NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 64. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2215.

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS I.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, July 11, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of	500 are	15,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

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 $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 $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
260 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

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 first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $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 third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

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

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. jaz ly

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 22, 1874.

CLASS 147.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
59	9	32	38	58	22	11	50	14	46	51	7	—	—

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 twenty-second day of June, 1874.

S. PERALTA.
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

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

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, corner of Dryades,

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
fe24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

GEORGE McCLOSKEY

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that, in connection with the old stand, No. 83 St. Charles street, he has fitted up in elegant manner the

NEW SALOON, No. 121 CANAL STREET,

Where the Mead, made so celebrated as "McCloskey's Mead," when he was in connection with his uncle, the late Hugh McCloskey, together with cool Soda Water, Coffee, genuine Mineral Waters, Cakes and Pastries, will be served in the best style.

A prominent feature of the new place will be the LADIES' LUNCH ROOM, where they will be waited upon by courteous and gentlemanly attendants.

Manufacturing his own Syrups, Mead, Soda and Pastry, he can guarantee their excellence, and by prompt attention to the wants of his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of the liberal favors extended to him in the past.

GEORGE McCLOSKEY,
No. 83 St. Charles street and No. 121 Canal street,
Toure Building. mv23 1m

TEGARDEN HOTEL,

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI,

Under the management of Colonel J. O. Nixon,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Board per month of four weeks $40; board per day $2 50. Children and servants half price.
je20

THE COTTAGE,

AT THE LAKE END PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

(Left side, near centre of the wharf).

LOUIS MAYER, Proprietor.

Family parties accommodated on most reasonable terms and in elegant style. je12 3m

A School Girls' Tribute.

A very pretty incident occurred yesterday at the Jackson Girls' School. For about a year this school has been in charge of its present principal, Miss Isabella Simmons. A number of the girls, desiring to testify their appreciation of her as a lady and a teacher, raised a purse among themselves, and delegated a committee to purchase an appropriate souvenir for a birthday gift. They selected an elegant set of jewelry—one of Lilienthal's best—and a handsome coral cross. Yesterday, shortly after school hours, Miss Celestine Marks, in behalf of her associates, in a neat and graceful manner, presented the gift to the teacher, who, though taken entirely by surprise, as was intended, acknowledged the compliment in a touching manner. Accompanying the gift was the following note:

MISS SIMMONS—Twenty six of the girls of the principal's department, who have learned to love you as their teacher, beg you to accept the accompanying tokens of their esteem, as a birth-day gift. We know their value is trifling, but they will serve in a measure to remind you on your future birth-days of the affection of those who have been your pupils.

Celestine Marks,	Alicia Truxillo,
Sophie Marks,	Memie Burbank,
Rosa Marks,	Hellen Murdock,
Virginia Stromeyer,	Ollie Brennen,
Josie Samuels,	Alice Forcheimer,
Julia Gamper,	Elizabeth Grafton,
Sophie Gruneberg,	Mattie Bassetti,
Jennie Stromeyer,	Katie Connelly,
Sarah Lacour,	Maria Scattergood,
Annie Kearney,	Belle Levy,
Virginia Abrams,	Marie Brunett,
Mary O'Connor,	Fanny Lyon,
Katie Woodruff.	

Many of these young ladies will leave school at the close of the present term, while others will remain to fit for the high school; but all who united in this testimonial did so from sincere love of a devoted, affectionate and accomplished teacher.

Court Items.

The abuses that have existed in the official intercourse between the several courts of the municipal magistrates and the First District and Superior Criminal Courts will probably come to an abrupt ending, now that Judge Atocha has returned. It has been a cause of complaint with the district attorney and the clerk of the Superior Criminal Court that police magistrates were careless in sending cases to the First District Court when that court had no jurisdiction. These cases would be fixed for trial, witnesses summoned, bonds taken and perhaps a couple of continuances would be had before the want of jurisdiction would be discovered. Then only would it be transferred. Of course the First District Court clerk charges the city with all the fees, which causes double the expense. Yesterday Judge Atocha issued an order which will remedy all this, cause the magistrates to pay more strict attention to the law and save the expense of these irregularities.

Aquatics.

To-morrow the Orleans Rowing Club celebrate their first anniversary. Together with the festivities which the Orleans Club offer to their friends in the way of boat racing, music and a grand review of the river fleet, will be the contest between the Riverside Boat Club and the Pelican Club. The crew of the Riversides are as follows: P. Gallagher, T. Gleason, T. Madden and M. Gallagher. Mr. Harneg is the coxswain and Mr. R. E. Diamond is substitute. The Pelican crew is not named, but we are sufficiently acquainted with that club to know that they will put a strong force on the oar. Although they have been practicing in still waters the Pelican boys have the nerve and sinew to do good work in any contest. On the other hand the Riversides are full of pluck and determination; and they have got the force, too. So we may look out for a good race. The Orleans Club, of course, will greet friends and guests at their boat house.

Mechanics.

In Lyceum Hall, last evening, was held a meeting of mechanics, artisans, capitalists and workmen, to consult about measures whereby to promote the welfare of this city and State.

About fifty people were there. Some speeches were made, much time consumed, and not much accomplished.

If we except Colonel Smallwood's plain and sensible speech, there was nothing of note put forth. Still we believe the movement to be a good one. If the leaders can only steer clear of side issues and hold to the main idea, something good is bound to come of it.

The meeting last evening was most decorous, sensible and orderly. Mr. Albert Jarvis presided, and Messrs. Pemberton and Mueller made speeches.

The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock, to meet at an early date.

Personal.

Colonel Owen McLeran, the parish surveyor of St. James and several adjoining parishes, arrived in the city last evening on business connected with the survey of a new road that is to be made from Boutte Station to Des Allemands, authorized to be constructed by an act of the last Legislature.

We are pleased to learn, through the Colonel, that the cane, corn and rice crops in St. James are in a most flourishing condition. The planters feel confident that a better yield of cane will be given this season than ever before in this most famous of the sugar regions in Louisiana.

Colonel William Young, editor of that lively little paper, the Mobile *Graphic*, is in town on a brief visit. In his new enterprise he is meeting with the success his energy and ability merits.

Seventh Senatorial District.

A Republican convention was held at Donaldsonville Saturday, the twentieth instant, for the purpose of nominating a Senator to succeed Hon. George E. Bovee. This senatorial district includes the parishes of St. James and Ascension. There were sixteen delegates present. Hon. Pierre Landry, of Ascension, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving nine votes, to seven for W. H. Hagins, of St. James. The nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Landry was a member of the lower house in the last Legislature, and will, no doubt make a good Senator. In this district a nomination from the Republican party is equivalent to an election.

"Now is the time for roasting ears," writes a rural editor. He should carry a sun umbrella.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1874.

United States Circuit Court.

James M. Barclay vs. Levee Commissioners.—Mandamus refused.

Charles Case, receiver, etc., vs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.—The court decides the transfer of the Crescent City National Bank was made in contemplation of insolvency, and intended to give unlawful preference of £5000, and ordered that the sum of $22,995 54, realized by defendants, be transferred to the plaintiff, together with the judgment against Simmons & Pace.

Same vs. A. Bonneval and James Graham.—Judgment of $2500 each.

Charles Clark vs. Board of Health of New Orleans.—Bill in equity for an injunction to restrain defendants from collecting any quarantine dues from the vessels of the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, under act of March 14, 1870.

Bradish Johnson vs. City of New Orleans. Plaintiff claims exemption from drainage tax under act No. 13, 1839, in consideration of certain work performed.

United States vs. Joshua Williams.—Indictment for conspiring to defraud. Plea of guilty and sentence of one year in the Penitentiary.

Superior Criminal Court.

Judge Atocha issued the following order:

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the Superior Criminal Court, it is ordered that the police magistrates and justices of the peace having criminal jurisdiction within the parish of Orleans, be and they are hereby required to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Revised Statutes in all cases where parties are charged with offenses within the jurisdiction of this court, by causing to be taken down in writing the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution as it is spoken by said witnesses while under examination on the witness stand, and also on the cross-examination of said witnesses, stating whether the parties under examination are represented by counsel and giving the name of said counsel. When the witness has testified, his testimony must be read by him, if he can read, and if he can not, it must be read to him by either the magistrate or one of his clerks. If the testimony as taken down is found to be correct, or if any corrections are to be made, then after they are made, the witness shall sign his name in presence of the magistrate, who shall certify over his signature that the testimony was taken down as delivered by the witness, and was afterward read by, or to, the witness and by him declared correct.

The practice that prevails of first letting the witness testify and then taking him to one side and having some incompetent clerk take down a new statement made by the witness out of the hearing of either the magistrate, the accused or his counsel, is exceedingly reprehensible and causes great injustice in many cases to both the State and the defendant, for it not unfrequently happens that a witness is absent when the case comes up for trial before a jury and the State or defense are deprived of his testimony because it has not been properly taken down, or the State or defense may desire to show a difference of statements by the witness before the examining court and before the jury, and for other important reasons. The provision of the statute is peremptory, and can not be disregarded. The magistrate is not even permitted by the law, in capital cases, to ask the witnesses called who testified before the coroner whether the testimony returned by the coroner is the testimony given by them before the coroner, and not re-examine them.

When a party accused makes a voluntary statement, the magistrate should carefully adhere to the requirements of the statute, and warn the accused that any statement he makes can be used against him.

The attention of the magistrates having jurisdiction of examinations in criminal cases, is called to the carelessness with which cases within the jurisdiction of this court are sent to the First District Court, thereby causing delay and additional expense to the city.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Burglary—Jules Bergnot, John Powers.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Grand larceny—Jean Saleges, D. C. Copeland.

Assault and battery—William Jackson.

Robbery—John Davis, Laura Adams, Dorsey Wilson, two cases.

Burglary—Elijah Brown, John Jacobs, Charles Stanberry, Monroe Ross.

Embezzlement—Good Aucoin.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Carrying concealed weapons—A. P. Olivage, George Brousser, George F. King, Henry Thorn.

Embezzlement—Thomas Anderson, Jean Diaz.

Assault and battery—Frank Bouny, William P. Clark, Christian Pohlman.

Perjury—Ann Baldwin.

SENTENCED.

Carrying concealed weapons—Sam Cann, plea of guilty, and sentence of five hours in Parish Prison.

First District Court.

SENTENCED.

Assault and battery—Alexander Mayfield, one day in Parish Prison.

Second District Court.

Successions of John Pokorny, Marcial Arias Carcayol, Theodore Danziger and Francis Henretty opened.

Fifth District Court.

M. Benner vs. W. Van Norden—Actions on promissory notes. Defense, the want of consideration, and that the contracts were *contra bonos mores*. The defense also allege that there was a sytematic attempt and conspiracy to extort money from the Mexican Gulf and Ship Canal Company, both before and since the institution of the suits, and further, that there were proceedings of a like character in the United States court, to compel involuntary bankruptcy for a debt of $416 66, when $15,000 was demanded at the same time. On trial.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decision:

George F. Booth vs. John Clarke.—The plaintiff entered into a contract of lease of a tract of land on the west side of the Bayou St. John, known as the Allard plantation. The agreement is dated on or about the first day of December, 1871. The purpose of this lease is alleged to have been the pasturage of cattle, horses, etc., from which source he avers he realized $60 per month. These premises were inclosed by a fence running down to the water's edge on the bayou.

Clarke, it appears, had a vessel in a sinking condition in the bayou, which he caused to be hauled out on the west bank, and within the inclosed premises of plaintiff. Plaintiff complains that in tearing the boat to pieces, scattering the debris, and while hauling the machinery and other parts of it away, Clarke destroyed his fence repeatedly, so as to defeat the practical possibility of keeping the animals taken on pasturage in the pasture; that the insecurity of them and his responsibility for them rendered it necessary for him to abandon his predetermined purpose altogether; that this is a source of damage to him for which he demands $1000 as such, and $60 per month as long as he continues to deprive him of the use and benefit of his property.

On the first trial of this cause, the defendant failing to enter an appearance, the court gave judgment in favor of plaintiff, ordering the defendant to remove the wrecked vessel, and decreeing the defendant to pay him $650 as damages, and the further sum of $60 per month so long as the defendant continued to deprive plaintiff of the use of his batture. On showing being made, that judgment was set aside and a new trial granted.

The evidence adduced on the new trial was contradictory, as is usual in such cases, but it showed that down to the time the fence was torn down the plaintiff realized, in gross amount, about $60 per month from pasturage during a period of four or five months in the year. The defense set up is that the Bayou St. John is a navigable stream, so declared by treaty and by act of Congress, and that the plaintiff had no right to run his fence so as to prevent or obstruct the navigation of the bayou and the public use of its banks for all purposes of commerce, etc. There is no doubt of the fact that the bayou has been dedicated to the purposes of commerce, and its banks are free to all persons. C. C. 455, 453.

It follows that the proprietor of the land had no right to obstruct the public use of its banks so as to prevent any person from using them within the limits fixed by law. The evidence in this case shows that the vessel occupies but forty-nine feet of the bank of the bayou, measured from the water, and that the injury done to the plaintiff's fence was within forty-eight to sixty-six feet of the water, leaving a space of eleven feet to his fence. Whether the road on the west side of the bayou was a public road by usage or not, is not material. Had it been a wilderness any one had a right to the use of the banks. If the plaintiff had a right to put a picket fence there he had the same right to build a brick wall. This is inconsistent with the purpose of Congress declaring the bayou to be a navigable stream, and with the letter and spirit of the provisions of our code in declaring the banks of all navigable streams free for the use of the public. I do not deem it necessary to cite the various authorities on the subject. Besides, the quantum of damages, did any lie, would be the cost of repairs, and such as due vigilance could not have prevented.

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 21	80	86	82
June 22	79	87	81

Lowest point during the night of June 21, 69°. Rain during the day of June 22, one and one-tenth inches.

Army Courtmartial.

A general courtmartial was ordered to assemble at Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the sixteenth instant, for the trial of Captain E. H. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry, and First Lieutenant C. T. Witherill, Nineteenth Infantry. Detail for the court—Majors J. M. Brannan, First Artillery; S. A. Wainwright, Sixteenth Infantry; Captains L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; H. E. Stansbury, P. H. Remington, Nineteenth Infantry; T. E. Rose, Clayton Hale, Sixteenth Infantry. Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp, judge advocate.

Millions of Money.

The expression, "millions of money," is so frequently indulged in by people that it is difficult to realize there is simply reality about it. Yet such is the case. The next and last gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky will witness the distribution of $2,500,000 to the ticket holders. At this magnificent distribution there are 100,000 tickets and 20,000 prizes, with such prizes as $250,000, $100,000, $75,000, $50,000, etc. It is delicious to think that a single ticket may in a moment transform a penniless unfortunate into the proud possession of $250,000, all in cash. Such may, and probably will, be the case. Then who would be without a ticket?

Picture of an Actor.

Through the kindness of Messrs. E. and H. T. Anthony & Co., No. 591 Broadway, New York, dealers in chromos, frames, etc., we have received a striking likeness of Mr. E. L. Davenport, in character. It represents the great tragedian as *Sir Giles Overreach*, in Massinger's great play "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," as he appears in the last scene of the fifth act. The engraving is by H. A. Thomas, after a photograph by Suddards & Fennemore, Philadelphia, and the work is published by T. H. Morrell, No. 78 Nassau street, New York.

Amusements at Lake Pontchartrain.

To-morrow evening Messrs. Frappart & Charton, managers, will inaugurate a series of entertainments at Donchaud's garden, Lake Pontchartrain, to be given by artists of the Opera, in a little summer theatre erected and furnished with scenery for the purpose. The managers propose to give two entertainments per week during the summer season.

The Southern Dramatic Club.

This association of amateurs gave its second complimentary entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre, last night, to an overcrowded house. The performance consisted of J. B. Buckstone's drama, in three acts, called "Isabelle, or, A Woman's Life," and the farce, "Bowled Out." The drama was acted with the following cast of characters:

Eugene Le Marc	John B. Cefalu
Scipio	W. B. Stevenson
Andrew	E. B. Oliver
Michel	B. J. Edwin
Philippe	O. A. Benson
Vincent	Albert L. Donnaud
Coquin	G. W. Woelper
Emoire	S. Dreyfus
Petit Matheieu	A. T. Wilson
Appolo Bajazet	L. J. Lambias
Pierre	J. Kennair
George	Julius Fox
Isabelle	Miss Amelia Waugh
Sophie	Miss Etta Graves
Marie	Miss Maggie Stroudbach

In an unpretending way the Southerns gave an excellent entertainment. Mr. Cefalu has considerable versatility, and always does his best when he appears in public. Mr. Oliver, late of the Orleans Dramatic Association, is new to this club, and is quite an addition in the low comedy line. He exhibited some nervousness in acting, but succeeded in making of himself a merry *Andrew*. The club received good support from Misses Waugh and Graves in their respective characters.

Bills Signed by the President.

The President has approved acts as follows: An act to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled; an act providing that all persons who are now entitled to pensions under the existing laws, and who have lost either an arm, at or above the elbow, or a leg, at or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive $24 per month, provided that no artificial limbs, or commutation therefor, shall be furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pensions under this act, this act to take effect after June 4, 1874; an act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a right of way across a corner of the Fort Gratiot reservation to the City Railroad Company of Port Huron, Michigan; an act fixing the time for the election of the Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania to the Forty-fourth Congress; an act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in certain portions of the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

Army Promotions.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate last week:

Captain James M. Robertson, to be major in Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckenridge, to be captain in Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Moorem Crawford, to be first lieutenant in Second Artillery.

The Case of Dockray.

A late Cuban letter says:

Mr. Dockray, the American who presented himself to the Spanish authorities at Nuevitas last Good Friday, is still confined at the Carcel Nacional in Puerto Principe. He was ten days in close confinement, but now has clean and comfortable quarters, and is in good health and spirits. One of the clerks of the United States consulate general at Havana has arrived in Puerto Principe. His business is to assist Mr. Dockray as interpreter. A council of war will convene for the trial as soon as the papers are received from the Captain General. The officials are much troubled as to the accusation against him. At first it was supposed he was a chief among the insurgents; then Portillo declared he was a newspaper correspondent; subsequently he was accused as a spy, and now the authorities say he was sent to Cuba by the United States government to gather information about the insurrection. The Spanish officials aver that his papers compromise him very much, though not in any definite way. They show that he was three months with the insurgents under Maximo Gomez, and for some time with the President and government, and that he was present at the recent battle of Navaujo and Guasimas, and is in possession of a large amount of information regarding the insurrection. Persons who have seen him report that Mr. Dockray declares he is entirely satisfied with the prompt action of the consul general at Havana and the Department of State in attending to his case, and has no doubt, if he is fully and justly protected in his rights and trial under the treaty with Spain, that he will be speedily released.

Louisiana and Mayor Havemeyer.

Harper's Journal of Civilization concerns itself, as a journal of civilization should do, quite energetically about the sufferers on the lower Mississippi. It gives them the benefit of a large cartoon representing the North, in the likeness of a stalwart, buxom, well-to-do young lady, protecting and encouraging the South, in the likeness of a half starved, pinched and most unhappy looking damsel. The sketch is a good sketch, and we wish with all our hearts it were likely to be as effective as it deserves to be in waking up Northern men and women to deserve what they certainly have not yet deserved, the tribute which it pays them. If we except Boston, no Northern city has earned as yet, in any serious degree, the right to be thus represented. As for New York, our dull and worse than useless chief magistrate has done worse than turn a deaf ear to the cry of distress from the far South. He has treated it as a personal appeal to himself and his private circle of friends; and, instead of rousing or trying to rouse the people of the metropolis to a sense of the great suffering in Louisiana and of their duty in the premises, he has contented himself with exhausting the resources of his own charity and the charity of those over whom he has any personal influence. The splendid result we have seen in the solemn notification that on Thursday of last week Mayor Havemeyer received "$6 25 for the Louisiana sufferers!"

On the whole we can not honestly say that we think liberality of this sort deserves a large cartoon even in a "journal of civilization."—*New York World.*

The Suffering Poor of Louisiana.

We have nearly grown tired of urging the claims of Louisiana on our wealthy citizens for aid in the terrible situation into which they have fallen through the vast floods of the spring. But a published letter from Dr. John T. Metcalfe in behalf of the sufferers gives us still another opportunity of pressing their necessities before the minds of the New York public. These poor people in thousands, men, women and children, have been flooded out of their homes; the crops having been ruined, there is no hope in the future until a new planting shall have grown up, and the United States government appropriation and charitable donations from Boston and other generous cities are all now standing between these people and starvation. New York, in this instance, has displayed a torpidity of humanity that is perfectly unaccountable. Money dribbles in for these famine-stricken creatures in paltry dollars, when it should surge into the relief treasury in thousands and tens of thousands. The rich of this city are spending these thousands and tens of thousands in yachting and racing with absolute fluency; can they not spare somewhat to relieve the dire misery of their fellow creatures in Louisiana? Why does not that old-fogy and ponderous institution, the Chamber of Commerce, consider this vital question? Surely it is time that New York revived her ancient and time honored instincts towards generous charity and rose up to the assistance of her suffering fellow citizens in Louisiana.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Assistant Secretary of State.

John L. Cadwalader, the new Assistant Secretary of State, is a son of General Thomas Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, and a grandson of General Cadawalader who served with General Washington during the war of the revolution. He was graduated at Princeton College, studied law at the Harvard College Law School, and afterward with Daniel Lord. He was subsequently a law partner of George Bliss, Jr., was afterward with D. B. Eaton & Taylor, and is now senior member of the firm of Cadwalader & Turner, in Nassau street. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Dix to pass on the bill of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, for fees which the Controller refused to pay on the ground that the charges were excessive. He also represented the Attorney General in the proceedings against Winchester Britton, recently removed from the position of district attorney of Kings county. He is a personal friend of Secretary Fish, to whom, it is said, he owes his nomination. His law practice has been a lucrative one for several years, and he is reported to be wealthy.

General Hartsuff's Will.

Surrogate Hutchings has admitted to probate the will of George L. Hartsuff, Major General on the retired list of the United States army, who died in this city one year ago, having made his will in Paris fifteen months before his death. He provided for bequeathing an estate of $25,000, less or more, but left $10,000 only, the income of which is his widow's until her remarriage or death. Then $1000 goes to his namesake, the son of General Woods, United States army; $500 to his godson, the son of John R. Smead, an officer of the Second Artillery, who was killed in the late war; of the rest one half goes to his sister Mary, one-sixth to his niece Georgiana, one-sixth each to his brothers William and Albert; the income of his brothers' portion to their father during his life. The testator appointed as executors Generals Darr and Woods, United States army; the Hon. H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit, and his brother Albert Hartsuff.—*New York Sun.*

Death at the Skipping Rope.

An interesting girl about fourteen years of age, daughter of Mr. F. P. Patureau, a worthy resident of this town, died on Thursday, the eleventh instant, after a few days of intense suffering from injuries received at the play of skipping rope. Overheated from her innocent task, after performing the remarkable feat of endurance for one so young of 350 consecutive jumps, she partook too freely of water to slake her thirst. At night she was attacked with a raging fever, and on the next day a medical examination led to the discovery that she had ruptured a blood vessel, and that her recovery was doubtful.

A favorite with all who knew her, for her excellent temper and deportment, her sudden death is the cause of much regret in our town. Her little schoolmates are shocked by the lamentable occurrence which, without a warning, separates them forever from a most agreeable companion. *Iberville Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The House disposed of the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bills, and to the bill to amend the tariff and revenue laws, and sent them to the conference committee.

The House has agreed to the report of the conference committee on the Geneva award bill.

The House went to business on the Speaker's table, and passed the following bills: To prevent hazing at the Naval Academy; to confirm the purchase of a site for Fort Houston, near Nashville, to the Fish University; to remove the political disabilities of Van R. Morgan and C. L. Stevenson, of Virginia, and John Julius Guthac. The bill for the better organization of the United States district courts in Louisiana was left on the Speaker's table.

Senate.

The Senate passed the tariff bill with the amendments recommended by the committee.

At 11 P. M. the Senate was discussing the Geneva award bill.

The Session Prolonged.

Both houses have agreed on an extension of the session until 4 P. M. Tuesday.

WASHINGTON.

Bills Signed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The President has signed the currency bill and the bill for the government of the District.

The Situation in Congress—Prospects of the Canal and the Levee Bills Favorable—The Relief Bill—Carpenter's Election Bill and the Impeachment of Judge Durell Dead—Personal Mention.

The following seems to be the most reliable statement of the situation:

The Fort St. Philip canal bill having passed the House is on the Senate calendar to be acted upon by the Senate next session. The President, it is believed, will appoint engineers under the new bill just passed, who will report in favor of the canal project, which will probably secure its passage. The same is true as to the levee bill.

The appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the overflowed has passed both houses; also the two bills creating a commission to report on both the Fort St. Philip canal and the levees. The whole subject is now before Congress in such a manner as to make it pretty certain that Congress will take charge of the levees and construct the canal.

Mr. Carpenter's new election bill is, of course, killed.

The impeachment matter of Busteed and Durell was not acted upon, nor likely to be.

Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard go to New York.

In the Senate to-night Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, submitted a report, accompanied by a resolution, authorizing payment to John Ray and William L. McMillen of their expenses in presenting their claims to seats in the Senate, from Louisiana, in the Forty-second Congress. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Confirmations.

Lyman R. Bass, of New York, as assistant secretary of the treasury; Bluford Wilson, as solicitor of the treasury; Robert M. Douglas, as marshal of the western district of North Carolina; Benjamin J Morey, as appraiser of merchandise at New Orleans.

The Geneva Award Bill.

The Geneva award bill passed. There are to be five commissioners, a clerk, a shorthand writer and a government lawyer.

Meeting of Pilots.

A meeting of the pilots, representatives of the different ports in the United States, Captain S. S. Wood, representing the Virginia pilots, in the chair, was held in the Capitol to-day, and a series of resolutions was offered by Captain Henry L. Gurney, representing the Boston pilots, which was unanimously adopted, inviting the numerous pilot organizations in the United States to send delegates to a convention to be held in New York on Wednesday, September 19, 1874.

National Banks in the South and West.

The Controller of the Currency is prepared to receive applications for the organization of national banks in all the Western and Southern States. Applications may be made by letter, giving the names of not not less than five shareholders of the proposed organization, which should be accompanied with the indorsement of the Senator or the Representative of the district where the bank is to be located, giving satisfactory information in reference to the character and means of the applicants.

Applications will be considered immediately upon their receipt, and, if approved, the necessary forms for the organization of the new banks will be at once transmitted.

Under the new apportionment all the Western and Southern States, with the exception of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, will be entitled to an additional circulation. The State of Indiana will be entitled to about $2,800,000; Ohio, about $6,000,000; Minnesota, about $600,000; Nebraska, $300,000. The other Western and Southern States will be entitled to much larger amounts.

The following banks have been authorized to commence business: The People's National Bank of Rock Island, Illinois, with a capital of $100,000; First National Bank of Belleville, Illinois, $25,000; Citizens' National Bank of Winchester, Kentucky, $126,500; National Southern Bank of Bowling Green, Kentucky, $50,000; Marion National Bank of Lebanon, Kentucky, $60,000. National bank notes of the denomination of $10 are now being issued to national banks as heretofore.

NEW YORK.

A Fight with Sailors.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Advices from Nice state that a fight occurred there lately between a party of American sailors and French soldiers, in which one of the former was killed and the others imprisoned.

Theatre Raided.

The police raided on Paul Folkes' theatre last night, and arrested all the actors and actresses and lodged them in the police station. The audience departed without molestation.

Bergh Arrests a Pound Keeper.

Marriott, a pound keeper, arrested on Saturday night at the instance of Bergh, was released on his own recognizance.

Whisky's Work.

An unusually large number of shooting and stabbing affrays occurred here and in Brooklyn on Saturday night arising from whisky.

Congressman Cain's Denial.

The *Times* publishes a communication from Congressman Cain denying the charges lately made against him in a letter from Charleston, printed in that paper, and alleging that the party upon whose authority the statements were made, was prompted by malice.

FOREIGN.

Rochefort.

LONDON, June 22.—Henri Rochefort declines to deliver a lecture. He says he prefers to remain in privacy.

The Bible Prohibited.

The Porte prohibits the circulation of the Bible in Turkey.

In the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons to-day Richard Smyth, member for Londonderry county, gave notice that he would move an amendment to Dr. Batts' home rule resolve.

The House of Lords has decided that in the Mordaunt divorce case proceedings shall continue, notwithstanding the insanity of the lady.

A Compromise Proposed.

The Cologne *Gazette* mentions the rumor that the conference of Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia, which meets to-day at Fulda, will endeavor to make a compromise with the Prussian government.

A Deputy Dead.

PARIS, June 22.—M. Vioux, Republican deputy in the Assembly, from the Meurth, is dead.

The Pope Sanguine.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope, in reply to a deputation, yesterday said he was confident God would restore the crown, if not to him, because he was too old and might not live to see the day, then to his successors.

Latest from Cuba.

HAVANA, June 22.—The Captain-General reviewed the volunteers at Matanzas yesterday and at Cardenas to-day.

A meeting of the planters was convoked yesterday by the orders of the Captain-General to consider the best and speediest method of funding the Spanish bank bills issued on account of the treasury with proceeds of the ten per cent tax decreed April 28, on profits of landed property.

Planters finally agreed to pay a similar tax towards municipal contribution, informing the Captain General that if ten per cent was insufficient, they would willingly pay fifteen, twenty, thirty per cent, or all that the authorities might think necessary.

The *Journal* asserts that dissensions have broken out in the insurgent ranks; that the supporters of Santa Lucia and Gomez are fighting each other, and that they had one encounter nine leagues, and another eight leagues from Puerto Principe. The losses were considerable on both sides.

A Spanish flying column came up with a band of insurgents and defeated it with a heavy loss. Another band fled to Cubitas mountains. No official dispatches in relation to the above have been published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Clark Evans, who murdered Mr. Holbert in Illinois, was taken from jail in Carrolltown, yesterday morning, by a mob of disguised men, and hanged.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

ALBANY, June 22.—An accident occurred on the New York Central railroad near St. Johnsville, New York, about three o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the collision of two freight trains. Two men were killed outright and several others were injured.

Raiding on the Border.

GALVESTON, June 22.—A *News'* special from Brownsville, says several days since a party of thirty armed Mexicans were in the country, about fifty miles northwest of here. They then had 500 head of cattle. In commenting thereon, the *Ranchero* of to-day says to stock raisers: "We recommend that they turn out en masse and hang every man who can not give a good account of himself, and raze to the ground every ranche known to harbor these villians who make cattle and horse stealing a business." The value of the stock stolen from this frontier during the last few years, by Mexican marauders, would have kept in the field two full regiments of cavalry.

A Rescued Crew.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 22.—Arrived yesterday—Schooner Captain, and the