of the third act, where he sings that marvelous "high C," which always, when well taken, electrifies an audience, and fills them to the brim with enthusiasm. He rose to it in splendid style, and closed the scene amid a tumult of applause, which only subsided on his repeating the solo in equally as thrilling a manner as the first effort.

To achieve such a triumph before an audience of educated opera critics such as New Orleans affords is no mean success, and we congratulate Mr. Baccei on his new aurels, so faithfully won.

Mme. De Mariotti as *Leonora* appeared, we think, to even better advantage than as *Lucia*. Her voice is not a powerful one, but it is fresh and sweet. The piano and delicate passages she executes with really charming taste and truthfulness. She was very well received, and was applauded many times throughout the opera. We were particularly pleased with her rendition of the "Miserere," where she showed great tenderness and pathos in her singing, and acted with discrimination and judgment.

Auyenca was taken by a lady whose name on the programme appears as Adalberti, but whose voice, figure and general stately bearing would lead us to call her Corani. The role was well sustained throughout, and we have seldom seen finer dramatic talent in an opera singer than was manifested by Mme. Corani last evening. Her vocalization was artistic, and though the score is rather too low for her, she displayed fine qualities as a singer of contralto music. She shared in the applause so abundantly given during the evening, and really deserved more than was given her.

The *Count di Luna* of Reina was not good. He was either out of voice or he has none—at least not that of a first barytone.

We hope this will not be the last performance of this troupe here. We should like to know that, encouraged by the attendance last night, they had decided to give a few more representations.

We are informed that the courteous and popular Mr. A. G. Cambridge, business manager of this troupe, severs his connection to-morrow, and will shortly leave for the North, to take charge of the interests of a favorite comedy company, and our people will, doubtless, see him here with his new charge next fall.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 85°. Lowest point during the night of May 20, 74°.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

The other day all the trains on the Alexandria and Washington railroads passed over the new Long Bridge, and the Alexandria and Fredricksburg and Baltimore and Potomac trains used that portion of the Alexandria and Washington railroad lying between the Long Bridge and Poor House Lane—that portion where the Alexandria and Fredricksburg railroad has been enjoined from constructing its track.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who is about to place her remarkably pretty person on the stage, advertised some time ago for a drama suited to her powers as an actress. Three hundred plays were specially written for her, it is said, and from them, with or without reading them all, she has selected "The Ordeal Touch," by Robert Lee. Think of 299 rejected dramatists, who will go to the theatre the first night of the so far successful drama and conscientiously damn it to their heart's content.

"The prisoner has a very smooth countenance." "Yes; he was ironed just before he was brought in. That accounts for it."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE

REFUNDING TAXES ON SPIRITS

AMENDING BANKRUPTCY ACT

ALCORN DISCUSSING KU-KLUX

GLOWING PICTURE OF SENATOR AMES

GOVERNOR POWERS IN A TRUE LIGHT

EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM CONCEDED

Another Strike Contemplated

THIS TIME FOR HIGHER WAGES

ELECTION OF METHODIST BISHOPS

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN

CARLIST ORGANIZATION ANNIHILATED

WHEAT WAREHOUSES BURNED

PRESIDENTIAL.

Notification of Mr. Greeley's Nomination—His Letter of Acceptance—The Platform and Nomination—Responses of the People—Spontaneous Tribute to Platform of Principles.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following is the notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Liberal Republican Convention, and his reply accepting the nomination:

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us very truly yours,

C. SCHURZ, President;
GEORGE W. JULIAN,
Vice President;
WILLIAM. E. McLEAN,
JOHN G. DAVIDSON,
J. H. RHODES, Secretaries.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New York City.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the third instant until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and the comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or favors of power.

The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the republic. I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine; I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to the admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly and so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course.

The platform, which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and bygone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day, though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act. Hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

First—All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected evermore.

Second—All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite, and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

Third—That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

Fourth—There shall be a real, and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexoribly forbidding and precluding re-election.

Fifth—That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Sixth—That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

Seventh—That the achievement of these purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of party affiliations.

Eighth—That the public faith must, at all hazards, be maintained and the national credit preserved.

Ninth—That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the support of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent national reconstruction, of a new departure from jealous strifes and hates, which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will.

In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organization flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whipper-in of parties once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting; denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on in triumph.

In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected I shall be President not of a party but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen North and South are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has so long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyous consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. G. W. Julian, Vice President, and Messrs. William E. McLean, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.

CONGRESS.

Refunding Taxes on Spirits—Conference Report Passed—Amending the Bankruptcy Act—Alcorn in the Ku-Klux Discussion—Night Session of the Senate—Louisiana Report.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—*House.*—The conference report upon refunding the taxes on spirits when the latter have been destroyed passed.

The conference report on giving a double subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company passed. It was amended so that the steamers shall be entirely of American construction.

An amendment requiring that the New York and Panama Steamship Line be maintained was adopted.

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

The committee sent to New Orleans last February will, it is said, merely report the facts as to the political complications there, but make no recommendations, there being nothing upon which Congressional action can be based.

Senate.—The discussion of Ku-Klux matters occupied most of the day.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported without amendment a bill to amend the bankruptcy act by substituting "1871" for "1864" in the first proviso of the fourteenth section; also, with amendments, Mr. Trumbull's bill amendatory of section thirty-three of the bankruptcy act.

During the Ku-Klux discussion in the Senate to-day Mr. Alcorn said that Northern men have become, since the war, citizens bona fide of Mississippi, taking stock in the sympathies and interests of our people. These are among the elite of the Republican party.