NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 23. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 6 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of the eminent and eccentric actor and burlesque artist,

THE LEFFINGWELL,

who will make his first appearance in this city in three years,

Monday Evening, April 5, 1873,

in connection with the charming burlesque actress,

MISS PAULINE MARKHAM,

the talented and fascinating actress,

MISS JENNIE SATTERLEE,

supported by the Academy's full burlesque company, in the fancy burlesque of

CINDERELLA.

The Leffingwell as.....The Gushing Clorinda
Pauline Markham as.....Cinderella
Jennie Satterlee as.....Prince Papetti
Sallie Mason as.....Dandini

First appearance of Mr. EDWARD MURRY, character and dialect vocalist.

The laughable farce of THE IRISH TUTOR—W. B. Cavanagh as Dr. O'Toole.

A beautiful CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN in the centre of the parquette, throwing up innumerable jets of sparkling water, purifying and cooling the air, makes the Academy the most delightful summer theatre in the South. my4

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Thursday Evening, May 15, 1873.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

Benefit of

Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons,

When will be presented

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN

AND

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Admission.....$1

Tickets can be procured at the Grand Secretary's office, Masonic Hall, from E. A. Tyler and E. Lillien thal, jewelers, Canal street, H. P. Buckley, jeweler, Camp street, or from the several lodges in the city. Box office will be open three days before the entertainment, when parties holding tickets will be able to select their seats. my4 11 13 14 15

THE GRAND ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

To be given by the fraternity of

The United Ancient Order of Druids,

Under the auspices of the Grand Grove of Louisiana, at the

DELACHAISE GROUND, SIXTH DISTRICT,

On Sundays, May 11 and 18.

The arrangements this year are such as to satisfy the most fastidious, no expenses having been spared. Amusement for young and old. The richest games are selected, and to all valuable prizes will be distributed.

Admission, Fifty Cents; Children Free.

For particulars see programmes.

Committee of Arrangements—Valentin Fuchs, Gustave Drewes, John Reich. april 1m Su Tu Th

ANNUAL PICNIC.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual Picnic of the Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association will be held at the FAIR GROUNDS on

Sunday, May 11, 1873.

The amusements will consist of
Base Ball Match, for a prize of $25.
Horse Race, one mile, for a prize of $20.
Pony Race, one mile, for a prize of $10.
Spring Wagon Race, one mile, for a prize of $15.
Foot Race, quarter of a mile, for a prize of $10.
Wheelbarrow Race (blindfolded), 150 feet, for a prize of $5.
Greased Pole, about fifty feet, for a prize of $20, gold.

The base ball match will take place at 2 P. M.
The races will take place at 3 P. M.
Performance on the pole will take place after the races.
There will be dancing on the platform and in the building, commencing at five o'clock in the evening.
Charles Jaeger's silver cornet band is engaged.
Persons wishing to enter horses or wagons for any of the above races will apply at No. 135 Old Levee street, or to K. Morgan & Co., corner Jefferson and Decatur streets. R. A. BRAY,
my4 7 11 Chairman Committee Arrangements.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM CLARKE,

COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR

And General Agent for the Collection of Rents and Soldiers' Bounties.

Now due at Washington, District of Columbia,

No. 54 Exchange Alley,

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours—From ten to three and from six to seven o'clock. my4 1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between M. LARDNER and WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of the Press Saloon are hereby assumed by William McLaughlin.

May 5, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the business, so long favorably known as the Press Saloon, and respectfully invites all the old friends of the house to continue the patronage they have heretofore so liberally bestowed. WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN.
my 4

BY THE DEATH OF MR. DANIEL Blum, the firm of D. BLUM, STERNE & CO. is dissolved. The undersigned will continue the same business at the old stand, under the style of STERNE & KLOPMAN. SOLOMON STERNE,
PIERRE KLOPMAN.
New Orleans, February 1, 1873. my2 1m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to mh4 1y

FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE.

OCTAVE FORSTALL. ALFRED DELAVIGNE

No. 64 Magazine street, New Orleans,

Dealers in LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, FIRE BRICKS, KETTLE TILES, FERTILIZERS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, NAVAL STORES, etc.

Sub agents for Stoddard Manufacturing Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the style of FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE, and will continue the same business at No. 64 Magazine street heretofore carried on by Octave Forstall, who will personally attend to the settlement of the affairs of the old firm. OCTAVE FORSTALL,
ALFRED DELAVIGNE.
New Orleans, April 1, 1873. ap7 2m

LOST.

LOST.—A CRESCENT CITY LIVE STOCK Landing and Slaughterhouse Company bond (No. 166) for $100. The undersigned hereby notifies the public not to negotiate said bond, as the payment thereof has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid to the person who will return said bond to the opera Coffeehouse, corner of Toulouse and Bourbon streets. PAYSSE.
my2 3t*

LOST.—AN ORDINARY SIZED BLACK AND Tan Terrier, answering to the name of Prince. A reward of $10 will be paid upon his return to No. 23 Prytania street.
New Orleans, May 1, 1873. my2

LOST.—THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE public that he has lost a bond of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, bearing the number 116. The payment on said bond having been stopped at the office of the company, the public is notified not to negotiate the same. A reasonable reward will be paid for its recovery. ANDREW FRY,
At Imbau, Aycock & Co.'s Stock Landing.
ap29 1w

FOR RENT.

LAKE SHORE RESIDENCE FOR RENT or For Sale.—That desirable house in Ocean Springs, Mississippi, formerly the residence of Captain Joseph Walker, containing parlor, three bedrooms, two cabinets, dining room, breakfast room and one finished attic room, with a handsome garden and shrubbery, and large grounds surrounding the house. House completely furnished throughout. Apply to
W. H. HENNING,
ap6 1m No. 75 Camp street.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW RAISED cottage in the Sixth District, on State street, between St. Charles and St. Patrick streets. The house has all modern improvements. The grounds have a front of 70 feet, by 178 feet in depth. Terms reasonable for either rent or sale. Apply at the corner of State and St. Charles streets, or at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, to C. B. FISH.
mh9

WANTED.

SMALL DWELLING HOUSE WANTED. A prompt paying tenant wishes to obtain a house of four or five rooms, in a quiet neighborhood, not further above Canal street than Jackson street. Rent must not exceed $30 per month. Address D. D., this office, giving particulars. ap25

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

ON THE

CONSTITUTION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000,

$2000,

$1000

All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

Shares in Proportion.

Sent to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.

THE POLICY PLAN

DRAWS DAILY.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 5, 1873.

CLASS 106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22	55	16	13	56	61	39	75	26	19	20	35	∞	∞

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 5th day of May, 1873.

R. PERASTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. and7

$300,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

50,000 NUMBERS.

CLASS E, TO BE DRAWN MAY 3, 1873.

5880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of the drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit by postoffice money order or registered letter, draft or express.

Send for a circular. Address
MURRAY MILLER & CO.,
Postoffice box 2449, St. Louis, Missouri.
ap1 50t Wly

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FINE SINGLE SEAT TROTting Wagon, new. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address letter C., this office. ap27

GROCERIES.

FIRST QUALITY

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES, SUPERIOR WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES.

JOS. W. PLATT,

No. 241 Camp street, Corner of Poydras,

Has constantly on hand a large and complete stock of goods in his line, to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Features of business:

FULL STOCK, CHOICE GOODS, LOW PRICES AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

All purchases delivered free of charge.
ap13 1m No. 102 Camp street, corner Poydras.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by
ED. L. ZELL & CO.,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

This bank will issue TIME CERTIFICATES of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum for SIX months or longer and THREE PER CENT per annum for a shorter period not less than two months. fe22 3m

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March 3, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
fe23 6m A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The Preparations—A Narrow Draw—Isle-au-Breton—The Commissary—Sable Island—A Deep Channel—Pass-a-l'Outre—The Essayons—Pilot Town—Southwest Pass—Vessels at Anchor—How They Get Over—Soundings on the Bar—Resolutions, Speeches, etc.—River End of the Canal—Fort Jackson—Good Time Generally.

Last week a committee from the Chamber of Commerce waited on Secretary Belknap and explained to him the deplorable condition of the bar at the entrance to the river, and asked that he visit the passes and make an examination for the basis of a report to Congress on this subject at its next session. Mr. Belknap stated his inability to attend, but referred the committee to Captain Howell, the engineer at present in charge of the work now being performed at the mouth of the river, giving him power to charter a boat and make such other arrangements as his judgment would suggest. In accordance with these instructions invitations were given to a number of gentlemen representing the various commercial interests of New Orleans.

The arrangements for the excursion were of the most complete description. A liberal supply of maps and glasses enabled those who were unprepared to take all the observations necessary. While Captain Hopkins, of the Creole; Dr. Bonzano, of the lighthouse board, and Major Howell contributed to the information of the less informed of the party, though there were many other nautical and topographical experts on board.

The commissary department was in charge of John, the restaurant man of Bourbon street. Comment on the superb style in which he run it is unnecessary, but if the opinion of each member of the party was written out and framed he would have to hire the Exposition building to hang them up in. It may be well to state that the manner in which Mr. C. H. Mumford assisted in dispensing the hospitalities was worthy of the vote of thanks which he received.

The party represented as many of the various interests and professions as it was possible to collect. Captain Howell showed the best of judgment, considering the object in view, in selecting the company which assembled on board the Creole. The following list is nearly if not quite correct, though the names of many on board were not on the register:

General M. Jeff Thompson, State engineer; W. H. Bell, city surveyor; G. W. R. Bayley, civil engineer; Collector Casey, Marshal Packard, Captains Silas Weeks, Pegram, Trinidad, E. A. Yorke, G. H. Rea, Tom McClellan and G. L. Norton, Judge J. H. Kennard, Colonel Febiger, Dr. Bonzano, Messrs. J. H. Oglesby, Cyrus Bussey, L. J. Higby, W. M. Burwell, D. G. Loibdell, H. and C. Tyler, Mr. Zerega, W. R. Buddendorf, C. Seiler, Walter L. Bell, J. C. O'Fallon, S. H. Scranton, D. E. Conger, B. F. Glover, Thomas Hasam, L. Lacombe, and a regular representative of the St. Louis *Globe*, the *Picayune* and the REPUBLICAN.

The start was made from the Elysian Fields street depot, where the party took the 2 P. M. express train on Friday and made the run in the usual time. On arriving at the lake end the steamer Creole was found waiting to receive the party, consisting of some sixty in number.

The boat left her wharf at 3:30 P. M. Friday and arrived at the railroad bridge over the Rigolets, where the uninitiated were able to see the peculiar benefit of a narrow span draw bridge. From the Rigolets we took the usual route for Isle-au-Breton, arriving about 3 A. M. Saturday morning. Here we came to an anchor for a few hours.

At 10 A. M. we arrived at Sable Island, the gulf end of the Fort St. Philip canal, where accurate soundings a mile from shore were made by Captain G. L. Norton, and thirty feet of water found. A run of two hours brought us to Pass-a-l'Outre, where the entire party boarded the Essayons to see her operate. The bell was rung and the engineer "let out" the digging engines in such a manner as to satisfy the most stubborn tug captain that the dredge boats can do some good if they are only allowed to work.

Two weeks ago the Essayons was put into Pass-a-l'Outre. At that time there was little over twelve feet of water on the bar. When the soundings were made Saturday afternoon it was found that there was sixteen feet of water in the channel. This may not seem much of a gain to those who desire to get out with nineteen or twenty feet, but it does seem that if one boat can improve the channel in so short a time that, with a little disinterested assistance to the way of being let along, Captain Howell will have eighteen feet by the end of the month.

The Creole left Pass-a-l'Outre little before sundown and cast anchor at Pilot Town at dark. Here a number of the party went ashore and enjoyed a very pleasant hour on a ball there in progress. At daylight a most uninviting panorama presented itself to the party. Inside the bar, bound out, were seventeen sailing vessels and one steamship, some of them having been at anchor two weeks. On the bar three steamships and a brig were fast, one of them, the Minnesota, had been a fixture there for two weeks. Outside the bar, bound in, were two steamers and a ship at anchor. All the vessels waiting above or below the bar were eagerly watching for a chance to take their turn at being stuck and then pulled over. It was estimated that property amounting to over $8,000,000 was lying into Pilot Town by the head and side.

At the request Captain Hasam, a bar pilot, came on board, and we left Pilot Town for the bar, three miles distant, for a critical examination. Arriving there it was found that the channel was most completely blocked by the vessels aground. The Alabama had a lighter alongside and was taking out railroad iron, which enabled her to get off with the assistance of a couple of tugs. The brig was put to sea while we were present, and the Yazoo got off soon afterward.

A committee representing the various interests embarked on the steam launch for a visit to the dredgeboat McAlester and to take sounding. The McAlester had cut a channel as near as she could get to the bow of the Minnesota, and was pulling on her with a nine-inch hawser. She was working up to a little more than half her power, which was all the line would stand.

An examination of the McAlester showed that although her crew is small everything was in the most perfect order. A thorough sounding of the channel gave a depth of sixteen feet, but from the manner in which it was blocked there was little chance for dredging. The channel may wash out deeper and it may fill up, rendering the present depth a matter of the greatest uncertainty.

It must be stated here that the figures for all the soundings are exactly according to the lead, but the reader will bear in mind that there is always a foot or more of mud that is available for navigation.

At two o'clock Sunday afternoon the excursion started up the river, stopping at the upper end of the bar to exchange courtesies with the passengers and crew of the steamship Memphis, then waiting a favorable opportunity to get over.

About seven miles below Fort St. Philip Captain Howell gave the party an opportunity to see the river end of the proposed canal. As far as the eye could reach the ground seemed very favorable for the work, and fully justifies the recommendations made by him in favor of this locality.

The next stopping place was Fort Jackson, which was examined to ascertain whether the soil of the lower river would sustain the lock at the river end of the canal. The appearance of the work fully confirmed the opinions of the engineers on this subject. The fort has been greatly improved and strengthened since the late unpleasantness, and it looks as though the present proprietor intends to maintain undisputed possession of his claim for all time.

After an hour on shore the party re-embarked and sat down to dinner. When dinner was over the speech making of the trip came off.

Mr. Oglesby opened by strongly advocating the continuance of the present process, and recommended an increase of the appropriation to enable a more vigorous prosecution of the work now going on.

Major Howell was then called upon, and briefly responded by calling attention to the present condition of Pass-a-l'Outre with that recently reported there before commencing work. He also spoke of the present condition of Southwest Pass, and said that it was almost impossible to render any efficient assistance to commerce unless there was more harmony and co-operation between the various parties using the bar. He closed by urging the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal.

The next speaker was Mr. Cyrus Bussey, who urged greater towage facilities, energetic and active co-operation in urging upon the government the necessity of taking steps to preserve its work after completion at the passes, and closed by endorsing the canal project.

Mr. J. H. Kennard followed in a vigorous speech, advocating more trade facilities, more water on the bar and a reformation of the abuses connected with our shipping facilities.

Captain Yorke, of the Towboat Association responded to a call and stated that the association was ready to co-operate in any plan that would assist in keeping the bar open. He recommended an increased appropriation to pursue the present work on the bar.

Mr. Burwell followed with a short, pointed and able address, in which he strongly urged the necessity of the canal, and a continuance of the present work as a temporary measure.

General Jeff Thompson, S. H. Scranton, Esq., J. C. O'Fallon, Esq., of St. Louis; Colonel Febriger, in behalf of the army, and Captain G. L. Norton followed in some happy and well timed remarks.

The president then appointed Messrs. Kennard, Burwell and Higby a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the party. After a short absence, the committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the expedition, to inspect the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and the proposed Fort St. Philip canal, on board the steamer Creole, representing the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange and Board of Underwriters of New Orleans, and many prominent engineers of the State and city, hereby tender to the honorable Secretary of War our thanks for the opportunity afforded us.

Resolved, That we acknowledge especially our obligations to Major Howell, under whose direction this excursion has been organized, for his uniform kindness and liberal hospitality.

Resolved, That the embarrassments to the commerce of the South and West caused by the mud blockade at the mouth of river are of so serious a character as to demand the prompt intervention and aid of the general government.

Resolved, That the proposed Fort St. Philip canal is, in our opinion, feasible, economical, and will afford permanent relief, and so increase the commerce of New Orleans and the Mississippi valley as within a few years to reimburse the outlay necessary for its construction.

Resolved, That the necessities of commerce demand increased towage facilities.

Resolved, That the general government should regulate by law the manner of towing vessels through the channels deepened at its expense.

Resolved, That careful observations and soundings at Pass-a-l'Outre and Southwest Pass convince us that the deepening of Pass-a-l'Outre is conducive to the best interests of the commerce of New Orleans, that the transfer of the Essayons from Southwest Pass to Pass-a-l'Outre was expedient, that the work done has been of practical benefit, and promises to be more permanent than that done at Southwest Pass, as the bar is narrower and the tide less eight.

[illegible]

[illegible] pleasant things that happened during the trip. Everybody seemed resolved on making himself as agreeable as possible. There was no political discussion. Our present unhappy condition was scarcely mentioned, all seemed intent on the solution of our commercial blockade, and the general opinion expressed was in favor of the present process as a temporary remedy, but that the canal was the only permanent cure.

At Pass-a-l'Outre the expedition was joined by Judge Cubit. The Judge is a peculiar character, in his way. He was formerly a justice of the peace, and some of his legal opinions are models of jurisprudence in their way. His regular occupation now is pilot at the Pass, telegraph operator and grocery keeper, at all of which he is said to be an adept. His ready wit and fund of stories contributed much to the amusement of the party. He has our thanks for much practical information in regard to the passes. It is our opinion he can see the bottom just as well as the best engineer in the party.

A cheerful reminiscence of the trip was the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in feeling and patriotic style by an old Confederate General, at daylight Saturday.

The party landed at the foot of St. Ann street yesterday morning, and every one expressed himself as having enjoyed the pleasantest and most instructive excursion it had ever been his good fortune to participate in.

The Auditor and the Interest Debt.

Since entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office Auditor Clinton has had a great many embarrassments to contend with—more, probably, than have obstructed any former incumbent of the office; and had he not possessed a most sanguine temperament he would have succumbed long ere this. He has, however, succeeded in removing one obstacle after another from his path until he is now thoroughly the master of the situation.

To begin with, previous to the last year the largest delinquent tax list ever known amounted to about $373,000. For the year recently closed the list amounted to the enormous sum of $2,500,000, of which about $1,250,000 belonged to the interest fund. The whole annual interest, per year amounts to $1,493,358; of this amount $1,217,000 was paid, leaving the balance unprovided for. For the settlement of this amount money was advanced by Mr. Gaines, in behalf of the fiscal agent, and as soon as the money was received, Mr. Clinton settled with Mr. Gaines for this amount.

Mr. Clinton has now on hand funds sufficient to cash the interest coupons maturing in January and February of this year, amounting to about $278,500, which he is prepared to turn over for that purpose as soon as he can do so with safety; but now comes a "brokers' ring," alleging that under act No. 81 of 1872 $100,000 of this amount, collected for the payment of interest, becomes diverted from that purpose, and may be used in paying registered warrants held by them.

The Auditor is resolved, if in his power, to have this fund expended for the purpose for which it was collected, and hence declines to deposit it until this can be guaranteed. He is confident that an arrangement may be made by which this may be done in a very few days, and, at the rate the taxes are now being collected, he is sanguine of making these payments promptly hereafter.

For the information of our readers who may be interested in this subject we publish below the amount of interest maturing in 1873:

January	$265,004
February	12,400
March	17,150
April	156,140
May	240,450
June	7,750
July	266,904
August	12,400
September	67,857
October	156,140
November	240,450
December	9,300
Total	$1,493,358

A Visit to the City Drainage.

A party of half a dozen gentlemen yesterday accepted a polite invitation from Mr. S. D. Moody, president of the Mexican Gulf Canal and Drainage Company, to visit the drainage works of the company in the rear of the city and at the lake. The work begun and already finished is really immense, and will, when entirely completed, effect a change in this city almost amounting to a revolution.

The man who supposes nothing has been done to improve the rear of the city and protect property from overflow, will be surprised to see the large, deep and straight canals this enterprising company has cut in all directions. The revetment and breakwater along the lake shore alone is a work of great magnitude, and is executed in a strong and durable manner conforming almost exactly to the specifications of City Surveyor Bell, in a recommendation to the Council two years ago, and published in the REPUBLICAN at the time.

The weather was very stormy, which prevented a thorough inspection of the works, but enough was seen to enable us to report good progress, which will be duly noted in our next issue.

The Metropolitans at St. Martinsville.

In another column we publish an Associated Press dispatch from New Orleans in relation to the force of the metropolitan police at St. Martinsville, under General Badger. We apprehend that a reliable courier who heard the cannonading during the Salvington expedition has found his way to the front, and this dispatch is the result. Dispatches were received in this city at a much later hour than noon of yesterday from the commanding officer of the expedition and he makes no mention of any collision whatever. It is true General Badger found Colonel DeBlanc in St. Martinsville in company with a small armed force, but the Colonel quietly vacated the courthouse, of which General Badger took possession and fell back toward Vermilionville ready to return, probably, as soon as news of the Metropolitans were withdrawn.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE AND CHARACTER OF STOCK AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—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. Said sales comprise:

1. Two lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Carondelet street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets.

2. And six certificates of stock for 10 shares of $100 each in the Howard Working Machine Motor Company.

For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

The Alexandria *Democrat* says that Sheriff Shaw, of Grant parish, was not killed nor even harmed, but is alive and kicking near Colfax. Also, that only eighty-one negroes were killed and a few wounded. It wasn't much of an affair, after all, the *Democrat* thinks.

A correspondent of the Coushatta *Citizen* puts the loss in cotton, occasioned by the killing of the colored laborers in Grant parish, at about 900 bales, worth over $50,000.

Mark Twain, a few months after his first baby was born, was holding it on his knee. His wife said: "Now confess, Samuel, that you love the child." "I can't do that," replied the humorist, "but I am willing to admit I respect the little thing for its mother's sake."

BY TELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE MODOCS

LAWLESSNESS ON THE RIO GRANDE

THE DARIEN CANAL LOCATED

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN DIXON

ACCIDENT AT A BAPTISM

OVER FIFTY PEOPLE DROWNED

METROPOLITANS AT ST. MARTINSVILLE

The President Returning to Washington

DEATH OF MINISTER ORR

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

WASHINGTON.

New Light in Delaware Bay—Sherman and Howard on the Burning of Atlanta—Suicide of Lieutenant John L. Worden, of the First Infantry, at Sackett's Harbor—Court of Claims—General Sherman's Opinion of the Modocs—Lawlessness on the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Official notice is given that in consequence of the fixed white light at Reedy Island, Delaware Bay, being mistaken from time to time for a vessel light, it will be changed to a fixed red light on and after May 15.

Generals Sherman and Howard testify before the American and British mixed commission that Columbia, South Carolina, was not fired by federal soldiers.

Lieutenant John L. Worden, an army officer stationed at Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat. The death of his wife some months ago is supposed to have deranged his mind. He was a son of Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in the conflict with the ram Merrimac.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered only one judgment, namely: In favor of Charles Wilson and others, of Savannah, for twenty-three bales of upland cotton taken by the agents of the United States, amounting to $4692.

A motion was allowed for a new trial in the case of Marshall O. Roberts and others, of New York, against the United States for $1,000,000 on steamship contract for carrying mails.

Argument was commenced on the government's plea to jurisdiction in the case of Elmira J. Kelly, involving the position whether parties relieved by President Johnson's amnesty proclamation from liability to seizure of property under the captured and abandoned property act can bring suit after the expiration of the two years' limitation prescribed by said act. This proclamation of amnesty was not made until the two years from the date of said act had expired. The mandate of the Supreme Court was filed affirming the judgment of this court in favor of A. Henry, rendered May 20, 1871, for $12,346.

Captain Fengare has been detached from the command of the revenue cutter Delaware at Mobile and ordered to Philadelphia.

General Sherman in conversation on the Modoc affair states that he fully appreciates the situation, and has entered upon the subject with his usual characteristic spirit and energy. All reinforcements required will be sent to General Schofield, without delay, to the last man that can be spared. A regiment will be sent to Omaha to be in readiness for a prompt movement.

A body of 400 Indian scouts will be raised for service against the Modocs just as fast as fit men can be found.

Senator Casserly has had several interviews with General Sherman, and is satisfied that no effort will be spared at headquarters to enable General Schofield to inflict on Captain Jack and his fellow-savages a blow that will not soon be forgotten by him or the other tribes on the Pacific coast. General Sherman has no fears of anything like a general Indian war.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes from Corpus Christi, Texas, April 21, as follows: The people of Washington have no idea, and I believe the administration has never been informed, of the lawless state of affairs which has been existing in this State for years, and now increased by Mexican violence tenfold. If some proper representation was laid before the public I feel convinced you, as well as others, would say that the legitimate arm of the law must be used by the government, be it by the bayonet or civil service, to protect the settlers and citizens of this country who are located here in accordance to law, and look with earnest eyes to the government for the word (so called) protection. The following is a statement of a mail carrier between this place and Laredo, on the Rio Grande:

At the present time there are two bands of men, numbering about thirty Mexicans each; one is led by Atelano Alverado, the other by Albito Garrup Garea, who are devastating this section of the State from Mier across to Texas, into the interior, and thence to Laredo, having headquarters at Guerrero, Mexico, which is easily accessible, when they are hard pushed by the uprising of indignant rancheros who have been plundered. These bands are now trespassing upon the soil of Texas, principally in Nueces county, within eight miles of Corpus Christi. These elegant gentlemanly cut-throats, horse and cattle thieves, of foreign distinction, make this occupation already successful, and defying the civil authorities when they can not run cattle into Mexico they kill them on the spot and compel some poor devil of a ranchero to buy the hides under the penalty of his life. Stores are sacked, and traveling the highway by Americans is attended with robbery, a rope or a pistol shot, whichever may be taken as the sport or the joke of the captors.

Thomas Kearney, collector of customs of this district, while returning home from Laredo to Corpus Christi on the fifteenth instant, where he had been called to collect government funds, barely escaped both bands, about sixty miles from Laredo, on the Corpus Christi road. Had he been caught the entire party would have suffered the penalty of death, from the fact that they were Gringos, a name they have given to the Americans since the Mexican war, meaning greenhorns.

Mr. Kearney gives his statement thus: I received information in camp that night (fifteenth ultimo) from the mail rider on his way to Laredo, at eight o'clock, of the fact that he had just been released by these bands, who had had him prisoner the previous day to determine what they should do with him and the mail. They concluded to release him as he was a Mexican, although a citizen of the United States. The bands at the time of his arrival in Kearney's camp were then about twelve miles away, composed of the worst desperadoes from Mexico, who stated that they did not wish to hurt Mexicans, but only Americans and American property.

As is customary, the farmers must, when these raids are made, leave their work and shoulder their muskets to protect their homes, although they have no right to do so in accordance with the now existing law, but are compelled to stay from the want of troops to protect them. They, like men, on Sunday last, gathered together some fifteen determined persons from the surroundings of Bonquette and pursued the robbers. They discovered in one chappare the evidence that 125 cattle had been stripped of their hides, in another eighty, and in another sixty-eight, and overtaking the gang, a running fight ensued, and they were so fortunate as to return home with seven captured horses, and the saddles were empty.

The above is but an every day occurrence. You can not tell where next the fiends incarnate will strike. This statement of affairs retards emigration, ruins the rancheros, reducing them from a competency to poverty, and makes all kinds of trade stagnant. Can it be just that such a state of affairs should continue, because this kind of warfare has existed since the defeat of Santa Anna by the American whom the Mexicans hate with hellish vindictiveness!

NEW YORK.

The Darien Expedition—Survey for a Ship Canal—Recruits for the Pacific—Important Case Decided—Judge Hardin Decides in Favor of the Ring—Stokes—Remains of Bishop McIlvaine.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The members of the Darien expedition were on the steamer Rising Star, which arrived yesterday. They surveyed a practicable route for a canal, which will be only twenty-eight miles long, via the Atrato, Domingo and Napal rivers, at an estimated expense of $70,000,000. The route involves a tunnel of three miles.

Lieutenant Yerga, with 120 recruits, and also some volunteers from Governor's Island, who begged to be taken along, left for the Modoc region yesterday.

Pacific Mail stock fluctuated widely; last quotation 52.

The decision in Stokes' case is expected to-morrow. It is believed it will be adverse to Stokes.

A. C. White, a broker, is dead.

In the case of the State of New York against James H. Insersoll, Judge Harden, presiding, special term, decided demurer interposed by defendant that the people of the State had no right of action unless the county of New York be made a party, either as plaintiff or defendant. An appeal was taken to the general term, and Justice Ingraham to-day delivered the decision sustaining the demurer. This is the famous ring suit for $6,000,000, in which Tweed, Connolly and others are involved.

The Mutuals, of New York, and the Baltimores, of Baltimore, played a game to-day which was won by the latter. Score—Baltimores 6, Mutuals 1.

Arrived—Steamers Baltic and City of New York.

The monetary situation to-day was characterized by increased ease and a better supply of capital. In the morning some loans were made at 7 ₱ cent gold, but 7 currency was the general rate, and during the afternoon loans were made at 5. Exchange quiet and steady at 8½@8⅝; asking rates remain at 8¾. Gold opened at 116⅝, gradually advanced to 117⅛, and closed at 116⅞@117. Loans were 3 to 7 for carrying. Governments firm and steady.

It is said one of Stokes' counsel is authority for the report that the decision of the Supreme Court to-day, on motion for a new trial, was adverse to Stokes. If this is true the trial will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The extensive window glass and hollow-ware glass works of Warrick & Stranger, near Glasboro, New Jersey, was burned last night. Loss $80,000.

The sale of stocks hypothecated by Tainter advertised for to-day was forbidden, and the transfer stopped. The stocks are the property of Samuel E. Williamson, trustee.

The remains of Bishop McIlvaine were landed from the steamer City of Baltimore this morning, and carried to St. Paul's Church. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon, after which the body will be taken charge of by the committee from Cincinnati and conveyed to that city for interment.

It now seems to be probable that there will be no further strike among the coopers.

Only two shops in the city hold out against the Crispins, and it is expected these will soon give in. The strike may be said to be at an end.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Seaman's Friend Society was held to-day. The annual report shows 744 libraries sent to sea the past year, making a total since the work was inaugurated of 4385, or 195,060 volumes.

The expenditures of the year were $61,427.

The Presbytery of New York is engaged in the discussion of a project of ministerial life insurance and plan of a mutual aid association.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict against Joseph Frank, the alleged secret service detective, for causing the death of John Gumpman by beating.

Judge Brady granted a habeas corpus in the case of Edward Carrigan, charged with killing a child by throwing a stone during a fight.

It is stated that the father of George Engelhart, the amateur oarsman of Greenpoint, is in a critical condition from a beating received from two ruffians on account of political differences.

DIXON.

Terrible Accident—Disaster at a Baptism—A Bridge Gives Way and Fifty-three People Drowned—Mostly Women and Children—Every House in Mourning—Bodies Being Recovered—The Coroner's Inquest.

DIXON, Ill., May 5.—A terrible accident, involving a fearful loss of life, occurred here this afternoon. The rite of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches here at a point in Rock river just below the Truesdell iron bridge. About 200 persons, including many ladies and a number of children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony, when suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below.

The scene which ensued was indescribably terrible, as struggling victims vainly endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other. Large crowds of people on the banks rushed wildly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Others, more self-possessed, speedily brought ropes, planks and boats, and went nobly to work to rescue the living and recover the dead.

Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell, were