NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 33. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2184.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRUNEWALD HALL.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

Given by the Young Ladies of New Orleans, under the direction of Miss Octavie Romey, 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 cit .

The hall and pianos are kindly furnished for the occasion by Mr. Grunewald. my10

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS

Engagement of

MISS PAULINE MARKHAM,

In connection with a full and complete Comedy and Variety Company.

TWO PERFORMANCES.

Saturday Noon, May 16,

GRAND GIFT MATINEE.

The Prize—A set of elegant and costly

LADIES' JEWELRY,

Will be given to the holder of the lucky number.

Sunday, May 17,

LADIES FREE.

Gentlemen purchasing tickets are entitled to a lady's free ticket for each ticket purchased.

Secure your ladies' seats in advance. my5

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,

No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM, E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR, mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. P. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. E. GENNES, President.
SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer. mh28 1y

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States March, 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.
fe24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

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
276 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. 234 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 16, 1874.

CLASS 116.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	15	8	38	58	28	57	53	74	56	14	61	42	—

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 sixteenth day of May, 1874.

S. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES apl2

BUSINESS CARDS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE

DR. ALLEN, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street.

Teeth made in every style at greatly reduced prices.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform.

Teeth filled with gold so as to prevent further decay All operations will be done in the best manner possible. fel7 1y

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

AND WATER COOLERS.

I have just received several large lots of the above seasonable articles, the best in the market, and will sell them at the lowest prices. I have also one of the finest stocks of Crockery, Glassware and house furnishing goods in the country, which I will sell cheap. P. J. CHRISTIAN,
my17 3t No. 36 Camp street.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 2.

HAMBURG, April 19, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

You will have been duly informed by telegram the result of the military question in the Reichstag at Berlin. In short, therefore, that question has been accepted with two hundred and forty-four votes against one hundred and forty-six; but severe was the battle. The Social Liberals, although their party was small, held their position like the Spartans of old in the strait of Thermopylæ, with Von Mallinckroef (their Leonidas) at their head. Bravely they fought, not giving an inch of ground to their stronger, overwhelming enemy, the great Bismarck, the Xerxes of these days. As the memory of the old Spartan Leonidas still lives, with his little immortal troop of three hundred, although slain, so will the memory of the true, immortal Social Liberals live in the glory of German history, although they were defeated this time. Social-liberalism will once spread out her arms over all countries, and peaceful and happy will the whole world rest in her lap. To what other end do they work than that of a republic? Wise and prudent, will they progress more and more. The moving spring of all their actions is their unchangable love to all, and this blessing, together with their profoundly cultivated minds, will once plant greatness of soul and genius in all hearts. We may be far away from the hour, but a strong seed is growing up in a strong ground, and has already become more solid than steel or crown; the age of absolute government will not destroy them, and as culture of human mind grows, they will also grow in multitude and strength, and once raise their heads high above all—then will the great peaceful hand of human love, already offered to us to-day, be accepted. There is no blood-shedding thought to force minds together—they revolutionize against weakness of intellect and slavery of mind, the greatest enemies of equality and freedom. "Give freedom of thought," said the Marquis of Posa in reply to King Philip II. of Spain, when asked what he should do to make the world happy. How beautifully has Frederic Von Schiller announced to us the great truths of freedom in his "Don Carlos." Well may Germans be proud of their Schiller. I have had the satisfaction, a few evenings since, of seeing this world-renowned drama. What a fine character is the Marquis Posa, that fiery, noble protector of humanity, who looses his life in ardent passion for the world's welfare. The Queen of Spain shows us the purest picture of a noble woman's heart, which will remain in our mind's eye as long as all that is true and great will breathe to our souls; her heart is much richer and stronger than that of Don Carlos, her first intended husband, now her son; his heart is naturally great, but weak; this weakness crosses and destroys all plans of his true friend, the Marquis Posa, to whom he clings with heart-stirring infinite love, the greatness of his soul returns only when the Marquis dies to save his life—when it was too late. The poet in this immortal tragedy has reached far beyond our time even; his genial ideals of human greatness in character and deed do not excel the philosophical, historical structure, whose range will reach as far in future as human existence under the despotism of absolute States and Church government. With the solution of this problem will also his ideals for humanity and human progress become a blessing to the whole universe. The finished artists of the Thalia Theatre merit more praise in language than I am able to give for their rendering of this great poetical and historical drama. Mr. Hegel, who played the part of the King, seems in my opinion to have given a true copy of the author's conception—the strong and selfish character of Philip II., his natural Spanish pride, on which surface he freely shows his deep hatred of mankind, his distinguished vigor of mind, and yet the mental blunders he commits by passion and self-conceit, were most worthily represented to us. The Queen, Miss Heese, surpassed even the great expectation we had of her—her gentle appearance, her mild and yet firm and resolute disposition, which however could not hide entirely the burning secret of her love to Carlos: in short, the whole representation was a classical mastery of her role. I have seen Mr. Stockel in other roles, and was well satisfied with him; but his Carlos was too ardent, his motions too wild. A good actor shall even in the highest temper rule and moderate his motions so as not to appear to exaggerate, which will never fail to render him ridiculous.

Mr. Hubner is, in his role as Marquis, unrivaled; his rich talent and profound studies place him, no doubt, in the first line of German artists. I have seen him also in the fine role of Lord Bolingbroke in Scribe's sparkling comedy of "Le Verre d'Eau." The varying force and play of his remarkably fine features are called into action to express the subtle and wily machinations of England's great statesman and diplomatist. In this character he weaves his webs and accomplishes his purposes in so perfect a manner as to completely enchain the minds of his audinece with interest.

We have been entertained this winter by a series of fine concerts. Chapel Master Laube gave yesterday evening his last of the season. He chose a very interesting and tasteful programme. The concert opened with selections from Haydn, which were most carefully read and perfectly performed, combining all that melodious *nuances* which is sacredly preserved as the intention of the composer. Also pleasingly rendered was the "Faust Overture" by Wagner, who is classed as the first orchestra leader of the day. I will write you later of his own orchestra established in Berlin. Lovers of scientific music feast upon the works of this charming author. The "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, standing high above all praise, was executed with great precision and character, particularly in the last parts. The "Medea Overture," by Bargeal, closed the evening.

An incident occurred in this city the other day at once startling and curious, if it may be entirely accredited as possible. I relate it to you as it has been told me. During a wedding party in good circles, a friend of the bridegroom happened accidentally to exhibit a revolver remarkable for its great beauty of workmanship, which attracted the eyes of the bride. She requested to examine it, and immediately upon taking it into her had it went off, discharging its contents into the forehead of her newly espoused. Great confusion and excitement follow among the guests, but to their astonishment the bridegroom does not fall; he rushes out, finds water, bathes his head and drinks a glass of wine; after which he announces to the company that the shock is over, and that he feels entirely well. The family, however, insist upon calling a physician, who examines the head, discovers the location of the ball, and pronounces the wound beyond immediate danger. This occurred six days ago, and the gentleman is reported as retaining perfectly the use of his mental faculties and without an ache or a pain.

The spring weather commences, and the season for amusements here only changes location. The beautiful little colored feathered singers in nature will soon celebrate their victory over the swallow tailed white-waisted ones. The brilliant gaslight will shrink pale away before the light of heaven, and as the flowers open again their eyes, after a long, cold, death-like sleep, waking upon the call of the Great Master who gives them life, we commence to feel oppressed by the four walls of our dwelling, forgetful of the kindly grate whose glowing coals warmed our chilled blood and made glad our hearts during the winter and long to fly out with the birds, and add our heart's songs to theirs, and as they soar up to the blue sky in new gained happiness and freedom, so also expand our souls in love and gratitude.

Yours, LEAH.

Native Art.

At No. 166 Canal street, in the store of William E. Seebold, are exposed for exhibition and sale several beautiful paintings, the work of resident and native artists. There is a landscape representing a scene on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain. Marshall Smith, Jr., a young artist of only nineteen years, is the creator of this simple but beautiful work. Marshall Smith was a pupil of the late Richard Clague, and though that master hand lies cold in death's embrace, yet the influence of his genius still is apparent.

The painting referred to is a quiet and subdued picture of still life. There are the two shanties of the fishermen, the moss-wreathed cypress, the placid lake and the far away, lazy and creeping sailboats. Over all the deep blue Southern sky and the brown tinged floating clouds so peculiar to our locality. A spirit of happy indolence seems to pervade the picture, and while gazing thereon one is apt to imagine that the best thing in the world would be to dream away existence under the Southern azure, to the soft murmur of the ripples of Pontchartrain.

There is also to be seen at Seebold's a companion picture by the same artist, representing another of our lowland scenes. Up stairs, over Seebold's store, is the studio of Mr. Harold Rudolphe, one of the best portrait painters that we have ever had in New Orleans. In his atilier now stands a life size portrait of Dr. Warren Stone, that for fidelity of outline and happy conception of expression, entitles it to be classed with the best efforts of the great artists of Europe. Our standard of art here is necessarily limited, but it does not follow because the culture of the fine arts must somewhat languish from obvious causes, that the beautiful and true in art is without an exponent in our midst. We wish to bring to notice the fact that we have artists among us who are worthy of great praise and deserving of all patronage. Proof conclusive of what has just been written may be obtained by a visit to Seebold's store and a study of the paintings there displayed. There are two gems of landscape art, the work of Richard Clague. One represents the waterworks at Mobile, and the other is a scene of a thicket of woods at Spring Hill. These two gems of art are for raffle at $2 per chance, the scheme comprising only 100 chances.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND STOCK, PLEDGES AND SUITS AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow 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 Fourth District of this city, on Jersey, now Annunciation, street, between Second and Third streets.

2. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Annunciation street, between Poeyfarre and Delord streets.

3. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, at the corner of Thalia and St. Theresa street.

4. The one undivided fourth of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

5. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on Frenchmen street, between Casacalvo (now Royal) and Greatmen (now Dauphine) streets, with Citizens' Bank stock.

6. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, in the new Faubourg Marigny, on the canal St. Bernard, between Solidelle and Josephine streets.

7. Ten shares of the capital stock of the Loan and Pledge Association.

8. Pledges held by said association of a defendant.

9. Two suits filed in the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans.

10. And a suit filed in the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Passengers per steamship Knickerbocker, Captain E. V. Gager, for New York:

Mrs. E. C. Palmer, four children and two servants, Mrs. F. E Gibbs, Thomas I. Stanton, Mr. Becker, wife and nurse, M Carroll and wife, J. Preston and wife, A. Rochereau, R. Pochelu, Miss Emma L. Hunt, Miss F. Hunt, Miss W. Hunt, G. Hunt, L. Hunt and servants, Mrs. M. Harrison, Mrs. J. F. Gibbs, Mrs. Dr. O. Smith, E. H. Chapman, C. A. Weed, J. Gietz, Miss M. Fenner, Joseph Meitzweiller, Mrs. M. F. Whitney, H. M. Neill, wife and son, F. A. Lambert and three children and servant, Miss E. Fenner, Master Fenner, John Egli, J. W. Labouisse, and twenty-eight in the steerage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been favored with a copy of a rather spicy correspondence which has recently taken place between Governor Kellogg and Judge Abell, and which we consider well worth publishing. It will strike the average reader that the judge has very feebly answered the Governor's interrogatories:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 12, 1874.

Hon. E. Abell, Judge of the First District Court:

SIR—In some remarks made by you from the bench yesterday I find you reported in this morning's *Times* as saying you "could prove that he (Mr. Clinton) had paid himself $31,000; also the Governor $37,000;" also, that "frauds innumerable had been and were still being perpetrated, of many of which Mr. Clinton was aware."

Apart from the personal reference to myself contained in your remarks, my duty to the public requires me to ask whether your statements as above quoted are correctly reported, and, if so, to request you to furnish me the proofs on which you base your assertions.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1874.

To his Excellency William P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—Your letter of the twelfth instant was received through the mail. In answer I can only say that I am not responsible for the reports of newspapers, nor am I responsible to you for my judicial acts, however. I waive that, and answer.

All I said upon the occasion referred to by you was taken from the Auditor's reports for 1873 and 1874 and acts of 1873 and 1874. He had failed to pay me about $1600 due for last quarter of last year and previous.

Under the heading of "Zacheus, come down," taken from one of the journals of the city, he used most disrespectful language to the court, for which he was reproved sharply. In his distribution of the people's money he appeared to be so partial I took occasion to remind him of it.

On pages thirty-nine, forty and forty-one of his report for 1874 it appears that the Governor and his attaches were paid more than $31,000. On the same pages it appears that the Auditor of Public Accounts and his attaches were paid more than $37,000. This, and the payment of other officers in full for 1873, led me to believe that the grossest partiality had been exercised, and I took occasion to refer to it, with report in hand to verify my assertions.

I find in the Auditor's report for 1873 the following language, in speaking of legislative expenses: "This presupposes rigid economy in the expenditures of the General Assembly, the expenses of which should not exceed $135,000 for extra and regular sessions." Yet on page forty-one of his report of 1874 he admits that he has paid for the regular and extra sessions above referred to $293,410 90.

By act No. 50 the Legislature appropriated $95,000 for outstanding legislative warrants, $94,987 75 of which has been paid, as shown by Auditor's report for 1874, page forty three. On page ninety seven the Auditor says that over $1,000,000 has already been appropriated for legislative expenses of 1871, and the Auditor adds that "This would seem to be as much as the services of that body were worth to the State;" and, dont you think so, Governor, without adding the $95,000 upon the people these hard times? And this is not all.

By act No. 56 of 1873 (general appropriations, page 112), there were $20,000 more appropriated for the session of 1871, in these words: "Appropriation for the mileage and per diem of members, officers and employes, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the regular session of 1871, $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, receivable for taxes and licenses," in other words, payable by preference. Why tax the people $95,000 by act No. 50 and $20,000 by act No. 56 of 1873, when, according to Mr. Clinton's statement in his report of 1874, page ninety-seven, more than $1,000,000 had already been appropriated for the expenses of the General Assembly of 1871 alone? which, according to his calculation $135,000 annually, would be nearly sevenfold. I am inclined to think that his estimate of the expenses of the General Assembly will be borne out by the figures, provided all the members of the Senate and House were present. And still these appropriations are followed by act No. 59, approved by you on the sixteenth March, 1874, which, to my mind, is a monstrous piece of legislation. It reads: "For legislative vouchers, warrants and checks issued by the General Assembly during the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, which have been approved by any committee of the Senate or House, appointed or directed to examine said outstanding warrants, vouchers or checks, the necessary amount is hereby appropriated."

For the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, the statute books and Auditor's reports will show appropriations for about $2,000,000, three-fourths of which has undoubtedly been fraudulently moulded into warrants, comparatively few of which remain unpaid. These fraudulent warrants have been mere substitutes for the burglar's tool to enter the treasury. Think of the act of 1874, "For legislative vouchers, warrants and checks of 1871, 1872 and 1873" and more than two millions previously issued for these years.

Governor, how many such warrants, vouchers and checks do you think could be produced if that old Spartan, Colonel Field, would get out of the pass? I confess my inability to tell, but will try and illustrate by a statement made in open court in 1872, by my friend, the Rev. Josiah Fisk, a true Republican and a Christian. He said, speaking of false registration papers, that he personally knew of two trunks (large size) full, and had heard of a third. I am of the mind that they could produce two trunks full of legislative warrants, vouchers, etc., for 1871, 1872 and 1873, and if any money was left in the treasury, like my friend Fisk, would hear of a third. Governor, if you think that these acts are just and fair, and that the Auditor of Public Accounts, alias "Zacheus Come Down," has fairly disbursed the public moneys, I do not. This difference does not arise from any unkind feeling on my part, but furnishes a sad illustration of the fact that great men will differ.

Very respectfully,
EDMUND ABELL,
No. 157 Dorgenois street.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—He that provideth not for his own household is denied the faith and is worse than an infidel; therefore, you that would have a happy home and a smiling face to greet you after the laborious duties of the day should go to Montgomery's Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, and purchase furniture, mirrors, etc., for your parlors, bedrooms, diningrooms, halls, libraries, etc. Their prices are so reduced that it is within the power of every one to fit up a comfortable home, and "there is no place like home." It is the retreat of the man of cares and sorrow, the abiding place of the wife and the Eden for children. Then guard it well. These gentlemen have an entire new stock in perfect order and they deliver goods sold in the best condition, free of charge, to any part of the city. They fear not competition at auction or otherwise.

A HIGHLY SEASONABLE POEM.—The poem we publish this morning on our fourth page must commend itself to every cultivated mind. The subject is one which will interest all, and the moral is so good that each reader, no matter what may be his religious belief, will find it agreeable to his views.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office May 16, 1874:

Abra S. Gilman, of New York	$25
Charles Osgood, M. D., of Norwich, Connecticut, through W. O. Rogers	100
Pupils of the Berlin School, A. M. Nahar principal	14
Total	$139

Total contributions to date, May 16, 1874, $123,902 80.

We are permitted to copy the following letters of acknowledgement, addressed by Mayor Wiltz to generous donors of funds for the relief of the needy:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 16, 1874.

To E. A. Tyler, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—It was my great pleasure to receive yesterday your check for $500, being donation made by Thomas G. Brison, Esq., and other manufacturers of jewelry and silverware and importers of watches, in New York, for the benefit of the victims of the flood. This is the second munificent gift of that amount from the same gentlemen, made, like the former, without solicitation, and as in other days and for other charities. I wish you would return to your large-hearted friends my renewed and very cordial thanks, in behalf of the sufferers, for this generous addition to the relief fund.

Very respectfully,
LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor and Chairman of the General Relief Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1874.

Charles T. Howard, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—I received your letter of the fifteenth yesterday, with inclosed check for $100 from John E. Owens, Esq., manager of the Varieties Theatre, "as his help to the sufferers from the overflow." I wish you would return my thanks to your—or our—or everybody's generous friend, in the name of the victims of the flood, for this liberal addition to our relief fund. This is a new proof of the magnanimity of the members of the profession which the genial and large hearted Owens adorns and honors.

Very respectfully,
LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor and Chairman of Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1874.

J. L. Lyons, Esq., corner of Camp and Gravier streets, New Orleans:

SIR—Your letter of May 15 was received yesterday, with inclosed check for $50, contributed by Henry Thayer & Co., of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. This is the second donation of like amount made by your worthy and generous friends for the relief of the victims of our calamitous inundation, and in their behalf I return to the donors my renewed and very cordial thanks, which I hope you will be pleased to communicate.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
LOUIS A. WILTZ.
Mayor and Chairman of Committee.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 16, 1874.

W. O. Rogers, Esq., Principal of Sylvester-Larned Institute:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of this date was received this morning, inclosing a check on New York for $100, sent to you by Dr. Charles Osgood, of Norwich, Connecticut, as his personal contribution to the fund for the relief of those suffering from the overflow, with request to place it where it would do most good for the object in view. It was carried to the general relief fund, and will be used in the careful purchase and distribution of food to the sufferers. Be pleased to return my very earnest and hearty thanks, in the name of the victims, to your philanthropic friend for his very liberal donation.

I have the honor to remain, etc.,
LOUIS A. WILTZ.
Mayor and Chairman General Relief Committee.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 16, 1874.

Hon. Charles D. Jacob, mayor of Louisville:

DEAR SIR—Your esteemed letter of May 12, was received yesterday with inclosed check for $672 25, being the amount of cash contributions made by the good and generous people of Louisville for the relief of the victims of the unexampled calamity which desolates the lower Mississippi country, $50 of the amount being publicly credited to the Fifth Street Baptist Colored Congregation of Louisville. This cash donation is supplemental to the very large amount collected in your city and invested in food for the sufferers.

If I could find words adequate to that end, I would return through you, in the name of our afflicted people, my cordial thanks to your large-hearted and open-handed citizens, but I can only assure them that their philanthropic benefactions will be fruitful in grateful recollections from those who are rescued from famine. The kindness and sympathy of your people in this day of distress and destitution seem to bring Louisville to our very borders. Kentucky and her citizens, always highly esteemed in Louisiana, will be more endeared to us by these proofs of their generosity.

Yours, very respectfully,
LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor, and Chairman of General Relief Committee.

Mayor Wiltz yesterday received a dispatch from A. J. Drexel, treasurer of the relief committee in Philadelphia, instructing him to draw on him for $9000 for the relief of the overflowed, of which the committee appropriate $5000 for the relief of sufferers in the upper Mississippi region.

Mails in the Country.

The Postoffice Department, or somebody else, between here and New Orleans, is given to some unaccountable "tricks that are vain and ways that are dark." For example: The New Orleans REPUBLICAN and *Picayune*, of which there are several copies that pretend to come here, formerly arrived on Tuesdays, after publication on Saturdays; but at this writing, May 8, the latest dates received are April 18! Nearly one month old! This is excellent mail facilities with a vim! The arrangement is simply a farce and a nuisance. The money, however, is paid to the concern with the same regularity as when the mail was conveyed regularly and promptly. The stoppage of the trains between Monroe and Vicksburg is no excuse for nearly one month's delay. There are two other routes by which the mail matter for this part of the State could be sent, and it ought to arrive in a week's time. We call upon the special agent of this district to investigate this annoyance to the people and remedy the evil as soon as possible. It is to the interests of the REPUBLICAN and *Picayune* to look into the matter also.—*Vienna Sentinel, April 9.*

Senator Crawford writes us from Delta, Madison parish:

The last daily REPUBLICAN I have received here through the mails is of date seventeenth of April, and I believe no New Orleans papers have come to this office through the mails since that date. What is the matter?

We leave the postoffice authorities to answer the question.

The following dispatch was received last evening:

MONROE, La., May 16, 1874.

To the New Orleans Republican:

Tell Ringgold to send us some mail matter by some route. Have had none since the flood. W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

Will our ever obliging postmaster please to take notice?

Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, is charged by one of his Methodist clerical brothers of having been "for the last ten or fifteen years oscillating between conferences, with a chip of heresy on his shoulder, daring somebody to call him to account."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The diplomatic bill passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until the House adjourned.

Representative Lamar.

Representative Lamar, of Mississippi, has been appointed a visitor to the Naval Academy.

The Currency Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency discussed the currency bill which passed Thursday. The sense of the committee is adverse to the original bill and is not disposed to accept it as amended.

NEW YORK.

Weston Will Fail.

NEW YORK, May 16.—It will be impossible for Weston, the walkist, to beat his race against time.

Death of Tostee, the ex-Queen of Opera Bouffe.

The *Journal de Paris* announces the death of Mlle. Tostee. No other newspaper makes mention of the fact, but the *Journal* affirms that she died at Pau of grief at the loss of her daughter. Mlle. Tostee will be remembered as having been the original Grande Duchesse and La Belle Helene in this country.

DISASTER.

Reservoirs Near Williamsburg, Massachusetts, Give Way and Several Towns are Washed Away and Many Lives Lost in the Flood.

NEW HAVEN, May 10.—Three large reservoirs above Williamsburg, Massachusetts, which were constructed to supply the manufacturers of Williamsburg, Leeds and Haydenville, gave way at an early hour this morning, the water sweeping everything before it.

The above named towns were almost entirely destroyed, including such buildings as Hayden, Gere & Co.'s immense brick factory. A large loss of life is reported, but it is at present impossible to give any estimates, though the number is probably not less than 100.

The station agent of the N. H. and N. railroad company, with his wife, were both drowned at the same place. Many persons were swept down the stream.

Another Account.

FLORENCE, Massachusetts, May 16.—The reservoir above Williamsburg, Massachusetts, broke this morning, letting loose a large volume of water, which carried away nearly every dwelling house in its course.

Many lives are lost, but so great is the excitement that it is impossible to get the exact number. At Leeds the silk manufacturing and button shops are both carried away.

The water is now falling, and it is expected that in about three hours more correct and definite particulars may be obtained.

Several bodies were seen going down the stream, but so swift was the current that they could not be recovered.

The Details Coming In.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16.—Reports of the disaster in consequence of the breaking away of the reservoir at Goshen, Hempshire county, this morning come in thick and fast. The damage to property must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, while it is impossible to estimate accurately the loss of life. Among those drowned at Williamsburg was the wife of H. C. Frost. At Leeds Captain Vaughn and Mrs. H. F. Quigley and daughter were in a house which was swept away, and they were drowned.

Reports are coming in of a far greater loss of life at Florence. The Nantuck Silk Company's works and the Florence Manufacturing Company's works are damaged to the extent of $25,000. Conductor E. M. Chandler passed over the road early this morning with his train from Williamsburg for New Haven just ahead of the flood that swept away his wife and child. Engineer Roberts, who was to start out on the next train, lost his wife and child. The flood swept away Skinner's factory, just below Williamsburg, with several women operatives who had just begun work.

At Haydenville, Samuel Miller lost his wife and three children. Hayden, Gere & Cos. factory, including their office and the Haydenville Savings Bank with a large amount of funds, and also Loomis Hotel, were swept away. A Leeds, Mr. Warner's button factory was swept entirely away; taking the Canal railroad bridge in its course, it stopped at the South street bridge.

The morning train from New Haven is stopped at East Hampton.

The flood is now subsiding.

The Goshen reservoir covered one hundred and fifty acres of ground, at an average depth of thirty feet. It was drawn upon in dry times to supply the mills at Williamsburg, Haydenville and Florence. The reservoir was constructed about twelve years ago in order to afford a reliable supply of water for the various factories on Mill River, which is one of the most fickle and uncertain of streams, liable alike to floods and almost utter drought.

The reservoir was built by a company of capitalists who were interested in the various manufacturing enterprises on the stream and has caused them apprehensions of disaster several times. Last year, however, it was repaired at a heavy expense, and since then has been supposed to be tolerably secure, although known to be leaky.

The loss of life by the flood is estimated at sixty.

Further Particulars.

BOSTON, May 16.—Hon. Stephen M. Crosby, of Williamsburg, now in Boston, furnishes the following description of localities and property visited by the overflow: The villages which are affected by the disaster are Williamsburg, Haydenville, Leeds and Florence, and are situated on Mill river, which is a tributary of the Connecticut river, running into the latter at Northampton. In the village of Williamsburg, Mill river divides into two branches, one of which has its rise in Goshen, and the other about the edge of Conway.

Two large reservoirs are situated on the Yonkers branch and on the Conway branch, containing a total depth of not less than six feet, the reservoir dams were all most substantially constructed, and built by skillful engineers in the most approved modern method, and large sums of money have been expended in the last year in putting them in what was supposed to be a most perfect condition.

One of the reservoirs is at least twenty-five years old, and is on Goshen branch. It was carefully rebuilt within the last two years. Above this a new dam was built last year on Conway branch, and is about six or seven years old.

The mills on the streams, reckoning from Williamsburg down to Northampton, are as follows: William Thayer's tool factory, twenty-five men, and two button factories, together employing thirty hands, men and girls the four set woolen mill of Henry James employs about fifty hands; the large brass works at Hayden, of Gere & Co., employ about 300 hands, and is, perhaps, the largest and best appointed factory of the kind in the United States. It was formerly the property of the late Lieutenant Governor Hayden; the Hayden Manufacturing Company, 5000 spindles, employing seventy-five or eighty hands; the Diamond tobacco works, employing fifteen or twenty hands; the two extensive silk mills of the Monotuck Silk Company, employing thirty hands in all; the large brick mill of the Northampton Brush Company, employing about sixty-five or seventy hands; the cotton mill of the Greenville Manufacturing Company, 5000 spindles, employing seventy-five or eighty hands; the Northampton, formerly Bay State Cutlery Company's mill, employing probably two hundred hands; the Clement and Hawkes' Manufacturing Company's mill, agricultural implements, employing fifty hands; the International Screw and Nail Company, employing seventy hands, and the large basket factory of the Williams Manufacturing Company, employing about 100 hands; also the Skinner silk mill, employing fifty or sixty hands.

Beside the foregoing there are some half a dozen grist and saw mills, some of them of considerable capacity, which are within range of the devastation.

The manufacturing capital invested along Mill river, and affected by this disaster, placing it at the lowest figure, amounts to $5,000,000; and the immediate population affected thereby is about 5000. The population is wholly composed of the manufacturing classes, who have increased in proportion to the demands of industry in that locality.

The heaviest loss by the disaster will fall upon the estate of the late ex-Governor Hayden, who died a few months since. One of the mills has recently been sold by the estate.

Sunday had been set apart at Haydenville for memorial services in memory of the late Lieutenant Governor, when all the members of the family were expected to be present.

Reports were in circulation in Boston today that Lieutenant Governor Talbot and wife were in Haydenville at the time the disaster occurred, but they were untrue. Governor Talbot left here on Thursday for Northampton on private business, accompanied by his wife, who has since returned, and he is supposed to be in Northampton.

FOREIGN.

Movements of the Czar.

LONDON, May 16.—The *Times* of this morning says the Czar, at the reception given by him yesterday to the diplomatic corps, declared the policy of Russia is to preserve the peace of the continent, and he hoped the principal governments of Europe would be united in this purpose. The Czar went to Chiselhurst this morning to see the ex-Empress Eugenie. Upon his return this afternoon he will visit the House of Commons. This evening his majesty will be present at the Crystal Palace, where he will witness a grand display of fireworks, gotten up for the occasion.

Erie Affairs in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, upon the question of granting leave of absence to Captain Tyler to examine into the Erie affairs, one speaker thought it derogative to the national dignity to send out a government officer to investigate what he termed "a bankrupt transatlantic concern," although it was satisfactory to know that the Erie road was in good hands.

Reserves Called Out.

MADRID, May 16.—The government has issued an order calling into active service forty battalions of reserves.

The Missing Diamonds.

BERLIN, May 16.—Additional information with regard to the arrest of a member of the Imperial family at St. Petersburg shows there was an error in the first dispatches as to the name of the person implicated. It was not the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar, but one of the Emperor's nephews of that name who was arrested. All that is known of the cause of arrest is contained in the following dispatch to the Augburg *Gazette*, which mentions no names and reduces the affair to mere private scandal:

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—An exalted personage in this city, having missed her diamonds, communicated the fact to the police, who discovered that the perpetrator of the theft was her own son. Intelligence of the affair coming to the Emperor, he directed that the legal proceedings should take their course, notwithstanding personal considerations. It seems the diamonds were given by the prince to a well known French actress.

Died.

PARIS, May 16.—Gabriel Charles Gleyre, the French painter is dead.

Defeat of the Government and Resignation of the Ministry.

The government was defeated by 63 votes on priority of measure to be voted upon, whereupon the ministry resigned.

As it was known that the vote was to be taken on the motion to give the priority of discussion to the electoral law over the municipal bill, which motion had been made a Cabinet question, when the hour for the meeting of the Assembly arrived the chamber presented an animated appearance. After the transaction of the usual rout