New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 Canal street, goods, merchandise and fixtures, and lease of said premises. At 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot, with buildings, on Basin and Rampart streets; same on Poeyfarre, between Foucher and Annunciation streets; same on Robin, between Constance and Annunciation streets; stocks, pledges, suits, claims, etc. At 5 o'clock, at corner of Conti and Galvez streets, cows, calf and goat.

Local Intelligence.

BALTIC SOCIAL CLUB.—At a regular meeting of the Baltic Social Club, June 11, 1874, the following members were elected unanimously to serve for the ensuing six months, viz: T. Stannyre, president; W. Nickolaus, vice president; M. J. Hemard, financial secretary; C. Reilly, recording secretary; A. Hemard, treasurer, and J. King, H. Coll and J. Fitzgerald, board of directors. May the Caltics prosper.

A WATER SPOUT TURNED LOOSE.—That it never rains but it pours was demonstrated yesterday evening about one o'clock. At that hour an angry thunder storm suddenly gathered ever our city and burst with considerable fury, sending down torrents of rain, flooding even the most central streets from side to side. Before the storm culminated there appeared in the south the upper half of a large water spout. People standing near the St. Charles Hotel thought it was not far from Carollton, which guess was in a manner verified by immense sheets of water falling in detached bodies directly over the city. Citizens will not cry for more water very soon. Cisterns were filled and overflowed—a perfect crevasse of pure rain.

WOLF, SMOKE, SQUEAL.—Leon Wolf has been stroking the fur of a Royal street "tiger" and was probably worsted in the encounter, for after the play was stopped he retired with Mr. Green to a rear room. Green had made something as he sat on the winning side of the table. Placing $200 in a pocketbook he sought for desired rest. Wolf followed, and when Green's face was turned Wolf handed him one on his nob with a bit of iron. Green went down, and as he did so Wolf reached for and secured the money. Green was not disposed to submit to such proceedings, so quickly arose, going down stairs, locking the door, leaving Wolf inside. Officer Malone was on hand and took charge of the rampageous man on charges of assault and battery and robbery. Wolf says it was all a joke.

A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.—The thermometrical observations made by the junior probabilities in New Orleans do not tally with local machines. Mr. Frigerio's thermometer almost daily indicates fully two degrees higher than that of the signal officer. This difference may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Frigerio's thermometer is near the ground in a close situation, while the signal officer's instrument is located at the top of a high building.

ARRESTING PRIVATE MARKETMEN.—Several private marketmen were arrested in the First District yesterday for violating the public market monopoly law.

BRIEF MENTION.—George Wheeler, with two confederates, put up a small job on Keefe, the Magazine street tailor. They entered his store pretending that they wished to purchase something. Two of them engaged the proprietor's attention, while the other lifted a pair of pantaloons and fled, but was captured.

Vessels in port—Steamships, 9; ships, 23; barks, 7; brigs, 3; schooners, 8.

Officer Higgins arrested Murray Thornton, the man who fought with George Newman on the steamboat Paragon, when both tumbled into the river and Newman was drowned. When Thernton was rescued from the water he fled, but is now safely lodged.

Charles Wood is fleet of foot, but Officer Palmer is fleeter. Charles had been operating in an unoccupied house at the corner of Poeyfarre and Camp streets, stealing gas fixtures, and when discovered made race horse time, all to no purpose.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—During the storm yesterday evening, lightning went on a regular tear, as if on a drunken lark. It pitched into a house at the corner of Tonti and St. Louis streets, dropping down a chimney, but doing no great injury, although several persons were in the house, occupied by A. Carlow.

The dangerous fluid lodged at the corner of Morales and Ferdinand streets, in a house occupied by James Hickey. Nobody hurt.

At the corner of Laharpe and White streets, a house occupied by Pierre Saloux, lightning was a little stronger, striking the building and setting it on fire, causing damage that $800 will make good.

The body of George Newman was found in the river, head of Poydras street, last evening. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

On the twentieth of June
On the twentieth of June
The single number scheme
Class H
Will be drawn at the
Company's office,
Two hundred and seventy prizes
From 10,000 numbers.
Capital prize, $20,000.
Capital prize, $20,000.

Board of Health.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held on Friday evening, for the purpose of considering the filling of the vacancy at Atchafalaya quarantine station, caused by the removal of Dr. Roach.

There were present Dr. White, president, Dr. Gaudet and Messrs. Bayley, Heath and Burwell.

At the previous regular meeting a resolution on the report of Mr. Heath, censured Dr. Roach in severe terms. Since that meeting Dr. Roach had appeared and shown that the supposed fact of misappropriation of funds collected was an error, and had settled with the treasurer. It thus appearing that the resolution was not applicable to the case of the doctor, it was rescinded.

It was resolved that the president be authorized to appoint a resident physician at Atchafalaya station at a salary not to exceed $150 per month, from the fifteenth of June to the first of November, to be paid out of any funds to be appropriated by the Legislature, and in no other manner whatever.

A communication was read from Dr. Perry, resident quarantine physician at Mississippi station, recommending a proclamation of quarantine as to all vessels coming from any port in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica.

On motion, it was resolved that the suggestion of Dr. Perry be adopted, and the president be authorized to notify the Governor and request that his proclamation of quarantine be issued accordingly.

The board then adjourned.

A London letter says of the Czar's visit: "All the efforts that have been made to galvanize public opinion into a show of cordial welcome, have conspicuously failed; and the cold civility with which his majesty was everywhere received was unmistakable. The Duke of Edinburgh's marriage has never been popular, and it is to be feared that it may be a fruitful source of inconvenience, and, possibly, even danger."

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office June 13, 1874:

Hobbs, Brockunier & Co.'s glass factory, Wheeling, West Virginia, through C. Taylor Gauche	$75 00
Mercer Lodge No. 210, I. O. O. F., Kerthsburg, Illinois, through C. S. Frick, secretary	10 00
Leah Thornbury, Havana, Illinois	4 00
New York city, contributions of citizens through Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, mayor	1243 00
San Francisco, California, through Lucien Herman, William M. Ford, and J. G. Eastland, committee, by telegraphic transfer through Laidlaw & Co., of New York, $5000 in gold, producing in currency	5562 50
New York Cotton Exchange, through Lehman, Abraham & Co., and John Phelps, president New Orleans Cotton Exchange	1051 90
Robinson & Pratt, proprietors of Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works Philadelphia, through Dufour & Limet, proprietors New Orleans Bee	25 00
Total	$7973 40

Total contributions to date, $173,741 62.

The following report was submitted at the meeting of the general relief committee, Friday evening:

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1874.

Hon. L. A. Wiltz, Chairman and Treasurer:

DEAR SIR—Your purchasing committee would respectfully report as follows: List of contributions since last report to date:

June 6, from Chicago relief, 200 barrels meal, 100 barrels flour, 50 barrel pork, 20 barrels beans.

June 6, from M. S. Culvers, Corpus Christi, 10 barrels corn beef.

June 6, from Nevada, Ohio, 1 case clothing.

June 9, from Benevolent Daughters of Louisiana, 1 bundle clothing.

Our total purchases to date have been: 2274 barrels pork, 7583 barrels meal, 1949 barrels crackers, 93 barrels beans, 132,477 pounds bacon, 183 sacks salt, 1154 sacks cotton seed, 2149 sacks corn, 29 boxes drugs, 16 boxes garden seed, 18 barrels potatoes, 775 barrels flour.

We have also received from the United States government 608 barrels pork, 221 barrels beans, 1864 barrels crackers, 2233 barrels meal, 295,539 pounds bacon, making our total receipts from all sources to date as follows:

Pork, 2035 barrels; flour, 1559 barrels; meal, 10,491 barrels; cotton seed, 1154 sacks; crackers, 3884 barrels; garden seed, 16 boxes; bacon, 514,147 pounds; drugs, 29 boxes; beans, 543 barrels; potatoes, 59 barrels; salt, 187 sacks; corn, 2172 sacks, and sundries.

Our total shipments have been:

	Bbls.	Rations.
Pork	2029	538,666
Meal	9984	1,597,440
Crackers	3634	330,140
Flour	1554	270,396
Beans	484	726,000
Bacon, pounds	416,248	555,024
Potatoes, barrels		59
Salt, sacks		189
Cotton seed, sacks		896
Corn, sacks		2,321
Garden seed, cases		16
Drugs and sundries, cases		32

The cash expenditures to date have been $93,855 42.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN N. PAYNE,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Topographical Map of Louisiana.

We have received from W. E. Seebold, agent of G. W. & C. B. Colton, of New York, the publishers, a copy of Colonel S. H. Lockett's topographical map of the State of Louisiana. This map was prepared by Colonel Lockett, with the assistance of D. M. Bronson, of the class of 1872, of the Louisiana State University, from actual surveys made by him. In the prosecution of these surveys he visited and examined every portion of the State, and traveled over 6000 miles on horseback. In a very interesting lecture delivered to a very small audience last year in Lyceum Hall, he thoroughly explained the map then on exhibition. It was the generally expressed opinion at that time that it was the most complete and carefully executed map of any State in the Union, and should be published. It was Colonel Leckett's desire that the State should undertake its publication, but that was never gratified. Messrs. Colton, of New York, have, however, presented the public with a complete fac simile on a smaller scale, engraved in the superb style that all maps published by that house possess.

The geological formations, divided into hilly and level, are indicated by eight colors, and explained by sufficient though concise notes. In Colonel Lockett's lecture, which should be printed, that it may be studied in connection with the map, all these subdivisions are described with great minuteness, and there is a vast amount of information of great value to all students of Louisiana.

Mr. Seebold has the map handsomely mounted on rollers, and also in pocket form, at his bookstore, No. 166 Canal street.

Sales of Real Estate.

Notwithstanding high taxation and the cry of no money, improved real property finds purchasers and still brings fair prices in this city. Witness the sales and prices of property sold by O. Valeton, auctioneer, yesterday, for account of the succession of P. Gelpi:

Lot of ground with improvements, on Old Levee, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets	$14,000
Lot of ground with improvements, forming the corner of St. Philip and Old Levee streets	29,500
Lot of ground with improvements, on St. Philip, between Old Levee and Chartres streets	5,900
Lot of ground with improvements, on Chartres, between Ursulines and Hospital streets	6,500
Lot of ground, on Dauphine, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets	2,500

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER,
New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M. to-day, local time:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	80	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	75	E.	Clear.
Davenport	68	S. E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	72	S.	Cloudy.
Galveston	86	N. E.	Clear.
Indianola	86	N. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	65	S.	Threatening.
Key West	86	E.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	73	S.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	65	S. E.	Clearing.
Louisville	74	N.	Clear.
Memphis	82	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	82	N. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	80	N.	Cloudy.
Omaha	84	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	68	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	86	E.	Fair.
St. Louis	75	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	71	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	80	N.	Fair.
Yankton	74	E.	Fair.
Augusta	86	E.	Fair.
Baltimore	72	N. W.	Clear.
Mobile	86	N. W.	Threatening.
Montgomery	89	N. E.	Fair.
New York	67	N. W.	Fair.
Savannah	80	N. E.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	23	..	13	9
Cincinnati	1	..	7	4
Davenport	..	2	6	4
Dubuque	..	..	8	8
Evansville	..	3	4	0
Helena	..	7	14	7
Keokuk	6	..	7	10
Leavenworth	5	..	8	9
Lacrosse	1	..	4	1
Louisville	..	..	4	4
Memphis	..	2	9	4
Nashville	..	..	3	0
New Orleans	..	1	..	..
Omaha	..	5	12	1
Pittsburg	..	3	4	6
Shreveport	..	21	17	9
St. Louis	..	8	15	5
St. Paul	2	..	5	6
Vicksburg	..	19	28	8
Yankton	..	..	14	6

The river here is three feet ten inches below high water mark of 1871.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on June 13, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 83°; at 2 P. M., 78°; at 6 P. M., 82°. Lowest point during the night of June 12, 71°. Rain, two and a half inches. The thermometer fell 10° during the rain storm.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD—NO. 5.

BERLIN, May 17, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

What a change one day can bring! After a ride of nine hours in a comfortable railroad carriage, passing through beautiful villages, picturesque woods and highly cultivated lands, I arrived in this city of historical splendors and world-renowned music. Upon entering the cars at Hamburg, I remarked to a friend that I loved to drive fast with a pair of handsome horses before a light carriage, but when it came to a railroad car I could never, as often as I had traveled in this manner, divest myself of a certain painful feeling of having but a moment's warning from life to death. Yes, he replied, one will naturally experience some serious thoughts in a ride of this kind, but you must remember that you are in Germany, and in no other country are railroads as safe. Strong laws prohibit them from traveling faster than a German mile in ten minutes, and a strict military discipline keeps such good order that serious accidents are almost impossible, and but little known.

The legend tells us that Berlin first was but a little fisher-village on the Elbe. This was about 1300, when little was really known of it. History dates with its real importance which commenced with the reign of Friedrich Wilhelm, the great Kurfurst, 1640, at which time commerce and luxury began to flourish, and art and science grew up as beautiful flowers under their shade and protection. And to-day? It seems hardly possible to give the reader a perfect idea of the beauty and immense treasures of Berlin. Having read numerous letters of English, French and American tourists in Berlin, I was quite undecided in my impressions of it, although history alone had given me sufficient desire to see the capital of the German empire, and to walk over ground once familiarly trodden by Frederick the Great, and afteward by Napoleon I. in his early triumphs.

Who has not from early school days learned to respect and admire the letters of Lady Montagu, Murray, De Stael and Guion? For precision, truth and grace of style Lydy Montagu is hardly surpassed by more modern writers of travel. But why was Berlin so distasteful to her? She writes to a friend that "there is little in Berlin to interest a stranger for any length of time. The people are stupid and arrogant, and their manners and language homely." I wonder if Lady Montagu knew the German language? Even Frederick the Great, who had reason enough to dislike it from the severe early training he received in that language, and who spent half his days and fortune for his sworn allegiance to the French tongue, declaring his own only fit for barbarians, and refusing to speak it except upon military duty—even he was forced to change his opinion after listening to the rich poetry of his Gleim, and the soul-stirring drama of his Gellert, and he exclaimed "Can the German language be used to express such thought, such emotion!" He afterward ordered books for the deep study of the language, which he mastered, and it seems had no cause to regret it, for he became a considerable poet, and dispensed with the society of Voltaire, which made him a better man. I have observed something akin to the distaste expressed by Lady Montagu and De Stael in Germany among modern tourists, both of England and America. Murray, called "the humorous," seems to have taken a fit of the "blues" while here, for he found Berlin dull and unattractive. One may more easily account for the antipathies of Mme. De Stael, but when it comes to a modern graduate of the sound school of Oxford, as George Augustus Sala, writing us in 1866 that the sight-seeing of Berlin is soon exhausted, some questions naturally repeat themselves to my mind: Is he a lover of history? of music? Does he know the German authors? Does he know the language? How different are the reports of the immortal Irving, and the finely polished scholar, Bayard Taylor, who have given masterly literary proofs of "the pleasures never ending" to the traveler in Germany, Berlin especially, the seat of glory in art and triumphal in war. Bayard Taylor has furnished us much useful and entertaining information in his tour through Germany. He must have found some charm, too, in the language, for he takes great pleasure in translating the great German authors, and has given to Americans an English "Faust" which they may well value, for the German school of "English criticism" has given it a high acceptance in saying that their dear old Goethe has lost nothing of his beauty and imagery of thought in the hands of this able translator. I can understand the possibility of a chance traveler not liking Berlin—or one like "Doesticks" at Niagara, who happens to find in his first rambles over Berlin its splendid "bier-kellers," when he has examined these after the fashion of 'Doesticks" at Niagara, it may well be imagined that he has exhausted the sight-seeing at Berlin. But to the traveler who has time, health, money and a good conscience, there is certainly no reason why he should not admire it. There seems to be but little argument, however, for the difference in impression, for I have spent a winter in Washington, District of Columbia, and found it delightful, while my English friend "George Augustus Sala," thinks such a visit only to be endured after a return from the horror of horrors in company with Messrs. Dante and Virgil. No matter what may be the causes of disfavor with which many persons regard this stately city, it is the seat of the most powerful monarchy existing, and holds a population of nearly a million, besides a garrison of 32,000 soldiers; its schools of art and learning can not be equaled by any other European city. Here in the old palace may the lover of history find enjoyment; the facts of what he has read of the old heroes are more familiarly associated with his mind.

For the connoisseur in art there must be a world of pastime and profit. The theatres are of a high order of dramatic talent, and numerous. I believe there are 125, twenty-five of which are first class, where the dramas of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing and Shakespeare are represented. This, combined with a society of people superior in intellect and rich by industry, decides me in saying that the place is full of enjoyment. By special permission I visit the royal palace daily, rain or shine, and my interest is increased by each additional visit. The building is in the form of a right angle, 158 yards in length and 94 yards in width. It comprises two extensive courts, and is entered by five gates, two toward the "Lustgarten," two toward the "Schloss Platz," and the principal gate on the west side toward the Schlossfreiheit. This last gate is said to be in imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The gate from the "Lustgarten," by which visitors are admitted to the palace, is adorned by the "Horse Tamers," two large groups in bronze, erected by Baron Clodt, of St. Petersburg, and presented by the Emperor Nicholas in 1842. The first court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a colossal group in bronze by Kiss, erected in 1865. Visiters are conducted into the palace by the long gate erected by Schluter on the east side of the quadrangle. The building contains 600 apartments, The Schweizer Saal, the Konig's Saal, with full-length portraits of the kings of Prussia, and the Rothe Adler Saal, are first entered. The last mentioned room contains a handsome silver memorial of the foundation of the order of the Iron Cross, designed by Burger, and presented to King William in 1870 by the senior members of the order. The Ritter Saal, or Thron Saal contains the royal throne, entirely wrought in silver, eight feet in height, presented to the Emperor by the officers of the army and navy in 1867, on the sixtieth anniversary of his admission to the military service. Here are also to be seen beautiful vases and tankards in gold and silver. The Schwarze Adler Saal is the room where the meetings of the order of the Black Eagle are held. It contains a large picture by Camphausen, representing Frederick the Great surrounded by his generals. The picture gallery, a hall seventy yards long, which is used as a reception room on festive occasions, contains some fine modern pictures—"King William at the Battle of Sadowa," by Steffeck; "Coronation of the King at Konigsberg in 1861," and numerous portraits by Menzel; "King William presenting the Crown Prince with the Order 'Pourle Merite,'" after the battle of Sadowa, by Camphausen; "The Great Elector at the Battle of Fehrbellin, in 1675," by Eybel; "Bonaparte Crossing the St. Bernard," by David, and numerous others. At the entrance is a portrait of Sultan Soliman II., by Lievens. At the egress is the finely executed portraits by Van Dyck of the handsome Charles I. of England and his Queen.

The white saloon, which has been much altered, is thirty-six yards long, seventeen yards wide, and forty-two feet high. This contains many marble statues, among those especially noticeable are the twelve electors of Brandenburg, and an admirable statue of "Victory," in a sitting posture, by Rouch. In niches above are eight statues, emblematical of the eight provinces of the Prussian State; beneath are Caryatides with armorial bearings, above them eight different paintings. The adjoining staircase is embellished with marble statues of the Emperors Justinian, Constantine, Charlemagne, and Rudolph II. by Eggers, and reliefs by Schluter.

The palace chapel is full of interest, and sumptuously fitted up. It is 126 feet high and eighty-eight feet in diameter. It is lined and paved with marble, and adorned with frescoes by distinguished modern masters, representing Scriptural subjects, members of the royal family, reformers, etc. The altar is of Oriental alabaster, with a lofty crucifix gilded and set with precious stones. On the right and left are ambos, or reading desks, in Carrara marble. Ten columns in marble serve as candelabras. The chapel is said to hold 1500 persons, and is used by the royal family on the occasion of Church festivals. There is a tradition here, much believed in, that the ghost of the Countess Agnes of Orlamunde periodically haunts the palaces of Baireuth and Berlin to give warning of the death of a member of the royal family of Brandenburg. The apparition is called the "White Lady," and is said to have appeared last in February, 1840 in this palace chapel, and Frederick William III. died in the summer of the same year. The story of the Countess of Orlamunde tells us that she murdered her two children in order that she might marry the Burgrave Albert of Nuremberg, ancestor of the electors of Brandenburg.

On the east side of the Lustgarten, between the Palace and the Royal Museum, the cathedral erected under Frederick is situated. It is said to have been much improved since, with a large and two small towers, covered by splendid domes. It contains a monument to the electors, John Cicero (1499) and Joachim I (1535), cast by Vischer, of Nuremberg in 1540, and the handsome sarcophagi of the great elector and King Frederick I. These are highly interesting. Beneath the cathedral are the burial vaults of the Prussian royal family. Adjoining is a burial hall in imitation of the Campo Santo at Pisa, for which the distinguished painter, Cornelius, designed his compositions descriptive of the subjects sin, death and the redemption. The latter is uncompleted. The Royal Museum is worthy of numerous visits, to be able to discuss properly all subjects of interest and beauty. It is an admirable building, in the Greek style, the finest in Berlin, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and ascended by a broad flight of steps. The museum was erected by Schinkel, and is ninety-four yards long, twenty-eight deep and sixty-two feet high. The central part of the structure, rising above the rest of the building, and corresponding with the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with four colossal groups in bronze; in front, the "Horse Tamers of the Monte Cavallo at Rome," by Tieck; at the back, Pegasus refreshed and caressed by the Horae, by Schirvelbein and Hagen. The steps are adorned with two large groups in bronze. On the right is an Amazon on horseback defending herself against a tiger, executed by Kiss, and on the left is a lion combat, by A. Wolff. The vestibule contains marble statues of Schinckel, by Tieck; Wichmann, Schadow and Hagen. The frescoes were designed by Schinckel and executed under the direction of Cornelius. On the left is represented the development of the world from chaos, and on the right the progress of human culture portrayed in the ancient style. On the left Uranus and the dance of the constellations; Saturn and the Titans retire to the obscurity of the primitive age; the flock of the moonlit clouds cross the sky, recalling the reign of Saturn; Jupiter organizes the new course of the world, diffusing the life-giving fire; the Dioscuri, the first distributors of light, precede him; Prometheus steals the fire for the inhabitants of earth Selene (Luna) drives her chariot to illumine the night; heavenly figures are here represented to spread forth the broad curtains of night. Night unfolds her mantle, from which the figures crowd forth; her children repose around her. Elements of varieties of life are developed—"maternal love;" "war still slumbers;" "joyful peace," with muse; a beautiful child watering the earth with rain; elements of science impeded by the forces of nature; fructification; a cock proclaiming the dawn with which care begins; rise of the sun; Venus and Cupid; the Graces. These, besides interesting the lover of astronomy, afford a rare school in the comprehension of sculpture and painting. The frescoes on the right describe (first group) morning and spring, shepherds, prize contests; the Muse and Psyche in the hut of the poet stringing his lyre. This is indeed beautiful; he is inspired by the genius of the poet. The second group seems to represent music, its origin and power; a youthful hero is here drawing inspiration. The third group is Helicon; on the clouded heights, beneath the hoof of the "winged steed," springs the fountain of imagination, from which mankind receives refreshment; behind this beautiful vail of water the powers which regulate the eternal laws of life shimmer in the bosom of the earth; happy beings hover in the element of the beautiful. Fourth group—Lawgivers. Fifth group—Evening and autumn; this is very especially beautiful, representing vintage, the art of sculpture and architecture—in the subject of sculpture, Schinkel, the artist, is represented, and other great sculptors. In the subject of architecture are small mural paintings of a high order. Under these are, on the left, the myth of Hercules, on the right that of Thesus. A double staircase leads from the vestibule I have attempted to describe, direct to the second floor of the museum—the staircase is ornamented with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick vase in England, and busts of the Ministers von Allenstein and W. von Humboldt. In the upper passage, at the entrance to the rotunda, are frescoes by Schinkel representing every lyric and poetic subject possible to be named. This museum contains also the antiquarium, which is deeply interesting and instructive, but would require many days of inspection and thorough knowledge of the history of antiquities, to be satisfactory. It is located on the ground floor; at the bottom of the staircase, under glass, is the instructive model of an ancient "quinquereme." On the left is a suit of rooms containing antique vases, terracotas mosaics and bronzes. There are from 1600 to 2000 of these vases, many of which are valuable and important in the study of Greek printing and mythology. The small bronzes, consisting of idols, weapons, statuettes, domestic utensils, etc., afford an insight into the public and domestic life of the Greeks and Romans. On the right are the cabinet of coins and collection of gems comprising works of the highest artistic value. Especially remarkable are the receding "intaglios" and raised "cameos." Casts of the chief treasures of other collections and mural paintings from Pompeii are hung upon the walls. Here, too, is preserved the "silver treasure" found at Hildesheim, consisting of Roman plate, probably of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great merit, especially four round flat dishes with reliefs at the bottom, representing Minerva, Young Hercules, Deus Lunus and Cybele, and rich wide goblets with feet. The cabinet of coins is chronologically arranged. The mediæval and modern coins which are stated 40,000 in number, are in a separate apartment to which access may be obtained by special permission.

The gallery of paintings is admirably arranged and adapted for the study of the history of the art. It is divided into thirty-seven apartments, each having a number.

To the right of the entrance from the connecting passage and to the left of the approach from the rotunda, the Italian school begins in the fourth and the Dutch school in the fifth apartment, either of which may be taken as a starting point. It would tire the reader were I to attempt a full description of these schools of art, but I can not forbear naming a few subjects by the great immortal masters. Among this collection are works from the year 1420—The "Venetians," by Courgliano; "Adoration of the Magii," by Murano; later "Venetians," by Giorgione; "The Chess Players," by Titian; "Lavinia," Titian's daughter, and a portrait of himself; also, Titian's "Venus," Francia's "Pista," Francia's "Madonna," and many other sacred pictures. A room is specially devoted to the works of Raphael, Corregio, Romano and Murillo. Some of these are executed upon a gold ground, and as a style of painting peculiar to that school are worth a deep study. There are also a few valuable works of the Umbrian school, 1460—"Madonna," by Raphael's father; "Christ at the Sepulchre," by Bonifazio. The Florentine and Roman schools are replete with interest. In these rooms may be seen the legends of St. Antony of Padua, in the rich and artistically blended colors of those schools. "Madonna coi Bambini," by Raphael, was purchased at Naples for 6750 livres; "Diana and Calisto," "Venus Kissing Cupid," "Madonna di Casa Colonna," all by Raphael and purchased at fabulous prices for this gallery. The last mentioned picture is so called from the palace at Rome in which it was formerly preserved. Its purchase cost 3000 livres.

More anon. Yours, LEAH.

Rumors unfavorable to the Prince of Wales are again afloat. It is now said that he is in debt about $300,000, and wishes his mother to pay the amount, on the ground that the liabilities were incurred in holding levees at which he represented the majesty of England. The Queen, it is alleged, takes a different view of the matter, and hence royal family jars are the order of the day.

A Sunday school inquiry and answer may be told as follows: "Tommy Howell, can you tell me what is meant by the word miracle, so often used in the Bible which you now hold in your hand?" "Yes, Miss Harvey, I think I can. Ma says if you and Captain Smith, who was with you at the Presbyterian picnic, don't marry pretty soon it will be a miracle."

George Sand is reported to be the wealthiest authoress in the world. Forty years ago she was on the brink of starvation; now by her unceasing industry she has an annual income of over 100,000 francs from her copyrights and life contracts with French publishing houses, besides her country seat, which could not be bought for 500,000 francs.

They've just had a beer trial in New York, where Mr. Schwartz, editor of *The Brewer*, was put on to the stand to testify what lager beer was made of. His answer was, "water, malt, hops, sugar, coriander seeds, paradise seeds, Irish moss, isinglass and *coceulus indicus*." It has a pleasing and melodious sound.

In the United States there are four deaf mute schools wherein articulation is exclusively used. One of these has been in operation for seven years. In many of the State institutions, also, where the sign language is the medium of instruction, special teachers are employed who give their time wholly to articulation.

The Savannah *Advertiser* speaks of a little shooting affair, wherein one Major Cooper "was shot through the hand by Captain Denver, a promising young lawyer." Promising must have a peculiar meaning in Georgia.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE, 1873. Edited by Reverends Philip Schaff and S. I. Prime. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This book contains the history, essays, orations and other documents of the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, held in New York in October, 1873. In it are addresses and papers from at least a hundred writers, from as many parts of the globe; writers who represent and are leaders of Protestant thought. What there is of Protestantism in Christendom these writers illustrate. Science and religion, practical charity, philanthropy and reform are discussed, as well as theology. The appendices are rich in statistics, and the volume is completely indexed.

FIVE MINUTE CHATS WITH YOUNG WOMEN. By Dr. Dio Lewis. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

In his own peculiar way Dr. Lewis talks in this book to young women, and certain other parties, about health, food, sleep, dress and kindred subjects. The book has no particular arrangement of its substance; but is one witty jumble of paragraphs, short sermons, essays, stories, and small talk. The doctor appears to have special privilege to talk to "Our Girls," and is a sort of family physician to them all. He is an instructive and straightforward talker, and mingles humor with advice, as he would mix honey with medicine.

AT HER MERCY. A novel. By James Payn. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

An English story, "At Her Mercy" is one of domestic kind, fit to read but not particularly brilliant. The author has produced several other stories, all of which have been reprinted in this country by the Harpers.

Don't forget
Don't forget
The drawing of the
The drawing of the
The drawing of the
Louisiana State single number lottery,
Louisiana State single number lottery,
Which will take place
Which will take place
Saturday, June 20.

The Santa Fe, New Mexico, *Regimental Flag* urges the annexation of Mexico to the United States as the only remedy for the evils which are cursing that country. It don't undertake to estimate the extent of the sacrifice which would be required on the part of the United States.

Women are still too scarce in California to be hanged. In the case of Mrs. Gersbach, accused of the murder of her husband, the Oakland jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal, and were discharged. Two other women will soon be tried for the same crime.

It is estimated that the losses to crops in the State of Mississippi on account of the ravages of stock running at large is not less than $5,000,000.

Policemen are great mimics. They are always "taking off" some one.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

At a meeting of the Fourth District National Republican Club, held June 5, 1874, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the officers and members of the Fourth District National Republican Club, That we hereby recognize Joseph A. Kaiser as the president of the Tenth Ward Central Radical Republican Club, and all the officers elected with him, and pledge them our undivided support.

E. C. FORTIER, President.
H. F. BRENNAN, Secretary. jel4

To the President and Members of the Third Ward Central Club—Your committee appointed and instructed to report, by resolution or otherwise, the action proper to be taken by this club and the clubs acting in connection therewith in the third ward, in view of the rejection of Messrs. Carter and Moses, delegates elect to the parish committee under the auspices of this club, by the parish committee, respectfully report that the method prescribed in the resolutions of the late parish convention to settle the contest between the two clubs claiming respectively to be the central club of the third ward, and thus to secure harmony and unity in the Republican party in said ward, was adequate and judicious.

Further, that said method was adopted and acted upon by the clubs respectively presided over by Messrs. Antoine and Ladd, so far as that each appointed three commissioners provided for in the resolutions, and said commissioners met, and after many delays, during which the parties recommended by the opposing commissioners as the seventh man were, in many instances, rejected; until, finally, the Antoine and Ladd commissioners unanimously elected Judge Dumont, of the fifteenth ward, and entered into a written agreement, each commissioner signing the same, that they would abide by this action, and proceed to register the voters and conduct the election for the officers of the central club, under the control of the seven commissioners thus created, so that the contest between the clubs being decided subsequently, and in the usual manner, an election might be made for delegates to the parish committee.

Further, that Judge Dumont being notified by a joint committee, representing the Antoine and Ladd commissioners, of his election as the seventh commissioner, respectfully declined to serve, owing to previous and conflicting engagements; and that subsequent to this declinature of Judge Dumont, though the members of the Antoine and Ladd commissioners in part met and conversed casually in the streets on the subject of the election of the seventh man, making suggestions and appointments for meetings looking to the election of said seventh man when they should so meet, no formal meeting of the six commissioners, or a majority thereof, was ever held, nor was any seventh man elected, nor was Fitzpatrick ever either elected or accepted by a majority of the six in any meeting thereof; but on the contrary, through the press and personally, after his designation by the three Ladd commissioners, and before registration and the election had been had under his auspices, the three Antoine commissioners protested against his appointment and action, and in the public journals and personally disavowed the authority of this self-constituted commissioner, warning the Republican voters to disregard it.

Further, that Fitzpatrick was selected, as appears from the published card of the Ladd commissioners, by them alone and in the absence of the Antoine commissioners, on the pretended ground that the last mentioned commissioners had complimented Fitzpatrick in a published card and alluded to the fact that he had at one time been nominated by them and would have been acceptable, and they did, also alone, without acting in conjunction with the opposing commissioners, notify him of his appointment, and they alone were recognized by Fitzpatrick in his formal acceptance. All this done without authority of law and in violation of our rights; and the action of the Ladd commissioners under the circumstances was disingenuous and unfair, and in flagrant violation of the resolution of the parish convention in such case made and provided; and the election held under the circumstances was void and without binding authority upon us. It would appear manifestly that the contest as to the Central Club of the third ward is still undecided, and that no registration and election in either case had been held by the respective contestant clubs as prescribed for by the Parish Convention, and the credentials of each were defective, and it only remained for the parish committee, when the matter should come before them, to refer it back again to the people to secure an adjustment by their action in the premises.

Further and finally, the parish committee, against the protest of your representatives, refused to give time for a full investigation and discussion of this case, allowing only one speech of ten minutes, and in the face of the precedent furnished by the parish convention, and in conflict with their action in the fourth ward, they refused to give you representation in said committee, and also decline to refer the matter back to the people for their decision, in the meanwhile seating the delegates from the Ladd club. We respectfully submit the following resolution for your adoption:

Resolved, That we hold fast our confidence in Republican principles and our fealty to the Republican party, State and national, and will support the federal and local administrations.

2. That we will support the Republican State ticket and the Republican parish ticket, but that in the interests of Republican unity and success that recognizes our individual political rights and self respect, and in opposition to cliques and rings, we reserve the right to nominate and vote for men on the ward tickets that we deem honest and competent and that really represent us.

3. That we respectfully but emphatically protest against the inconsiderate and unjust action taken by the parish committee in reference to our cause, and believe if said action is not reconsidered and revised it will result not only in outrage of our individual rights, but irreparable injury to the party in said ward.

4. We invite the co-operation on the part of such Republicans in the several wards as feel agrieved in their rights by the parish committee in our efforts at self protection and the preservation of Republican integrity and unity.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
J. M. PRATT,
J. B. VERGES,
E. SEGURA,
J. PINTA.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Office Board of Underwriters, New Orleans, June 9, 1874.—At a meeting of this Board, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no claim for loss under our fire policies be paid until SI