NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 58. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2209.

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. 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, these 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 15, 1874.

CLASS 141.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	68	2	49	72	19	27	54	55	58	63	21	—	—

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 fifteenth day of June, 1874.

R. 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 8, 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

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 aod

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—P. Antonio Martin and Miguel Pol have associated themselves, from February 1, 1874, to September 30, 1879, for the purpose of establishing and carrying on a coffeehouse at No. 20 Carondelet street, under the firm name of Antonio Martin & Co., and the conduct and management of said Antonio Martin. ANTONIO MARTIN & CO. je14 2t*

NOTICE.—HAVING RETIRED FROM THE retail business, and having sold our Branch Store, corner of Canal and Camp streets, to our former salesman, J. M. NORICH, we beg our friends and the public in general to give him the same patronage which was extended to us.

JOSEPH MACHECA & CO.

New Orleans, June 5, 1874.

Referring to the above, I beg to inform my friends and the public in general that I am ready to fill all orders in the fruit trade at wholesale and retail. J. M. NORICH.

New Orleans, June 5, 1874. je6 8t

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. my30 1m 2am 6m

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

War of the Canal and Jetties.

We congratulate the Chamber of Commerce and the people of Louisiana, so many of them as have sympathized with us in the struggle for a canal outlet to the deep sea that the din of battle has passed and that peace reigns between the late combatants.

In the House of Representatives our majority was so large as to convince the advocates of the jetties that further contest was futile, and a large number of them voted with us, on the final vote, in favor of the canal. While a considerable member of our real friends seeing our success assured either voted in the negative, or failed to vote, manifestly in view of the value of a record of economy, in going before their constituency, in the approaching election. We do not quarrel with them. They aided us when we most needed them and they assured the passage of our bill. Seeing us strong enough they retired from the field to attend to home interests. We commend all these to the favorable consideration of their constituencies.

There was an evidence of true devotion to our momentous interests in navigation and commerce, in those who, having failed in their favorite method of procuring this result, gallantly abandoned their previous affiliations, and voted for ours. Of this number, the members from Missouri, nearly all, are noted examples; and we sincerely hope that all acrimonious articles in the papers of St. Louis and New Orleans may cease. The two cities have too many interests in common for any permanent feeling other than a generous rivalry in a growing prosperity that awaits both, as the result of this great improvement.

We do not pretend to predict with confidence what the Senate may do with this bill, in the short time that remains of this very busy session. We hope they will pass it without serious opposition; but, if they should postpone till another session, we have no doubt of its early passage, when, at the beginning of the next session the present paroxysm of economy shall have passed off.

As for Captain Eads, he has made a gallant fight; and though we have thought his mode of warfare at times a little variant from "the civilized usages," we now confess that this is a common and reciprocal charge between combatants, and if he now should "surrender his arms, accept the situation and give his parole to acquiesce in the results of the war," we propose he "shall not be held responsible for acts done in the war," but be restored to all the rights the victors claim, without any probation or acts of "reconstruction." We wish him a good time with his bridge; that he may settle as speedily his contest with those tall chimneyed steamboats, and we promise him a free ticket through the "raging canawl." But we will retract every word thus said if he should, as symptoms indicate, endeavor to thwart the passage of our bill.

The labors of the Louisiana delegation in the House, in favor of this great work, are above all praise. General Sheldon, the author of this successful bill, and General Sypher, who first introduced this subject in Congress, and introduced the first bill in the early part of the session, have been especially active in the contest. General Sypher was absent during the early history of Sheldon's last bill, but has given it his earnest support in a spirited and enlightened speech, and personal persuasions and appeals.

General Sheldon's speech on the occasion was masterly, and, without invidious comparisons, will rank well with any effort of the session in its acute and searching arguments, and in its exhaustiveness; and, we must add a notice of his sleepless vigilance and activity in forming his combinations, that belong to the true general on the field.

We earnestly hope to see these two speeches, Sheldon's and Sypher's at an early day in the columns of the two papers that have given so much of their space and labor to the success of this greatest of all the enterprises of the Mississippi valley.

It would not be becoming in us were we to close this summary without special notice of the labors of the leading men of the House of Representatives who have so ably assisted in the battle.

Mr. G. W. McCrary, of Iowa, is chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, to which committee this bill was referred. When we reached Washington Captain Eads had captured this committee and it permitted a member, Mr. Stone, of St. Louis, to report the jetty bill. We sought a hearing and soon created a division in the committee. Still a majority adhered to Eads. Mr. McCrary made the minority report in favor of the canal and introduced the bill as amended, with a speech of great ability. The confidence of the House in the candor, judgment and patriotism of this true Western statesman gave peculiar weight to his argument.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, Kasson, of Iowa, Conger, of Michigan, and Cobb, of Kansas, all made enlightened and eloquent efforts in behalf of the canal.

The speeches in the negative were made by Hurlbut, of Illinois, Stone and Wells, of St. Louis, Clarke, of Missouri, and Barbour Lewis, of Tennessee.

The discussions were exhaustive, and full of professional technical learning. Seldom, if ever, has so peculiarly difficult a subject come before the American Congress. The hydrographic engineering, the physics of currents of both river and gulf, were handled by speakers as if all knowledge were familiar to them. A little volume containing these speeches, with some of the maps illustrating them, would be a valuable contribution to forensic and professional literature, and worthy a place in private and public libraries.

The amenities of the discussion were worthy of the distinguished disputants and of the great work of internal improvement which evoked it.

Considering our functions in relation to this contest now drawing to a close, though continued here for another great public professional trust, we would state that we have avoided the lobbies of Congress, having no job of our own to forward. We came to furnish professional information on a difficult topic, rarely possessed by even enlightened engineers. Only a personal experience in such recondite departments of the profession could be of reliable usefulness. It was this view that actuated the Chamber of Commerce in selecting us, it being obvious from publications that Congress was being misled by views not sustained by fact or philosophy. We have confined ourselves to the furnishing of this professional information, and, in so doing, have endeavored to do credit to our profession and to the great body of merchants of New Orleans and the commercial men elsewhere interested in the great commerce of the Mississippi valley.

Without the use of a dollar upon the newspaper press, or to influence the action of any human being, and without promise of pay or compensation, beyond our absolute expenses, we have performed these functions, and do now most respectfully submit this our report of operations.

CALEB G. FORSHEY,
P. O. HEBERT.

Class H
Class H
Louisiana State Lottery
Louisiana State Lottery
Includes 270 prizes.
Capitals—
Twenty thousand dollars,
Ten thousand dollars,
Five thousand dollars,
To be drawn June 20, 1874.

COURT RECORD.

Superior District Court.

Guilford & Lee vs. city of New Orleans.—Action for damages of $18,000, alleged to have been done to plaintiff's store by a mob on the night of May 5, 1873. On trial before a jury.

H. Newgass vs. city of New Orleans.—Plaintiff's answer to the intervention of the Firemen's Charitable Association denies the validity of its contract with the city.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Assault—Peter Herman, Edward Gardner.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Larceny—Irmen Thomas, Charles Braxton.

PLEADED GUILTY.

State vs. W. C. Harrison.—Assault, by willfully shooting at. Plea of guilty of assault accepted, accused remanded and bail fixed at $2000.

VERDICTS.

Larceny—August Chauvin. Guilty.

Larceny and assault and battery—Martin McKinzie. Not guilty in one case, mistrial in the other.

Larceny—Joseph Hall. Not guilty.

SENTENCED.

Entering a store in the day time, etc.—Mike Gallagher, alias Brockey. Six months in the Penitentiary.

Larceny—John McCarthy. Six months in the Penitentiary.

Second District Court.

Successions of C. Martin Rahlders, Thomas McDonald Connolly, Philip Rice, Jr. and John Petrovich opened.

Fifth District Court.

E. B. Malone vs. keeper of Parish Prison; Pat Jones vs. same.—Petitions for habeas corpus. Cases argued and submitted.

A Swindle on Newspaper Men.

We are informed by George P. Rowell & Co., one of the oldest and most reliable advertising firms in New York, that a fraudulent circular is being sent through the mails, to which their name is forged. The circular reads as follows:

[ADVERTISEMENTS FOR IMMEDIATE INSERTION.]

NEW YORK, June 9, 1874.

To the Publisher of the ——:

Please insert the inclosed advertisement in the —— edition for the term of one month, commencing immediately.

As these advertisements are entirely distinct from any of our usual monthly lists, and in order to avoid confusion in our office, the bill for the same should be made out separately from that of any other list, giving the dates of first and last insertions, and whether in daily or weekly editions or both.

Weekly newspapers whose advertising space is too limited to insert all the advertisements each insertion can insert half of them every alternate week, thus extending the time to two months instead of one. The same rule will apply to the dailies having a limited advertising space, one-half being inserted every other day.

Newspapers whose rules do not allow them to insert medical advertisements can omit that of Dr. Perkins if they think proper to do so.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents.

Accompanying is a sheet of about thirty-two inches of adversements, headed with one of "Improved American Microscopes." Our exchanges will please take notice.

Swedenborg and the Protestant Clergy.

The influence of Swedenborg on modern religious thought is not generally understood or appreciated. It is now over 100 years since the pure and learned Swede wrote and published his theological works, and ever since that time earnest men who accepted the new doctrines which he promulgated have been steadily engaged in printing and circulating them among the people. There is not, it is claimed, a single advance from the old narrowness of creed and dogma made during these 100 years which can not be traced to the influence of his writings.

Within the last few years the circulation of Swedenborg's works has largely increased in this country, and a knowledge of their true character has become in consequence more widely known. Only the prejudiced or ignorant now regard them as weak and visionary. Their breadth and logical clearness command the respect and attention of the best minds of the age. The profoundest thinkers and the most astute theologians, when they stand face to face with Swedenborg on the rational plane of thought and doctrine, find themselves in the presence of a master spirit.

Hitherto the Protestant clergy in this country have, strange as it may seem, remained in comparative ignorance of Swedenborg's writings, and of their widely-increasing influence on the religious ideas of the age. Aware of this fact, and deeply impressed with the importance of giving them an opportunity to examine the new doctrines set forth therein, a gentleman of this city, Mr. L. C. Iungerich, generously offered about two years ago to furnish every Protestant clergyman in America who might desire to receive it, a copy of Swedenborg's "True Christian Religion," a large octavo of over 600 pages, in which the whole theology of the New Church is fully set forth. In order to carry out this work efficiently, he made an arrangement with the extensive publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, to take applications for the book, and to send it to any clergyman who asked for it; the only expense to the applicant being the postage, forty cents, or, if delivered to any one in person, there would be no attendant cost.

The result of this offer is remarkable. Up to this time nearly four thousand copies of the book have been asked for and sent to clergymen and students of theology; and the demand increases from day to day, the fifth thousand being now on press. Mr. Iungerich being a gentleman of large wealth, and deeply in earnest in the work he has undertaken, stands ready to respond, through the publishing house above named, to any extent; and there is not a clergyman in America who may not, if he desires it, have a copy of Swedenborg's "True Christian Religion."

Co-ordinate with this work is that of "The American New Church Tract and Publication Society" of this city, which less than a year ago offered to send to clergymen, through the same publishing house used by Mr. Iungerich, a copy of Swedenborg's work, entitled "Heaven and Its Wonders, and Hell; from Things Heard and Seen," an octavo of 450 pages, requiring only the postage, twenty-six cents. The response to this offer has been quite as active as that just mentioned, over 1500 copies of "Heaven and Hell" having, in a few months, gone into the hands of ministers. The demand for these books is not limited to one or two denominations, but comes from all alike. Many of the letters that accompany the calls for books show a strong desire to examine the doctrines of the New Church and to know just what they teach. It is claimed by the receivers of these doctrines that they are not only rational and scriptural, but that they furnish the only means for harmonizing the conflicting views of the many sects in Christendom and of uniting all in charity if not in external conformity. Such a consummation all true souls most earnestly desire, and through whatever means it comes, it will be gladly welcomed.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

The commencement exercises of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, will take place Wednesday, the twenty-fourth instant.

It is suggested in an English paper that smoking be allowed during divine service "as a means of increasing the attendance at church."

Good News.

Subjoined are two telegrams that convey joyful intelligence to our community and State:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1874.

To J. H. Oglesby, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce:

Senate committee heard us. Reported $2,000,000 for levees; also for levee commission. C. G FORSHEY.
J. M. SANDIDGE.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1874.

To Governor Kellogg:

There was a joint session of the levee committees this morning, and the Senate committee have agreed to report in favor the Morey bill and of $2,000,000 to rebuild the broken levees this session.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
PAUL O. HEBERT.
M. JEFF THOMPSON,

The above dispatches speak for themselves. As certificates of faithful stewardship they will be put upon record, and our representatives at the national capital, both political and commercial, are now the State's creditors for a world of thanks. "He gives twice who gives quickly," is an old proverb, and our delegates by their prompt action have made us realize most pleasantly the force of the old aphorism. Should the recommendations indorsed by these committees be favorably acted upon by the national assembly—and there is no reasonable doubt of it—the fair lands of Louisiana will once more blossom as a rose and the products of her soil appreciate our commercial value.

The maintenance of the Mississippi levees has been proven, by solid arguments, to be a question of national importance, and not a matter of purely local advantage.

To General Longstreet, Governor Hebert, Colonel Forshey, Colonel Sandidge and General Thompson, no small portion of the thanks of Louisiana are due for the present forward state of the good work.

The 70,000 inhabitants of the submerged portions of the unfortunate state of Louisiana regard with anxious eyes and beating hearts the action of the national council.

Don't Tease Worth a Cent.

The sprightly little *Bulletin* sets itself up for a regular teaser, and goes for Governor Kellogg whenever the spirit moves it, without having the sagacity to see that the Governor thinks it don't tease worth a cent. In its Sunday edition it "goes" for Governor Kellogg because it unexpectedly happened that he was accompanied to the levee convention by General Badger. It appears that the Governor, having occasion to see the General before leaving for Washington, sent for him. In the meantime the Governor received an invitation to attend the levee convention, then in session, and was in the act of entering his carriage to visit the convention when General Badger made his appearance. Not wishing to delay his visit to the convention, and with a view of employing his time profitably on the way there, the Governor invited the General to accompany him in order that he might impart to him the nature of his business with him at that time.

This little circumstance has been worked up in the *Bulletin's* best style, but as the Governor has no appreciation of its talent in this line it is simply wasting its power by exerting it on the Governor, who has long since been heard to say that "it don't tease worth a cent."

Quarantine.

We call attention to the fact that the Governor, in accordance with the request of the Board of Health, has issued his proclamation declaring quarantine against the ports of the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica. This will only affect vessels which cleared from those islands on or since yesterday, the fifteenth instant. Vessels which sailed before that date will not be detained unless the quarantine officers, should discover disease upon them.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office June 15, 1874:

Employes of the New Orleans Custom-house, Collector's detachment, through P. F. Herwig, special deputy collector	$298 75
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, First Presbyterian Church, through Chaffraix & Agar	150 00
Rochester, New York, Young People's Christian Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, proceeds of a strawberry festival, through Thomas G. Young, treasurer	313 00
T. S. Sayre, mayor of Utica, New York, his second contribution of	8 00
Baltimore Board of Trade, balance of collections, through J. H. Pleasants, Esq., president	40 00
First Baptist Sabbath School, Hartford, Connecticut, voted June 10, through W. S. Brown, superintendent	50 00
D. K. M., of Mount Carroll, Illinois	25
Thomas H. Bowles, Esq., attorney at law, No. 62 East Washington street, Indianapolis	10 00
John Gray, Cynthiana, Kentucky, through B. F. Forman, Esq	1 00
New York City and Meriden, Connecticut, through Stauffer, Macready & Co., of New Orleans, contributions collected by their agent, Thomas C. Palmer, Jr., fifth installment, making a total of $3745, given by the following:	
Relief fund, Meriden, Connecticut, through John Ives, Esq	400 00
Wilkinson Brothers & Co	50 00
A. B. Hart & Co	50 00
D. O. Brinkerhoff	50 00
Vose, Dinsmore & Co	50 00
Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden	25 00
The Plum & Atwood Manufacturing Company	25 00
W. B. Douglass, Middleton, Connecticut	25 00
Barton, Alexander & Waller	25 00
St. Louis, through Edwin W. Bryant, Samuel Flower, secretary of Life Association of America, Louisiana department being second donation	50 00
Joseph F. Fulton, El Sanz, Texas	20 00
Total	$1621 00

Total contributions to date, $175,362 62.

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.
June 14	82	89	82
June 15	84	83	78

Lowest point during the night of June 14, 71°. Rain June 14, four-tenths of an inch. Rain June 15, two and two-tenths inches.

VALUABLE IMPROVED 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. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, at the corner of Columbus and St. Claude streets.

2. And a lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on the north side of Goodchildren, now St. Claude street, between Washington avenue and Music streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Our Trade With Corpus Christi.

The steamship Gussie, of the Morgan line, arrived at Corpus Christi, Texas, hence on the thirty-first ultimo, with a cargo of 1700 barrels of freight. Her arrival is chronicled in the Corpus Christi *Gazette* of June 6, as marking an era in the commercial history of that thriving and progressive city.

On her return trip the Gussie brought from Corpus Christi 600 bags wool, 250 bundles wet hides, 200 bundles dry hides, 95 tierces tallow, $10,000 in specie, and a lot of sundries.

In speaking of the arrival of the Gussie, the *Gazette* says: "For upward of twenty years have we waited in anxious expectation to chronicle uninterrupted communication with the outside world." We have long held a pleasant interchange of sentiment with the people of Corpus Christi and the *Gazette:* we trust our exchange of produce may always be as mutually profitable and agreeable as that of ideas.

Washington Matters.

From the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe*, June 12:

General Butler is earning many forcible adjurgations. At least from the principal advocates of the mixed school provision of the civil rights bill, who declare that the General has betrayed them.

Thomas W. Conway, formerly of Louisiana, stated to-day that Butler told General Sheridan, Pinchback's opponent for Congressman at large in Louisiana, that he should allow a motion to strike out the obnoxious provision, if the bill should be taken from the table during the remaining ten days. Mr. Conway asked Mr. Butler if this was true as Sheridan stated, and the General replied that it was. All this has greatly chagrined Downing and others who are working with him, and Butler is as greatly denounced as heretofore he has been praised.

There is a slight possibility of the bill being taken up before the session closes, as the rules being suspended at a two-thirds vote is not required. But if so, the school clause will be at once stricken out. There are many reports afloat of the President's opposition to the measure, and altogether the feeling is quite bitter among its friends, and jubilant among those who oppose. To-day was the first of the ten remaining days in which the rules remain suspended, so that a two-thirds is not necessary to go to the Speaker's table or take a special bill therefrom. Under the operation of the rule, any measure that can command a two-thirds vote of the House is very quickly and easily disposed of, without debate, and the transaction of business becomes very rapid.

In the Senate, however, the usual discussion is in order, and if any Senator chooses to occupy the whole of the next ten days in a continuous speech, no rule of the Senate could prevent him.

The Senate has disposed of the finance and moiety bills. The appropriations are being pushed along. Other important bills pending and unfinished are the Geneva award and bankrupt bills, the transportation resolutions, the bill for the reduction of the army, and that for the change of the District government. Any one of these may possibly fail, though some of them will, undoubtedly, be finished and become laws. The Geneva award is doubtful, and the bankrupt act is no longer pressed.

Mr. McCrary's bill will not be taken up, but Mr. Windom will press for the surveys. It will be added to the river and harbor bill.

Whatever else may be said against the present Congress, it can not be laid to its charge that up to this time a single dishonest scheme or bill affecting interests of any great importance has succeeded in passing either house, and there is no probability of any such getting through.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning considered the Senate amendments to the moiety bill, and non-concurred in nearly all the features added by that body to the bill. The House Elections Committee to-day considered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill disqualifying from the office of Delegate in Congress any person who shall be known to be guilty of polygamy. A formal vote was postponed until to-morrow.

Captain Eads, Professor Forshey, General Longstreet and the congressional delegations from Louisiana and Missouri, assembled in the room of the Senate Committee on Transportation to-day, to urge action relative to the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. As most of the members of the committee were engaged on other committees, no quorum was present, and the gentlemen were not heard. It is feared that the committee will not report the Fort St. Philip canal bill passed by the House.

Among the movement of troops are the following: Nineteenth Infantry, from the Department of the Gulf to Fort Leavenworth, for assignment; Third Infantry, from the Department of the Missouri to Holly Springs, Mississippi, to occupy the present station of the Nineteenth Infantry; in autumn, the Twenty-Third Infantry to the Department of the Platte, to replace the Eighth Infantry. The stations and duties of the officers detached from their regiments by order of the War Department are not affected by these orders.

The passage of the currency bill reported by the conference committee was a foregone conclusion. It will be passed in the House to-morrow, probably, without much, if any, debate. Its chances are decidedly good, because there can be no amendments offered, and only one vote taken, and that a direct one. In the vote to-day Sherman was followed by Scott, Howe and Gilbert. There were, of the majority, six Democrats, one Liberal and twenty-five Republicans. The minority had five Democrats, two Liberals and sixteen Republicans. There were a number of Senators in the Capitol, but not voting. Had a full vote been polled the majority would have been about the same. Of the majority, fifteen were from the Central and Northwestern States; the balance, all but Messrs. Sprague, Scott and Mitchell, being from the South. Of the minority votes, Messrs. Flanagan, Allen and Hamilton, of Texas, were the only Southern votes. There was none so voting from the West, while from the Pacific coast there were five, and from New England eight, and from the other Atlantic States four.

The Pilgrims Praying Under Difficulties.

When Father Dealy found it necessary to hold services in the main cabin some apprehension was felt that obstinate first class passengers might raise objections, but the singular appearances of the devotees created no remark whatever. The main cabin was occupied by a strangely mixed crew, and as they pursued the even tenor of their way, disturbing none and being undisturbed, strange scenes were the consequence at the several hours devoted to meditations and prayers. On last Sabbath night, for instance, Father Dealy and the ladies among the pilgrims counted their beads and recited the rosary of the Blessed Virgin at one table, while several French ladies and gentlemen played cards at the adjoining one; two New Yorkers indulged in dominoes; several Spaniards played keno, while Mlle. Moisset sang the "Jewel Song" from Faust at the other end of the cabin. Devotion under these circumstances would appear a matter of vain effort, but the pilgrims have the happy faculty of shutting themselves out from outside interference.—*New York Tribune.*

Cremation writers who are anxious about the disposition of the dead are informed that most of the dead known are of a quiet disposition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Geneva award goes to a committee of conference.

The bill providing writs of error in certain criminal cases passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the House bill regulating the removal of causes from State courts to the circuit courts of the United States.

Mr. Thurman moved to strike out the eleventh section of the bill, which authorizes the service of process upon the agent of defendant in any civil suit not affecting the title to real estate. Rejected by a vote of 16 yeas to 40 nays.

A motion that the section should not apply to actions for libel slander was rejected by a vote of 20 to 23.

Mr. Wadleigh said the bill applied to the District of Columbia, and he thought that very objectionable. Every one knew how the people of the District were influenced by the party in power, and how could the press of New Orleans criticise accounts of the party having control of the government if it was to be tried by a jury in the District, which must be necessarily largely influenced by the government. The bill, he said, struck a blow at the liberties of the press, and he was opposed to it.

Mr. Hager moved an amendment to the eleventh section, so as to provide that one of the parties to a suit shall be a resident within the jurisdiction of the court where the suit be brought.

Mr. Carpenter opposed the amendment, and said under the present law a man could follow another to any State and sue him in the State court. This bill only proposed to confer similar jurisdiction on the United States court where a principal or agent resided.

The amendment of Mr. Hager was rejected, and the bill was then read a third time and passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 22 nays.

Mr. Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill relating to the courts of the United States in Alabama. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Alcorn, from the Levee Committe, reported, with amendment, the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation. Placed on calendar.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report an amendment to the river and harbor bill for the survey of routes recommended by the Transportation Committee, passed by a vote of 42 yeas to 6 nays.

There was no executive session to-day.

House.

The conference report on the Freedmen's Bank bill has been agreed to in both houses. It allows the business to be continued, with certain restrictions as to the securities for loans, and with provisions that all new deposits up to July, 1875, shall be held as special deposits, and invested for the benefit of the special depositor.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed.

The item of $50,000 for a light ship at Winter Quarter shoals, on the coast of Virginia, and of $40,000 for a lighthouse at Mathias' Point, Virginia, were restored.

The amendment repealing the law for the civil service commission, and directing appointments to be proportionately from the several congressional districts, preference to be given to soldiers and sailors and their female relatives, was agreed to in the House.

The position of the bill dividing Louisiana into two judicial districts, follows. It is on the Speaker's table. Upon a motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee Mr. Morey objected, fearing it would be smothered there. He hopes to call it up under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill by a two-thirds vote.

WASHINGTON.

Before the Levee Committee—Their Action—$2,000,000 for Repairing the Levees.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Messrs. Hebert, Longstreet, Thompson, Sandidge and Forshey were before the Senate Committee on Levees this morning. The committee authorized the chairman, Senator Alcorn, to report a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for levee purposes, to be thus distributed: $1,000,000 for Louisiana, $500,000 for Mississippi and $500,000 for Arkansas.

Nominations.

The following nominations were made to-day: Frank Heiderhoff, as collector of customs at Pearl River; John G. Goodloe, as collector of customs at Mobile.

The Half-Million Relief Bill.

Congressmen Darrell, Snyder and Hays, together with Messrs. Sandidge, of New Orleans, and Crowell, of Boston, were before the Senate appropriation committee, to-day, urging favorable action on the House bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi.

The committee unanimously agreed to report back and recommend the passage of the bill.

Agricultural.

The statistician of the department of agriculture makes a report of the acreage in cotton, based on returns from most of the cotton counties, and on personal observation in six cotton States as follows, the comparison being with the area of 1873: Virginia 80; North Carolina 89; South Carolina 91; Georgia 90; Florida 91; Alabama 86; Arkansas 89; Tennessee 92; Mississippi 88; Louisiana 80; Texas 102; Missouri 75. The aggregate reduction slightly exceeds ten per cent.

The condition of the crop is represented by the following figures, 100 being normal or fair condition: North Carolina 89, South Carolina 81, Georgia 80, Florida 90, Alabama 82, Mississippi 78, Louisiana 70, Texas 90, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 85.

The report of the condition last June was more favorable in every State except North Carolina and Texas, the record standing as follows: North Carolina 85, South Carolina 88, Georgia 94, Florida 102, Alabama 93, Mississippi 92, Louisiana 94, Texas 86, Arkansas 92, Tennessee 90.

The season has been remarkable for heavy and frequent rains during the month of April throughout the cotton States. In some sections the aggregate rain fall reported exceeds sixteen inches. All rivers, creeks and spring branches open overflowed the banks, destroyed the planting, prevented the germination of newly planted lands. In the more Southern belt replanting was general, both on bottom and uplands. From the first week of May to its close the drought was almost universal. The soil was packed, afterward baked by the hot sun, retarding cultivation and preventing growth. The stand is, therefore, very poor, many plants not having made their appearance on the first of June.

Since the last of May light showers have been general, and prospects are much improved. Fields are much cleaner than at this date last year, and can easily be kept free from weeds. With favorable weather a rapid improvement is certain, and a fair comparison with July is quite probable at the next report.

The New District Government.

The committee on District government investigation had an eight hours continuous session, to-day, and have unanimously agreed to pull down the present territorial government.

The government will consist of three commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The report shows that, as far as the inquiries have progressed, the debt of the District is $20,000,000.

FOREIGN.

French Affairs—Prospective Triumph of the Left Centre—Features of the New Bill.

LONDON, June 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the votes in the Assembly for and against the Left Centre and constitutional bill will be about equal in number. Fifty or sixty members of the Right Centre are undecided.

If the rumor that these deputies will abstain from voting is true, the Left Centre will probably be successful.

The bill proposed has three articles. The first provides that the government shall consist of Senate and Chamber of Representatives and President of the Republic. The second confirms Marshal MacMahon in the presidency until 1880. The third provides for a partial or total revision of the constitution by such constitutional bill as may be hereinafter submitted.

Regulating Public Worship.

The *Post* says that the public worship regulation bill now before Parliament, which is intended to restrain ritualists, threatens to lead to a coalition of High Church clergy and Liberal, which may result in an attempt to replace the present members for Oxford University, with Mr. Gladstone and the Right Honorable Montague Bernau. Gladstone heads the opposition to the bill.

Marine.

The ship Astronom, from New Orleans for Bremen, aground in the Weser, went on during a heavy gale. Tugs have gone to her assistance, and she is expected off soon.

The ship Astronom, from New Orleans, has been hauled off and towed to Bremen.

A later dispatch says the bark Energy, from New Orleans, aground at Narva, went on during low water. She has received no apparent damages.

The German Registration Law.

A semi-official telegram from Berlin gives explicit contradiction to the dispatch from that city on Friday last which said that the Federal Council of State has voted to extend to all States of the empire the new Prussian law for civil registration of births, deaths and marriages. It is now stated, on the contrary, that the Federal Council really rejected the bill on the ground that its provisions are not in harmony with the legislation of the different States. The Council, however, adopted a resolution inviting Bismarck, as Chancellor, to prepare a new bill, the provisions of which sh