NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VI—NO. 137. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1667.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DAVID BIDWELL.....Manager and Proprietor.

Monday, September 16, 1872.

The management announce the production of Dion Boucicault's great London sensation, abounding with thrilling and startling tableaux, and cast in the full strength of the Academy's star company, entitled

ELFIE;
OR,
THE MAID OF THE CHERRY TREE INN.

Produced with new scenery, new machinery and new appointments. In preparation, and will shortly be produced, the great sensation play of LOST IN LONDON, and the society play entitled THE PRINCESS GEORGES; OR, ONE WIFE TOO MANY. se15 tf

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.

CLASS 221.

2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
39	18	51	34	65	26	44	27	5	2	52	58	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in 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 sixteenth day of September, 1872.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. sp12

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 N.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, September 21, 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
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500 are		$25,000
317 prizes of 200 are		63,400
96 Approximation prizes		12,600
340 prizes, amounting to		$250,000

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.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LIGHT-TOP BUGGY. Price $125. Apply to E. BLAKESLEY, No. 70 St. Joseph street. se4

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NOS. 46 and 48 St. Charles street, with entrances on Gravier and St. Charles streets. Will be rented entire or in rooms suitable for lawyers' and doctors' offices. For further information apply at Hart's Loan Office, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets. se13 t ocl

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 112 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se3

FOR RENT—THE FINE TWO STORY FRAME house No. 117 Bolivar street, between Gravier and Perdido streets, one and a half blocks from the Common street cars. The house contains a double parlor, six large rooms and three cabinets; parlor, two large rooms, one cabinet in front, and four large rooms and two cabinets rear. The house sets back from the street, with large yard, woodhouse, cistern, and gas throughout the house. In an excellent neighborhood and in good repair. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

LOUIS KIMMEL,
No. 194 Bienville street, corner Franklin.

se 2 15t*

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FRERET, No. 27 Commercial place. au1

FURNISHED ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room in a small family, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing F. H. M., at this office. jy6

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. je2

FOR RENT—IN SUITS OR SINGLE.—LARGE, airy furnished rooms, in a location convenient to the business part of the city, adapted to the use of single gentlemen or families. The house is within one square of Canal street. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK, WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.
Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches in diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.

au17 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Gired Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.
SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,
(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.),
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.
Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
ja19 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The undersigned being the specially authorized agents of the owners of the continuation of the Magazine street railroad, call the attention of capitalists and property holders generally, and especially of property owners in Jefferson City and Carrollton, to the opening of subscription lists to the balance of the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Magazine Street Railroad Company. Plans of the road can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to

JOSEPH HOLZ,
No. 47 Exchange alley, or to
D. URGAN,
Notary Public and United States Commissioner,
No. 60 Camp street. au25 1 del

ALABAMA LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.

In store and for sale—
2500 barrels fresh Shelby, Alabama, LIME.
2000 barrels fresh Louisville CEMENT.
500 barrels Rosendale CEMENT.
500 barrels fresh W. R. Brown's Newburgh PLASTER.

By SAMUEL JAMISON, Sole Agent,
au29 3m No. 69 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of the New Orleans, Magazine and Carrollton Railroad Company, running from Toledano street to the upper line of Magazine street (say to Carrollton). There has been obtained a privilege of a ferryboat to cross the passengers over the Mississippi river to New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad depot, so that this railroad will be the main line for passengers going to Northern Louisiana, Texas, etc. This road is already completed from Toledano street to Joseph street, with running stock, say two miles, double track, and the extension to Carrollton will be completed as soon as possible. The charter of the company and plan of the road can be inspected at the office, No. 49 Exchange alley, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where the books are also open for subscription and all information.

J. H. EHRMANN,
au2 2m No. 49 Exchange alley.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $2, that took the highest premium at the last Louisiana State Fair, 1872, over all competition. The "SOUTHERN SHADES" have no rollers, springs, pulleys, catches, or brackets consequently, impossible to get out of order. Shades made any size to order. Awnings and wire screens to order. Orders from city or country filled with dispatch. Address or call on the SOUTHERN WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Claiborne street, between Canal and Common streets, New Orleans. N. B.—Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. jy21 1y

AT RETAIL.....AT RETAIL.

Sugar-cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.
For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between Natchez and Gravier streets;
ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 CASH DISTRIBUTION.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT A FIXED FACT.

September 28 the Day.

YOUR TICKETS NOW OR NEVER.

The vast sales of tickets already made, and the increasing demand for them from all quarters having determined the trustees that the Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, advertised for Saturday, September 28, 1872, shall positively come off on that day without postponement, the management now notifies all who expect to participate in the drawing that they should buy their tickets at once. Delay for a few days caused many who wanted tickets at the concert in December last to go without them. Some living in Louisville waited until sales were closed, expecting, no doubt, a postponement, and then offered fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five dollars for tickets which the day before were offered to purchasers at the regular price. Others living at a distance sent thousands of dollars by mail and express, which got here after sales were closed, and had to be sent back. These disappointments need not occur again if the warning now given in due season is heeded.

The drawing will begin precisely at six o'clock Saturday morning, September 28, 1872, in the great hall of the Public Library building, and continue until the 1000 gifts are all drawn.

List of Gifts.

		Cash.
One grand gift		$100,000
One grand gift		50,000
One gift		25,000
One gift		20,000
One gift		15,000
One gift		10,000
One gift		9,000
One gift		8,000
One gift		7,000
One gift		6,000
One gift		5,000
One gift		4,000
One gift		3,000
4 gifts over $2000 each		8,000
15 gifts of 1000 each		15,000
20 gifts of 900 each		18,000
21 gifts of 800 each		16,800
25 gifts of 700 each		17,500
35 gifts of 600 each		21,000
45 gifts of 500 each		22,500
50 gifts of 400 each		20,000
60 gifts of 300 each		18,000
100 gifts of 200 each		20,000
612 gifts of 100 each		61,200
Total, 1000 gifts, all cash		$500,000

The Concert itself will be the most brilliant orchestral display that ever occurred in the West. One hundred performers, gathered from all parts of this country and from Europe, under the direction of Professor Hast, will contribute to this grand musical carnival. And to afford ample room for every ticket-holder to enjoy such an unusual musical festival, the concert will be given in Central Park, where arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may come.

Persons holding whole, half or quarter tickets will be admitted to both the Concert and Drawing, and none without such tickets will be admitted to either.

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 22 for $205; 56 for $500; 119 for $1000; 235 for $2000; 575 for $5000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

In accordance with numerous solicitations, arrangements have been made with all the railroad and steamboat lines leading into the city for the sale of round trip tickets, good for six days, to all persons who may wish to attend the concert or drawing. Such tickets will be furnished by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, the Louisville, Indianapolis and Madison railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the Louisville and Cincinnati mailboat line, and the Louisville, Owensboro and Henderson mail line packets.

All agents are required to close sales and make their returns in full in time to reach this office by Thursday, September 25. To do this successfully, those located at great distances must close some days before the twenty-fifth.

All tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid without discount by the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, either in currency or by sight draft upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at option of the holder. The tickets must first be presented at this office, room No. 4, Public Library building, before they will be paid by the bank.

The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and the New York Herald, and official copies sent to purchasers to whom tickets have been sent by letter.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky. se8 6t eod W

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF WASHBURN & SEARS is dissolved by the death of C. W. Washburn.

GEORGE E. SEARS, Surviving Partner.
New Orleans, August 31, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A PARTnership under the name and style of Sears & Kinsella, as successors of Washburn & Sears, Public Weighers.

GEORGE E. SEARS,
se1 10t JOHN KINSELLA.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap16 1y eod

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. 1y

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF November the New Orleans Branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will remove to the corner of Canal and Dryades streets.

A. PAILLET,
se17 2m Assistant Cashier.

More About Forrester.

The New York *Herald* of the eleventh contains more than four columns of information concerning this noted criminal and conversations with him in his cell.

He was sent before Superintendent of Police Kelso Tuesday morning, and, after a protracted interview with that official, was ordered back to his cell at the central office. Detectives McCord and Farley were then sent for by Mr. Kelso, and the working up of the details of the evidence against Forrester was intrusted to them.

The *Herald* notes a protracted interview between Forrester and Detective Farley in the jail in Washington, in which New Orleans comes in for the following mention:

"Billy, I'd like to ask you something about that New Orleans business; there's one or two things in it I don't understand, and I'd like you to explain to me."

"All right, I'll tell you anything that I know about it."

"What was Connors' idea in getting us down there?"

"It wasn't Connors brought you down, it was Baker."

"Yes, of course, Baker, but acting for Connors; he was the man."

"Well, I suppose he wanted to get money out of you."

"Don't you think he would have given you to us?"

"Well, I don't know about that. He wouldn't have given me away in his own house, and that's where I was. He might have given me away at my hole, but that wouldn't have been of any use to you, for I could have got away from you."

"Scarcely, I think, if once I got hold of you. There'd be a scramble for it, anyhow. I think if I had seen you, Billy, I'd have brought you home."

"No, you couldn't, and I'll tell you why. If you'd come to my den, or you were brought there, it would be a put up job, and I'd know all about it; as it was, I knew you were in town the very night you got there. When you would come to me I'd be prepared for you, and what chance would you have of taking me, coming there under the impression that I knew nothing at all about you, when in reality I was well posted for you? You might have come there any night and I wouldn't have given a snap for you. I had more ways of getting out of that crib than anybody knew about, and it would have been a pretty tough job to collar me in it."

"Well, if you got out I suppose you'd get away in a buggy!"

"No, I wouldn't. I'd get out and get off on horseback. I'd be a mile and a half away before you ever knew I'd left the place."

"You were in town all the time we were there, weren't you, Billy?"

"Yes, I was, and never stirred out of it."

"Were you staying at Connors'? Oh, never mind; I didn't mean to ask you that."

"Oh, I don't mind telling you, Phil. I was there a portion of the time, and I was around a bit, too."

"Well, suppose we'd got into Connors' that night, what would you have done?"

"I don't know; it depends upon circumstances. Of course you wouldn't blame a man for trying to get away. If you had got me in that house I would have been in a pretty tight place. There were only two ways in which a fellow could escape from the house—by jumping through the front window or going through the back yard; and, if you had the house surrounded, as, of course, any officer like you would, what chance should I have of getting away from you?"

"Suppose you met me going up the stairs for you, we'd very likely have a tussle for it?"

"No, Phil, I wouldn't do that with you. I'd escape if I could, but not that way. I never hurt a man yet, and I never will."

"Did you see me while I was in town?"

"No, I never laid my eyes on you. I saw Radford once or twice, but I never saw you."

"No, I thought you didn't."

"Well, you see, I knew you were in town, and with thirteen years hanging over my head, it isn't very likely I'd run into your hands if I could help it. You were keeping shady, too, and doing some fine work, because you knew there were parties in town that would give you away to me; but, for all that, I had it, Phil, and though I didn't go out on the promenades every afternoon, I didn't hide myself in a closet either."

"Let me see. You went down to Mexico after that for a little bit, didn't you?"

"No, I didn't; I never was in Mexico. I went North a little ways."

"But you met Mullins when he came back from Peru, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did. We were together for a while after."

"How was that? Did you leave New Orleans before I did?"

"I don't remember about that exactly; I think, though, I went away a day before you. I really forget. About that time I was in a good deal of trouble, and Connors was bothering me every day about his work with you. He wanted to get hold of your money, but you wouldn't part with it, and I was frightened that he might hand me over. You know how difficult it is for a man like me to trust anybody. You played some sharp points on the old man down there; but he wanted the money, and nothing else would do. You sent to New York to get some 'queer' bills for him. It was a good dodge, and came near taking. (Here the officer laughed heartily.) Then you tried the clergyman dodge on him, but that was no go neither. You see Connors made up his mind to one thing, and he stuck to it—that was to get the money."

"You left New Orleans the night before me, you say; then you must have gone on a Monday night, for I left Tuesday."

"We were going across the river the night before in a small boat, but it began to blow a gale of wind and the water was too rough; we could not get over. It quieted down in the morning and we got across. We pushed on to the first landing, then walked twenty-five miles up the country and wound up at Natchez, where we took a few days' rest."

After this his rovings led to Savannah, Georgia, where he was arrested and brought before the authorities. That he had a close escape his statement, to which we have before alluded, shows:

"Well, sir, when they got me, some fellow there, I forget what they call him now, had one of those pictures of me that were sent round with a description attached to it. He showed it to me, and asked me if I knew who it was. I said, 'Yes; that's Billy Forrester.' 'You look mighty like him,' says he. 'You ain't got a good eye for likenesses,' says I, 'or you haven't read that description very carefully.' The chief of police was standing there in the office, and I saw by his eye he had a suspicion of me. I knew then if I dropped a trick in the game the rubber was lost, and I stuck to it. With the chief watching me, I took the likeness out of his hand. 'See here,' says I, 'that man's thirty-five years of age; I ain't twenty-eight. We're about the same height and build—oh, he's very like me; in fact we've often been taken for each other. This man weighs 140 pounds, and I'm nearly 150 pounds. He's got black eyes, and I haven't. His eyes have a wild expression in them—now look at mine; there's nothing wild in them, is there? Forrester's got straight black hair—my hair ain't black. Forrester's got a small, narrow foot, and wears a two and a half—I wear a six. He's got a bracelet in India ink on his left wrist—look here, I've got 'em on both wrists.' That staggered him, and he said: 'Well, it ain't you, that's plain; but there's a powerful resemblance.' 'I know that,' says I; 'I've been told that before more than once.' I was watching the chief of police all the time and saw he was not satisfied; he had a doubt about me still. Just about that point in the conversation the mayor came in and said everything was all right; they would send me out of the State, and asked me where I would go."

He did go, without hesitation, on the steamer Magnolia to New York. His account shows that he was safer there than he was in New Orleans:

"How long did you remain in New York?" asked the representative of the *Herald*, who was present.

"About ten months."

"You must have kept pretty close?"

"No, I didn't. I used to go around the first ward pretty freely. The two detectives down there, Doyle and Lawler, and I had many a drink together, and played many a game of cards. Murphy and all that gang met me frequently. I was living in the same house with Doyle for a while. I don't want to mention names; but, Phil, you know a certain alderman who keeps several gin mills down in a certain locality owns some houses down there?"

"Yes," said Farley, "I know who you mean."

"I lived in one of his houses for nearly three months, but they're a pretty good set of fellows down there, and I was as safe among them as I could be anywhere in the land."

"Were you down in the first ward all the time?"

"Oh, no; I was up town frequently. I used to stand in front of the Waverly very often. You know the place—on the corner of Amity street and Broadway. I saw Jack McCord several times passing along there, and several of the fellows from headquarters around town in different places. I saw Eustace one night at the St. Nicholas Hotel."

"Does he know you?"

"No, he don't; but still I got frightened of him and started. I thought it just as well to be prudent and keep out of the way."

"Did you ever see Captain Irving?"

"No; nor I never met Phil, there, either. You were a good deal out of town, Phil, when I was in New York, weren't you?"

"Yes, I have been away a good deal," said Farley.

"How long ago is it since you were in New York?" asked the representative of the *Herald*.

"Not long ago; it ain't quite six months since I left there."

"What made you leave?"

"I was advised by some friends to go away."

In regard to the Nathan murder, Forrester says:

"I had no more to do with this Nathan affair than you did. I can prove that. Of course I know the evidence of bad men would be no use in trying to prove an alibi, but I can show by the records of the courts in New Orleans and other places that I was not in New York at the time. I am a very good man to fasten a thing of this kind on to, because my name is known all over the country, and no doubt the police must do something to satisfy the public mind that they are working the case. Mind you, I don't say that this is so, but it looks like that to me, knowing, as I do, they can not connect me with it."

"You have managed to avoid being arrested very well since it was first rumored you were wanted for this affair."

"I've not been running away from this, but from the thirteen years, for I always knew that this thing once over I would be handed over to answer for the other."

More Enterprises.

Mr. L. J. Higby has recently purchased the hull of the Nictau—the English brig which was burned to the water's edge some two years ago, in the river opposite the Third District, and subsequently made over into a barge—which he proposes altering over into a floating elevator. She is 150 feet long, and of 600 tons burden, and he is now fitting her up with two grain elevators on her deck. She is high enough to take grain from a steamboat's upper deck and a ship's lower hold, and will readily handle 8000 bushels per hour. She also will be able to carry 30,000 bushels of grain in her hold.

This will be by far the largest floating elevator in the world. The sides of the barge are twenty-two inches thick. It will, therefore be seen that this floating elevator may be used to transfer grain on board ships outside the bar. When steamships or sailing vessels are unable to take a full cargo, owing to the depth of water on the bar, the complement can be furnished by this barge. After the vessel has crossed the bar and is ready to go to sea she can take on the remainder of her load.

When this work is completed, which will be in a short time, New Orleans will have four elevators, and there is every prospect that all of them will soon have full employment.

The Threatened Ice Famine.

The George Cromwell, Captain Clapp, from New York, which arrived on Sunday, reports that on the twelfth instant, fifteen miles west of Sombrero lighthouse, she spoke the bark Annie Torrey, of Richmond, which vessel was lying in a dead calm. The Annie Torrey is one of the two vessels bound for this port with cargoes of ice for the Crescent City Ice Company. She is forty-two days out from Richmond and twelve days overdue.

The ship Crescent City, from Boston, laden with ice for the same company, left port two days in advance of the Torrey, but of her whereabouts nothing whatever has been learned.

During the past week the company has been receiving four car loads (forty tons) each day from Mobile, which supply will be furnished daily for the next five days. Vicksburg has been sending a car load daily, but this supply has stopped, the Vicksburg market being nearly dry. The company have now on hand but about 100 tons of ice. The Galveston market is also exhausted, and what Memphis will be able to do for us the company will know by to-morrow.

Auditor Graham.

Sunday morning, Judge Cooley directed the issuance of an order granting to Auditor Graham, now in the Parish Prison, leave to visit his family at any time during the day, according to his pleasure. This permission the Auditor refused to accept, and still remains as since the first day of his imprisonment.

Judge Howell, of the Supreme Court, is in town, and an application for writs of prohibition against the Judge of the Eighth District Court, the Auditor and the Governor has been by him taken under advisement.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
September 15	72	80	79
September 16	76	87	84

Lowest point during the night of September 15, 72°.

FURNITURE.—This day at eleven o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street, general household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, being the succession of John L. Lee. Messrs. Montgomery are the auctioneers.

There are just two things in this life for which we are never prepared, and they are twins.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

A NEW DISBURSING OFFICER

MR. GREELEY'S WESTERN TOUR

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY

MARRIAGE OF MISS SLIDELL

DECISION OF ALABAMA CLAIMS

Rejoicings of the London Press

SESSION OF THE SPANISH CORTES

ADDRESS OF THE KING

A NEW RAILROAD OPENED

FROM MONTGOMERY TO DECATUR

LEXINGTON RACES YESTERDAY

WASHINGTON.

Freedman's Bureau Disbursing Officer—Marriage of Miss Slidell—Customs Receipts Last Week—Appointment for Florida.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Major Hunt, of the First Cavalry, has been ordered to take charge of the disbursing office of the Freedman's Bureau at Natchez.

The youngest daughter of the late John Slidell was married on Saturday, the seventh instant, to Baron Pfeiffer, of Lucerne, Switzerland, at the house of her brother-in-law, Baron Erlanger, Boulogne sur Seine.

The witnesses were Messrs. Drouyn de L'Huys and Francis P. Corbin. Among the guests at the *dejeuner* were the Papal Nuncio, Mr. Washburne, Prince de Polignac, etc.

Customs receipts for the week ending September 7 were as follows: New York, $1,522,613; Boston, $552,391; Baltimore, $165,749.

E. B. Rowson has been appointed United States marshal for the Southern district of Florida.

NEW YORK.

Died from Beating—Coach Drivers' Strike—Mr. Greeley on his Western Tour—The New York Mayoralty.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The examination of the remains of John R. Ornell, the Swede who is supposed to have died from the attacks of Thomas Farrell, one of the keepers, shows that he was in a weak state at the time of the assault. The accused denied that he inflicted the punishment, but admits that parties in the institution were whipped.

Seymour, who was also beaten, may recover.

Arrived—Steamships Minnesota, Baltic, Montgomery, Cortes, City of New York, Ocean Queen and City of Brooklyn. Arrived out—Silesia, Nevada and Koln.

The coach drivers have had a meeting, and demand $2 per week in advance as their pay, otherwise they will strike.

Wednesday morning Horace Greeley starts on his Western tour, embracing Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit, Erie and the coal mine regions of Pennsylvania. He will be absent about two weeks and will make several speeches on the route.

President Grant declines visiting the Western Expositions at Louisville and Cincinnati, on account of the pressure of business.

General Sherman arrived here to-day, per steamer Baltic, from Liverpool.

Controller Green refuses to be a candidate for Mayor in any event. It now seems to be the general opinion that ex Mayor Havemeyer will be run by the Republicans, while ex-Registrar John McCoole, Smith Ely and John Kelly are talked of for the Democratic nomination.

Money easy at 4@6 ⅌ cent on call loans. Sterling exchange steady at 8@8½. Gold 113⅝@113¾. Governments strong all day closing very firm; sixes of 1881, 115⅜; five-twenties of 1862, 114; 1864, 114; 1865, 114⅜; new 113; 1867, 113⅝; 1868, 113⅝; new fives 110⅞; ten-forties 107⅞. State bonds dull; Tennessee sixes old 72¼, new 72¾; Virginia sixes old 45, new 51; consols 50⅞; deferred, 15¾; Louisiana sixes old 53, new 48; levee sixes 68, eights 60; Alabama eights 84, fives 60; Georgia sixes 72, sevens 85½; North Carolinas, old 33, new 20½, special tax 11; South Carolinas, old 51, new 24, April and October 24½.

A large number of medical and other scientific men have organized as the American Public Health Association, Stephen Smith, of New York, president; E. M. Snow, of Providence, first vice President; C. B. White, of New Orleans, second vice president; John H. Ranche, of Chicago, treasurer, and Elisha Harris, of New York, secretary. Francis Bacon, of New Haven, William Clendenin, of Cincinnati, C. C. Cox, of Washington, District of Columbia, Henry Hartshorn, of Philadelphia, Marian Morris, of New York, and John M. Woodworth, of Washington, are the executive committee.

Various important subjects were referred to special committees. There are at present ninety-five members, all well known in the field of sanitary improvement in cities of the United States and Canada. The next meeting will be in Washington the last week in February.

Horace Greeley delivered an address to-night at a fair of the mechanical arts in Newark, New Jersey.

GENEVA.

The Geneva Arbitration—Sir Alexander Cockburn's Opinion—Decision of the Alabama Claims.

GENEVA, September 16.—The opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator, dissenting from the opinion of the other members of the Alabama claims arbitration tribunal, has not yet been published.

Count Sclopis, Jacob Staempf and Charles Francis Adams, were the three arbitrators who voted to allow damages in the case of the Shenandoah.

Sir Alexander Cockburn and Mr. Evarts left Geneva on Saturday.

GENEVA, September 14.—The decision of the Alabama claims arbitration tribunal, in award of the settlement of the cases between Great Britain and the United States, delivered to-day in the council room in this city, begins with a recital of the informal technical language of the terms of the treaty of Washington, and recites the names and titles of the arbitrators and agents appointed; sets forth the facts of the assemblage of the court in Geneva, the exchange and verification of the powers of its members, and the presention of the national English and American cases by the agents and counsel. Having concluded this legal and judicial preface, the court's decision continues to declare verbatim as follows:

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

The tribunal having fully taken into consideration the treaty, the cases, the counter cases, documents, evidence, arguments and all communications which have been made, and having impartially and carefully examined the same, has arrived at a decision, and presents as follows its award and the basis of the award:

WHEREAS, Having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Washington, the arbitrators are bound by the terms of the seventh article in deciding the matters submitted to them to be governed by three rules therein specified, and by such principles of international law as are not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine applicable to the case.

Whereas, The due diligence referred to in the first and third of said rules should be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either one of the belligerents may be exposed by the failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality on their part.

Whereas, The circumstances out of which the facts, the subject matter of the present controversy arose, were of a nature to call for the excercise, on the part of her majesty's government, of all possible solicitude for the observance of all of the rights and duties involved in her majesty's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Whereas, The effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by any commission which the government of the belligerent power benefitted by the violation of neutrality may afterward grant, that vessel, and the ultimate steps by which the offense is completed, can not be admitted as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor the consummation of his fraud become means of establishing his innocence.

Whereas, The privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted in the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but as founded on a principle of courtesy and mutual deference, and therefore can never be appealed to for justification of acts done in violation of neutrality.

Whereas, The absence of previous legislative rule can not be regarded as a failure in the law of nations in a case in which the vessel carries its own condemnation.

CASE OF THE ALABAMA.

Whereas, In order to impart to supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule proposing the use of neutral ports and waters as a basis of operations, it is necessary that such supplies be connected with special circumstances of time, person and place; and

Whereas, With respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool; her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceria, through the agency of other vessls dispatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and, notwithstanding official representations made by agents of the United States during the construction of the said ships, omitted to take effective measures for its prevention, and that orders for her protection, which the British government did finally give, were issued so late that the executing of said orders was not practicable.

Whereas, After the escape of that vessel, the measures which were taken for her pursuit and arrest was so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore can not be considered as a sufficient release for Great Britain from the responsibility she incurred.

Whereas, Despite the violations of neutrality thus committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to the ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against, as she ought to have been, in any and every port under British jurisdiction where she might have been found.

Whereas, The government of England can not justify itself for its failure in the diligence on the plea of the insufficiency of the legal means of action it possessed.

Four of the arbitrators for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth—Lord Chief Justice Cockburne, for reasons separately assigned by him,—are of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the treaty of Washington.

CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

And whereas, With respect to the Florida, it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to prevent violation of neutrality, notwithstanding the representations of the agents of the United States to the effect that her majesty's government failed to use due diligence to fulfill it duties of neutrality. It likewise results from the facts which have been presented relative to the stay of the Oreto at Nassau, New Providence, to her issue thence, her enlistment of men, her supplies and her armament with the co-operation of the British vessel Prince Alfred, in Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities.

Whereas, Notwithstanding the violation of neutrality which Great Britain committed in the case of the Oreto, the same vessel, at a later date called the Florida, was on several occasions freely admitted to British ports; and,

Whereas, The judicial acquittal of the Oreto at Nassau, New Providence, can not relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred under the principles of international law, nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile and her stay there during a period of four months, extinguish the responsibility incurred by Great Britain.

For these reasons the tribunal of arbitration by a majority of four voices to one, is of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by her omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in the first, second and third rules established in article six of the treaty of Washington.

CASE OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Whereas, With respect to the case of the Shenandoah, it results from the facts placed before the court that in the departure from the port of London of the Sea King and her subsequent transformation into a cruiser, near Madeira, the English government is not chargeable with any failure down to that date in due diligence to fulfill the duties of neutrality; but whereas, it results from the facts connected with the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and especially by the augmentation which England admits has been clandestinely effected in her force of men by enlistments in that port, that there was negligence on the part of the British authorities at that place.

For these reasons the tribunal of arbitration is unanimously of opinion that England has not failed by the act of omission to fulfill the duties prescribed by the rules of the treaty of Washington, or in the observance of the principles of international law with respect to the Shenandoah during a period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne, and by a majority of three to two votes the tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed in her duties as prescribed in the second and third rules of the treaty in the case of the same vessel, the Shennandoah, from and after her entry into Hobson's bay, and therefore responsible for the acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, on the eighteenth day of February, 1865. The tenders to the Alabama and Florida, and other vessels, as relates to the cases of the Tuscaloosa, the Clarence and Tacony, the aiders or tenders to the Alabama and Florida, the court is unanimously of the opinion that these accessories must follow the lot of their principles, and submit to the same decisions.

So far as relates to the case of the privateer Retribution, the tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of the opinion that England has not failed to fulfill her duties under the three rules.

So far as relates to the Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Tallahassee and Chickamauga, the court is unanimously of the opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfill the duties prescribed under the three rules of the treaty, or by international law.

The court is of opinion that the S