NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VI—NO. 189. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1719.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager.

Saturday, November 16.

The celebrated artist
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
Second Matinee to-day at twelve o'clock.
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
Dual sketches from Maeder's HELP.

THIS EVENING the sensation drama of
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
Shamy Finnegan (with song)...Mr. Joseph Murphy
Followed by the Sketches from Maeder's HELP.
To conclude with the laughable blunders of COLORED HELP. Jos. one of the fifteenth, Mr. Joseph Murphy.
Monday next—Mr. Ben DeBar as Falstaff.
Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.
no16 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

OPERA HOUSE.

L. PLACIDE CANONGE.....Manager.
Saturday, November 16, 1872.
FIRST MATINEE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, when will be presented "Les Jurons de Cadillac," comedy in one act; "Au Printemps;" "Un Mari chez du Caton," and "John et Nanette." Doors open for the matinee at eleven o'clock.
SATURDAY NIGHT at seven o'clock, first night in drama—FROU FROU. no16 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The second regular season will commence
Monday Evening, November 18, 1872,
Introducing the young and charming actress,
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
From the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, in Augustin Daly's great drama of
MRS. ALI WIFE,
Taken from Wilkie Collins' novel of that name, and played over six months in New York.
ANNIE SYLVESTER (her original character), Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Who will be supported by the following excellent company, organized with great care for the season of 1872-3: Messrs. Frederick Robinson, J. W. Norton, Harry Pearson, F. G. White, W. H. Southard, W. S. Stanton, Joseph Barrett, F. O. Rose, John Lang, J. Carner, A. Dade, Willie Seymour, F. Nelson, Walter Birch, R. Sheppard, R. J. Browne, C. Davenport, M. Thornton; Misses Jane Rignold, Lone Burke, E. Phillips, Jennie Clifford, Imogene Sandyke, Georgie Reignolds, May Roberts, Katie Tyson, Maggie Rowe, Annie Tyson, Alice Wilson, Mrs. L. E. Seymour.
The play will be produced with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
Sale of seats will commence TUESDAY, November 12. Box office open daily from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Private boxes $10, $8 or $5, according to location.
Single seats in private boxes.....$1 50 or $1
Balcony circle, secured seats.....75
Balcony circle, admission.....50
Family circle, reserved chairs (colored).....50
Family circle, admission.....25
Doors open at 7:15, begins at 8. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M. Doors open at 11:15. Admission fifty cents; children under nine, twenty-five cents.
Director.....LORRAINE ROGERS.
no16

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Change of programme and last nights of
MARSHALL'S ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE,
Commencing Thursday, November 14.
With an immense bill of novelties.
Friday, November 15—Farewell benefit of Minnagawa Gusso Geero and his infant son, Little All Right.
SATURDAY NOON—Only Japanese Matinee for ladies and children.
Sunday—Great bill and last night of Japanese.
Monday, November 18—First appearance of the standard Irish comedian, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, who will appear in his highly sensational drama entitled SHIN FANE, or SHAMROCK GREEN. no14

EXPOSITION HALL.

CAMILLA URSO,
CAMILLA URSO. CAMILLA URSO
CONCERTS,
Tuesday, November 26,
Thursday, November 28,
Matinee Saturday, November 30.
no9 7t

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 15, 1872.
CLASS 273.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
74	27	31	10	64	23	51	32	58	7	42	—	—	—

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 fifteenth day of November, 1872.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap23

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 Q.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, November 23, 1872.
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
SCHEME:
10,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
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
1 prize of	2,000 is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000	
2 prize of	1,000	
4 prize of	1,000	
2 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
2 prize of	1,000	
3 prize of	1,000	
2 prize of	1,000	
2 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
9 prizes of	500 are	25,000
1 prize of	1,000	
2 prize of	1,000	
4 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
90 prizes of	500 are	36,000
317 prizes of	200 are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
449 prizes, amounting to		$236,000

Whole tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prices 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.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The firm of SOHRE & NEYREY is dissolved by mutual consent from this date. Mr. R. Neyrey is alone authorized to liquidate the firm, and will continue for his own account the same business at No. 43 Chartres street. R. NEYREY.
New Orleans, November 15, 1872. no15 1w

COAL.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.
Pittsburg, Anthracite and Virginia Cannal COAL delivered at the lowest market rates, by
W. G. COYLE & CO.,
Office No. 138 Gravier street.
Yards—Corner Julia and Water streets, and Race street and the levee. no15 3t

A Speck of War.

Three nights ago the militia were under arms till daylight, in order to repell an imaginary attack upon the State House. Late last evening we were told they were again in readiness. It seems scarcely credible that they would be called into service to resist a process of the United States Courts, yet we can conceive of no other purpose to which they could be put under existing circumstances. Such an attempt must prove as futile as it would be foolish.

Ballots Extras.

It is alleged by United States supervisors that imitation Republican tickets have been counted out of the boxes such as the keenest search fails to prove were seen by anybody on election day. The conundrum at Mechanics' Institute is, where did they come from and how did they get into the boxes?

Quick Work.

The returning board created by his excellency the Governor is reported to have yesterday completed the canvass of all the returns received. Official promulgation of the results and commissions to those declared elected may be expected to issue at once, should not the prayed for interference of Judge Durell take quick effect.

More Arrests.

Dr. White, supervisor, and Mr. Shepherd, his assistant, of St. Mary parish, arrived in the city yesterday under arrest by the United States marshal, charged with election frauds. The specifications have not been made public. Dr. White was not only supervisor but claims to have been elected over Hon. A. J. Sypher to the State Senate.

Change of Front.

The Police Board yesterday morning passed a resolution instructing every member of the force, from the superintendent down, to obey the mandate of the Eighth District Court, in respect to General Herron and his right to the office of Secretary of State.

The City Election.

According to the summary of the *Times* of last evening, in eighty-seven polls of this city Grant had 10,647 votes, Greeley 20,767, Burke 9353, Beauregard 10,517, Lewis 10,338.

In 1870 the counting of the votes of this parish was finished on the Saturday night after the election. This year the work will probably be finished to-morrow night—a week later than in 1870.

Snow Storms.

Yesterday afternoon there was heavy snow at Chicago, and light snow at Cincinnati, Davenport, Iowa, Keokuk, Louisville, Omaha, Pittsburg, St. Louis and St. Paul. From the fact that the thermometer was 13° below zero at Fort Benton yesterday morning, there are reasons to believe that winter is upon the people of that section of the country.

Returns from the State.

NORTH LOUISIANA.

The Tensas *Journal* is received, with the official returns of Tensas parish, as follows:

Grant 2315, Greeley 147; Kellogg 2230, McEnery 182; Pinchback 2392, Sheridan 166; Morey 2281, McCranie 154; Wade M. Hough, judge Thirteenth District Court, 2442; Hiram R. Steele, district attorney, 1603, W. Drake 833; Senator, Robert Worrel, Republican, 1602, George W. Whitney, Republican, 757; George M. Ralston, fusion, 49; Representatives, James S. Matthews 1567, J. Ross Stewart 1559, E. W. Robinson 818, H. C. Moore 786; parish judge, E. L. Whitney 1602, W. R. J. Clemens 783; sheriff, A. J. Bryant 1607, Lowry Cammack 809; clerk of court, Charles E. Steele 1616, John P. Harlow 777; recorder, Solomon Shaffer 1594, George B. Hamlett 799; coroner, Wesley Dixon 1655, Marcellus Green 758; police jurors, James M. Gillespie 2431, C. C. Cordill 1613, H. R. Steele 1567; William Coolridge 1619, Joseph F. Porter 1619, A. C. Watson, Sr., 818.

The following ward officers were elected

For justices of the peace—Gabriel Johnson, William Johnson, Charles E. Steele, W. H. Jones, Anthony Brown, Thomas Napper, Major Napper.

For constables—George Roan, Robert Rose, Clark Harrison, John Cox, James Ward, Sylvester Seymour, Richmond Edmonds.

Commercial Spirit of New Orleans.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes, on the sixth instant, a letter, from which we quote:

As the commercial interests of Chicago and New Orleans, are, to a great extent, concurrent, you will be pleased to learn that the latter seems, notwithstanding all discouragements from losses, public frauds and misgovernment, to be arousing herself for honorable competition with the other great business marts of this country. Much might be truthfully said in apology for her apparent supineness during the past nine years; but I will not allude to but one cause for it, which every intelligent and thoughtful mind will, to a greater or less degree, appreciate. The war left Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the whole country commercially connected by the usual relations between producer and factor, with this city nearly bereft of the resources essential to the cultivation of the soil. A large majority of both sugar and cotton planters had no money with which to pay laborers, or to buy provisions, working animals, agricultural implements or provender. In most cases the corn and the cotton seed to plant the limited areas attempted to be cultivated, as well as all else necessary for the enterprise, had to be bought with money furnished by the factor at the very beginning of the year. * * *

In 1865, 1866 and 1867, the crops, from want of due culture, the visitation of the caterpillar, and, perhaps, in some degree to other and natural causes, were very deficient; and the merchants of New Orleans lost millions of dollars that they had, without security, advanced to make them. This is a very guarded statement, and millions more may be allowed for losses since that time, even though the crops, since and including that of 1868, have been better. Indeed, the process still goes on, and there appears to be no other way by which to keep the country in cultivation than the supply of money by the banks and the merchants of New Orleans. The former, of course, have long ceased to deal directly in this way with the planter, leaving the onus to rest, as in fact it does, upon the cotton and sugar factors. But the merchants, in order to do this, must have the money of the banks, and thus, in the end, and every year, it goes to buy from the West mules, pork, corn, hay, agricultural implements, and other necessaries to the production of a Southern crop; not to be returned until the end of the year, and not then unless success has crowned the enterprise of the borrower. So you perceive that, if New Orleans has not built railways and established ocean steam lines, she has at least not been chargeable with hoarding the capital she possesses; but has, in the most patriotic and beneficent manner, employed it to the purposes of preventing the country from becoming a wilderness, feeding its agricultural populations, and furnishing to the factories of the civilized world the staple that now clothes so large a part of the human races.

PARISH ELECTION RETURNS.

Subjoined will be found a summary of the entire vote at polls one, two, three, four, five and six from all the wards. Besides these there are results from poll eight, of the fifth ward, and also the fourth, seventh, eighth and eleventh; from poll seven, of the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth and eleventh, and from poll eight of the fourth, seventh, eighth and eleventh.

The count is completed in the following wards: Fourth, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth.

Greeley	18,725	McEnery	17,377
Grant	9,249	Kellogg	8,941
Penn	18,769	Sheridan	13,130
Antoine	8,692	Pinchback	8,695
Lawrence	8,721	Wills	13,508
Sypher	5,958	Fell	9,118
Burke	8,478	Lewis	8,322
Beauregard	9,549		

The current belief is that the entire count will be finished to-night. The returning board, now busy is making the final rolls, will continue in session for a week.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Losses and Gains by Parishes.

The Republican majority in Louisiana in 1870, taking the vote for Auditor as the standard, was 24,522.

As far as we have information from official sources, the result is as follows in the several parishes heard from:

	Republican gains.	Fusion gains.
Ascension	248	...
Assumption	...	1095
Bienville	217	...
Bossier	...	693
East Baton Rouge	47	1233
West Baton Rouge	...	726
Caldwell	...	1
Cameron	...	400
Claiborne	578	...
Concordia	...	97
East Feliciana	567	...
West Feliciana	509	...
Iberville	662	...
Jackson	314	...
Morehouse	479	...
Ouachita (one box uncounted)	...	2
Plaquemines	...	1782
Rapides	...	1487
Richland	...	327
St. James	...	638
St. Helena	...	266
St. Landry	473	...
St. Mary	...	1751
Tensas	724	...
Tangipahoa	...	324
Vermilion	3	...
Washington	67	...
Webster (new parish)	...	430
	5135	10,371
		5135
Fusion gain in twenty-eight parishes		5235

Majorities in the Parishes.

We present the subjoined table of Republican and fusion majorities in the parishes from which official returns have been received:

Parishes.	Republican majority.	Fusion majority.
Ascension	1163	...
Assumption	...	431
Bienville	...	444
Bossier	...	396
East Baton Rouge	...	473
West Baton Rouge	...	299
Caldwell	...	31
Cameron	...	175
Claiborne	...	309
Concordia	1520	...
East Feliciana	1037	...
West Feliciana	362	...
Iberville	1531	...
Jackson	...	71
Morehouse	502	...
Ouachita	706	...
Plaquemines	579	...
Rapides	...	780
Richland	...	327
St. James	1196	...
St. Landry	...	1364
St. Mary	459	...
Tensas	724	...
Tangipahoa	...	164
Vermilion	...	442
Washington	...	451
Webster	...	330
Total	9374	6246

The Republican majority in the remainder of the State was 12,386 in 1870.

Representatives Elected.

Ascension parish—Pierre Landry and C. N. Lewis, Republicans.

Assumption parish—E. B. Cox, Numa Vives, fusionists.

Avoyelles parish—L. J. Souer, Republican.

Bossier parish—W. H. Scanland, L. D. Sandidge, fusion.

Caldwell parish—Hamble, fusion.

Carroll parish—P. Jones Yorke and Edward Burton, Republicans.

Claiborne parish—W. F. Moreland, Thomas Price, fusionists.

Concordia parish—David Young and George Washington, Republicans.

West Baton Rouge parish—Lobdell, fusionist.

East Feliciana parish—James Lane and John Gair, Republicans.

West Feliciana parish—Joseph W. Armstead, Republican.

Iberia parish—L. A. Snaer, Republican.

Iberville parish—N. Kenyon and William Page, Republicans.

Jackson parish—Davenport, fusion.

Jefferson parish—Charles W. Lowell, A. Hubeau and William Kern, Republicans.

Orleans parish—Fourth ward, T. Bailly Blanchard, Reformer; George Paris, Republican. Fifth ward, V. O. King, Reformer; Fergus Fuselier, Fusion. Sixth ward, Joseph Garidel, Fusion. Seventh ward, John Barrow, L. S. Rodriguez, Republicans. Eighth ward, M. Delaney, Fusion. Twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards, E. L. Bower, Democrat; E. Riviere, Fusion. Fifteenth ward, A. Dumont, Republican.

Ouachita parish—W. F. Southard and D. Hill, Republicans.

Plaquemines parish—H. Mahoney, Republican.

Red River parish—E. W. Dewees, Republican.

Richland parish—Vickers, fusion.

St. Bernard parish—R. V. Ducros, fusion.

St. Charles parish—Michael Hahn, Republican.

St. James parish—Adolph Tureaud and John Hedgepath, Republicans.

St. John the Baptist parish—Demas, Republican.

St. Helena parish—D. K. German, fusion.

St. Mary parish—Murphy J. Foster, James Costello, fusionists.

St. Tammany parish—Couzin, Republican.

Tangipahoa parish—Dr. J. G. Tate, fusion.

Tensas parish—James L. Mathews and J. Ross Stewart, Republicans.

Terrebonne parish—F. Marie, and William H. Keyes, Republicans.

Vermilion parish—Fontelieu, fusion.

Washington parish—A. C. Bickham, fusion.

Thus far we have reports of the election of thirty-three Republicans, twenty-two fusionists, two Reformers and one Democrat to the House of Representatives.

Sudden Change in the Weather.

The sudden change in the weather here during the early hours of Thursday morning finds a parallel at Fort Benton, Montana, where at 6:43 A. M. yesterday the thermometer was 13° below zero, while at 3:43 P. M. it was 14° above, a difference of 27° in nine hours.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOLD WATCH, SPECTACLES, ENGRAVINGS, WEARING APPAREL, ETC., AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell the above articles, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, at No. 166 St. Charles street, near Girod street, for account of the succession of Dr James B. Ritchie, deceased. See the advertisement.

The Katie.

The steamer Katie, sunk below Memphis, and lately raised after it was supposed she was a total loss, will, we understand, be brought to New Orleans for repairs. It is expected she will arrive here within a few days.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

What the Boston Press Says.

The Boston *Advertiser* says:

The terrible calamity which has swept over the business portion of our city since Saturday night may well appal the stoutest hearts. Within the area of the fire there had grown up during the last ten years an aggregation of buildings which for beauty of architecture and adaptation for business purposes was not surpassed by any city in the world. Here was the centre of the leading market of the country for American dry goods. Here also, a little further to the east, and also in the path of the fire, was the great book and shoe market of the world.

On the borders of the area were the warehouses of many wholesale merchants and dealers in iron, wool, clothing, and other staple products. They are all swept away, hardly one stone remaining upon another. This compact area of business structures and stores of rare and costly goods, represented an aggregate wealth which can only be counted by tens of millions. Something will be saved by the timely removal of goods, and possibly something may yet be rescued from the debris of the conflagration. But even this will be offset by the serious interruption of trade, and by the loss of regular employment it afforded to a host of men and women depending on it.

The recent rapid expansion of business in that quarter, and the consequent removal of Fort Hill, displaced an immense colony of tenement houses and other residences of the poorer sort. But there were left a considerable number—how many our diligent reporters have taken pains to ascertain—occupied by the families of the men employed in the warehouses or along-shore, who are now utterly homeless and helpless. At any other time this alone would have been regarded as a great calamity, and would have appealed to the sympathies of all generous people. It should appeal to them now, and the prompt measures taken by the City Council at the meeting yesterday to relieve at once those who are left in distress, should be responded to by their more fortunate fellow-citizens. Their misfortune is indeed great, and they have a hard prospect for the winter before them.

Disastrous as the fire has been, whatever way we look at it, let no one think of it as irreparable. Compared with the recent great fires which have devastated the country, this one, with the exception we have referred to, will cause little immediate personal suffering. The losers are not turned houseless into the street, and there is no deficiency in the necessaries and comforts of life. The loss falls heavily upon trade and investments, but economy, good judgment and courage may restore the loss. The land is left, and the future with its infinite possibilities. The burned district will be rebuilt with streets rectified, and buildings better adapted to resist the ravages of fire. The trade which has made this city the resort of buyers from the most distant parts of the continent will fall into its old channels, and the good will of the country will make up the rest.

The *Advertiser* says, in another article:

The fire to the business community is one of the most severe and disastrous that ever occurred in this country, and, while but few dwelling-houses were burned and but a comparatively small number of families left houseless, the finest warehouses and stores of the city, and the entire space occupied by the wholesale dry goods dealers, wool merchants, boot and shoe and hide and leather dealers, and clothing houses were entirely destroyed. Not a wool house is standing in the city. The whole of Pearl and High streets, which were devoted exclusively to the boot and shoe and hide and leather trade, are a heap of ruins. Every wholesale clothing house, with a single exception, is burned, and but three or four dry goods commission houses are left standing. The loss in buildings is immense, and, together with the large stocks of imported and domestic fabrics that were burned, can not be estimated at less than $80,000,000.

All the domestic wool in the city has been burned, and the total number of pounds of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled, destroyed by the fire can not fall short of 8,000,000 pounds, while the entire stock remaining in this market consists of foreign wool and is less than 3000 bales. The destruction of boots, shoes and leather has been quite as complete as that of wool, although the stock of boots and shoes in warehouses is much lighter at this season that it would have been but a month later, and the loss will consequently be less to the owners. Beside this, large quantities of boots, shoes and leather were saved, which will materially lighten the loss to the sufferers. The wholesale clothing houses, with one or two exceptions, were completely burned, although a considerable quantity of goods were saved and the stocks on hand were not very large. With a very few exceptions all the commission dry goods houses are burned to the ground, not even the walls of the buildings being left standing. The destruction of the jobbing houses has been nearly complete, and the agent of the largest mill in the country says that but one out of all his customers in this city has a place left for his business. The fire did not reach that section of the city occupied by the provision, produce, flour and grain trade, nor were there any losses to the fish or salt dealers, and but slight damage to the wholesale grocers. None of the hotels have been destroyed, and the railroads, with the exception of the Hartford and Erie, have not suffered, as the fire did not extend in that direction. There is not likely to be any such serious interruption to business as a view of the burned district would at first suggest, and with characteristic energy a large number of the merchants who have been burned out have secured rooms and offices, and will resume business at the usual hour on Monday morning.

The *Post* says:

With the demolition of brick and granite and the instantaneous destruction of warehouses full of merchandise, there is yet remaining, even to the greatest sufferers, an energy that will wrest benefit from the fiery trial.

Among the causes of thankfulness discoverable even in the midst of such trouble is the comparative immunity from personal suffering that has been experienced. The fire was so closely confined to the business portion of the city that, while eating up the millions of property with every advantage in its favor, it touched few dwellings and turned few families into the streets. Such as camped with their goods under the sky will very generally be able to return to houses still standing. The terrific details of the rise and progress and final defeat of the conflagration tell their own story without comment. It is a tale of the loss of the fruits of a lifetime of labor in an hour, of fortunes swept away in a moment; but, fortunately, of nothing like the widespread misery that Chicago has experienced, or of such comprehensive desolation. The calamity blanched many cheeks among those looking on at the resistless sweep of the flames, but it has weakened no hearts or inflicted any dismay upon the enterprise that sees in acres of ruins only the foundation of new effort and new success.

The *Journal* says:

That large area, comprising, as travelers have said, the noblest collection of warehouses in the world—warehouses packed from basement to roof with the varied products of this age of industry—is now but a tract of melancholy ruins. It would appear that while we have gained in some directions toward security from fires in our city architecture, we have neglected important requisites in others. Flames do not run along our streets as they did in Chicago, but they leap from roof to roof of inflammable materials, often beyond the reach of the engines, which, however, even after they can throw to the requisite height, are of little avail when the air has become so heated that water is instantly turned into vapor and everything is as combustible as tinder.

With regard to the losses sustained, the data are yet insufficient for form any comparison between the two cities. Happily, owing to the business character of the greater part of the area swept by the fire of Saturday night and yesterday, the numbers of the homeless make but an insignificant figure as contrasted with those of Chicago, although they greatly exceed the similar victims of any fire previously experienced in this city. It is unfortunate, also, that the blow falls at a season of the year the most trying to those so suddenly turned out of house and home—perhaps their all. The cold of a New England winter will make heavy demands upon the charitable in behalf of these poor creatures. Next in the order of the needy will be the thousands thrown out of employment and deprived, for some time at least, of their usual means of earning their daily bread.

Of the losses sustained by our merchants, who constituted the brain and heart of this most enterprising city, now paralyzed, who can speak in adequate terms? It is easy to say that they will amount to nearly two hundred millions of dollars, but figures can not cover the case. In some respects our suffering merchants are worse off than those of Chicago. The latter city being a natural and unavoidable centre of transportation, her merchants found their business waiting for them as soon and as fast as they could resume it. But the business of Boston has been largely built up in the face of the sharpest competition, where a lapse of temporary loss of advantages gained is much more seriously felt. So far, however, as our numerous manufacturing agencies are concerned, they assimilate to the forwarding trade of Chicago, and all that our merchants of that class want is a place of shelter, and they are ready for orders the same as before.

We have yet to meet a merchant of any class or business whatever who is at all daunted by this visitation. One and all face the calamity with a serene spirit, with a cool and steady determination, and already with fertile and indomitable plans for the future. The reverse comes at a bad season, when the money market—especially abroad—is in a disturbed condition, and when the presidential year has exerted its usual depressing effect upon business. How different the prospect before these men from what it was at the close of last week—what cherished calculations will have to be given up—what sacrifices, unknown, perhaps, since their early years of poverty, and ten times more bitter now than then, will have to be made! But they will be made resolutely. The men to whom Boston is indebted in so great a degree for her solid and enviable commercial standing, whose names are heard with respect in both hemispheres, are on their feet again to day, and will soon be found steadily and rapidly regaining their own and their city's position. Let us all, in our several spheres, do our parts as well, and this providential event shall yet be found to have mitigations, if not compensations, not dreamed of at first.

The Boston *Herald* says:

It is a strange fact that the progress of the flames was against the wind. It is true that the fire spread in all directions, more or less, but beginning at the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, it swept most fiercely up Franklin and Summer streets in a western direction, and north toward State street. The great wonder is that having proceeded so far, it did not extend its ravages much farther. What prevented it from sweeping down Washington street and completely through the city to the Common, it is impossible to tell. The deflections of the course of the flames here and there are inexplicable. They seemed to move in obedience to no natural law, and the great efforts of the fire department, heavily reinforced from other places, were futile in most cases to check them. The movement of the fire against the wind possibly may be accounted for by the calm state of the air, which allowed of the formation of atmospheric eddies, the undercurrents driving the flames backward. In the Chicago as well as the Portland fire the progress of the conflagration was with the wind, and the rapidity of its march was increased by blazing brands borne far in advance of the main body of the fire. In those fires also the flames swept across wide streets, which scarcely arrested their progress. Here the advance was much less rapid, though apparently as irresistible, and the width of a street sometimes checked the flames more than all the water thrown upon them.

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We find, upon a review of the burned district, that the heart of the most substantial part of the city is destroyed. Those elegant granite blocks of stores on Franklin, Devonshire, Summer, Pearl, High, Arch, Hawley, Congress, Federal and Purchase streets, which were the pride of the city, are all in ruins. Franklin street, which was, perhaps, the most uniformly elegant and substantial business street in the city, presents the most complete picture of desolation. The ones massive walls have tumbled into shapeless heaps. Every particle of wood is eaten out, and the stones and bricks are crumbled into dust. Taking the burnt district as it appears on a map of the city, and comparing it with the size of the Common on the same map, we judge its area to be between 100 and 125 acres.

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The fire yields lessons upon the structure of buildings which capitalists will be blind not to heed. One point seems to be settled, and that is that the erection of Mansard roofs, constructed largely of wood, on the top of lofty buildings of five or six stories, invites disasters like that which has fallen upon our city. In nearly every step of the progress of the fire last night the roofs caught first, proved to be highly inflammable, and were generally so high that streams of water directed upon them did not reach the flames in full force, but were converted into spray by the wind; in that form being subjected to the intense heat, the water was resolved into its elementary gases, as it is by passing it through a superheated tube, and served to increase rather than to abate the fury of the flames.

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Again, it appears that there were some walls which offered a more or less efficient obstacle to the fire. We must attribute the confinement of the flames to the existing limits to such walls as much as any other agency. There is little doubt that the substantial *Transcript* building, which suffered so severely itself, and the massive walls of the new postoffice were instrumental in checking the progress of the fire on the Washington street side. This leads us to believe that there is still some virtue in heavy walls, in spite of the destruction of so many of them here and in Chicago. Boston has sustained a terrible blow. Whether the actual property destroyed was one hundred or two hundred millions (the best estimate we have is $125,000,000), the largest and best part of the business section of the city lies in smouldering ruins. The commercial enterprise, nearly allied to important manufacturing interests throughout New England, upon which the wealth and culture of Boston was so largely founded, has had a fearful shock. The growth of the city, never so rapid, perhaps, as within the last five years, has received a serious check. But the spirit of enterprise, without which elegant warehouses, large stocks of goods, and invested wealth, would be of little consequence, yet remains, and though the rebuilding of Boston may not be so marvelous as that of Chicago, there is no doubt that it will be rapid, substantial, and in a form as permanent as human intelligence can devise.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Coliseum street, between Fourth and Washington streets. For full particulars see advertisement.

Professor Pepper delivers spicy scientific lectures in New York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

BONDED TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

THE JAMES RIVER CANAL PROJECT

IMPORTANT METEOROLOGIC DISCOVERY

The November Atmospheric Wave

SUFFERINGS OF CUBAN INSURGENTS

SUPPOSED FOUNDERING OF A STEAMSHIP

DELAY OF THE TRAINS

HIPPOPHALGIA AMONG CHICKENS

GRIEF FOR FEMALE SUFFRAGANS

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING

SNOW STORM AT BUFFALO

TWENTY INCHES OF SNOW FALLEN

WASHINGTON.

House Appropriation Committee—New Solicitor General—Instructions to Internal Revenue Collectors—Bonded Tobacco Warehouses—Philadelphia Postmastership—Postage on Chromos—Completion of James River Canal—A Delegation Calls on the President—The Signal Service—Important Meteorologic Discovery—The Great November Atmospheric Wave.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The Appropriation Committee of the House meets on Tuesday.

Samuel M. Phillips, of North Carolina, succeeds General Bristow as Solicitor General.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared to be issued instructions to the several collectors in charge of bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff, for the sale at public auction, for the benefit of the United States, of any tobacco or snuff remaining in said bonded warehouses on and after December 6, or remaining in warehouses for a period of not more than six months after the passage of the act of June 6, 1872, with a view of immediately closing up all such warehouses, according to the terms and provisions of said act of June 6.

Competition for the Philadelphia postmastership is sharp. Several delegations are here. Grant seems disposed to let the civil service examination designate whom he will select.

The Postoffice Department classes chromos as engravings and printed matter, reversing its previous decision.

A delegation, composed of Judge Langhridge, member of Congress elect from Iowa, Senator Lewis, of Iowa, and representatives elect J. Ambler Smith and J. B. Sener, of Virginia, with other gentlemen, called upon the President to-day, in order to lay before him the subject of the completion of the James river and Kanawha canal, for which government aid is desired. The value of the proposed work in the interest of cheap and capacious transportation of the West to the seaboard, in connection with the tender by the States of Virginia and West Virginia of their interests to the government, and after a return of the expenditure of completion, that it be made a highway free of all tolls except those necessary to keep it in repair, was presented to the President, and will probably at an early day receive the attention of Congress. The President expressed himself sensible of the great importance of the work in its national aspect. After an informal interchange of opinion, the delegates withdrew, much gratified with their interview.

The researches of the signal office have just been rewarded by a beautiful and highly important meteorologic discovery. On the coast of England from time immemorial the phenomenon of the great November atmospheric wave has been the speculation of scientist and seaman, but Sir John Herschel and others have supposed it was peculiar and confined to England and Western Europe, which it reaches from the South-Atlantic, and over which it rolls in long continued undulations from October to January, constituting an important element in the phenomenal character of the European winter. On the twelfth of November a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as shown by the weather telegrams. By the evening of the thirteenth instant it had spread over nearly all the Pacific States and Territories of Utah and Nevada, and at midnight was pouring through the passes of the Rocky mountains. On Thursday the fourteenth it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory; on Friday morning it extended in apparently in unbroken magnitude and magnificence from Oregon and Washington Territory eastward through the Great Trough or the depression of the Rocky mountain back bone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the lower Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys, and over the western shores of the Mexican gulf.

This discovery will enable meteorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of winter as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American winter storms, showing that they originate in the Rocky mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Southern Wyoming the vapor laden air of this wave, coming from the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed in the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel.

As this vast aerial wave is probably like the English wave continued in successive undulations for two or three months, it may assist in explaining the comparatively high temperature and light precipitation along Pugets sound and eastward.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall's Case—No Nolle Prosequi Contemplated—The Cuban Insurgents.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Attorney General has no intention of entering a nolle prosequi in Mayor Hall's case.

A Cuban letter states there are 18,000 insurgents under arms, but there is suffering from the scarcity of clothing and medicine. Several skirmishes have taken place lately, and Spanish desertions are frequent.

Arrived—Victoria. Arrived out—India, Java and Samaria.

Money 1-16 commission; gilt-edged discounts 12; other paper quiet and irregular. Sterling, prime bankers', 8¾@9. Gold 113⅝@113¾. Governments closed firm at ⅛ decline. State bonds dull and but little change.

Sixes of 1881, 117; five-twenties 1862, 112½; 1864, 112½; 1865, 112⅞, new 114⅞; 1867, 115¼; 1868, 115¼; new fives 109½; ten-forties 108⅝. Tennessee sixes 73¾, new 73⅝; Virginia sixes 44, new 51; consolidated 54⅝, deferred 15½; Louisiana sixes 50, new 55, levee sixes 50