NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 46. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 2 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2197.

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 H,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans.

On Saturday, June 20, 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	$30,400

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. 251 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259 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 JUNE 1, 1874.

CLASS 129.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	51	59	68	27	22	71	30	54	62	26	40	—	—

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 first day of June, 1874.

S. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

GIFT CONCERT.

$5,000,000.

ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

JULY 31, 1874.

In announcing the fifth and last of the series of Gift Concerts given for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, the trustees and manager refer with pride and pleasure to the four which have been already given: the first, December 16, 1871; the second, December 2, 1872; the third, July 3, 1873, and the fourth, March 31, 1874.

Under their charter, granted by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, March 16, 1871, the trustees are authorized to give ONE MORE, and ONLY ONE MORE gift concert. With the money arising from this fifth and last concert, the Library, Museum and other departments are to be enlarged and endowed with a fixed and certain annual income. Such an endowment fund is desired as will secure beyond peradventure not only the maintenance of this magnificent establishment, but its constant growth.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

for the purposes mentioned, and which is positively and unequivocally announced as THE LAST which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management, will come off in the Public Library Hall, Louisville, Kentucky,

Friday, July 31, 1874.

At this final concert everything will be upon a scale corresponding with its increased importance. The music will be rendered by an orchestra consisting of 100 performers selected for their fame in different lands, and the unprecedented sum of

$2,500,000,

divided into 20,000 gifts, will be distributed among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		75,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	950,000
Grand total 20,000 gifts, all cash		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets	$50
Halves	25
Tenth, or each coupon	5
Eleven whole tickets for	500
Twenty-two and one-half tickets for	1000

Tickets are now ready for sale, and orders accompanied by cash will be promptly filled.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky. my26

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

J. Anderson et. al vs. Steamboat Bart Able.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,539.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT BART ABLE, HER TACKLE, APPAREL, etc., now libeled by J. Anderson et al for the causes set forth in libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of July to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned, and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, June 1, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

je2 17 20 jy5

United States vs. 67,150 Cigars, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 7228.—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CIGARS, 2000 pounds of leaf tobacco, 173 empty cigar boxes, 2 tables, 3 seives, 1 keg of fine tobacco, 1000 cigarettes, now libelled by the United States for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a circuit court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of June, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said articles should not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 21, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

my23 je2 9 14

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

Trial in the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Woods presiding.

District Attorney Beckwith for prosecution; W. R. Whitaker and others for defense.

Thirteenth day's proceedings. William J. Cruikshank, John P. Hadnot, Thomas J Hickman (indicted as Thomas Hickman), William D. Irwin (indicted as W. B. Irwin), Austin P. Gibbons (indicted as Oscar Givens), Clement Penn, Denis Lemoine and Prudhomme Lemoine, on trial for conspiracy and murder in Colfax, Grant parish, in April, 1873, when Alexander Tillman and others were killed.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE.

The jury did not look as if the Sunday's vacation had afforded any great relief.

Captain Boardman, formerly commander of the steamboat John T. Moore, was called by the prosecution. He stated that in April, 1873, a cannon was taken from his vessel at Alexandria several days before the Colfax fight; the gun was thirty-eight inches long, bore one and three-quarters inches; the person who took it did so by force.

M. M. Woods—Was captain of steamboat La Belle in March and April, 1873; a few days before the fight saw several squads of armed colored men; did not land because I feared trouble.

Cross examination—I was hailed at Cuny's Point, but did not stop, for a lady; saw no people there; was never threatened.

S. Dubois—Saw Denis Lemoine and Gibbons at my house at 8 A. M., Easter Sunday, cleaning a hog; went out driving and returned home about noon and saw D. Lemoine there a few minutes after.

This witness displayed an excellent memory for the fifth and sixth days of April, and for the thirteenth, but for other days his memory was quite blank. He was not nearer Colfax than two miles from the fifth to the sixteenth of April.

Charles B. Smith—To prove an alibi for Austin Gibbons and D. Lemoine. Had a hand in killing that hog. Heard Brantley say that if he had forty more men like himself he would clean out the people; did not tell this before the fight; did afterward; went to Colfax on the fifth, on a mission for a constable from Montgomery; he had a warrant for the arrest of five or six persons in Colfax; when I got to Colfax I was threatened and halted, but finally permitted to go on and deliver my message; Captain Ward told me that he was willing to agree to anything, provided four men from each side should meet in consultation; just then news came that Jesse McKinney was killed; the conference was then broken.

Cross-examination—I do not know who was in the fight; was not there myself; there were thirty-five or forty men with the Montgomery constable when he called at my house for me to go to Colfax; did not tell Ward and Flowers that piney woods people were trying to force me into the fight; did not tell anybody in Colfax the names of the persons wanted.

Mrs. E. Dubois—Attempt to prove alibi for D. Lemoine and Austin Gibbons; she does not attend "American" churches, but occasionally does the "French" church; when asked the difference between the two she could not tell.

Miss Dubois—Was perfectly able to remember circumstances of Easter Sunday, 1873, but is unable to tell anything about any other day of recent date.

John Lemoine—Attempt to prove alibi for D. Lemoine and Gibbons, and helped to kill that hog.

Cross-examination—Did not help to kill negroes on Easter Sunday; saw Denis and Gibbons every day during the troubles.

Valcour Vallere—Attempt to prove alibi for D. Lemoine and Gibbons.

Cross-examination—John C. Calhoun told me that there had been a fight in Colfax; I remained home all Easter Sunday.

John Oglesby—Attempt to prove alibi for D. Lemoine and Gibbons. Remembers well about Easter Sunday, 1873, but can not recollect what happened to him, or where he was on the twenty-fifth of last month.

Miss Syline Dubois—Attempt to prove alibi for D. Lemoine and Gibbons.

Cross-examination—It was nearly a year before I began to think about what happened on Easter Sunday, 1873.

Mrs. John Lemoine—Attempt to prove alibi for D. Lemoine.

Cross examination—Did not try to think about where D. Lemoine was on Easter Sunday until I was summoned; can't remember what I did on Good Friday.

Mrs. R. Vallery—Attempt to prove alibi for D. Lemoine.

N. Delerno—Saw Ward drilling colored armed men in Colfax before the fight; one trip of the boat before the fight Flowers went on board our boat, the B. L. Hodge, fifteen miles from Colfax, and told me that things were too hot for him in Colfax.

Cross examination—Ward did not appear lame when drilling the men; I knew him because he has long legs.

Sam Rhorer—Knows Tom Hickman; saw Tom at his home at nine o'clock on the morning of the fight; can remember all about the thirteenth of April, 1873, but can't tell anything about last Christmas.

H. Huches—Attempt to prove alibi for Tom Hickman. The condition of the country was disturbed because colored people were arming; Hickman told me about the fight; saw Charles Hyams, who had just left the Colfax fight; he said he had been color bearer for the colored people; he left the fight at three or four o'clock Easter Sunday evening and met me soon after; Nash was the only man I heard was in the fight; colored people were alarmed.

Philip Ussery—Attempt to prove an alibi for Tom Hickman. Cross-examination—The colored women and children, who were frightened, feared that white people would harm them; they went to Rhorer's store for protection; they did not fear the colored men.

B. K. Smith—Attempt to prove alibi for Tom Hickman. Knew of armed persons persons trying to induce colored men to go to Colfax; one was named Wash, who told me that he wanted the colored men to go and defend their rights; I persuaded my people not to go.

Henry T. Purcell—Heard colored people make threats; Butler and Abe Singleton.

Cross-examination—Did not remain in the courtroom during the first trial of this case; do not know of any person who was in the Colfax fight.

Jerry Williams—Attempt to make an alibi for Tom Hickman.

Cross-examination—Can remember only one date, and that is the time of the Colfax fight; never pay any attention to days of the month.

Pleasant Dallas—Went to Colfax the day before the fight; Bully Ellis and Bush told me I must go to Colfax and fight for the United States: I went willingly, but had no weapon; left Colfax early on the morning of the fight; Levin Allen and Ward were in command in Colfax: I had no ammunition for my gun; heard the guns fire.

Lucy Johnson—Attempt to make an alibi for Tom Hickman; saw him on his gallery soon after dinner, and he remained there until sundown.

Jane Milton—To make an alibi for Tom Hickman.

Victoria Scott—I cook for Tom Hickman; he was at home on the day of the fight; colored people went to his house to inquire about the Colfax fight.

Cross-examination—He did not leave home a moment; he did not go to Rhorer's store on horseback; he had been at home for a week.

Manuel Murray—Attempt to prove alibi for W. J. Cruikshank, but very distant.

Samuel Fellows—Attempt to prove alibi for Cruikshank.

J. F. Solibelles—Attempt to prove alibi for Cruikshank.

Cross examination—After Calhoun was taken off a steamboat he went out to my house, three miles north of Pineville and remained there half an hour, transacting private business; it was not about Colfax.

Edward Clark—Was in Colfax a week before the fight and remained one day; colored men told me I must go to Colfax; Jim Bush, Coleman, Jim Ravenal and another man told me I must go; Levin Allen was in command; saw some drilling by armed mounted men; saw Brantly and Ward in Colfax; was sent off by Ward to take a letter to Cotile; then went home, but returned to Colfax again.

Cross-examination—Ward was limping, carrying a stick; heard of the Jesse McKinney murder; that was the day I went to Colfax; am a preacher; can not write, but can read a very little.

Jacob Johnson—Am a preacher; did not know Ward until I came down here; can't read or write; a letter signed by Ward was given to me; my clerk read it to me, after which I gave it to Mr. Boyce. [Defense here attempted to identify a letter said to have been written by Ward to witness, although it had not been proved that Ward really wrote it. The court ruled it out for the moment.] I advised my people to remain away from Colfax.

Adjourned until this morning.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, took place last evening.

Present—Hon. J. H. Oglesby, president; Hon. W. M. Burwell, secretary, and a quorum.

The committee on railroads, through G. W. R. Bayley, Esq., its chairman, reported in substance as follows:

They give a complete history of the origin of the corporation owning the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, from its charter by the Legislature of Alabama, November 24, 1866, with a capital of $25,000,000; the act of Louisiana, 1868, recognizing it and the subsequent acts regulating it; the building of a road to Donaldsonville to obtain the $3,000,000 subsidy, which only amounted to its cost; the obtaining of $2,500,000 bonds by act of 1871 and of unlawful back interest; the embarrassed condition of the company and its failure to pay the contractors; the sale of bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, with gifts of stock as an inducement; that the State, on the sixty-seven miles of railroad, has paid $4,245,000, with no security except a second mortgage for $875,000; the sale of the road, its present condition and its status in the United States courts. The committee submit the conviction that this company bars the way to Texas, and there is no relief to be hoped from it, and that the only remedy is a speedy sale of the road for cash, and recommends the State authorities to resist, by every means in their power, the payment of the fraudulent bonds on the Shreveport branch, and favors the formation of an entirely new and trustworthy company.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution relative to action by the Governor on the case in the United States courts, which was objected to by Messrs. Howe and Kennard, and subsequently withdrawn.

On Mr. Kennard's motion the committee were instructed to investigate and report on the North Louisiana railroad.

Mr. Higby, chairman of the committee on river obstructions, read an interesting report, in which he says that ships can cross Southwest Pass bar drawing eighteen feet four inches; that there are sixteen feet at low water at Pass-a-l'Outre; refers to the act of Congress giving the Secretary of War control; that Major Howell will have a depth of twenty feet in a few days; and that a strong party has offered to build the Fort S. Philip canal for $7,500,000, and take the pay when the work is done.

A communication from E Jacobs, Esq., consul to Montevideo, relative to a line of South American steamships was read and referred to the committee on navigation.

Mr. Kennard read a communication from United States Surgeon Eli McClellan, relative to quarantine, which was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Kennard, Bayley and Coyle.

President Oglesby brought up the matter of supplies to the overflowed in connection with national aid in building the levees. He said it was a national and not a local work, and the half million of dollars Congress was about to appropriate for relief, should be used in giving employment to the distressed on the levees.

Judge Howe read a memorial to Congress, stating the importance of building the levees; that the country required protection by the national government; that the interests were of the nation, and not merely of Louisiana, and showing clearly the necessity for aid from Congress.

Colonel Sandidge read to the Chamber a declaration of the sentiments of the Chamber of Commerce, similar in import to the memorial of Judge Howe, which he desired to make supplemental to it, and which was accepted.

Judge Burwell said another point had not been noticed and that was the interest the national government should have in the cotton and sugar productions of Louisiana.

The documents were referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Howe, Woodward and Burwell.

Mr. Oglesby said it was important that a delegate from the Chamber should proceed to Washington in the matter. The Cotton Exchange was taking a similar action and he learned through the papers that the State would send one. The three delegations could meet in Washington and act together for the common good. For the Chamber, he hoped to induce Colonel Sandidge to go.

Colonel Sandidge said a few words expressive of his desire to serve the interests of the people, and accepted the trust.

A communication from Governor Kellogg, indorsing a bill relative to immigration now before him, and asking if it could in any way interfere with commerce, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Howe, Seixas and Cranwell.

President Oglesby then called Colonel Sandidge to the chair, and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce—I want to detain you a few minutes on a question of privilege. For a few weeks a variety of insidious attacks have been made upon me in a portion of the daily press of this city. If these attacks had been made upon me as an individual only I would not have deemed it necessary to notice them. But in every case almost the style has been with the title of president of the Chamber of Commerce attached. If these attacks are allowed to go on longer without refutation they may affect interests of the Chamber, which I hold as dear as any man. And I say to you now, and I hope the reporters will take note of my words, that there is not the shadow of truth in any of these charges, and that there is not the slightest foundation for them in any respect. One charge in particular I will notice.

It is stated that I have been interested in special legislation, connected, as the term is, with legislative jobs and rings. That is wholly untrue. I have never, in my life, directly or indirectly, been interested in any measures before any Legislature of the State of Louisiana, except as every American citizen is. I have never appeared in the legislative halls except as representing you and doing your bidding. I have never interested myself in any measures before the Legislature except, as a member of a committee authorized by the Chamber. It is said I was interested in the State House bill. I say to you I never heard of the bill until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Since I have had financial relations with the State, I have never, although it was my right if I had so chosen, traded in any public securities. I considered it was better to abstain from doing so because it might be said that, having the custody of the public funds I used them to advance my private interests. And I caused it to be entered on the minutes of the institution that no one connected with it should do it either. These things are unpleasant to bring before you. It is unpleasant for me, after being thirty-five years before the people, to be forced to contradict such statements. And I do it because they are not made against me individually, but because they are calculated to do damage to the Chamber if they remain uncontradicted.

I have now to ask, on my individual account, that the chairman appoint a committee of three to investigate these charges and report to this Chamber whether my conduct has at any time referred to been anything but that of a gentleman and an honest man. I have my own political and other convictions. These I entertain as I have a right to with every man. I accord to all men the right to hold and act on their opinion, and I only claim the same privilege.

Colonel Sandidge said that, in his opinion, there were no charges on which a committee could be appointed to investigate.

Mr. Greenwood said that, considering the source from which these charges came, they were entitled to no consideration. Mr. Oglesby possessed the entire confidence of the Chamber, and it was proper that it should express it.

On his motion the following resolution was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, The president of this Chamber has referred as a question of privilege to certain anonymous charges in the public prints against him as the presiding officer of this Chamber, and has demanded a committee of investigation upon this subject;

Resolved, That the confidence of this Chamber in the personal and official integrity of Joseph H. Oglesby, Esq., as a presiding officer, is unimpaired, and that they decline to subject an unspotted personal and official character to vindication from anonymous obloquy.

President Oglesby, in resuming the chair, thanked the Chamber for its complimentary action. He said the poison spread abroad by these charges had met his eye in several papers out of the State, and that was one reason why he referred to them.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Funding the State Securities.

Governor Kellogg has received the following letter from Congressman Morey, in which some important suggestions are made concerning the action of the board of liquidation in providing for the settlement of past due interest. The suggestions made by General Morey are well worth their attention:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1874.

Governor W. P. Kellogg, Chairman Board of Liquidation, State of Louisiana:

SIR—I notice in the official journal a statement from you that, on and after July 1, 1874, the board will be prepared to exchange old bonds for new, and at the same time pay the interest due January 1, 1874. As the act under the provisions of which this exchange is effected was, either intentionall or by accident, left very vague, in consequence of which gross injustice has already been done, by the want of any provision making a proper discrimination between the six, seven and eight per cent bonds of the State. Allow me to suggest that for the good name of the State, as well as in justice to all parties affected, and to prevent the suspicion of a deliberate unfairness of action which would, abroad as well as at home, throw a cloud upon the honesty of intention on the part of those having the financial honor of the State in their keeping, the principles of equity should be applied in the absence of statute provision, in dealing with the holders of all classes of our bonds. Now as you are aware, some of our bonds have coupons due on the first of January, others have coupons which have earned two, three or four (or even more) months of interest on the first of January, 1874. Now to pay in cash the coupons fully earned and to pay those partially earned in some other way would be manifestly unjust. It is true, owing to a recent great disaster that taxes to the credit of the "past due interest fund" may not have been collected to an amount sufficient to pay all interest now, but let all be put on the same basis and let warrants or certificates be issued for such portions of the coupons partially earned but not due in January, 1874, which certificates shall be paid out of the first money coming into the treasury to the credit of that fund. In this way no distinction will be made, and during the year the certificates will all fully be retired by the collection of back interest. Thus far your efforts in behalf of the honor of the State, while at the same time you have sought to relieve an overtaxed people, have been appreciated as fast as your action was properly understood, and I am glad to be able to say that abroad as well as at home you are beginning to receive the credit properly your due for the sagacious financial policy you have pursued. It is for this reason I present to you the equities (as I consider them) of the matter of which I have written, having but the slightest personal interest in the question, but realizing to the fullest extent in the present exaggerated sensitiveness of capital, the necessity for the practice of the broadest equity by your board in its dealing with the public, to the end that the confidence now felt in your financial administration may not be weakened. Yours truly,

FRANK MOREY.

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The large hall of the Academy of Sciences was yesterday filled with spectators, who had gathered there to witness the inauguration of this industrial school. About sixty pupils were there, of which number forty have matriculated. The school is as yet only in the beginning of its infancy, but promises soon, under its present management, to attain mammoth proportions.

The intention of this school is to teach, in a practical manner, all arts mechanical, and especially science as applied to agriculture. For this purpose model workshops will be erected, and model farms constructed and worked.

Pupils over twelve years of age will be admitted, for the present, free of charge. The present session, begun yesterday, will terminate with the month of July. After that period admission to scholarships can be obtained only through Senatorial or Legislative nomination, or at the expense of the pupil. Each State Senator and each member of the Legislature is entitled, under the law, to the right of nominating three cadets. No distinction among applicants is to be allowed. The only requisites are that the applicant shall be of good moral character and possessed of a good English education Those who have already matriculated will be retained as free scholars during the entire scholastic period.

The regular commencement of the college will take place on the fifteenth of next November.

The inaugural exercises of yesterday consisted of a speech by Dr. Thomas Nicholson, the president of the college. The doctor set forth the objects of the institution, and recounted to the students their duties and obligations. Dr. James Burns also delivered an address, fraught with good advice and good sense.

The faculty of the college, as at present constituted, consists of Dr. Thomas Nicholson, president, and professor of general and agricultural chemistry, mineralogy and geology; Protessor J. L. Cross, A. M., professor of mathematics; Dr. James Burns, professor of languages and literature.

The school hours are from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. The method of teaching is purely oral, the lecture system having been adopted. Books are only used for reference and preparation.

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 31	83	89	80
June 1	82	92	86

Lowest point during the night of May 31, 71°. Rain May 31 and June 1, fourtenths of an inch.

Our Small-Pox Cases.

Early last fall the president of the Board of Health renewed his application to the City Council for action to save the city from the threatened epidemic of small-pox. The REPUBLICAN earnestly urged that body to take measures commensurate with the pressing necessity, and with such force were the arguments presented that efforts were instantly made to establish a hospital. Some delay occurred because of general objection to the transfer to the city of certain property then belonging to the wife of one of the Administrators. In the end however an eligible site with suitable buildings was procured, and working with his accustomed zeal Mr. Fitzenreiter soon prepared it for the reception of patients. The Board of Health was satisfied, the majority of physicians approved, and the public breathed easier.

Previous to this a disgraceful squabble had been going on between the proprietors of two rival private hospitals, struggling for the custody of the unfortunates, for whom the city paid a price per head. It was a public scandal, but neither of the contestants cared for that. At the time of the establishment of the city hospital Dr. Anfoux claimed under a contract for the transfer of small-pox patients and Dr. Hayes under an act of the Legislature designating the Luzenberg Hospital as the place to which the city should be compelled to send its sick.

Under this act Mr. Hayes made application to the Superior District Court for an injunction to restrain the city from sending small-pox patients to the hospital it had erected and was supporting for that purpose. On an exception the injunction was dissolved, the case went to the Supreme Court and was remanded to be tried on its merits. The injunction thus remained in force, but the city continuing to take care of its sick. Unwilling to wait the determination of the case Mr. Hayes took a rule to punish the city for contempt, and this rule Judge Hawkins dissolved, refusing to take action till the case was heard on its merits. It comes up in that form to-day.

The case will probably turn on the constitutionality of the legislative act, but a few words on the moral aspect of the facts in the case will bring the matter before the people in a more tangible form.

The city established its hospital in response to a universal demand, in the face of an absolute necessity, and the conviction of all disinterested persons of the total inadequacy of such institutions as then existed. In it the sick are treated by several physicians who have given special attention to the disease, and cared for by experienced nurses, and parties are permitted to nurse their own sick. It is removed from the settled portion of the city, but is convenient of access and the location is healthy.

What was once the Luzenburg Hospital was burned down, and the buildings on its site are not equal to those of the city. Although it occupies a large extent of ground, yet the location is eminently unfit. On one side is a swamp, and the other side is thickly settled, and petitions have been presented complaining against the location of a pest house there. What is the relative comparison between it and the City Hospital on the score of attendance and care we are not informed, but one of the difficulties experienced by the Board of Health was the reluctance of friends of patients to allow them to be sent to it.

But, considering the two institutions equal in every respect, there is an objection to the claim of Dr. Hayes, which the Legislature should have discussed, and which we think is proper for judicial consideration. In sending patients to the private hospitals, the city has done it under two different arrangements. Under one, $1 50 per diem was paid, the other, from $35 to $50 was paid, per capita. In the first case, it is for the interest of the proprietor to retain the patient in his pest house as long as possible. In the other, the sooner he died the more profit was made. No one would be so cruel as to suggest the possibility of any physician being so derelict in duty, and so wanting in humanity, as to neglect the poor unfortunates who are under his charge for the sake of gain. But the affording the opportunity, and holding out the inducement, is so wrong in principle, that we can not see how any court can sustain it.

On the other hand, when the patient comes under the care of the city there is no such reflection to be made. It is not the object to keep the patient a short or a long time, but to discharge him when the danger of contagion has passed. The expense and care is the same. Since January 1 there have been received 341 patients, of whom 79 died, 13 of them being moribund—that is, dying within three days after admission. This is a loss of twenty-two per cent, and the average mortality of those attended outside is much greater. The expense of the hospital, with this number of patients, was $4803 54, and under the arrangement of $35 a head, it would have cost the city $11,935, a small profit of 249 per cent only to the contractor.

The question of money is not the vital point of the case. It is whether the city shall have the care of its own poor and sick; whether it is at liberty to provide for them as well or better than a private contractor, or be forced to waste a greater sum to his advantage; whether, in short, they are to be taken care of for their own sake in the interests of humanity, or for a stipulated price as a premium on infection. And that is the constitutional question under the act which the court is to consider.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sales at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Circus street, between Julia and Girod streets.

2. And ninety-three and one-third shares of the capital stock of the Atlas Insurance Company.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

Four thousand women of Salt Lake City have petitioned for prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. They believe a man with several wives and two score children has no time for drunkenness.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In the executive session to-day the nominations of Bristow and Richardson were referred to the Finance and Judiciary Committees respectively.

The Senate passed the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point.

The Indian appropriation was taken up and will be finished to-morrow.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Transportation to inquire whether any legislation is required to regulate commerce passing from one State to another, across navigable streams, and to report by bill or otherwise, was agreed to.

House.

The House passed, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to amend customs and internal revenue laws. Among the provisions is one that the time limited for the redemption of direct tax lands, held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, is extended for a period of one year from June 8, 1873; and another giving drawback on exported tobacco equal to the amount of duties which have been paid on imported liquorice entering into its manufacture. A section, taxing all sales of stocks, bonds, gold, etc., one-twentieth of one per cent, was afterward incorporated in it. A proposition to revive the income tax was defeated.

A motion by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to suspend the rules and refer the Senate civil rights bill to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, was defeated by dilatory motions.

Mr. Butler has the right to report civil rights at any time, and can report the Senate bill as an original measure.

WASHINGTON.

Alabama Editors at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Alabama editors called on the President to-day.

Captain Screws, of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, made a neat little speech to the President, to which the President replied in his usual style.

The Alabamians have been hospitably entertained since their arrival by Messrs. Sloss, Sheats, Caldwell, Hays and Stokes.

Bristow Appointed Secretary of the Treasury—Richardson Judge of Court of Claims.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Benjamin F. Bristow, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury; William A. Richardson to be judge of the Court of Claims, and Peter Negley as assistant treasurer at Baltimore.

Debt Statement.

The debt statement, issued to-day, shows a reduction during May of $4,456,838.

Cash in the treasury—Coin, $8,158,979; currency, $11,177,703; special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $56,050,000.

The President Gone to New York.

The President will leave this city to-night for New York, whither he goes to lay the corner stone of the Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

Cabinet.

The Cabinet session which was to have been held to-morrow was, therefore, held to-day. Before the session of the Cabinet General Bristow, who has been nominated to succeed Judge Richardson, had an interview with the President.

Banfield Resigned.

Solicitor Banfield has on record his resignation.

An Import Decision.

The Attorney General has decided that the time at which the importation of goods is accomplished is not when they are entered for consumption, but when they are brought into a port of the United States with the intent to be there discharged; and that an act of Congress increasing in general terms the duties on importations does not apply to goods then in warehouse.

Half a Million Dollars for the Overflowed.

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to an appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and on the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers.

It is understood $400,000 will go to Louisiana.

Public Buildings in New Orleans.

The delegations from those States were present, and explained that $191,000 were to be appropriated for public buildings in New Orleans.

Proposed Election of Senators by the People.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day which provides an amendment to the constitution that United States Senators shall be chosen every sixth year by the people of the several States for the term of six years.

The Louisiana Delegation Before the House Committee on Appropriations.

Senator West and Representatives Smith and Darrall, of Louisiana, appeared before the House Appropriation Committee to-day and presented statistics and made arguments showing the necessity of the appropriation of $750,000 for relief and three months' subsistence of the sufferers by overflow of the Mississippi river.

The application was referred to the subcommittee, consisting of Hale, of Maine, Wheeler, of New York, and Marshall, of Illinois. Indications are said to be favorable for granting it.

Bills Presented by Congressman Smith.

In the House to-night the following bills were introduced by Mr. Smith, of Louisiana: A bill making an appropriation for the improvement of Cane river, Natchitoches parish, Louisiana; a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Red river below Shreveport, Louisiana, by closing the mouth of Tone's bayou, and by straightening the channel of said river by means of sundry cut-offs; a bill making an appropriation for the repair of the levees of the Mississippi river and its tributaries in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, amouting to $3,000,000; a bill to restore to the school and other trust funds of the State of Louisiana the bonds and other property belonging to those funds turned over to the United States military authorities during and subsequent to the war and now deposited in the vaults of the Treasury Department in Washington.

General Humphrey's Letter on the Eads Fraud.

General Humphrey, of the engineer corps, has addressed a letter to the chairman of the House committee having in charge the bill authorizing Mr. Eads to construct jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The following is the closing paragraph:

It is probably entirely unnecessary for me to say here that the statements which Mr. Eads has made in the pamphlets he has published concerning the conditions existing in the Mississippi river and at its mouths are the mere revival of old assumptions, which experimental investigation has long since shown to be utterly unfounded. In fact, General Humphreys' letter is regarded as on the whole unfavorable to the Eads project.

NEW YORK.

A New State Treasurer.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Governor has appointed Abraham Lansing State Treasurer, vice Rains, incapacitated.

Hod Carriers' Strike.

The hod carriers by order of the Laborers' United Benevolent Association, struck to-day for higher wages.

This strike prevents bricklayers and masons from working, and is likely to cause much distress.

Rochefort.

Rochefort has engaged the Academy of Music for the delivery of his lecture on Friday for the benefit of the political prisoners of New Caledonia. The theme is "The Situation in France."

Abandoned at Sea.

The bark Crimea, waterlogged and abandoned, was fallen in with May 3, by the bark Chief. The cargo of the Crimea was Southern timber, which was adrift, fast smashing her hull to pieces. She was from Pensacola.

FOREIGN.

The Irrepressible Carlists Again.

BAYONNE, June 1.—The town of Hernani is hard pressed by the Carlists, and the republican command there requires reinforcements.

General Loma, with the first corps of the army of the North, has joined General Concha's command at Miranda.

Minister to Washington.

MADRID, May 31.—Senor Mantella has been appointed minister of Spain at Washington.

Above Criticism.

The government has forbidden the press from attacking its financial schemes.

Cushing's Reception.

Minister Cushing was received to-day by President Zabala with the customary ceremonies.

Another Victory Over the Carlists.

The national forces have entered Chelva, dispersing a body of 4000 Carlists.

Newspaper Suppressed.

PARIS, June 1.—The sale and circulation of the *Siecle* is prohibited in several departments.

Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon has been nominated for the Assembly in the departments of Charente Inferieure and the Seine.

Political Manoeuvres of the Left Centre.

The left centre at meeting to-day took action towards alliance with the right centre. A motion was drawn up declaring in favor of the establishment of a republican government, which all the members will sign in the hope that the right centre will support it when submitted to the Assembly. Gambetta has gone to Auxerre where he is to deliver an important speech on the political situation.

**The American Pilgrims—Judge Theard's