NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 5. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2156.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, March 2, 1874,

BIDWELL'S

COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY,

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

mh1

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, April 16, 1874. Matinee at 12 M, LA MUETTE DE PORTICI.

Grand Opera.

THURSDAY EVENING—Performance at seven o'clock. Benefit of MR. MAYAN, first basso. Last night of

L'Africaine—Grand Opera.

Between the third and fourth acts, Grand Aria from CLEOPHE A COLONNE—sung by Mr. MAYAN.

ap15 2t

GRAND VOCAL

AND

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

BY D. DELCROIX,

AT GRUNEWALD HALL,

Friday Evening, April 17, 1874.

Assisted by MME. DEVOYOD-ACS, MR. VAN HUFFLIN, Professor LOUIS MAYER, M. MADIER DE MONTJAU and the full orchestra of the Opera, under the direction of the eminent leader, MR. MOMAS.

Tickets sold at Grunewald Hall and at the music stores of Messrs. Charpaux, Elie and Grunewald.

mh29 ap 5 12 14 15 16 17

THIRD ANNIVERSARY,

(Since its reorganization.)

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

AT

COLISEUM PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Camp and Terpsichore streets,

Monday Evening, April 13, 1874.

The object, present condition and future prospect of the Association to be set forth by able speakers of our own city.

The pastors and people of every Evangelical Church of this city expected to be present, and the public cordially invited to be present. ap11

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

SACRED CONCERT,

TENDERED TO PROFESSOR G. COLLIGNON,

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baronne street,

Wednesday, April 22, 1874.

N. B.—The programme will be published four days before the Concert, and will embrace selections from ancient and modern composers, which have never before been heard in this country, among others:

"LA FUITE EN EGYPTE,"

Oratorio by D. Berlioz, for solos, chorus and orchestra.

Tickets.....$1

Doors open at seven o'clock; concert begins at eight o'clock. ap12ct

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868),

CLASS E,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, April 18, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
40 prizes of 500 are		20,000
200 prizes of 100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are	900
279 prizes, amounting to	$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice,

New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 14, 1874.

CLASS SS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	3	10	65	72	8	55	71	67	38	68	13	73	—

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this fourteenth day of April, 1874.

A. PERALTA,

ADAM GIFFEN,

Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

WOOD---COAL.

MOUNT CARBON COAL.

This Coal, acknowledged by all who have used it, to be

THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE,

is sold at SIXTY-FIVE CENTS PER BARREL, delivered to any part of the city, by

WASHINGTON MORTON,

ap12 3t No. 138 Gravier street.

E. D. WOOD. JOHN A. WOOD. J. H. WOOD.

D. WOOD & BROTHERS,

COAL MERCHANTS,

106.....Common street.....106

Opposite the City Hotel.

Tugboat Charlie Wood. no26 6m

H. & C. TYLER,

COAL DEALERS.

STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Office No. 9 Carondelet street; yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. no

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, April 13, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Perrilliet and Magnolia streets—

One red brindle COW, with long horns, branded O. O. on right hip, marked in right ear, cropped and under bit; left ear cropped and half cropped; six teats.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on MONDAY, April 20, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

R. BREWSTER, Administrator.

No. 51—ap14 td

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

Second Day of the Spring Meeting.

Although it looked somewhat as though it would rain, the attendance at the races yesterday was fully as large as on the opening day. The weather was all that could be desired, for it cleared off after all and the little shower that we had in the morning just served to lay the dust.

The first race was a mile and a half, for all ages. There were six entries, Port Leonard, Colonel Nelligan, Tabitha, Nellie R., B. F. Carver and Ortolan. After five or six false starts they got a tolerably fair send off, Port Leonard making play for lead, the rest taking on behind, Nellie R. and Ortolan keeping neck and neck in the second position. Nearing the stand Carver shot ahead, leaving Ortolan and Port Leonard slightly in the rear, the others keeping well closed up. At the first quarter pole Port Leonard took first place, Colonel Nelligan rushing to second alongside of Carver, leaving Ortolan third, Nellie R. and Tabitha side and side in the rear. As they neared the half mile Tabitha put on a spurt, and when they passed the half mile post a blanket could have covered the three horses, Tabitha, Carver and Ortolan. This didn't last long, however, for Ortolan, yielding to the call of his jockey, dashed between Carver and Tabitha, and gradually drew away, coming in winner by three lengths, Carver second, Tabitha third, Colonel Nelligan fourth, Port Leonard fifth, Nellie R. last. Time of first half mile fifty-three seconds. At this result the knowing ones were exceeding joyful. One time, at any rate, the favorite had won, and what was better, so had they.

The second race was a two mile heat race, for the Louisiana stake. Out of eighteen nominations five came to the post, viz: Mary L., Meta H., Fred Bonnabel, Sallie Watson and Donnybrook. They got a start without much trouble, Fred Bonnabel taking the lead, Mary L. second, Meta H. third, Sallie Watson fourth and the favorite, Donnybrook, last. When they passed the first quarter Bonnabel still led, but the others were close on his haunches, all bunched up. Nearing the half mile Mary L. took the lead, leaving Bonnabel in second place, the others in easy reach. They dashed along in this order until the back stretch was reached, when Donnybrook forced the pace and rushed to second place, hugging the flank of Mary L., and making things quite lively as they passed the string on the first round. Time of first mile—1:52. Going past first quarter Bonnabel was left in the rear, and nearing the half mile post he was so far behind that it was quite evident that he would be distanced. The others held well together until nearing the three-quarter pole, when Mary L. gave way, leaving the struggle down the back stretch between Donnybrook, Meta H. and Sallie Watson.

The brush to the finish was hot and close, but the gray colt put in some of those quick, sudden and powerful jumps for which his sire, old Lightning, was noted, and came in two lengths ahead, Meta H. second, Sallie Watson third, the other distanced. Time of first mile, 1:52; second mile, 1:50½. In the paddock Donnybrook showed in such fine form, after his effort at the close of the first heat, that he was more than ever a favorite, and it was rather difficult to get bets against him.

At the first attempt they got off on the second heat, Meta H. taking the lead to the quarter, Sallie Watson close up and the favorite last. So to the half and on to the three-quarter, by which time Meta H. was two lengths ahead. Coming down the home stretch, Donnybrook again put on a spurt and got the honors of the first mile. After this Donnybrook had it pretty much all his own way. He cut away and left the others to follow as best they could. At the half mile post the horses were nose and tail, Donnybrook at front, Sallie Watson second and Meta H. third. Donnybrook now forced the pace a little, finding his competitors so close up. So he drew away, and at the finish was six lengths ahead of Sallie Watson, and Watson was six lengths ahead of Meta H. Time of first mile, 1:54; second mile, 1:50½; first quarter mile, 28 seconds; first half mile, 57½ seconds.

The third race, one mile and three-quarters for all ages, had four entries, Limestone, Carrington, Captain Hutchinson and Revenge. They got a good start, Hutchinson taking the lead, Limestone second, Revenge third and Carrington fourth. Before the first quarter mile was passed, Revenge had forged ahead, leaving Limestone still second, Hutchinson third and Carrington fourth. The first half mile was run in this order, but nearing the stand, Hutchinson made play for front rank, leaving Limestone a close second, Revenge third and Carrington way behind. At the first quarter Captain Hutchinson and Limestone were side by side, Revenge not far behind and Carrington out of the question altogether. They ran this way until near home, when Limestone swept to the front, leaving Hutchinson a close second, Revenge an indifferent third and Carrington out of bounds.

As a resume of the three races, we subjoin the

SUMMARY.

First Race.—One mile and a half for all ages; Club purse, $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

A. E. Lewis & Co.'s br. h. Ortolan, aged, by Doncaster, dam Canary Bird; 115 pounds..... 1
John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam La Victime; 104 pounds..... 2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Tabitha, 4 years old, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave; 101 pounds..... 3
John H. Stone's b. c. Colonel Nelligan, 3 years old, by Harry of the West, dam Emeline; 90 pounds..... 0
M. Walsh's b. g. Port Leonard, 5 years old, by Voucher, dam Prunella; 107 pounds..... 0
G. B. Morris' ch. m. Nellie R., aged, by Lightning, dam Nora Creina; 112 pounds..... 0

Time—2:44½.

Second Race—The Louisiana stake; for colts and fillies four years old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third $100; two mile heats.

V. A. Ryan (John Coffee's) gr. c. Donnybrook, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter; 104 pounds..... 1 1
W. Cottrill's b. f. Sallie Watson, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick; 101 pounds..... 3 2
John H. Stone's ch. f. Meta H., by Harry of the West, out of Louisiana B.; 101 pounds 2 3
Fred. Lloyd's ch. f. Mary L., by Voucher, dam by Epsilon; 101 pounds.....dis.
A. Bonnabel's ch. g. Fred Bonnabel, by King Lear, out of Karring; 101 pounds.....dis.

Time—3:42½, 3:44½.

Third Race—One mile and three-quarters for all ages; club purse $500; first horse $400; second horse $100.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, 4 years old, by War Dance, dam Transylvania; 104 pounds 1
M. Walsh's b. g. Captain Hutchinson, 5 years old, by Voucher, dam by Zero; 107 pounds..... 2
A. E. Lewis & Co.'s ch. g. Revenge, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown; 112 pounds..... 3
J. J. Crowley's ch. h. Carrington, 5 years old, by Exchequer, dam Tribulation; 110 pounds..... 0

Time—3:16¼.

So ended the second day's sport, and so far it may be confidently asserted that the spring meeting is a success. It is true we have had no very remarkable running, the time made being rather below the average. Much allowance must be made for that on account of the miserable weather that has prevailed during the past month and which seriously interrupted training. The great improvements made in draining and grading the track are each more noticeable and the cause of much comment and unstinted praise. The improvements and changes in the grand stand also meet with general approbation. We would suggest, however, that, if in no way interfering with club rules, a change in the location of the reporters' stand might materially enable them to follow the position of the horses more closely. As it is now placed the judges' stand shuts out a considerable portion of the course from the quarter to the half-mile post.

After the liberal expenditure by the club in the recent changes, repairs and improvement, it may seem a little unreasonable to make further demands, and we merely make the suggestion with a view to future meetings.

The sport to-day promises to be equally as good as that of the last two days. There will be three races, the first a mile dash, three year olds to carry their proper weights, the second a race at mile heats for all ages, and the third a three mile dash between Silent Friend and Bessie Lee. For the first race there are seven entries, and to show how they rate we give the following pool sold last evening: Quits, $100; Falmouth, $80; John McDonald, $40; Lewis' entries, $25; I. O. U., $17, and Chris. Doyle, $13.

In the second race there are six horses entered. The sale of pools showed Lotta Moore choice at $310, Ortolan $180, Quartermaster $100, Mary L. $60, Edwin Adams $51, and Falmouth $48. As far as the three mile race is concerned, it provokes no excitement, and but little comment of a complimentary character. That but two horses could be found to contest a three mile dash out of so large a number of fine horses now stabled here, is certainly a matter of surprise and regret. Of course the owners needn't run their horses if they don't wish to, but, somehow or other, the impression had obtained and gone abroad that these horses had been brought here to run in the race. The contest between Bessie Lee and Silent Friend, although looked upon as a sure thing for the Friend, will still be a pretty race, but the interest in the race would be much increased by a larger field.

The River and the Levee.

There is but little change to make on our report of yesterday, but that little is not encouraging by any means.

Word was sent from Kenner yesterday noon that the river was two and a half inches above high water mark and rising. The levee had been patched to such a degree that it looked like new.

All along our city front the state of affairs is not mending, and the report is that a further rise has taken place. Certainly the flood has not abated, nor has the danger. Water is seeping through at hundreds of points, and in some places is running over in sufficient quantities to alarm the boldest.

In the neighborhood of the French Market things look better, as laborers have performed much good service, and the Mobile railroad construction trains have brought in considerable sand and gravel, which is placed where it will do the most good. From that point to the Barracks there are but few places considered as liable to crevasse.

At the Levee Company's office yesterday there were but few interesting items. Application having been made for an engineer to examine the Bellechasse crevasse, the Levee Company sent M. W. Dasten there, and he reports by telegraph as follows:

APRIL 14, 1874.

President Levee Company:

Found work on both sides commenced. Old levee that lapped new one is gone, making it so much harder to stop. Water now in the break is from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Will have to go behind to make a pen probably 500 feet long, and will have to commence a new work behind the present one. Crevasse can be stopped, but will cost $10,000 and seven to ten days.

Provisions have been sent to the destitute people at the Atchafalaya overflow; also implements for laborers.

Reports from Iberville are somewhat encouraging, though the danger is not over by any means in that locality.

From points down the river very little news can be obtained, but it is understood that the condition is not favorable. Much land is overflowed, and next to no efforts are being made to stop the crevasses.

Military.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Lewis, of the Nineteenth Infantry, promoted to such from the rank of major of the Seventh Infantry, arrived in town Monday evening, and has reported for duty.

The *Army and Navy Journal* announces the promotion of Second Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant George H. Cook, of the Nineteenth Infantry, to the rank of first lieutenant.

The following appointments in the same regiment are announced:

Alexander H. M. Taylor, of New York, late first lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Dunton, promoted (Company I); George B. Read, of Maryland, to be second lieutenant, October 1, 1873, vice Bandy, resigned (Company H).

Major J. M. Brannon and Captain L. L. Loomis, of the First Artillery, are registered at the St. Charles.

Organizing in Jefferson Parish.

The Republicans of Jefferson parish living in the neighborhood of Camp Parape recently met and re-organized Republican Club No. 1, by electing the following officers: President, William Ellis; first vice president, John Brown; second vice president, A. Clinton; third vice president, James Miles; fourth vice president, Richard Carter; fifth vice president, John Jordan, recording secretary, Charles W. Lowell; corresponding secretary, F. Chanson; sergeant-at-arms, Isaac Bell; assistant sergeant-at-arms, D. Richardson; grand marshal, — McScott; assistant grand marshal Andrew Wilson.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on April 14, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 72°; at 2 P. M., 78°; at 6 P. M., 76°. Lowest point during the night of April 13, 61°.

Governor Kellogg's Reply to the Picayune.

In reply to the *Picayune's* charges that the levee funds had been diverted by the State authorities, Governor Kellogg has addressed the following conclusive refutation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 14, 1874.

An editorial published in the *Picayune* on Sunday last, headed "The Levees and the Levee Company," conveys an intimation that funds due the Levee Company from the State have been improperly diverted, and that the operations of the company have been in some way hampered by injunctions placed upon State bonds due them. I have applied to the financial officers of the government and to the Attorney General for information whether these implied charges were founded on fact.

From the replies received I am enabled to state that the receipts during the year 1872 of taxes levied for levee purposes amounted to $437,200 04, and the disbursements during that period to Levee Company to $400,000; for the year 1873 the receipts were $536,875 63, and the payments made to the company were $549,200.

Added to this the State has quite recently paid to the Levee Company $30,000 in advance of collections, in order to assist them in the present emergency.

It will thus be seen that the allegation that the funds collected from taxes for levee purposes have been diverted is entirely unfounded. As to the other accusation relative to the injunction of State bonds, I am not aware of any bonds emitted by the State to the company since its organization, nor that they are entitled to the issuance of any bonds, and can not understand how the Levee Company should be in any way affected by injunctions against bonds issued for interests foreign to the company's.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

Organization of the Mechanics' and Agricultural College.

Last evening the board of control of the Louisiana Mechanics' and Agricultural College met in the Governor's office for temporary organization under the provisions of the act passed by the last Legislature, promulgated in the REPUBLICAN of Saturday last. The members are: Ex-officio, Governor Kellogg, Chief Justice Ludeling, Lieutenant Governor Antoine and State Superintendent Brown; appointive, Senators Kelso and Anderson, Hon. A. Shaw, Dr. Nicholson, Messrs. S. Straight, John R. Clay, H. Bonzano, V. O. King, and J. F. Pargoud. Nine members were present. Chief Justice Ludeling was nominated for permanent president, but gracefully declined on the plea of his pressing official duties. Governor Kellogg attempted to decline for similar reasons, but was elected president by acclamation. H. Conquest Clarke was elected secretary pro tempore.

Messrs. Shaw, Brown and Bonzano were appointed a committee on regulations, and General Anderson, Lieutenant Governor Antoine and Dr. Nicholson a committee to receive the scrip belonging to the fund.

A ballot was had to determine which of the appointed members should retire by rotation each year, and the board adjourned until Friday next.

To the People in the Parishes.

Attention is called to the circular addressed by Governor Kellogg to the police juries of the parishes on the coast. It being evident to him that those to whom the law confides the responsibility of caring for the levees can not be depended on for any sufficient relief, he calls upon the people to act for themselves, promising them his influence with the Legislature to have them reimbursed for their outlay.

The New Club.

The new movement, commenced by the permanent organization of the Republican sub-club of the second ward, is what has been contemplated for some time in that district, and will soon spread over the whole parish. The young men who compose the club have not hitherto acted with the Republican party, but their organization is an evidence of the sincerity of their present convictions. They propose to take hold with a will, and will make their influence felt in the coming election.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE, SUIT, PATENT AND DREDGEBOATS, ETC., AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call public attention to the sales 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. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, on Bacchus street, between Louisiana avenue and Delachaise street.

2. A lot of ground situated in the same district, on Victor street, between Edmond and Leonce streets and the line of the Foucher property.

3. Two lots of ground, adjoining each other, situated in the same district, on Victor street, between Edmond and Leonce streets and the line of the Foucher property.

4. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Josephine street, between Liberty and Fulton streets.

5. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Ursulines street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

6. A piece or portion of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Bienville and Conti streets, between Salomon and David streets.

7. A suit in the Fifth District Court, and a note for $298 filed therein.

8. A patent issued by the United States.

9. And dredgeboats, derricks, flatboats, etc.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR STATE AND CITY TAXES OF REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the sales 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, for State and city taxes, of real estate. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

How to go North and enjoy yourselves.
How to go North and enjoy yourselves.
How to go North and enjoy yourselves.
How to go North and enjoy yourselves.
How to go North and enjoy yourselves.
Secure the big prizes in the drawing, April 18.
Secure the big prizes in the drawing, April 18.
Secure the big prizes in the drawing, April 18.
Secure the big prizes in the drawing, April 18.
Secure the big prizes in the drawing, April 18.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Committee on Finance reported back the bill to provide for the payment of bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, with the recommendation that the House substitute for the bill be adopted with certain amendments. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the civil rights bill introduced on the first day of the session by the late Senator Sumner, with amendments, and recommendation of a majority of the committee that it be passed as amended. Calendared.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to J. B. Betz, receiver of the State Bank, Charleston, South Carolina, certain bonds issued by the State of South Carolina, and now in the treasury of the United States, passed.

The committee on the District of Columbia reported favorably on the bill giving the approval and sanction of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacosta and Potomac River Railroad Company. Calendar.

Senator Scott from the Finance Committee, reported with amendment, the bill amendatory of the national currency act, being the bill introduced by Senator Conkling in January last, in relation to the individual liability of stockholders in national banks. Calendared.

Senator Carpenter moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Senator Sherman said he hoped the bill would not be taken up, he did not desire to prevent any Senator making a speech on the subject at the proper time. He would move to lay the motion on the table.

Senator Carpenter said, so far as he was concerned, he meant business, and he wanted the Senate either to pass the bill or kill it. He did not bring it here for a foot ball, that speeches might be made, but for action. The bill was then taken up.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, made a legal argument as to the power of the President under the constitution, and contended that the appeal made to him to interfere in Louisiana was one which he was compelled to heed, being sworn to execute the laws. The procedure contemplated here was without precedent in the history of the general government, and if the federal government, in the exercise of an arbitrary power, was to set aside State legislatures and State governments, then there would be an end to all State's rights. Congress had better far let the State suffer for its own misdeeds, even let the innocent suffer with the guilty. The federal government had guaranteed to Louisiana a government when its troops were sent there. If there had been frauds in elections and usurpations of office let the remedy be found in courts of the States. If Congress should interfere now it should be to install McEnery rather than order a new election. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) admitted that he (McEnery) had 9606 majority of the votes cast. If there had been fraud on his side it made no difference, as he had a prima facie claim to the office, and it was for the courts to put him out afterward upon being satisfied that fraud had been perpetrated. He did not want to be understood as entertaining the opinion that McEnery should be Governor, as he did not think so, but any congressional interference should be to seat McEnery and not order a new election. Kellogg had been Governor since 1872, laws have been enacted with his approval, rights had been vested, and the people of the State have order. He is Governor in accordance with the will of the people, having had a majority of the legal votes cast. He reviewed the condition of affairs in Louisiana during the Warmoth administration, and said the frauds perpetrated by him were for the purpose of defeating Kellogg. He quoted at some length from the testimony taken by the committee to show that in a number of districts the vote for McEnery was larger than the number of whites registered. The evidence clearly showed that Kellogg had a majority of the legal votes cast. In conclusion, he argued that there could be no possible propriety in Congress ordering a new election. As to the Legislature of the State he would say nothing, as an election would soon be held in harmony with all the laws thereof.

Senator West being entitled to the floor, yielded to Senator Morton for a motion.

WASHINGTON.

The Currency Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House, by a majority of thirteen, passed the currency bill as follows (this goes to the Senate):

That section thirty-one of the act entitled an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved on the third day of June, in the year 1864, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of the respective circulations, but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on original act, to which the act last aforesaid is an amendment, being the same, is hereby re enacted.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the treasury of the United States in lawful money of the United States a sum equal to five per cent of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation, and when the circulating notes on any such association or associations shall be presented, asserted or unasserted, for redemption in sums of $1000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the controller of the currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemption. Whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or if worn, or defaced, new notes instead shall be furnished to the respective associations; provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the treasury the costs of redemption and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the treasury the cost of engraving and printing their circulating notes; and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of four hundred millions of dollars, now authorized by existing law.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole, or in part, may upon deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said act in sums of not less than $10,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

SEC. 5. That sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the said act be amended by requiring that each of the said associations shall keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposits are carried on, and all the provisions of the said section requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the treasury in payment, or deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the charter numbers of the associations by which they are severally issued.

The House then passed, by a majority of thirty-eight, the Senate bill, as follows:

The maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of an act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870; and each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations, shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

The status of the currency bill now is this: The House bill has to await the action of the Senate, which may or may not be favorable, or may be delayed indefinitely, whereas the Senate bill goes directly to the President for his signature. It is currently reported that it will not received his approval.

Supreme Court Decision.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of John W. Tappen, collector, against the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, Chief Justice Waite delivering the opinion, the court held that a tax levied on the capital stock of a bank at the place of its location, although owned by a stockholder having a different place of residence within the State, was legal and constitutional.

Seizures.

The seizures of three illicit stills in Tennessee, five in Utah, two in Kentucky, and also of three lots of tobacco in Norfolk, are reported.

Nomination.

Robert Frazer, of Virginia, as consul at Palermo.

Confirmation.

Henry Kernaghan, as postmaster at Brandon, Mississippi.

Civil Rights in the Senate.

The substitute for Mr. Sumner's civil right bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee to-day, provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred in the bill shall pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The district and circuit courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States court wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any district attorney who shall willfully fail to prosecute the proceedings, required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $1000, nor more than $5000. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any State or United States court, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who shall exclude or fail any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than $5000. All cases arising under the act may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Contested Seat in the House.

The *Star* says the House Committee on Elections have had under consideration for sometime past the contested election case of Pinchback vs. Sheridan. They held another meeting but came to no conclusion. They expect to be able to report in a few days, and in their report will probably state that they are unable to decide which contestant is entitled to the seat.

Another Appeal from Governor Hebert.

The following was presented to-day:

To Hon. Senator Windom, chairman Committee on Transportation:

SIR—The undersigned have to make to your committee, and through you to the Congress of the United States, one more earnest appeal. We have exhausted argument and laid before you the results of science and experience; we come now with prayer. Our State is suffering at the present moment the disasters of flood upon flood from the dread tyrant—the Mississippi river. He is running riot from an almost unprecedented rise of his waters, till the many crevasses in the feeble barriers our levees furnish, have placed large districts of cultivated plantations under water to the loss of the year's crop, fences, the stock, and cultured improvements of the State. Every additional inch or half-inch of water counts in weight against the brim full levees. Would you, can you, at such a moment, contemplate or tolerate the half insane proposition of strangers that know nothing of the habits of our inexorable enemy, to dam up his waters at the mouth by jetties or wing dams that must inevitably send back the waters to the very city of New Orleans, and complete the impending destruction? Of this result we assure you with an earnest conviction ground into us by lifelong experience and observation, and by all the lights that science and investigation in our profession is capable of lending us.

As to a free outlet of the commerce of the Mississippi valley, Louisiana can bear its abeyance as long as the other twenty States interested in it, but in the matter of local inundation to be certainly aggravated by the proposed jetties we have a special reason for protest, which we do hereby utter in the profoundest respect, but with an energy as strong as language can express it. Do not permit us to be destroyed, and that without remedy.

CALEB G. FORSHEY,

P. O. HEBERT,

Civil engineers representing the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Europe.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Captain Lemarie, of the Europe, states that the vessel was recently lengthened, refitted and supplied with new boilers and machinery. This was her fifth voyage since she was repaired. While coming out of Havre she scraped her bottom against the stones, but I did not believe the damage, if any, was of a serious character.

I was confirmed in my impressions when I reached Brest, two days afterward, and found the vessel all right. On the third day at sea the chief mate reported to me that he observed considerable water coming into the engine room, and had no idea where it came from except the ship's bottom. I found on investigation that it was there the leak occurred.

The pumps were vigorously applied, but without avail, as the water poured in more and more rapidly than we could discharge it. The following day we sighted the Greece, fired a gun and put up signals of distress.

A passenger on the Europe gives the whole number of souls on the Europe at 274. The freight list amounted to 2000 tons of French goods, including 8000 baskets of wine. The Europe left Brest Saturday, twenty-eighth ultimo, and as she progressed the wind, which was blowing quite hard when she departed, increased in violence, and she steamed slowly. On Wednesday night the fury of the storm was terrible, and sleep was out of the question. Up to this time the donkey engine had been kept in continuous motion. To a few unconcerned inquiries as to the cause for the constant working of the donkey the answer was made that ashes were being raised. At noon Thursday, when it was calculated the Europe was 1000 miles from Brest, a steamer of the National line was in sight, and everything appeared to be going well, the passengers being scattered around the vessel killing time as best they could.

About 4 P. M. a gun was fired. Everybody asked his neighbor what it meant, but no one suspected the truth. Soon after another gun was fired by the Europe, and then it became evident there was trouble on board. The crew were at work clearing away boats. Distress signals were at the main peak, and the grave faces of the officers were unmistakable indications of the seriousness of the situation. Gradually it was rumored that a large amount of water had entered the steamer's hold, and that the Europe was in a sinking condition. The officers, when questioned, were reticent, but concealment was no longer possible or necessary.

It was a critical moment when the truth became manifest to the passengers. They behaved well, and very quietly went below and put on life preservers. The ladies behaved nobly, not on expression of alarm escaping their lips.

The National steamer, which proved to be the Greece, approached rapidly, and stopped about the fifth of a mile distant. Both steamers lay in in the trough of the sea, rolling heavily, but boats were lowered from both vessels and the work of disembarkation commenced, the women and children being first taken off. A few persons were ducked unceremoniously, and one or two were pretty badly scared by the immersion. There were, however, several narrow escapes from being crushed to death beneath the steamers sides and the small boats.

But little property of any kind was saved, and much valuable jewelry of passengers was lost. A little German girl was left behind by its mother, but the wee thing was found by a male passenger and take off, together with a pet bulldog. The officers of the Europe behaved well, intelligently and coolly. Arrived on the deck of the Greece the rescued were greeted with lavish welcomes from her officers and passengers, and everything for their comfort was done. Captain Lemairie came off in the last boat bringing the mail bags with him. The disembarkation consumed two hours, from 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Mr. Buck then went on the Europe, but as it was too dark to make a complete investigation, he returned to the Greece until morning. The Greece lay by all night while the Europe, without a human person on board, rocked to and fro at the mercy of the waves.

Early in the morning Mr. Buck again went on board, and concluded to try to save the vessel, left the Greece with his volunteer crew in two of the latter's boats, all of the Europe's boats having been allowed to drift away after leaving the passengers the previous day. After he got on board he found it impossible to turn the Europe about, and the Greece undertook to tow the Europe into position. While attempting to get a hawser to the Europe the latter seemed to feel the wind more strongly than before, and came forging down with her bow pointed straight for the Greece's stern, and in a minute cut fair into the Greece's st