NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 28. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2179.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRUNEWALD HALL.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

Given by the Young Ladies of New Orleans, under the direction of Miss Octavie Remey, for the

BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE OVERFLOW,

On Thursday, May 21, 1874.

Performance on Twelve Pianos with forty-eight hands.

TICKETS $1; to be had at Mr. Grunewald's stores, Canal and Baronne streets; at Mr. Charpaux', and at all the principal stores in the city. The hall and pianos are kindly furnished for the occasion by Mr. Grunewald. my10

LYCEUM HALL.....LYCEUM HALL.

Tuesday, May 12, 1874.

ORATION:

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,

BY

JOHN R. G. PITKIN,

Under the auspices of the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

And to aid in the erection of the

Chalmette Monument.

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS.

Oration will commence at eight o'clock. my5 1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

STATE AND CITY TAXES

For past years settled at LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES by

BARNETT & CAMMACK,

my10 1m Brokers, No. 12 Carondelet street.

PROPOSALS.....PROPOSALS.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, Room No. 8 City Hall, New Orleans, May 5, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the association for the next ten days for the building of 1427 feet picket fence in Greenwood Cemetery. Specifications on file in the office of the association. The committee on cemeteries reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

H. WAX, Chairman;
J. T. PETTGREW,
JOHN MALLEY,
my6 10t Committee.

MINERAL WATERS ON DRAUGHT. ICE COLD AND PURE.

The following waters at FIVE CENTS a glass: VICHY, KISSENGEN, BITTER KISSENGEN, BLUELICK and BLADON WATERS.

R. HUBERWALD,

Druggist and Chemist, No. 165 Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphine. my3 Su W Sa 1m

CLOTHING AT COST!

CLOTHING AT COST!

Owing to the dullness of trade and scarcity of money, we are offering our immense wholesale stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at RETAIL at COST and BELOW COST for CASH and CASH ONLY.

Wholesale buyers can purchase to their decided advantage on approved paper. Call and satisfy yourself. GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER, No. 100 Common street, opposite City Hotel. ap19 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. mh16 1y

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 G,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, May 30, 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
270 prizes, amounting to	$90,400

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 MAY 11, 1874.

CLASS 111.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	72	26	16	66	59	53	45	7	75	74	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 eleventh day of May, 1874.

R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES ap12

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING good board in the country during the summer can be accommodated at a very fine private residence situated near the Jackson railroad, about fifty miles from New Orleans. Terms very reasonable, invariably in advance. For particulars inquire at No. 139 Poydras street, at the office of The Rake, New Orleans. my8 2tw

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves together under the name and style of HORY & O'CONNOR, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, at Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange place.

NICHOLAS J. HORY.
JOHN E. O'CONNOR.

New Orleans, May 1, 1874. my1 19t

Court Items.

The Superior District Court not being in session, Judge Abell had full sweep. A great deal of business was done and deserving penalties imposed on various criminals, and the exemplary severity was marked and favorably commented upon.

The old case of State vs. Charles Clinton for assault and battery and false imprisonment, came up as assigned. The question was not of sentence but of new trial. Judge Abell said he was well satisfied Mr. Clinton was entitled to a new trial, as he had the right, the parties prosecuting having repeatedly appeared after being warned to stay away, to put them out. But the judge seized the opportunity to indulge in other remarks, and as they only referred to his personal feelings we think he must to-day regret them, we forbear quoting.

The civil rights cases are progressing rapidly in the Fourth Court. Judge Lynch allows no time to be wasted on preliminary motions, and brings each case to an issue right speedily. In the case of Peter Joseph vs. David Bidwell, Judge Shackleford, counsel for the defense, argued his motion that the case be placed on the jury docket and not left to the determination of the court. Judge Lynch overruled the motion and took the case under advisement.

The case of Clermont vs. O'Neal was commenced. This is one of the cases instituted by Messrs. Luzenberg and Chester. All the cases are similar, the ground of damages being the refusal to serve with soda water, etc., on one pretext or another on account of color. The case was given to the jury last night.

To-day, Judge Lynch will be compelled to pass upon the constitutionality of the laws known as the "lottery acts." Two gentlemen were committed by Justice Staes, yesterday, for violating them, and they took writs of habeas corpus, returnable to the Fourth Court to-day.

Our thanks are due to D. C. Labatt, Esq., for attentions, and to his law firm of Labatt, Aroni & Clinton, for favors.

Mr. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, that court having adjourned, will arrive here to-day or to-morrow and open court. This is the first time in nearly three years that we have been favored by the judicial presence of a justice of the Supreme bench of the United States.

We are indebted to J. Q. A. Fellows, Esq., for a copy of his brief in the case of the State vs. A. A. Maginnis. The deductions drawn from the premises in the brief may be overthrown, but the brief is a monument of labor and resource and of value to every lawyer and student of the financial policy of this State.

Louisiana Jockey Club—Annual Election for Directors.

The annual election of directors of this club took place yesterday at the club house. There was a fair attendance of members, and others were represented by proxies; 552 votes (being more than a majority of the stock) were cast, all of which were for the following gentlemen, who are of course duly chosen directors for 1874: G. A. Breaux, Charles T. Howard, R. W. Simmons, Joseph P. Hornor, John A. Morris, E. A. Yorke, L. E. Lemarie, J. E. Glenny, E. A. Tyler, A. A. Yates, W. P. Ellison, N. D. Wallace, Joseph Hernandez, W. P. Harper, L. Gagnet, J. W. Saunders, E. A. Burke, J. T. Doswell, S. W. Hammond, W. C. Lipscomb, E. E. O'Brien.

The club house and grounds are in superb condition; the flowers and shrubbery show evidences of constant and artistic care, and a most beautiful picture is presented to the eyes from every window. The members feel a just and laudable pride in their fine property, and are never more pleased that when they see their own families and those of their fellow members disporting among the flowers, or promenading through the well kept shell walks. In order to afford additional attractions to the fairer portion of creation music has been ordered for every Wednesday afternoon as well as Friday. Members, wives can always be admitted to the grounds, even if not accompanied by their husbands by presenting the family card to the boy at the gate, or if they do not happen to have it with them by giving their names, as a full list of members is kept at the club house. Suitable refreshments are always ready to be served to visitors, who will find this one of the pleasantest resorts in the city, for an afternoon's enjoyment.

The Temperature.

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

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
May 10	72	85	78
May 11	69	81	77

Lowest point during the night of May 10, 58°.

IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call 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. Five lots of ground adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in suburb Avart, on Robert street between Jersey and Laurel streets.

2. Seven lots of ground with the improvements thereon, situated on the batture of the the First District, on Water street between Market and Richard streets.

3. And seven lots of ground situated on the batture of the First District, on Water and Market streets, between Richard and Peters streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR TAXES OF REAL ESTATE.—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, for city taxes, of improved and vacant real estate, situated respectively in the First and Third Districts of this city.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff of promissory notes, bills receivable, and other effects seized at the suit of E. C. Vankirk vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans, will be continued this day, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

A Mobile paper says Mr. J. G. Steele and Mrs. Easton will give a dramatic performance next Thursday evening in costume.

A Cuban traveler confirms the story that oysters grow on trees in that island. He says the branches of the mangrove trees along the bogs and inlets dip with the water, and vast numbers of delicious oysters fasten upon them and flourish.

On the Down Grade.

From the last report of the Hamburg American Packet Line Company, we learn that the company is considering whether or not it ought to discontinue its connection with New Orleans. Hitherto, four steamships have kept up direct communication between that unlucky city and Europe, two belonging to the Bremen line and two to the Hamburg line above mentioned. As New Orleans is by nature the most favorable point for immigrants from which to reach the Western and Southern States of our Union, affording, as it does, direct and cheap water communication to every section of that part of the country, those steamers formerly did a good business, enjoying also the advantage of carrying back heavy cargoes of tobacco, grain and cotton. But the mouth of the Mississippi has now become so bad that a passage up the river can be effected only at a great expense of money and loss of time. One of the Bremen and one of the Hamburg steamships have recently been detained several weeks on one of the bars, and it has cost some thousands of dollars to set them afloat again and reload them. The Bremen line has already resolved, under these circumstances, to discontinue the New Orleans branch of its service, and upon learning of the present miserable condition of the mouth of the Mississippi, has recalled the last vessel, that had already proceeded as far as Liverpool on its outward trip with a large number of emigrants. If the Hamburg line, therefore, carries out its threat, New Orleans will have seen the last European steamship, and may as well close up her immigration office, that in the past years has rendered such excellent service to the immigrants from Europe. The Hamburg company says in its report that it has kept up its New Orleans line now for seven years, and that the total result has so far been a loss to the company. If it transfers its two New Orleans steamers to the West Indian line, however, they will be quite sure to bring in a profit, or it might reinforce its New York line with them, which would pay still better.

Still the company promises to do nothing in haste, and to close its New Orleans line only if the interests of its stockholders should absolutely require it. The company is in an excellent condition financially, has just declared a dividend of twelve per cent on its capital stock, besides placing a large sum to its reserve account, and though it has to report a falling off in its passenger list for the year, owing mainly to the establishment of a new competing line from Hamburg to New York, boasts of a steady increase in the business of its freight department; the crisis of last year having had seemingly no influence on our imports from Germany.

The above is from a late number of the St. Louis *Democrat*. The following additional facts are furnished:

The German steamship Strasburg, on her last trip, so seriously strained a portion of her machinery at the mouth of the Mississippi that it became necessary to send her to dock in Scotland, and she will not come to this port again very soon. However, it was not intended she should make more than one more voyage to New Orleans. The other vessels in the North German Lloyds will continue to make regular trips.

The Hamburg line, for which Messrs. Ruperti & Co., are agents, has been entirely withdrawn for the summer season, and perhaps forever. The Saxonia, Vandalia and Germania composed the line.

The last time that the Vandalia sailed from New Orleans she remained on the bar at the mouth of our river several weeks, which probably proved too serious a dose for her owners.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office May 11, 1874:

Unknown person, of Rosella, New Jersey	$2 00
Citizens of Waco, Texas, through G. A. Blaffer	125 00
Citizens of Evansville, Indiana, through Hon. William Rahm, of that city, and Messrs. Thomas King & Co, of New Orleans	65 00
R. C. Dunning, of New York, through P. P. Tricon, of New Orleans	25 00
Collections by Henry Black—	
J. C. Donovan	5 00
A. Roos & Co	5 00
F. A. Haber & Co	5 00
Wheelock, Finlay & Co	10 00
H. H. Hansell	10 00
Page & Moran	5 00
H. J. Mullan & Co	10 00
C. McCarty	5 00
Behan, Thorn & Co	25 00
Darcy & Wheeler	10 00
Everett Lane	5 00
M. J. Zuntz	5 00
Meyers & Levy	5 00
Prytania street Presbyterian Church, R. Q. Mallard, pastor	38 30
Huston & Penrose, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, through Stauffer, Macready & Co., New Orleans	100 00
Liberty, Mississippi, through Alcus, Schercnk & Autey, through E. L. Airey and G. H. Ramsey	10 00
W. R. Raiford	10 00
A. Parker	5 00
E. P. Johns	5 00
S. B. Robinson	5 00
Alderman Jones, of Chicago, through the Mayor of Chicago, 2500 bbls of crackers forwarded, per Illinois Central railroad freight free	
Ten cent collections at old Vacherie Road Store, parish of St. James, through L. Amant	6 60
City of Concord, New Hampshire	1000 00
Frederick Drisher, Memphis, Tennessee, F. A. B. through John Phelps	10 00
Total	$1511 30

Total contributions to date, May 11, 1874, $100,786 95.

A Handsome Gift and a Neat Acknowledgment.

Mayor Wiltz has written the following letter, acknowledging the generous donation of money for the relief of the sufferers from a New Hampshire fire company:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 11, 1874.

To Kearsarge Engine Company No. 3, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire:

On Saturday, May 9, I had the honor to receive, through Hon. Peter Marcy, of this city, your chief, for $85, being the philanthropic contribution of your company for the relief of the poor victims of our devastating flood.

In the name of the sufferers, I tender most hearty thanks for this additional evidence of the generosity of firemen as a class in all cities and in all ages. No great calamity occurs that does not arouse their commiseration and call forth noble efforts for relief. To make sacrifices for those who suffer or are in danger became habitual to all active firemen. I give you, therefore, in addition, a fireman's thanks for this handsome proof of firemen's generosity.

I have the honor to remain, etc.,

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor and Chairman of General Relief Committee, and President Creole Fire Company No. 9.

A Florida Railroad in a Receiver's Hands.

Governor Stearns received a telegram from Washington yesterday announcing that Major Robert Walker had been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the whole length of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobille railroad, from Jacksonville to Chattahoochee. This appointment is made in the suit brought by the State. We have no further particulars beyond the fact stated, which indicates that the Supreme Court holds that the Pensacola and Georgia and Florida Central roads *were* consolidated—a position held and insisted upon by the State, and as strenuously denied by the contestants.

Major Walker has long been connected with the road as superintendent, and is one of the best railroad men in the country. Under his management we shall expect to see it gradually, if not speedily, brought into its proper condition—that of a first-class road in every respect; while his character is a sufficient guarantee that so long as the road remains under his control, interests of all parties will suffer no detriment.—*Tallahassee Sentinel.*

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1874.

United States Supreme Court.

The following decisions were rendered on the seventh instant:

No. 289. Morgan vs. United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana. This is the affirmance of a decree dismissing the petition of Morgan as an intervenor in a proceeding in confiscation against the property of one Avegno, of New Orleans. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 293. Heine et al. vs. Board of Commissioners of Parishes of Madison and Carroll.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Louisiana. This was a bill filed to procure an accounting and settlement by the commissioners with the appellants for certain bonds held by the latter and issued by the former for the benefit of the parishes named. The bill was dismissed for want of general equity, and the decree is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion, Justices Clifford and Swayne dissenting.

Supreme Court.

Adjourned to Monday, eighteenth instant, when decisions will be rendered.

Superior District Court.

The following petitions were filed:

Maurice Ranger vs. City of New Orleans.—Petitioner, whose domicile is in Liverpool, alleges the city of New Orleans and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad are indebted to him $157,000; that he is the holder of 157 bonds of $1000 each, dated May 1, 1854, payable May 1, 1874, a portion of a series issued under act of March 18, 1854, authorizing subscriptions to the said railroad in conformity with an ordinance adopted April 7, 1854; that on the first and fourth of May, 1874, these bonds were presented and payment refused; that they have been protested; that by act of March 17, 1870, prohibiting mandamus and fieri facias against the city of New Orleans, the obligations of contract are impaired; that it impairs petitioner's rights and prevents the enforcement of his remedies; that the act is unconstitutional, vide constitution of the United States, article one, section ten, and constitution of Louisiana, article 119, and prays for judgment against the city of $157,000, and that the said act be declared unconstitutional.

Morris Ranger vs. city of New Orleans.—The allegations of the petitioner are similar to those of the preceding case. The petitioner alleges the possession of thirteen bonds of the city in favor of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad, authorized by act of March 15, 1854, and ordinance of April 7, 1854, and prays for judgment of $13,000.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Petty larceny—Emma Williams, Alice Liebin, Prosper, alias Diddy White, James Davis, alias Alexander, Golden Robertson, John Marshall, Henry Williams, alias Nelson, Sam Johnson, John Driscoll et al., Joseph Hall, Henry Smith.

Knowingly receiving stolen goods—Louisa Smith.

Obtaining money, etc.—Henry Walter.

Assault by willfully shooting at—W. L. Jurgielwitz.

Assault and battery—Eugene Callin, alias Washington, Louis Carriere, Margaret Ely, Elsy Williams, Picayune Smith.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Assault and battery—Charles Pratts, Thomas Biller, John Gahagen, Joseph Bennett, Thomas Haley, Joseph Gredin, Sarah Roan, Susan Laury.

Larceny—Charles Green, Kitty McNulty.

Obtaining money, etc.—John Keenan.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

State vs. Charles Noble.—Petty larceny.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Harry Rose—Of petty larceny.

VERDICTS.

State vs. Joe Kennedy alias Donnelly.—Entering a vessel. Guilty.

State vs. John Henneky.—Petty larceny. Guilty.

SENTENCES.

Petty larceny—Tousin Johnson, ten days; Michael Evans alias Irish, ten days, in the Parish Prison. Henrietta Hall, six months; William Davis, one year; Paul Young, six months; Joe Williams, one year; and H. Harris, one year in the Penitentiary.

Second District Court.

Successions of Natale Guilla and Mrs. Rebecca N. Lawton, wife of Benjamin Campbell, opened.

Fourth District Court.

Jose Garcia vs. Justice of the Second Municipal Court et al.—Habeas corpus. Petitioner alleges a commitment for pretended violation of the law against selling unlicensed lottery tickets; that the act is unconstitutional, as it does not express its object in its title; that petitioner is deprived of his liberty on the sentence of a police magistrate and not on the verdict of a jury; that the act attempts to confer criminal jurisdiction to enforce the private rights of a civil corporation; that the whole proceeding is in violation of articles three, six, ninety-four and 114 of the constitution of Louisiana, and prays to be discharged.

T. D. Lefevre vs. same.—Same allegations and prayer.

Murdered and Robbed.

On Wednesday last an old man, whose name we are unable to learn, was going down Bayou Macon with a flatboat loaded with goods, having on board his family and a brother-in-law. On the night of their arrival at Warsaw, in Franklin parish, the boat was boarded by three masked men, who shot the old man on sight, killing him instantly, and then overpowered the remainder of the crew and robbed the boat of $1500 in money, but took nothing else. The next day at the burial of the old man the brother-in-law of the deceased recognized one Tom Norris, his brother, and another man whose name is not known, as the murderers of the flatboatman. The three young men became uneasy and left the burial ground in hot haste, but pursuit was given and two of them overtaken. One of the Norris brothers took to the woods on foot and was soon surrounded and captured. Tom Norris made his way to Delhi, where he stopped, supposing himself safe, but was surprised by a squad of pursuers who captured him with little difficulty, and found on his person $350 of the money stolen. The other robber was still at large at last accounts. The two Norris brothers, the parties arrested, are young men who have been raised in the vicinity of Warsaw, have heretofore borne good characters and have moved in good society. When arrested they appeared to be perfectly indifferent about the matter, and manifested no more concern or uneasiness than if they had done a heroic deed rather than a heinous crime.—*Vicksburg Herald, May 9.*

A Card from Mr. Higby.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the seventh, contains the following:

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1874.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

In your editorial of the twenty-fifth instant, I observe you are reduced for true arguments to aid Captain Eads in making sensational false statements. You state "there is a ring of speculators in New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, composed of Hebert, Forshey, Oglesby, Howell, Copes and Higby, who have bought up all the land near Fort St. Philip, and laid out a city, on which to build elevators, ware-houses, etc., to the detriment of New Orleans." Now, this is about as near correct as all your articles for Captain Eads. I will here state that neither of the above parties own one single foot of land about Fort St. Philip, or within fifty miles of it. And, furthermore, neither of us would give two cents an acre for any lands there is about Fort St. Philip. Captain Eads writes us we can make more money in and around New Orleans, which was nothing new to us. Do not degrade me any more by saying I am speculating in swamp lands, which are only valuable to those who want to raise alligators and mosquitoes. You also state in the same article "that Captain Eads' latest letter, by agreement, was to be published, but, like other statements of facts not pleasing to the ring, was suppressed." The above is no nearer the truth than the land speculation. For the edification of your readers will you publish my answer. L. J. HIGBY.

How the Committee Stands.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* of the sixth, says:

The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day considered the two systems proposed of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. One system, as is well known, proposes to reach the waters of the Gulf by a ship canal six miles long at Fort St. Philip; and the other proposes by an arrangement of jetties to increase the current at the mouths of the river, and thus forcing the debris into the open waters of the Gulf. Nine members of the committee were present, and after the subject was briefly discussed, for the purpose of taking the opinions of the members, a vote was had. Each proposition had three votes, and three members abstained from voting on the ground that they were not sufficiently informed, and they would not vote for the improvement in any shape until they knew what it would cost. These gentlemen were Messrs. Bass, Sherwood, and J. Ambler Smith. The committee laid the question aside for one week, during which time additional reports and information will be examined by the members.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the House resolution directing the Southern Claims Commission to send to Congress, without delay, all claims decided prior to April 1, 1874. Placed on the calendar, with adverse report.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, introduced the bill for the relief of settlers on public lands in Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida.

It provides that persons in those States, who have made bona fide homestead entries, and who have been unable to keep up their occupancy of the same, shall be allowed to purchase them at the minimum price fixed by law for the sale of public lands in other States.

The Geneva award bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment. It was then agreed that a vote be taken upon it at three o'clock to-morrow.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred by Mr. Harris, of Virginia, changing the revenue laws so that a change of firm will not require a new license, and by Mr. Sloan to amend the act regarding redemptions held by the United States under direct tax sales.

The House passed the river and harbor appropriation bill under a suspension of the rules. It contains the following items, among others: Improvement of the Mississipi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $100,000; White river above Jacksonport, $50,000; the Mississippi between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, $200,000; the mouth of the Mississippi river, $130,000; removing the raft in Red river, Louisiana, $50,000; Mobile harbor, $100,000; Galveston harbor, Texas, $60,000; Tennessee river, above Chattanooga, $25,000; Tennessee river, below Chattanooga, $100,000.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Nunn, of Tennessee, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, for the appointment of a provisional Governor of Arkansas.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, and adopted under suspension of the rules, that if any increase of taxation be necessary it shall commence with the taxation of individuals and corporations on their incomes.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Caucus.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The caucus of Republican Senators this morning agreed upon the order of business in the Senate as follows: The Geneva award bill will first be disposed of. The currency bill will then be taken up, and subsequently the appropriation bills in the order of their presentation to the Senate.

The River Reports.

The signal office reports that the Mississippi has fallen from St. Louis to Vicksburg, except at Helena, where a rise of three inches is reported. It has remained stationary at New Orleans.

ARKANSAS.

The Proposed Plan of Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—At a very late hour last night a plan of adjustment for the serious troubles in Arkansas was telegraphed from this city to both the disputants for the office of Governor of that State. Their representatives and attorneys had been in session all day yesterday, and were also with the Attorney General, at his private residence, up to midnight last night discussing some method which would receive the approval of the general government.

It has now been agreed that both parties call a session of the Legislature, to meet at Little Rock on the fourth Monday in May; each to make a special call; no opposition to be made by either party, and the Legislature to receive the claims of Brooks in opposition to Baxter. Both parties to have a full hearing, and the Legislature to determine who received a majority in 1872. Both Governors are to disarm, with the exception of a body guard, and to abstain from all warlike movements and from all interference with each other or their adherents.

The Attorney General dispatched to both parties the telegram, of which the above is the substance, saying it was submitted for the approval of the contestants, and expressing the hope that it would settle the questions at issue.

Baxter's Reply.

The following telegrams were received here to-night:

LITTLE ROCK, May 9, 1874.

To Hon. George H. Williams, United States Attorney General:

SIR—Your's of this date, submitting a proposition for the settlement of the trouble in Arkansas, is received and fully considered. A similar proposition in all respects, except so far as relates to the joint call of the Legislature, was submitted by me some two weeks since and rejected by Brooks. I can not consent to anything that will recognize Brooks as Governor.

Either I am Governor or I am not Governor. The Legislature has been called together for the eleventh of this month. The members are rapidly assembling, with nearly a quorum present. Now, with the belief that they will receive the protection of the general government in their meeting and deliberations, I could not lawfully disperse them if I would. For have I any means of compelling a Legislature, that might be convened under the joint call, to conform to the terms proposed. The Legislature might as well meet now and act under my call, because it might not return two weeks hence, and in the meantime we are in confusion, with no recognized Governor, and the State in a condition of war.

To dispose of all these matters, I have called the Legislature for the eleventh instant, under the conviction that it would assemble and be protected by the general government. I now renew my appeal to the President to protect the Legislature now called. If the Legislature meets now the question may be submitted to it fairly, and I will abide its decision.

I am therefore constrained to decline the terms proposed.

ELIJAH BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

Brooks' Reply.

EARING CROSS, Ark., May 10, 1874.

To Attorney General Williams, Washington:

Your dispatch submitting a proposition to submit the question of who was duly elected Governor and to refrain from all warlike demonstrations until the contest is finally decided by the Legislature or the national government, as proposed in your dispatch, is accepted.

My claims to the Governorship of Arkansas have already been adjudged in the Circuit Court, and the right to exercise the office declared by the Supreme Court in a proceeding where the main question at issue was "Who is the Governor of Arkansas?"

Notwithstanding this, I feel so confident of my election, and the justness of my claims, that I am willing to submit the question to any other tribunals you have named, and peacefully abide the determination, at all times asserting that the only tribunal that can, or has a right to, construe the State constitution, is the Supreme Court of the State, which, in its late decision in the case of Brooks against Page, determined that the Circuit Court had both the power and jurisdiction to adjudicate my right to the office.

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

Dispatches from the President, Urging the Acceptance of the Terms.

The following was sent by the President:

To Hon. Elijah Baxter, Little Rock:

I recommend that the members of the General Assembly now at Little Rock adjourn for a reasonable time, say ten days, to enable Brooks to call to the body his supposed adherents, so that there may be a full Legislature. Any hasty action by a part of the Assembly will not be satisfactory to the people. Brooks' friends here agree that if this course is pursued, no opposition will be made to the meeting of the Assembly in the State House as usual, and that he will at once dismiss his forces if you will do the same.

I urgently request that all armed forces on both sides be disbanded, so that the General Assembly may act free from any military pressure or influence. The United States forces will give all necessary protection to the Legislature, and prevent, as far as practicable all violence and disturbance of the public peace.

U. S. GRANT.

Answer.

The President also sent the following:

To Hon. James Brooks, Little Rock:

I have suggested to Mr. Baxter that the members of the General Assembly now in Little Rock adjourn for a reasonable time, say ten days, to give you an opportunity to call in those members who may not respond to his call, so that there may be a full Legislature. The United States forces will give all necessary protection to the Legislature in meeting and transacting its business as usual, at the State House, and prevent, as far as practicable, all violence and disturbance of the public peace. I urgently request that the military of both parties be at once disbanded, which is the first step toward a peaceable settlement.

U. S. GRANT.

Answer.

The Situation.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11.—The Brookites hold the bridge at Baring Cross, one mile the other side of the river. Much shooting going on, but no bloodshed.

Tankersly, Speaker of the Legislature, is fleeing St. Louisward, whence he will telegraph something to federal Colonel Rose. The two parties dread each other and the handful of federal troops.

In the skirmish across the river this morning quite a number are reported killed and wounded on Brooks' side, while Baxter's forces only admit that they had one man wounded. The Baxter forces claim that at the time of interference by the United States troops they had Brooks' forces surrounded and would have captured the whole party.

The Legislature Coming Together.

The House met again at 4 P. M. Thirty-seven members present. The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in the absentees, and the House adjourned until ten to-morrow. About ten members arrived to-night, and, doubtless, there will be a quorum to-morrow, in the House at least.

Baxter's Response to the President.

Mr. Baxter has responded to the President's dispatch as follows:

There is almost a quorum in both Houses of the Legislature present, and they have power under the constitution to adjourn from day to day till they have a quorum and they can adjourn no longer. When they get a quorum I am in favor of their adjourning as long as they please, until every supposed Brooks adherent is present. With this understanding I will disband my troops in proportion as Brooks disbands his. But for the meeting of the Legislature at the usual place, Mr. Brooks must quit the State House and get as far from it west as I am east and deposit the State's arms in the State's armory and let the public buildings be turned over at once to the Secretary of State, to whom under the law they belong.

The above dispatch was indorsed by thirty-five or forty members of the Legislature.

Baxter Reinforcement.

Baxter to-day received 600 reinforcements, among them about 200 colored men. The city is a perfect military camp, and almost every business house is closed. Matters are quiet to-night. The federal troops are on the alert to prevent any conflict.

Brooks to-night issued a call for an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature on the twenty-fourth.

On receipt of Baxter's dispatch the President and Attorney General held another consultation, and decided to send the following:

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1874.

To Hon. Elisha Baxter:

I am directed by the President to say that he considers your proposition fair and reasonable, and I have asked Mr. Brooks for its immediate acceptance.

The following was also received here:

LITTLE ROCK, May 11, 1874.

To U. S. Grant, President:

We, the undersigned, members of the General Assembly of Arkansas, present here to meet under the call of Governor Baxter, heard his (Baxter's) response to your telegram to-day, and we most heartily approve and indorse it.

B. F. ASKEW,
President of the Senate.

The above was also signed by eight other Senators, J. Pindall, Speaker of the House, and thirty-six other members present.

NEW YORK.

Trouble with the Cuban Cable.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The trouble in the Cuban cable is caused, it is supposed, by the cutting loose of the anchor which had fouled the cable.

A German Embezzler.

Carl Vallenton was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling $30,000 from a firm in Berlin. He was committed by the United States commissioner.

The Steamer Siberia Reported Lost.

The agent of the Cunard line says the steamer Siberia, reported lost, does not belong to his line. The Cunarder Siberia is now due.

Debt Statement.

The regular official statements of the city and county debt, issued by Controller Green, show an increase during April of over $4,000,000. The total debt, April 30, was $115,000,000.

FOREIGN.

Concha's Order of Exemption.

HAVANA, May 11.—The Captain General has caused a decree permitting members of the militia who pay $1000 into the treasury to remain at home.

Many persons are availing themselves of the permission.

Carlos Still Resists.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Bayonne says Don Carlos has issued a proclamation announcing that he will offer a strenuous resistance to the republican army in the Biscayan provinces.

Dead.

Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Wilson, knighted for his services at the capture of Delhi, in 1857, is dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horrible Affair in Mobile.

MOBILE, May 11.—A fiend in human shape committed a rape upon a little white child, four years old, yesterday. To-day, an outraged community marched en masse to the county jail, where the raper had been lodged, and after battering down the jail wall, took the prisoner to the nearest tree and hanged him. Frank Williams was the name of the fiend.

The little girl, outraged by Williams, is not expected to survive.

Another Levee Broke.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11.—The steamer Cheek, from below, bring important news. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the levees in front of Friar's Point, Mississippi, broke, and also at Maynard's and Miller's. The formercrevasse is a hundred yards wide, and the latter fifty. As the water outside the levee was fully five feet above the level inside, water poured through in an immense volume, defying all attempts to check it, and soon inundated the town and surrounding country.

These crevasses will inundate a very large and rich section of cotton lands. The St. Francis river was stationary and the levee at Helena, on the Arkansas side, still held good. About 2000 hands were engaged in strengthening it, but the river had made a cut off yesterday at Council Bend, cutting off some fourteen miles, and in consequence the river is rising below the cut-off at the rate of an inch an hour. Further news from Helena is anxiously looked for.

###