NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 61. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2212.

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 $500 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 $5,000 prize are	900
270 prizes, amounting to	$50,400

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. 1240 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $500. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 18, 1874.

CLASS 144.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	41	60	13	50	5	33	3	29	44	17	56	—	—

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 eighteenth 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

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF June 15, at the Place d'Armes (Congo square), a POCKETBOOK containing $165, current money, and a promissory note of $1100 of J. B. Rossi, dated May 1, 1874, at one year. The public are notified not to discount the note, payment having been stopped. A reward of $25 will be paid to any person returning the pocketbook with its contents to the proprietor. PIETRO CIEVASCO.
jel6 2t 27* No. 149 Robertson street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

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

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

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

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

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

John Martin, Jr., et al., vs. Schooner Odessa.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Louisiana, No. 10,537.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Custom-house, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz:

THE SCHOONER ODESSA, her tackle, apparel, etc., as she now lies in the New Basin, near Liberty street, in this city.

Terms—Cash at the time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, June 12, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

je13 16 20 24

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

First District Court.

State vs. Lucy Washington and Sarah Roan.—Assault and battery. Sentence, Lucy Washington, three months, Sarah Roan, one day in Parish Prison.

State vs. Francois Manton and Albert Claiborne.—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. J. B. Nicholson.—Assault and battery. Plea of guilty of assault. Sentence, $10 fine or one day in Parish Prison.

Second District Court.

The interdiction of William Moran is prayed for.

Successions of Mary Ann Ramsay, wife of John Holl, Pierre Conrotte, F. G. Barriere and Raphael R. Pons opened.

Fifth District Court.

W. C. Harrison vs. W. L. Jurgielwitz.—Libel. Verdict for plaintiff of $1 damages.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decision;

Gallagher vs. Cassidy & Schneider.—The plaintiff has seized personal effects upon which there exists a lessor's privilege, with right of pledge. One month's rent is due, and the lease is to run for several months to come. The evidence is conflicting, Mr. Gallagher testifying that the effects on the leased premises are abundantly sufficient to pay the lessor and leave something for his claim. Mr. Phillips, on the contrary, states that they will not pay the lessor's privilege due and yet to become due, by considerable odds, if exposed for sale for cash by the sheriff. He is the agent and attorney at law of the lessor. The court has not been favored with any further evidence. Counsel for Gallagher takes it for granted that in the opinion first expressed by this court in this case it was guided by the case of of Robb vs. Wagner, 5 An. 111. It is in point to some extent, but it was not the only authority. Much weight was given to the evidence, which preponderated, as the court opined, in favor of the lessor, as to the insufficiency of the attached property to satisfy the sum due and to become due on the lease, in the event of a sale thereof for cash by the sheriff. But this was a part only of the reason of the court.

It is true that article 241, C. P., provides that a creditor may obtain a mandate of seizure against all species of property belonging to his debtor, whether such property be in the debtor's possession or in that of third persons; but this can not be understood as setting to naught other provisions of law equally positive. Courts must construe them with reference to each other. "The lessor has, for the payment of his rent, and other obligations of the lease, a right of pledge on the movable effects of the lessee, which are found on the property leased." C. C. 2705. The right which the lessor has over the products of the estate, and on the movables which are found on the place leased, for his rent, is of a higher nature than a mere privilege. The latter is only enforced on the price arising from the sale of movables, to which it applies. It does not enable the creditor to take or keep the effects themselves specially. The lessor, on the contrary, may take the effects themselves, and retain them until he is paid. C. C. article 3218. See articles 2707-8-9. If, therefore, he may retain them until he is paid, if he may take or keep them, it follows that no creditor can deprive him of the possession until he is paid. To decree otherwise, would be, to all intents and purposes, to invalidate and violate his contract.

I do not think the case would be made stronger by conceding the movables to be sufficient to pay both the lease and the claim of the attaching creditor, because the lessor's privilege and right of pledge do not extend simply to the payment of the lease, but also to the other obligations of the lease. C. C., 2705. What these other obligations are may be found enumerated in the Code, from article 2711 to 2726. If, therefore, the attaching creditor can sell the movables subject only to the payment of the price of the lease, what pledge would remain to be the other obligations of the lease in the event of their becoming exigible? The lease itself can not be sold, because that would compel the lessor to accept the same lessee divested of his means of securing the lessor, or to take a new lessee, possibly against his will. The lessor has an inviolable right to the full benefit of his contract, not only as to the pledge, but as to the lessee. I therefore see no remedy, no relief for its attaching creditor but in the payment of the lessor's claims under his contract. New trial overruled and refused.

Death of Cochise.

A telegram from San Francisco announces that Cochise, the famous Indian chief, died on Tuesday last, in Arizona. He had been sick a long time, and feeling satisfied that he was afflicted by witchcraft, he refused to let the doctor administer to his wants. Illness had reduced this once powerful man almost to a skeleton. Cochise was head of the Coyotoros, a branch of the Apache tribe, numbering about 2000, and occupying the White Mountain district in Arizona. He and a few others survived a treacherous massacre by United States troops, and thenceforth he was one of the bitterest enemies of the white man. Little effort had previously been made to pacify his followers, for down to 1870 no government officer had visited them or sought to improve their condition. In that year Governor Safford, of Arizona, went among them, and in his report said: "I am convinced that the Coyotoros tribe, which I visited in the White Mountains, could be made permanently peaceable and friendly with the whites if a good man could take charge of and remain constantly in the midst of them to encourage and aid them in agriculture and supply their pressing necessities."

During the year in question, the Apaches were left without food or raiment by the neglect of Congress, and they accordingly became restless and predatory. In 1871 popular feeling became very strong in Mexico against Cochise, who was regarded as responsible for the outrages committed by his tribe. Secure in his mountain recesses, however, he set at defiance the power exerted for his capture. An effort was accordingly made to negotiate with him. Mr. Jefferds succeeded in finding him, but the chief refused to go to the Indian agency at Canada Alamosa, on the Rio Grande, where a conference was desired. He said he was afraid of the scouting parties in Arizona and New Mexico, and would not leave his stronghold except accompanied by his women and children. Another effort was made at the instance of Superintendent Pope to treat with him, but General Crook intervened and took the matter in his own hands. Owing to the wise measures adopted by the latter, Cochise at last relented, and promised to live at peace with the white settlers.

His influence has since been powerful for good, and it is now feared that trouble will follow in selecting his successor. On this account Superintendent Dudley, of New Mexico, intended waiting among the Coyotoros until the matter was decided. There are three candidates; first, the spiritualist or medicine man who ranks next to Cochise, whose name is Skin ya; second, Huck el Zee, the war chief, who is a great friend of the whites, and third, Cochise's eldest son, named Tuch la, who is very large and powerful, but is also irresolute and lazy. It is deemed unlikely that the latter could govern his tribe without first having shown his prowess in raiding. Still, he is the favorite of Mr. Jefferds, who has had long experience among the Apaches, and is qualified to estimate the merits of the rival warriors.—*New York Tribune.*

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.

Personal.

A dispatch was received by Colonel John W. Fairfax yesterday, calling him to the bedside of his dying mother. He left last evening by the Mobile road for his boyhood's home in Kentucky, anxious to arrive before death shall take away from him his devoted parent. The good wishes and sympathy of all his friends go with him.

We learn from our Washington dispatches that Senator T. B. Stamps has arrived at the national capital, whither he has gone to render what service he can toward promoting the interests the people of Louisiana stand so much in need of. Mr. Stamps is spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress in the second district, and should he be the choice of the convention it will be found that the interests of the people could be confided to worse hands.

Our friend the counselor would go
Upon a short excursion
Down to the Gulf of Mexico,
For personal immersion.

He bathed beneath the solar ray,
Which burned him red as blazes,
And blistered him in such a way
As all the world amazes.

The doctor he adjured aloud—
This victim of natation—
Who wrapped him in a linen shroud
And ordered cold cream ation.

War Clouds.

The leading article in the *Times* of May 27, is one well worthy of the attention which it will everywhere receive. It was a plain warning that Europe is on the eve of a mighty war. Affairs have come to such a pass that the burden of maintaining the armies which all the nations have prepared for the coming war is too great to be endured. But still these armies are constantly increased. "The process of turning citizens into soldiers," says the *Times*, "goes on all over Europe without apparent limit." The German army is more than half as large again as it was fifteen years ago, but still it is not large enough to satisfy Bismarck and Moltke. France, Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium and Sweden is each following Germany's example, and are increasing their armies. Each is afraid of all the the others, and "Europe is returning to the traditions of an earlier age, when every free man was a soldier, and the pursuits of industry were wholly subordinated to the claims of military service." Each nation save it is arming only for defense—but some of them have already armies for defense more numerous than any offensive army that can be brought against them. Says the *Times*:

"Germany has a total army of 1,261,000 men, and this is very nearly twice as large as the entire offensive army of European and Asiatic Russia, and falls very little short of the combined offensive forces of France, Austria and Italy. The French army, again, is much larger than the army with which Germany could make the attack. Nor is Italy less well defended against all possible assailants. Within the last fifteen years she has almost doubled her standing army, and has increased the available offensive part of it in an even larger proportion. She has now 605,200 soldiers with whom she can defend herself, and 322,000 with whom she can attack her neighbors. If we measure her defensive force against the offensive forces of any other nation whatever, we shall find that they do not fall far short of any, and that they are considerably in excess of most. The very pretense of reason thus altogether disappears, and the jealousies and suspicions of the nations of Europe with regard to each other's future movements are shown to be as baseless as they are ruinous."

England, for every 1000 of her population, maintains only three soldiers for offensive purposes; Italy and Belgium maintain twelve, Austria fifteen, and Germany twenty-one. It is in vain for Germany to pretend that she wishes only to defend herself—she means mischief, and the gun which will be the signal of the next great war will be fired by her.

A Story About Secretary Belknap.

A correspondent of the, Cedar Falls *Gazette*, writing from Washington, tells the following story, which may be so or may not be, but at any rate it is new and well told and worth reading:

In company with Mr. Allison I called on our honored citizen, the genial and very competent Secretary of War, General Belknap. He is in appearance every inch a soldier and in bearing a gentleman, without the frigidity and fussiness of too many officials. During a pleasant private conversation he gave me this item of his personal history: "I was born in Washington, and in passing the War Department I used to wonder if I would ever get into it. In the course of time I read law, and became a clerk for six months in the war office. I then took my satchel and started West for Iowa, with a deep conviction and presentment in my mind that I would one day return here as head of the department. A fellow clerk said to me, 'Belknap, you are a fool to leave your clerkship, with a salary of $1200, and go West.' "I went West," said he. "I am Secretary of War; he is my clerk." This is only one of the thousand incidents illustrating the wisdom and correctness of the oft laughed at advice of the Sage of Chappaqua, "Go West, young man."

The Captors of the Virginius Rewarded.

The following promotions and rewards have been conferred upon the officers and crew of the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, for the capture of the "filibustering" steamer Virginius, in October, 1873:

Captain Commandant of Frigates Don Dionisio Castilla y Asensio, to the rank of colonel of marines.

Second Commandant of First Class War Ship Don Faustino Alvargonzalez, to the rank of lieutenant colonel of marines, with salary, but the title not to antedate appointment.

The white naval cross to Lieutenant Don Enrique Pardo y Moilet.

The red naval cross to Lieutenants Angel Ortiz Monasterio and Don Ricardo Agasino y Martinez.

Lieutenant Don Bernardino Navarro y Canzinares to the rank of captain of marines.

The white naval cross to Paymaster Don Miguel Fontera y Dopico, likewise to Assistant Doctor Don Andres Medina y Gonzalez, likewise to the Chaplain Don Jose Velez y Sanz.

The specially hired first engineer, James Mockabee, to rank as naval lieutenant.

The silver cross of naval merit is awarded to the quartermasters, sailmakers and sailors of the said ship.—*Diario.*

Lonely Days at the White House.

[Washington Correspondence New York Graphic.]

These are lonely days at the White House. To one of the Centennial Committee of ladies who waited upon him last week and invited him and his family to join the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, the President replied, while accepting for himself, "I have no family now. You know my daughter is across the ocean and my sons are all away. For the first time in twenty-five years Mrs. Grant and myself are alone." There is a pathos in this few can fail to appreciate. The only daughter, the idol of the household, has gone to make her home among strangers; the eldest son is attending to his military duties elsewhere; the second son, Ulysses, is finishing his course at Harvard; and the youngest, Jesse, is at boarding-school in or near Philadelphia. So it happens that "for the first time in twenty-five years" the President and his wife are "alone." Loving parents as they are, this being alone is doubtless deeply felt by the President and Mrs. Grant.

How the President Wrote his Famous Financial Memorandum.

[Washington Telegram to the New York Tribune.]

So much has been said in regard to the circumstances under which the President's late memorandum was prepared and given to the public, that the President's own statement in regard to it will be interesting. He says that early in the session, before the passage of the first Senate bill by the Finance Committee, he was called upon by at least forty Senators and Representatives, who asked him for his opinions on the currency question, and in order that there might be no mistake about what he thought, he concluded to put his ideas in writing and did it one day after finishing his official duties. The next day, when the usual number of members of Congress called to talk with him on financial topics, he showed them this paper. It was not, therefore, true, he said, that the memorandum was written within a few days of its publication, or at the suggestion of Senator Jones. It was seen by a great number of members before the passage of the currency bill that was vetoed. As the debate in the Senate dragged its slow length along the President thought of sending a message to Congress based upon the ideas he had written down on this paper, but it was postponed from time to time, and finally the passage of the first bill made it unnecessary. In writing his veto message he had no occasion to set forth his plan in extenso, but simply to state his objections. During the session of the conference committee the President was again repeatedly called upon for a statement of his position, and he again produced the paper he had before shown. The copy was given to Senator Jones at his own request. The President always considered it a private paper until he had the copy made for Mr. Jones, and never originally intended it for publication.

Couldn't Fool Mr. Cassidy.

H. Cassidy, a wealthy New Orleans merchant, was induced, on Saturday, to accompany a stranger, who accosted him in Broadway, to a banker's to get a coupon cashed. They went to place in West Broadway, and ascended a flight of stairs to a room, on the door of which was the sign "Jones & Co., Bankers." Mr Cassidy suspected no harm until he entered the room. Then the peculiarity of the furniture struck him as not suitable for a banker's office. The usual preliminaries of the "bunco" game were performed, and after winning some crisp bank notes, the stranger asked Mr. Cassidy "to try his luck." Mr. Cassidy pulled out a revolver and said: "You scoundrels! You brought me here to swindle me. Clear out, or I'll shoot you both like dogs. If you ever speak to me upon the street, I'll shoot you on sight."

The rascals fled, one through a panel door into an adjoining room and the other ran into the street and around the nearest corner. Mr. Cassidy then left and called at W. Crossman & Co.'s wholesale brush store, where he related how the rogues had tried to swindle him. The confidential clerk of the house accompanied Mr. Cassidy to Jones & Co.'s, but the door of the establishment was locked. A placard upon the door read, "Closed for the day."—*New York Tribune, June 15.*

A Noble Act.

The citizens of Shreveport are about to discharge a debt of gratitude by an act that reflects credit alike upon themselves and upon the object to whose memory the debt is due. A subscription is being raised for the purpose of placing a handsome iron railing around the grave of the lamented Lieutenant E. A. Woodruff, United States army, whose remains are now resting in the cemetery of this city.

It is known to most of our readers that this gentleman, under whose direction the great raft in Red river had been successfully removed by means of a government appropriation, voluntarily came down from the scene of his labors during the height of the terrible epidemic of last fall, and although entirely unacclimated, with a self devotion beyond all praise, gave his whole time and largely of his means for the benefit of the sick, the dying and the dead. After laboring night and day in the cause of humanity, he at length fell a victim to the scourge. A brave Christian gentleman, he died as he had lived, yielding up his valuable life to the God who gave it without a murmur at the divine decree.—*Shreveport Times.*

What Whittier Says.

In his letter to the reunion of Abolitionists in Chicago, Whittier says:

For myself, I bow my head in silent thanksgiving, profoundly grateful that I have been permitted to outlive the great wrong and to see the flag of my country float everywhere over free men. The end has been reached—not as we hoped, through the peaceful ways of argument, appeal and constitutional legislation, but through the Red sea of revolution. At an awful cost the evil has been extirpated, and we still feel the consequences of the terrible struggle. As Abolitionists, we have never hated the people of the South, and it is now our duty and privilege to convince them of this by generous and magnanimous dealing. Let all revenge and malice and evil-speaking pass away, and let it not be our fault if we are not henceforth a united people in feeling as well as in name.

Throwing a Woman in the Gutter.

Henry Weisman, a saloon keeper, was before the police court on Saturday, charged with assault and battery on a woman named Henrietta Smith. The prosecuting witness said she went to Weisman's saloon to ask him to sell no more intoxicating liquor to her husband, and Weisman caught her and threw her across the pavement into the gutter. She said her husband spent all his time and money in the saloon. He had sold it to Weisman at her request. Judge Marchant looked a minute or two at the saloon keeper, and then pronounced sentence thus: "Why didn't you send the man home, and make him take his wife with him? You thought you could get a few dimes out of him, and so you kept him there. You can pay a fine of $10 and costs." Weisman felt that his sentence was merciful, and promptly paid his fine.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Still Suffering.

Dr. V. O. King, of New Orleans, was on 'Change yesterday. He comes up from New Orleans at the request of the Governor of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans, to visit our citizens, and induce them, if possible, to continue or renew their charities toward the suffering people of the overflowed districts of the lower country. He says millions of acres in the heart of the arable districts of Louisiana are still under water, from one to three feet deep, and that the proprietors of these plantations are helpless, and their families are in great destitution. The relief committee will hold a meeting to-day, at 12:30 P. M., in the directors' room of the Exchange, and Mr. King will lay the case of these unfortunates before them.—*St Louis Democrat, June 16.*

Fire in Trenton.

On Monday morning, the fifteenth instant, just before daylight, the warehouse of Messrs. Head & McLain, in Trenton, was totally destroyed by fire, together with the contents. The warehouse contained some goods and between thirty and forty bales of cotton. The goods were owned by parties living in Trenton and the country, and the cotton belonged to parties living in the country. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The door was found to be broken open and the conclusion arrived at was that the thieves set fire to the warehouse to cover their depredations. There was a total loss of $8000.—*Monroe Intelligencer.*

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on June 18, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 79°; at 2 P. M., 85°; at 6 P. M., 79°. Lowest point during the night of June 17, 70°. Rain during the day, one-quarter of an inch.

The American Pilgrims.

A letter from on board the Periere, in Havre, to the New York *Tribune* says:

I will venture to say that under no other scheme than a religious project such as this is could a mass so incongruous in character and so varied in nationality be got together. "cribbed, cabined and confined" for ten days to the restricted limits of a steamer, and yet indulge in no bickerings or serious differences. A similar band in pursuit of purely social objects would have been eaten up and divided by petty jealousies; a political brotherhood of like size and character would before this have been ready to cut each others' throats.

The company, which numbers 110, has been gathered from all sections of the country; and, judging from the conversations among the men, represents all shades of political opinion. Aldermen or ex-aldermen from New York and judges from New Orleans; United States naval officers and Southern army ex-officers; Republicans, Democrats and Grangers, Ring Tammany and Reformers—all are here, and, inconsistent as it may appear with their characters as pilgrims, they daily discuss the political past and present; but with quiet conservatism, as if the friendly disputants expected every moment to be interrupted in the argument by one of the frequent calls to prayers. Not less than five different nationalities are represented. There are Irish and Irish-Americans from New York; Germans from Indiana (headed by the German Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne); native Americans from Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; Frenchmen from New Orleans, and Spanish-Americans from Texas. Four several languages are spoken (not to mention the Latin, in which three or four of the priests indulge).

Some of the Southwestern delegations appear to meet with difficulty in communicating with the others, while the language of the New Orleans delegation appears to amaze the majority of the New York delegation. The consequence is suggestive of a perambulating Babel without the confusion and bad temper.

The social amusements, as well as the ideas, of the various delegations are different, though the social commingling has been without reserve, except such as results from the difference of nationality and language which I have suggested. The consequence of all of which, as you will readily perceive, is a truly democratic band of pilgrims. I recall that the pioneer or parent pilgrimage from England, which went to Paray Le Monial last year, was essentially aristocratic.

Owing to the manner in which this American pilgrimage was organized—the members volunteering, as it were, rather than being selected—the band is such as I have attempted to describe. The number, I am told, is much smaller than was at first contemplated, or than could have been raised. Indeed a great many more offered to go when the suggestion was first thrown out, but it was learned that objections might possibly be raised by King Victor Emmanuel to the entrance into Rome of a larger band than 100 Americans bearing the American flag. Hence the number was limited, but it is probable that the rejected applicants will form other bands and undertake like pilgrimages during the ensuing summer.

The Undertaker's Chat.

[From Mark Twain's Unpublished English Notes.]

"Now, that corpse," said the undertaker, patting the folded hands of deceased approvingly, "was a brick—every way you took him he was a brick. He was so real accommodating and so modest like and simple in his last moments. Friends wanted metallic burial case—nothing else would do. *I* couldn't get it. There wasn't going to be time—anybody could see that. Corpse said never mind, shake him up some kind of a box he could stretch out in comfortable, *he* warn't particular 'bout the general style of it. Said he went more on room than style, any way, in a last final container. Friends wanted a silver door plate on the coffin, signifying who he was and wher' he was from. Now *you* know a fellow couldn't roust out such a gaily thing as that in a little country town like this. What did corpse say? Corpse said white-wash his old canoe and dob his address and general destination onto it with a blacking brush and a stencil plate, long with a verse from some likely hymn or other, and p'int him for the tomb, and mark him C. O. D., and just let him flicker. *He* warn't distressed any more than you be—on the contrary just as ca'lam and collected as a hearse horse; said he judged that wher' he was going to a body would find it considerable better to attract attention by picturesque moral character than a natty burial case with a swell door-plate on it. Splendid man he was. I'd druther do for a corpse like that 'n any I've tackled in seven year. There's some satisfaction in burryin' a man like that. You feel that what you're doing is appreciated. Lord bless you, so's he got planted before he spiled, he was perfectly satisfied; said his relations meant well, *perfectly* well, but all them preparations was bound to delay the thing more or less, and he didn't wish to be kept layin' around. You never see such a clear head as what he had—and so ca'm and so cool. Just a hunk of brains—that is what *he* was. Perfectly awful. It was a ripping distance from one end of that man's head to t'other. Often and over he'd had brain fever a-raging in one place, and the rest of the pile didn't know anything about it—didn't affect it any more than an Injun insurrection in Arizona affects the Atlantic States. Well, the relations they wanted a lurid funeral, but corpse said he was down on flummery—didn't want any procession—fill the hearse full of mourners and get out a stern line and tow *him* behind. He *was* the most down on style of any remains I ever struck. A beautiful simple-minded creature—it was what he was, you can depend on that. He was just set on having things the way he wanted them, and he took a solid comfort in laying his little plans. He had me measure him and take a whole raft of directions; then he had the minister stand up behind a long box with a table cloth over it, to represent the coffin, and read his funeral sermon, saying 'angcore, angcore!' at the good places, and making him scratch out every bit of brag about him, and all the hifalutin; and then he made them trot out the choir so's he could help them pick out the tunes for the occasion, and he got them to sing 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' because he'd always liked that tune when he was down-hearted, and solemn music made him sad; and when they sung that with tears in their eyes (because they all loved him), and his relations grieving around, he just laid there as happy as a bug, and trying to beat time and showing all over how much he enjoyed it; and presently he got worked up and excited, and tried to join in, for, mind you, he was pretty proud of his abilities in the singing line; but the first time he opened his mouth and was just going to spread himself, his breath took a walk. I never see a man snuffed out so sudden. Ah, it was a great loss—it was a powerful loss to this poor little one horse town. Well, well, well, I ain't got time to be palavering along here—got to nail on the lid and mosey along with him, and if you'll just give me a hitch we'll skeet him into the hearse and meander along. Relations bound to have it so—don't pay no attention to dying injunctions, minute a corpse's gone; but if I had *my* way, if I didn't respect his last wishes and tow him behind the hearse *I'll* be cuss'd. I consider that whatever a corpse wants done for his comfort is a little enough matter, and a man ain't got no right to deceive him or take advantage of him; and whatever a corpse trusts me to do I'm agoing to *do*, you know, even if its to stuff him and paint him yaller and keep him for a keepsake—you hear *me!*"

He cracked his whip and went lumbering away with his ancient ruin of a hearse, and I continued my walk, with a valuable lesson learned—that a healthy and wholesome cheerfulness is not necessarily impossible to *any* occupation. The lesson is likely to be lasting, for it will take many months to obliterate the memory of the remarks and circumstances that impressed them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—There was a long wrangle over salaries as fixed by the moieties bill.

Mr. Carpenter said the bill, from beginning to end, was in the interest of smugglers.

Finally the report was concurred in, and the money bill goes to the President.

The Southern claims bill was passed, including General Bailey, who was excluded on account of selling cotton to the Confederates.

The District bill has passed, and goes to the President. It provides a temporary government of three commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall conduct the government until Congress shall devise better means.

The Pease bill for the election of members of Congress from Mississippi, for the Forty-fourth Congress, passed.

The political disabilities of William G. Jones, of Alabama, and Thomas Claiborne, of Tennessee, were removed.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Claims to strike out the appropriation to pay the claim of Bailey was rejected. Yeas 21, nays 38.

The next amendment of the committee to strike out the appropriation to pay Letitia Elsey and Maria H. Turpin each $3563 was agreed to. The amendment referring the case of Whitty M. Sasseo to the extent of the interest thereon, of Letitia Elsey and Maria H. Turpin, and the case of John Campbell, administrator of the estate of Stephen Springer, deceased, to the Southern Claims Commission, for re-examination and report, was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

House.

The general appropriation bill passed.

The bill appointing a commission to make an equitable settlement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws and their negro slaves, passed.

The business before the House to-day was of a miscellaneous character. All sorts of motions were made under the motion to suspend the rules, few of which were carried.

Pending the proposition to go to the Speaker's table, without giving any advantage to the civil rights bill, the House tired of the multifarious projects, voted by yeas and nays to adjourn, and did adjourn as early as 3:20 P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Louisianians at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 18—The *Star* says: Governor W. P. Kellogg, Colonel S. B. Packard, Governor Baker and Colonel Sandidge, a committee representing the citizens of Louisiana, have arrived here, and will appear before the proper congressional committees to urge the proposition that Congress shall take exclusive control of the levees of the Mississippi, and appropriate the funds necessary to rebuild and keep them in proper condition.

Unless Congress does something in this direction before Monday next the condition of the overflowed districts will be far worse than during the summer and fall, in consequence of the total loss of crops, than at present. The committee waited upon the President this morning, and thanked him, in behalf of the whole people of the State of Louisiana, for his prompt action in sending relief to the suffering inhabitants of the overflowed portion of the State.

Returned.

The Secretary of War has returned.

Brooks, of Arkansas.

Joseph Brooks, of Arkansas, is here.

Gallagher not the Man.

W. D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, will not be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Senator Stamps.

Senator T. B. Stamps, of Louisiana, had an interview with General Butler this morning regarding the levee interests.

General Butler assures Mr. Stamps if the two million bill passes the Senate, it will have his earnest support in the House. General Butler frankly stated to Mr. Stamps that the civil rights bill could not be passed this session.

Mr. Stamps, from various conversations with Congressmen and Senators, is of the firm opinion that the Fort St. Philip canal bill will not pass this session.

At the White House—The President's Sympathy for Louisiana.

Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, called upon the President to-day, in company with ex-Governor Joshua Baker, General Thomas C. Anderson, Colonel John M. Sandidge, ex-member of Congress, Major White, and United States Marshal Packard, all of Louisiana. The President expressed himself decidedly in favor of the Fort St. Philip canal, hoped Congress would afford additional aid to the sufferers from overflow, and aid in building the levees. The interview was very cordial.

Homeward Bound.

General Longstreet leaves for New Orleans to-night. Judge Atocha also leaves to-night.

NEW YORK.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The patrons of the turf, who assembled in large numbers in the pool rooms last evening, were astounded by the announcement that of five races on the programme for to-day at Jerome Park, only two were to be run, namely: For purse of $600, for three year olds, and a handicap steeple chase.

The reason assigned for the omission of the other races was the summary withdrawal of all running horses from to-day's contest, their owners having become dissatisfied at the inexplicable complications with which the managers of the American Jockey Club's spring meeting had loaded their horses down.

The owners complained that the weights for ages had not been given in a single purse, and, they added, nobody but the managers could understand precisely what horses were running.

Jerome Park Races.

Out of the five races set down for the Jerome Park to-day two proved walks over, while the race for the members' cup, gentlemen riders, failed to fill. Kadi walked over for the mile and a half dash and Whisper for the mile and three-quarters dash. The mile and a quarter race for three year olds, purse $600, between Vandalite and Christine, was won easily by Vandalite. Time, 2:17. The handicap steeple chase, purse $800, about two and a half miles, was won by Bullet, Tammany second and Blind Tom third. Time, 5:28½.

Punishing a Rowdy.

Early this morning a crowd of roughs attempted to rescue a prisoner from Officer Gilligan, when the latter shot Andrew White, one of the crowd, in the back, fatally wounding him

Base Ball.

The Mutuals beat the Chicagos to-day by a score of 38 (!) to 1. Zettlin and Cuthbert, of the Chicago club, were not allowed by the managers of the White Stockings to play, suspicion being openly attached to their action during the matches in Philadelphia. The play of the White Stockings was poor throughout.

FOREIGN.

Specie.

PARIS, June 18.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,500,000 francs.

A Card from the Left Centre.

The deputies of the left centre publish a note, again inviting an alliance with the right centre, in order that both parties may establish a republic. The left centre offer all necessary constitutional guarantees, and declare that if the alliance they seek is refused, the right centre will be responsible for the possible return of the empire.

Punishing the Press.

The government has commenced prosecution of the proprietors of *Le Figaro* and *La France* (Republican journals) for reprinting in those papers an article written by Henri Rochefort.

A New Press Law.

The Minister of Justice publishes an order instituting a commission to prepare immediately a new law for the regulation of the press.

A Battle with Alfonsists—They are Defeated and Don Enrique Killed.

LONDON, June 18.—