# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 35. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2186.



## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRUNEWALD HALL.**

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

GIVEN

FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE OVERFLOW,

By the Young Ladies of New Orleans, under the direction of Miss Octavie Romey,

**On Thursday Evening, May 21, 1874,**

At eight o'clock.

**Programme.**

PART FIRST.

1. Ouverture du Jeune Henri.....Mehul
Performed on twelve pianos, twenty-four performers, forty-eight hands.
2. Speak to me, ballad.....Campana
Miss H.
3. Cavatina, Un Ballo in Maschera.....Verdi
Mr. A. B.
4. Air du Page des Huguenots.....Meyerbeer
Miss C. B.
5. Ca m'agace, comic song.....Ettling
Mr. D.
6. Chorus, La Valse des Patineurs du Prophete, Meyerbeer
Arranged for three female voices, by Miss O. Romey.

PART SECOND.

1. Ouverture de William Tell.....Rossini
Performed on twelve pianos, twenty four performrs, forty eight hands.
2. L'Estasia, Waltz song.....Arditi
Miss M.
3. Aria from the Trovatore.....Verdi
Miss H.
4. La Separation de Corps.....Baneux
Mr. D.
5. Marche Funebre et finale, du quatrieme acte d'Ione.....Petrella
Arranged for twelve pianos, twenty-four performers, forty-eight hands, by Miss O. Romey.
6. Chorus, Valse de Madame Angot.....Lecliere
Arranged for three female voices, by Miss O. Romey.

Accompanyist.....Miss Laudumiez.

Doors open at seven o'clock, Concert begins at eight o'clock.

The room and pianos are kindly offered by Mr. L. Grunewald.

The following gentlemen were requested to act upon the reception committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| | N. D. Wallace, chairman; |
| Hell. Preston, | S. H. Edgar, |
| Othwood Violett, | Beas Huger, |
| As. Vaught, | Walter Bell, |
| Walter Stauffer, | George Behu, |
| William Pinckard, | J. Kennedy, |
| N. W. McColl, | Eugene Cenas, |
| R. Deas, | Charles Gallway, |
| Albert May, | Philip Beauregard, |
| James Chalaron, | Ed. White. |

The reception committee will meet at Grunewald Hall at seven o'clock precisely. my20

## 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 |
| 500 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..... | $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 MAY 19, 1874.**

CLASS 118.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16 | 19 | 54 | 37 | 66 | 48 | 22 | 77 | 76 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 62 | — |

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 twentieth day of May, 1874.

G. FERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES! ap12

## SALOONS.

**ANDY PARLE'S SALOON,**

46.....St. Charles Street.....46

SIDE ENTRANCE, No. 145½ GRAVIER STREET.

SUMMER RESORT.

**Favorite Drinks at Popular Prices.**

Free Lunch from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Western Lager Beer at five cents per glass. Scotch and English Ales, Dublin Stout and Bremen Beer, ice cold, ten cents per glass. Kelley's Island Catawba Champagne, a superior quality, sparkling and effervescing, ice cold, together with all the popular drinks from the best quality of wines and liquors. my20 6t

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY BRICK, slated MANSION, containing all the modern improvements, situated on the Mississippi river, one mile below Jackson Barracks. Attached there is a large orchard, containing 1000 different fruit trees, of which 300 are orange bearing trees. Also, several outbuildings for kitchen, servants' rooms, carriage house, stables, etc.

For further information apply to J. A. Fernandez No. 46 Old Levee street. my15 1m

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.** The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.

SAMUEL SMITH.
A. W. SMITH.
CHARLES KILSHAW.

New Orleans, May 19, 1874. my20 1m 2am 6m

## NOTARIES.

**A. HERO, JR.,**

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod


### THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

**Second Day.**

At half-past ten o'clock Judge Woods entered the courtroom and took his seat.

The calling of the panel was proceeded with.

Some being absent, attachments were asked by the district attorney.

In the examination of jurors the defense asked, among other questions, if the juror held any office, national, State or municipal; if he belonged to any political organization whose object was to assist in the prosecution of this case; if he had served as a juror in the United States court within two years, and who had suggested his name as a juror. Edward Irwin was excused by the court and Edgar Leon by the defense. J. G. Badenhausen had formed an opinion, which prevented his rendering an impartial verdict.

Jacob Wolf and E. S. Curry were accepted.

David C. McCan had had a conversation with Mr. Beckwith on the subject, and was excused.

D. C. Woodruff had read nothing of the case; had not read five columns of a newspaper in six years; was at present ward superintendent of the twelfth ward; was sixty-two years of age, but would not take advantage of his exemption, although had done so in the Fourth District Court. The defense excused him.

Horace Tyler had a fixed opinion, and the court excused him.

Joseph Benoit and Charles Muller were excused by the defense.

E. W. Deslonde knew nothing of the case; didn't read the REPUBLICAN, but did the *Times* and *Picayune;* never saw anything in those papers about it. Was excused.

Amedie Ransom was challenged by the defense.

J. M. Sandidge had formed a decided opinion as to the whole affair—not particularly as to the accused. His opinion is that public sentiment was so intensified that the collision at Colfax was unavoidable. He was not accepted.

Sidney Brunet, clerk for Herman & Vignes, was accepted.

John McMillan, carpenter, at No. 146 Prieur street, was not accepted.

John R. Beals had read the reports of the last trial and formed his opinion, but was prepared to render a verdict justified by the evidence that should be produced. He had been in government service up to the eighth of last month. He was accepted.

The jury being completed, R. H. Marr, Esq., begged to submit a motion, and requested that Associate Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, sit with Judge Woods in hearing it, as it related to proceedings which might flow out of the trial, for determination in the Supreme Court. The motion was to strike out the counts in the indictment Nos. 1 to 11, and exclude testimony relating thereto.

Judge Woods said he would be pleased to have Judge Bradley sit with him, but as to the motion, it seemed to come too late, after the defendants had pleaded. The only regular way was to object to the testimony, which would really subserve the purposes of the motion. He would send for Judge Bradley, to determine whether an indictment could be quashed at this stage of the proceedings. Judge Bradley concurred with Judge Woods, as he understood the motion.

Mr. Marr said he begged to explain that the motion was not to quash the indictment, but to have certain counts stricken out looking to the jurisdiction of this court. He argued it was eminently proper at the outset of proceedings to determine to what counts in the indictment the testimony should be directed, and to strike out, as a consequence, such counts as the court could not consider for want of jurisdiction. He desired this decided while he could have the concurrent rather than possibly the divergent opinion of the two judges.

The interests of the people in this matter were so great, and his duty to his clients such that he felt bound to urgently press this matter for the united determination of the court. There was no stage in a cause in this court, as he understood its powers, when it was not competent to inquire into its jurisdiction. It was rather the duty of the court to pause at any time and settle such questions.

We could not hear Judge Bradley distinctly in reply to Mr. Marr, but he said something to the effect that while there might be no objection to the matter of the motion, there might be to the time and manner of it. He would decide to let the case go on, and the counsel take such steps for the consideration of the court as the counts themselves should suggest and justify when presented.

The indictment, already made familiar to the public on the trial of the case heretofore, was then read.

The charge in effect is "conspiracy and murder," committed on Easter Sunday, April 13, of last year, at Colfax, in the parish of Grant, in this State, when and where a collision occurred, resulting in the death of a number of persons.

The reading of the indictment occupied over two hours time, after which the court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock, Judge Woods announcing that hereafter the court would sit from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. during this trial.

### Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office May 19, 1874:

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel S. White, proptietor of Dental Depot, No. 528 Arch street, Philadelphia, through Charles E. Kells & Co..... | $100 00 |
| Buschett & Hicock, of Dallas, Texas, through W. L. Cabell, mayor..... | 50 00 |
| Richmond, Virginia, proceeds of literary entertainment given by ten gentlemen of that city, through W. M. Reiley, mayor..... | 104 00 |
| Citizens of Corpus Christi, Texas, through P. Doddridge, mayor..... | 1,000 00 |
| Messrs. I. C. Moses, of the Charitable Association, being net proceeds of drawing of their association, through Thomas N. McCartney..... | 32 25 |
| Houston, Texas, collected by P. Ackerman, $21 85; and net proceeds of performance given by the Philharmonic Society and members of the Magnolia Histrionic Club, $154 30; total through W. I. Hutchins..... | 176 15 |
| J. Weinfinther, No. 46 Conti street..... | 10 00 |
| Samuel Weltch, of Boston, through Norton & Bell..... | 50 00 |
| Maysville, Kentucky, proceeds of concert by Orpheus Society of that city, from James H. Hall, chairman of committee, through Stauffer, Macready & Co..... | 300 00 |
| J. F. Betts, of Burnt Corn, Alabama, through John T. Hardie & Co..... | 20 00 |
| Total..... | $1,842 40 |

Total contributions to date, $136,294 20.

Two hundred and seventy prizes,
Two hundred and seventy prizes,
Two hundred and seventy prizes,
Capital prize $20,000,
Capital prize $20,000,
Capital prize $20,000.
In the single number lottery,
In the single number lottery,
Will be drawn May 30.
Will be drawn May 30.

### Night Express Train on the Mobile Line.

Commencing the twenty-first the Mobile line will put on a fast night express train, leaving the depot at the foot of Canal street at 4 P. M., which will make many hours quicker time to Eastern cities than can be made via any other route. This being the only all rail route, offers to travellers the advantage of through cars from Canal street to St. Louis, Louisville and Charlotte, and will take passengers through without transfer, in quicker time and with two less changes than any other route.

### The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on May 19, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 71°; at 2 P. M., 85°; at 6 P. M., 81°. Lowest point during the night of May 18, 66°.

### Return of the Lieutenant Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine arrived in the city last Saturday from Shreveport. We understand his visit to his friends in that section of our State proved a very pleasant one. He was honored with a public meeting, largely attended, by citizens of all parties, and afforded an opportunity of addressing them from the rostrum. In the course of his speech he reminded his constituents of the difficulties that had to be encountered when the colored man first attempted to vote, and congratulated them upon the progress that had been made in Shreveport—a place that was once noted for its hostility to Republicanism—in overcoming those difficulties. He had felt the injustice of prejudice, and was therefore all the better qualified to congratulate his fellow-citizens that it had in a great measure disappeared, as was demonstrated by the fact that he had been invited to attend a public meeting of the best citizens of Shreveport, regardless of race, color or previous condition, and asked to address them. This was indeed progress in the right direction, that justified him in saying that he believed the two races were getting along more harmoniously in Caddo than in any other parish in the State. The acknowledgment of the right and duty of citizens to come together and consult for the public interest he undoubtedly regards of far more importance to any good that could come from the enforcement of social equality—a question that he believes every man has a right to regulate by choosing his associates. Social equality can not be enforced by law among any people. That is a matter that must be regulated by the people in their individual capacity, and we are glad to know that Lieutenant Governor Antoine's good sense has led him to this conclusion.

The *Bulletin* is rather unfortunate in its efforts to make capital by attacking Auditor Clinton, because all the charges it brings forward have either no foundation or the inference drawn is a false one. Yesterday morning it contained a gross assault upon him in these words:

But Clinton "is an honorable man." So are they all—all of Kellogg's pets honorable men. Oh, excessive honest!

And concludes its article by suggesting that Mr. Clinton "will explain it all away very nicely, if he does not start off some fine morning in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Wickliffe."

The charge on which all this vituperation is founded is a very stupid one. The *Bulletin* quotes from the Auditor's report of 1874, showing that he has paid under the appropriation of act No. 50 of 1872, of $95,000, all but $12 25. That statement is true, and that sum would have been paid if a voucher of as small an amount had been presented. The *Bulletin* then claims that it is possessed of a warrant of $250 under that act, dated March 19, 1873, and wants to know how Mr. Clinton could have legally drawn this warrant for $250 over and above the amount appropriated.

It is probably true that that warrant exists, for very many of them have not yet been paid by the Treasurer. The stupidity of the inference drawn consists in the fact that the date shows the warrant to have been included in the Auditor's report, and therefore could not have been drawn over and above the amount appropriated. No one with a clear head can see anything wrong about the warrant, except, perhaps, the position of the *Bulletin* relative to it.

Then the *Bulletin* unearths Mr. Milton Jones, of the Legislature, and says he told its reporter he tried to get the floor to "show how Mr. Clinton had injured the poor pensioners." It is true Mr. Jones tried to get the floor all night. He is accurately described in the REPUBLICAN's report of the last night's session as the member "on the left." What he said at various times he would not care to have reported, especially as it was nothing like what the *Bulletin* quotes.

If Mr. Jones or the *Bulletin* desire to open the case and "testify on oath," we offer them the advantage of the following copy of his report.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Pensions, appointed to examine the records of the Auditor's office, respectfully submit:

That the payments of pensions to veterans, under the provisions of act No. 70 of 1873, were made in strict accordance with law, and that the records and vouchers of the Auditor relating to such pensions are in perfect order and condition.

We also find an unexpended balance on account of pensions of $100.

MILTON JONES.
Chairman Committee on Pensions.

That disposes of Mr. Jones, we think. What mistakes the *Bulletin* will make next about Mr. Clinton we can not tell, but perhaps the better influence the author of the following paragraphs ought to have over its course will prevent them in future. We quote again from yesterday's issue:

We have about come to the conclusion that people who write severe articles and make grave charges against public officials, and send them to a newspaper anonymously, with the request for, or hope of publication, are not much better than they ought to be.

Is it morally courageous to attempt to assault a man behind his back through the columns of a newspaper, expecting the editor of the paper to substantiate statements that may be the veriest fiction? We think not.

### Marks Kaiser.

Our young friend, Mr. Marks Kaiser, will leave this evening for St. Paul, Minnesota. He will also visit St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Baltimore and Boston, in all of which places he will give concerts. After this tour he leaves immediately for Europe, and will renew his studies at the Conservatory of Music, Paris. Besides perfecting himself as a master of the violin he will study composition under the tutorship of Alard. By his concerts he hopes to realize means sufficient to carry out his plans of study, and to the press and public of the American cities where he may appear we recommend our New Orleans boy as a worthy young man and an excellent artist.

### Sunday School Picnic Postponed.

The teachers and pupils of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Sunday school had made arrangements to have a picnic at the Barracks on Saturday next, but in consequence of the grounds being already engaged, a postponement until the following Saturday has been determined upon. This will be the thirtieth of May, when, if the weather is propitious, a gay and pleasant affair may be looked for.

### Suffering in Lafourche.

We have received a letter from Hon. F. Collin, judge of Lafourche parish, in which he complains of certain statements recently published in the *Picayune*. The judge states that there are hundreds of families in Upper Choupic, Lower Choupic, Chack Bay, Malagay, Bayou Heron, Grand Bayou and other back settlements, who have lost their stores and their crops, and who are unable to find employment. The sufferers at Parr's crevasse, below Lockport, offered to work for their food, and were refused for the reason that honest planters can not discharge their laborers to give preference to sufferers. He asks what are a few planters who employ a few hands, in comparison with the 400 or 500 honest laboring families who depended upon their crops for a living?

If planters are able to get supplies from their merchants, and this is not always the case, these poor families can not do it, as they are entirely without credit.

The condition of these people is pitiable in the extreme, and the judge asks:

Can a man work in the field without means, credit or pay, and make a crop or support his family? Or will any planter who has saved part of his crop take advantage of the direful calamity and unblushingly advising the discontinuance of issuing rations, be willing to feed the sufferers and not rob the results of their labor? Then let that man come forward, and I will engage myself to procure the required labor—even on those terms.

### Resignation of S. A. Stockdale.

The continued ill health of S. A. Stockdale, Esq., has induced him to tender his resignation of the office of internal revenue collector for the first district of Louisiana, on account of continued ill health. He made an excellent chief deputy collector of the port under Mr. Kellogg, our present Governor, and as collector of internal revenue he proved a faithful and competent officer. It was his close application to duty that broke down his health, and his many friends in New Orleans, particularly those among the mercantile class, will regret to hear of the necessity that has driven him to resign his public position in this city. The government can not well dispense with the services of such a man, and therefore we should not be surprised to hear that the President had tendered Mr. Stockdale a position somewhere where he can have health.

### Duty on Fruits and Plants.

Secretary Richardson has recently instructed collectors of customs that the only plants that can be admitted free of duty under the fifth section of the act of June 6, 1872, are those having fruit-bearing qualities, and which are tropical and semi-tropical, and are intended for propagation or cultivation; and that the duty upon fruits is reimposed at the rates provided for by laws existing before that time. The duty upon fruits, however, does not take effect until the first of July next, while the clause as to plants takes effect from and after the date of its approval, to wit, May 9, 1874.

### Concert at Grunewald Hall.

To-morrow evening will be given at the above named hall a grand concert for the benefit of sufferers by overflow. This concert will be given under the direction of Miss Octavie Romey, by a number of young ladies of this city. In another column we publish the programme of the evening. The quality of the entertainment, and the object for which it is to be given, should insure a full house.

### Flag Presentation.

This evening will be marked by a white stone in the annals of Jackson Engine Company No. 18, for it will be the occasion of the presentation of a splendid United States flag to the company by Miss Nettie Norton, daughter of Hon. E. E. Norton. The company will parade during the evening and the presentation will take place at the engine house of No. 20 at half-past seven.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular 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. Said sales comprise:

1. Two lots of ground, adjoining each other, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, on Jersey street, between Milan and Berlin streets.

2. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on South Market street, between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets.

3. Twelve lots of ground, situated in the same district, on Palmyra and Dorgenois streets.

4. A lot of ground, situated in the same district, on Banks street, between Miro and Galvez streets.

5. A square of ground, situated in the Third District of this city, bounded by Elysian Fields, Frenchmen, Agriculture and Abundance streets.

6. And nineteen lots of ground, situated in the same district, and fronting on Port, Prosper and St. Ferdinand streets; one lot forms the corner of Port and Prosper, and one lot forms the corner of St. Ferdinand and Prosper streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Louisiana single number lottery.
Louisiana single number lottery.
Louisiana single number lottery.
It will be drawn May 30.
It will be drawn May 30.
It will be drawn May 30.
Capital prize $20,000.
Capital prize $20,000.
Capital prize $20,000.
Capital prize $20,000.

### Enough.

General Butler several times since his recent illness has stated to members without concealment that he does not intend to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts nor for re-election to the next Congress. He says that his private law business is sufficient to occupy all the time which he desires to give to affairs. General Butler is also known to be quite anxious that the House should act on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means in the matter of the Sanborn contracts without debate. He does not wish to take part in the debate, but he would feel compelled to should discussion ensue. This proposition has been suggested to the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, but is not favorably received. It is known that Messrs. Dawes, Foster, Beck, and possibly Ellis H. Roberts, desire to speak on the subject.—*Chicago Times.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The concurrent resolution to adjourn on June 22 passed. The civil appropriation bill was resumed.

**House.**

A committee of conference was asked on the naval appropriation bill.

The bill repealing moieties passed. It is quite long, and protects in a great degree the books and papers of merchants.

Mr. Smith, of New York, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case that neither of the claimants, Pinchback nor Sheridan, had presented evidence to establish his right to the seat as Representative at large, but that they shall have the right to take further testimony.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, presented the minority report that Pinchback was not elected and that Sheridan was.

The reports were ordered printed and are to be called up hereafter.

### WASHINGTON.

**Cabinet.**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There was a full Cabinet session. No Southern nominations.

**Postal Telegraphy.**

The argument on postal telegraph occurs on the twenty-seventh.

**A Pension for Captain Hall's Widow.**

The Committee on Pensions reports a bill for $30 per month and nearly $2000 back pay in favor of the widow of Captain Hall, who died on the Polaris on her recentic Arctic exploration.

**Clayton's Investigation Resolution Defeated.**

In the Republican caucus, Clayton's resolution to send investigators to Arkansas, was defeated.

**Adjournment.**

A resolution, introduced in the House, to adjourn on June 22, was adopted.

**Civil Rights.**

The civil rights question comes up tomorrow in the Senate.

**The Western Rivers.**

The signal office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen slightly from St. Paul to Davenport, risen one inch at Keokuk and fallen from St. Louis to New Orleans; the fall at Cairo being twenty-one inches; at Memphis twenty-five and at New Orleans one. The Missouri has risen thirty-one inches at Yankton and one inch at St. Joseph, and fallen thence to its mouth. The Ohio has remained unchanged at Pittsburg, but fallen from Marietta down.

The Red, Arkansas, Cumberland and Monongahela have continued falling slowly, while the Alleghany has fallen one inch at Oil City, and risen one foot at Freeport. The only rain fall in the river watersheds during the same period has been two-hundredths of an inch at Dubuque and three-hundredths at Davenport, on the Mississippi, and three-hundredths at Pittsburg, on the Ohio.

**The Nomination of John Cockrem Excites Opposition.**

The nomination of Cockrem for the collectorship of internal revenue is regarded as a snap judgment by the friends of B. F. Joubert, who was his opponent. They complain that no time was allowed to present his claims to the President, and are determined to fight against Cockrem's confirmation. The resignation of the office by Colonel Stockdale was received by the President only yesterday forenoon, some two or three hours before the nomination was sent in to the Senate.

Mr. Cockrem's indorsers are Senator West, Commissioner Douglass, Collector Casey and Surveyor Parker. Mr. Joubert's indorsers are Representatives Sheldon and Sypher, Marshal Packard, Ex-Governors Hebert and Wells, and other citizens of Louisiana now in Washington.

The President, it is rumored, has under consideration the withdrawal of Cockrem's name. It is also stated that the nomination dissatisfies the people of Louisiana and that numerous dispatches have been received here protesting against it. [The above is a rather loose statement, but doubtless gives a fair statement of the situation.]

### DISASTER.

**The Scene of the Disaster—Incidents—Heroic Conduct of Cheney the Gatekeeper.**

NEW YORK, May 19.—Specials from the scenes of the Massachusetts flood state that on the west bank of the Mill river is the Goshen reservoir, larger by nearly one-half than Bursted Askfield's reservoir, to which it has always been reckoned inferior in strength. It is owned by the same men, whose own fortunes with their own reservoir have just been wrecked.

All accounts attribute the disaster to the weakness and insecurity of the reservoir works. The walls were not thick enough to resist the pressure of 125 acres of water averaging thirty feet in depth, and, moreover, a portion of the wall at the time of building in 1866, was hurriedly finished by the contractor, owing to the approaching of cold weather, and the work did not receive the careful supervision it required.

Persons interested in the structure and the mill owners who depended on it for a long time felt it was insecure, and much had been done to strengthen it. At no time has the wall been free from leaks, and sometimes the volume of water escaping was so large as to cause alarm, but as repairs were made and the board of examiners of Hampshire Court have repeatedly declared the reservoir safe, lately more confidence had been felt.

George Cheney, the gate keeper, who first discovered the trouble, makes the following statement: He went out as usual on Saturday morning about six o'clock. Everything looked all right. The reservoir was as full as it had been for several days. The water was flowing out of the waste. It was on the west side part of the house, the gateway having been closed for a fortnight. There was no sign of an impending catastrophe, and Cheney returned to his house. His family, including his wife, several children and his father, sat down to breakfast. They were just finishing the meal when a great noise was heard, and an old man who was standing at one of the eastern windows exclaimed: "For God's sake, George, look there!"

About forty feet in length of the bottom of the reservoir, on the east side, just beyond the gate, was shooting down the stream. Cheney seems to have realized the situation and emergency. At once, with a single eye to the discharge of his duty, and almost, without stopping to consider the danger, he rushed to the gate and let on the water full head, in hopes that this might possibly afford relief and avert danger. This done he paused a moment to investigate the condition of the wall and where the break had taken place.

A glance showed him that it could hardly fail in a few minutes to give way entirely. Streams of water as large as a man's arm were forcing their way through, new ones appearing every moment. The wall was constantly crumbling away, and its utter downfall was evidently only a question of minutes.

Cheney rushed to his house and told his father he was going to the village to warn the people. Together they hurried to the barn, a few rods below, and while Cheney was throwing the bridle upon his horse his father cut him a stick.

Leaping upon his horse's back and plying vigorously his lash, he rode at topmost speed down the road that skirted the stream to Williamsburg, covering three miles, he thinks, in fifteen minutes. It was then about half-past nine o'clock.

Driving to the house of Mr. Spellman, who had general charge of the reservoir, he summoned that gentleman from his breakfast table, to startle him with the words: "The reservoir's going."

It was but the night before that Cheney had been talking with him about the reservoir, and both had agreed that everything looked all right for the summer. Spellman could not at first credit the statement. He thought the man a little scared, and to his startling announcement replied, "No, it can't be possible."

But Cheney quickly told him about the giving away of the earth, and the streams of water rushing through, and soon convinced him that the danger was most imminent. The first duty was to warn the people further down the stream. Cheney's horse was exhausted, and Spellman directed him to go to the livery stable, where, again, precious moments were lost in convincing the incredulous people. Finally, a horse was made ready, and a fresh man got off to netify the dwellers further down the stream.

Collins Graves, a milkman at the livery stable in Williamsburg, where Gate-keeper Cheney was trying to get some one to spread the news, exclaimed: "If the dam is breaking the people must know it," and lashing his horse into a run he dashed away toward Haven Mill, shouting: "The reservoir is right here, run, it's all you can do."

Meanwhile Cheney had rung the bell of the Congregational Church to further warn the village folk. On went the horse and the driver, spreading the alarm, Graves shouting all the way. He made direct for the manufacturing establishments. Said he, the people in the streets and houses could hear, but the roar of the factories would drown any warning for the operatives.

At Skinnerville the messenger was five minutes ahead of the coming current, but at Haydenville he had but two minutes in which to spread the alarm.

This famous ride of Collins Graves, which saved many hundred lives, ended at the hotel in Haydenville. The horse and rider were both exhausted, and here another herald took up the tidings.

Graves could hear the thunder of the coming flood, but, not fully appreciating its extent, he turned to go back to Williamsburg. At the dugway the disaster, which he had predicted, burst upon his sight, and he had just time to turn off into a bank when it crashed past him. Indeed, he was not twenty seconds too soon, and, as it was, he had almost despaired of reaching a place of safety, and had thought of abandoning his tired steed to its fate.

### THE TURF.

**The Races in Galveston.**

GALVESTON, May 19.—To-day was the fourth and last day of the races.

*First Race*—Three mile heats for a purse of $1000. The entries were Meta H., Leigh Chalmers and Prince Polignac. Won by Leigh Chalmers. Time, 6:06¾, 6:07.

*Second Race*—Mile and a quarter for horses that have run and not won during the meeting. The entries were Jennie Gamble, Sweetbay, Nellie R., I O U, John McDonald and Hattie Farris. Won by John McDonald. Time, 2:18¾.

An immense crowd was in attendance. The first meeting of the Galveston Jockey Club has been a very successful one.

**The Spring Meeting at Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, May 19.—The spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commenced to-day. The track was in good condition and the attendance fair.

*First Race*—Vandal stake. Sweepstakes for three year olds; $50 subscription, half forfeit. Closed with thirty-five entries; seven starters.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock & Co.'s ch. f. Orphan Girl | 1 1 |
| Bailie Peyton's ch. f. Summer Rose | 2 0 |
| Turner's ch. f. Paralee | 3 3 |
| Murphy's b. c. Viscount | 4 2 |
| Scott's ch. c. King Pynn | 5 0 |
| Cheatham's bl. c. Vanderbilt | 6 7 |
| Harding's b. f. Vocalist | 7 4 |

In the second heat, Summer Rose and King Pynn ran a dead heat for the fifth position. Time—1:48½, 1:41½.

In pools Summer Rose was largely the favorite. Orphan Girl carried four and a half pounds overweight.

*Second Race*—Dash of a mile and a quarter; association purse, $150:

| | |
|---|---|
| Williams & Ewing's ch. c. Somerset | 1 |
| Harding's ch. f. Madeira | 2 |
| Grinsted's ch. f. Sophia Budderley | 3 |
| Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza | 4 |
| Cheatham's ch. c. Aconite | 5 |

Time—2:41½.

In the pools for this race Madeira sold first, Gorlitza second, and Somerset third.

*Third Race*—Dash of one and a half miles; association purse $200.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jackson's g. c. Jean Valjean | 1 |
| Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite | 2 |
| Franklin's b. m. Arizona | 3 |
| Lewis & Co.'s Joe Johnston | dis |

Time—2:42.

In this race Valjean sold in the pools as the favorite, with Arizona close up. Lewis' entries were far behind. Valjean won by a very short head.

### FOREIGN.

**The Ministerial Crisis.**

PARIS, May 19.—The prolongation of the ministerial crisis causes great excitement at Versailles. Efforts to form a ministry from the right and left centres continue, but up to this hour have met with no result. The right and right centre seek to exclude Bonapartists from the government.

Some dispatches from Versailles assert the Cabinet will be completed to-morrow from the right centre and moderate right, but several evening journals report that Goulard despairs of success.

M. Goulard has not given up hope of forming a ministry. He is continuing negotiations to-day.

During the day President MacMahon gave audiences to MM. Goulard, Buffet and the Duc de Casas.

**The Prospective Duel.**

It is the Count de Montebello, and not the Duke de Montmorency, who has sent the challenge to Prince Metternich. The cause of the challenge was the refusal of Prince Metternich to return a salutation at the ball of the Count de Montebello.

**Goulard's Embarrassments.**

The moderates object to an impersonal septennale, because it would be equivalent to a recognition of the republic. The extreme right are determined to oppose Goulard or any other chief of ministry whose platform embraces the adoption of constitutional bills.

M. Goulard, finding no sure support in the left centre or right will, therefore, be compelled to rely mainly upon the minority in the Assembly. It is expected the ministry will be completed to-night with Goulard, De Casas and Bodet at the head of the principal departments.

**From the Seat of War.**

MADRID, May 19.—General Concha has entered Miranda and established his headquarters there.

General Pavia has resigned the captain-generalship of Madrid and General Rey has been appointed his successor.

**Carlists Marching Upon Estalla.**

BAYONNE, May 19.—The Carlist commander-in-chief, General Dorregarry, is marching upon Estalia with a large force.

**The Exiled Poles Permitted to Return.**

LONDON, May 19.—Count Schoraloff, chief of the Russian imperial household police, to-day gave assurances that all the exiled Poles, with the exception of two or three well known assassins, may return to their native country.

**Marine.**

The bark Alf, from Pensacola for Liverpool, was abandoned. Part of her crew was saved and landed at Liverpool.

**The Czar.**

The Czar reviewed 14,000 troops at Aldershoot to-day.

**Another Battle.**

The Carlists last week attacked some intrenching parties beyond Bilboa, but were driven off, with the loss of thirty prisoners. Sixty Republicans were killed and wounded. The Carlists expected the arrival of a cargo of guns, purchased in England.

**News Items from Mexico.**

CITY OF MEXICO, May 10, via Havana.—The concession granted to the Mexican company for the construction of the International and Interoceanic railroad has been annulled.

The extradition treaty between Mexico and Italy has been ratified.

The anniversary of the victory of May 5, 1862, over the French army, was celebrated with enthusiasm in the capital and throughout the country.

A bill for the reduction of postage and general improvement in the postal service has been introduced in Congress.

Seventy thousand dollars has been voted by Congress to provide for the proper representation of Mexico at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia.

The customs authorities at Progeso seized the Spanish steamer Lola, from Havana, for smuggling.

The greater portion of her cargo had already been surreptitiously landed and carted away. The remainder was found on board, with coal. The steamer has been confiscated.

The cotton crop of Justepec has been destroyed by a hail storm.

Savala, a priest of Morilia, has been condemned to one year's imprisonment for violation of the reform laws.

**Another Fire in Constantinople.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—A fire last night in Galata, a large suburb of this city, destroyed 100 houses, occupied mostly by poor Jews.

**The Missing Steamer.**

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 19.—Hopes for the steamer Trojan, forty days out from Liverpool, are generally abandoned.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A Bad Place for Steamboats.**

MEMPHIS, May 19.—In descending St. Francis river, yesterday, the steamer St. Francis struck against the pier of the railroad bridge, at Madison, taking away some fifty feet of her lower guard, smashing her cook house, and letting her wheel down. She met with a similar accident, at the same place, some three weeks since, and shortly since a small steamer was capsized and lost at this point.

**Alabama Press Association.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 19.—The Alabama Press Association met to-day. Forty papers were represented. O. J. Saffold, of the Selma *Times*, was elected president; L. W. Grant, recording secretary; J. W. Francis, corresponding secretary, and J. F. Grant, treasurer.

The New York guests are expected to-night. They will visit the objects of interest in Birmingham to-morrow, afterward will visit Tuscaloosa, Montgomery and Selma, and will return via Atlanta.

**A Family Murdered.**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 19.—John O. Everend, his wife and four children were found murdered to-day. No clue to the murderer.

**American Iron and Steel Association.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A convention of the American Iron and Steel Association is called for the twenty-eighth instant, to consider the depression in trade and to petition Congress to restore the iron tariff of 1872.

**Brooks Evacuates the State House—Barricades Removed—Baxter Takes Possession—Action of the Legislature—The Attorney General