NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 75. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2226.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

OVER THE LAKE ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

For Mandeville Lewisburg and Madisonville, the very fast low pressure United States mail steamer

CAMELIA,

WILLIAM HANOVER, Master,

Will leave the lake end on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, on the arrival of the 7:30 Pontchartrain railroad cars, returning same evening in time for the 7:30 train to the city.

Fare for the excursion over and back, $1.

Bar and restaurant on board.

C. M. SORIA, Agent.

jy1 Nos. 18 and 20 Union street.

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
50 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. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 3, 1874.

CLASS 157.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34	63	61	3	56	39	75	5	58	72	52	—	—	—

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 third day of July, 1874.

R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—IN THE MOST ARISTOCRATIC part of the city, recently thoroughly repaired, that splendid residence, with beautiful grounds, No. 294 Prytania, corner of Third street. Apply to J. H. JENSEN, No. 78 Carondelet street, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 4 P. M. jy4

LOST.

LOST.—ON OR ABOUT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH of May last, a PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by A. L. D., George M. William P., H. C. and H. E. Conrad, in solido, dated New Orleans, March 26, 1874, payable December 15, 1874, to the order of Nalle & Cammack, for the sum of $2204 68, paraphed "ne varietur," Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 26, 1874. Alexander Smith, recorder.

Also, at the same time, another promissary note drawn by Margaret Allen, to her own order, and indorsed to the order of Nalle & Cammack, dated New Orleans, March 30, 1874, payable December 10, 1874, for the sum of $1000, paraphed "ne varietur," New Orleans, Louisiana, March 30, 1874. Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public.

The public is warned against negotiating for the same.

Twenty dollars reward is offered for their return to C. J. Osborn, No. 34 Broad street, New York, or to NALLE & CAMMACK, No. 193 Gravier street.

New Orleans, June 4, 1874. jy3 2t

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN—FROM THE subscriber, on Wednesday night, November 26, 1873, in his dwelling, on Robertson street, between Frenchmen and Union streets, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing the undersigned's private papers, and particularly the promissory notes hereinafter described, and belonging to him, to wit:

1. A note for $2000, drawn by James Wood to his own order and by him indorsed, dated November 20, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed ne varietur by C. J. Fonton, notary.

2. A note for $200, drawn by H. Pedarre, to his own order and by him indorsed, dated October 29, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed ne varietur by Fonton, notary.

3. A note for $200, subscribed Adolphe Lesprit, to his own order and by him indorsed, dated October 23, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed ne varietur.

The public is warned not to negotiate the notes and documents hereinbefore described, the same having been stolen from the undersigned.

jy1 15 30* ALEXANDER GODEAUX.

WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—THE ADVERTiser desires to purchase a medium sized two-story DWELLING HOUSE, brick preferred, with commodious yard, in the First District, making monthly payments thereon. Best of references given. Address S. S. S., Republican office, stating location. jy1

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh16 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT EXPRESS AND Transfer Company,
New Orleans June 29, 1874.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY will take place on the twenty-ninth of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 114 Gravier street, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of deciding upon the liquidation of the affairs of this Company.

je30 1m J. T. BURDEAU, President.

WHY NOT BE COMFORTABLE?—Hall's Improved Magic Shade Fixtures operate a shade, both down from the top and up from the bottom. Light and ventilation admitted or excluded at any portion of the window. Almost indispensable in sleeping rooms, stores, studies, offices—in short, everywhere window shades are used. Put up and for sale by

T. J. BROWN,
Practical Paper Hanger, and Dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, No. 263 Camp street.

je7 8uWeF 1m

LETTER FROM ABROAD—NO. 7.

BERLIN, June 4, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The handsomest and busiest parts of Berlin are the streets extending from the Brandenburg gate to the Royal Palace; these are the Linden, Opernhaus and Platz am Zeughaus, which terminate into the Schlossbrucke, or palace-bridge. The Linden is a street fifty-five yards in width, deriving its name from the double avenue of lime trees in the middle; it resembles the boulevards of Paris, although not so long, and is lined with handsome palaces, spacious hotels and attractive stores, between which the long vistas of a number of side streets are visible at intervals. The most striking part of the street, and indeed the finest point in the entire city, is by the monument of Frederick the Great. A view is here disclosed of the Opernplatz and its environs, the palace of the Emperor, the Library, the Cathedral, the Opera House, the palace of the Crown Prince, the University, Arsenal, and beyond the bridge the Royal Palace and museums, which I have already described to you. These important buildings may be viewed almost at the same time from this point, while the extensive and beautifully arranged Schillerplatz, with its two churches surmounted with domes, is in the immediate vicinity.

The statue of Frederick the Great is an impressive and masterly work by Rauch, and probably the grandest monument in all Europe. It is in bronze, and forty-two feet in height. The great king is represented on horseback, with his coronation robes and his walking stick. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The upper section contains allegorical figures and scenes from Frederick's education and domestic life, and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the central section are four equestrian figures, Prince Henry of Prussia, Duke Frederick of Brunswick, and Generals Zeiten and Seydlitz. Between these are placed groups of other contemporaries and officers of the King, Prince Augustus William, Keith, Kleist, Winterfeld, Lessing, Kant and others, all life size. The lower section contains names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick, with the dates of their birth and death. The basement is of polished granite. The foundation stone was laid on the thirty-first of May, 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick to the throne of Prussia, and the monument was completed and inaugurated in 1851.

The Brandenburg gate, at the beginning of the Linden, forms the entrance to the city. It is most interesting in structure. It is seventy feet in height, and 200 feet in width, with five different passages separated by Doric columns—the central is reserved for royal carriages—on the outside are handsome open colonnades for the use of foot passengers. The gate is in imitation of the Propylara at Athens; some parts of it were taken to Paris, by the French, in 1806, but restored in 1814. The length of the Linden street, from this gate to the palace, is a German mile.

The University, formerly the palace of Prince Henry of Prussia, is well worthy of note. It contains the lecture rooms and scientific collections. The mineral cabinet is one of the most extensive of the kind on the continent. Among the curiosities may be mentioned a piece of amber weighing fourteen pounds, found 100 miles from the Baltic, and numerous meteorolites, besides many curious objects brought by Humboldt from South and Central America. The library is also very valuable; it contains 700,000 volumes, and 15,000 manuscripts, among which may be mentioned the manuscript of Luther's translation of the Bible; Gutenberg's Bible on parchment, of 1450, the first book printed with movable types; the Codes Wittekindi, a manuscript of the gospels of the eighth century, said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke, Wittekind, miniatures, portraits and autographs of celebrated characters, Chinese books, French, Italian, English, Spanish, besides all important Greek and Latin classics, a small octagonal Koran, and many classic musical works.

Opposite the University is the Opera House, the largest in Europe. The tympanum contains an admirable group in zinc, designed by Rietschel; in the centre is represented the muse of music, on the right the tragic and comic muses, with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet, with the arts of painting and sculpture, and on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces. The house will accommodate 3000 spectators. This fine building, which, of course, has been much altered and embellished since, together with the Roman Catholic Cathedral, are memorials of the reign of Frederick the Great. The Cathedral is in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, with a spacious dome and a portal borne by six Corinthian columns; the interior contains some of the finest paintings of the classic masters.

I can not speak in praise of the cemeteries of Berlin. They are in general arranged with little regard to taste and beauty, and often without respect. This is the case in most parts of Germany, I believe. Outside the gate lie the old and the new Jerusalem Cemeteries, where many distinguished Germans are interred. Adjoining these is the old Trinity Cemetery, in which the body of the immortal Mendelssohn is buried; it is a simple tomb, but the name tells us more than sculptors or poets are able to describe.

The Kreuzberg is not far from the cemeteries. It is a hill 213 feet above the sea level, rising over a hundred feet above the city, of which it affords a fine view. On the top rises a Gothic obelisk, in iron, sixty-two feet high, dedicated by Frederick William III. to his people. In the "Tempelhofer Feld," an open piece of ground commencing near the Kreuzberg the grand reviews of the Berlin garrison take place annually from spring to autumn. These are, indeed, grand to witness. A little farther lies the Masenhaide, with the infantry rifle galleries and large gymnastic grounds, in which a statue of Jahn, the German "turnvater" (father of gymnastics), is conspicuous. The Carlsgarten here contains monuments to the guardsmen who fell in 1866 and 1870-71. Close by is the new Trinity Cemetery, where lie buried the fallen heroes of the last war. Thiergarten is the largest and most attractive park near the city. It is shaded by fine old trees and enlivened by little lakes. On one side flows the river Spree. Farther up on the bank of this river is situated the royal chateau of Bellevue, now the residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg. The lakes in the Thiergarten are the scene of fine skating parties in winter and yachters in summer.

The royal gardens are beautifully arranged and at an enormous cost, but far pleasanter and more interesting from the romances connected with it is the palace garden in Charlottenburg, a site where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a residence during the seventeenth century. It lies on the Berlin and Spandau roads, and surrounds the barracks. This palace is covered with a handsome dome and flanked with wings. At the entrance to the court are statues of the Borghese Gladiator in bronze. The pleasant garden is entered from the west wing of the palace. There is a highly cultivated orange grove, where the nightingale and other birds have their homes. This requires the most expensive and tender care, and its naturalness and exquisite beauty are wonderful—one might well here dream himself in a southern land. Following an avenue of pines after leaving the orange bower you reach the mausoleum where Queen Louise and her husband, Frederick William III., repose. The tomb shows the masterly hand of Rauch. The recumbent figures of the illustrious pair, executed in marble, are strikingly impressive. At the sides are beautiful candelabra, one with the "Three Fates," by Rauch, and the other with the "Three Horæ," by Tieck. The splendid crucifix was executed by Achtermann, at Rome.

The heart of Frederick William IV. is here placed at the feet of his parents in a marble casket. Divine service is celebrated here on the anniversaries of their deaths. This garden contains a spacious palm house of great beauty, and is stocked with the finest flowers. One flesh colored rose of delicious odor and perfect appearance excites great attention by its remarkable growth, and is said to have been planted by the hand of Queen Louise.

At the moment the Grand Duke of Baden with his wife are paying a visit to Emperor William. Bismarck is indeed ill; much of his business has been transferred to other ministers of State, and he took his leave day before yesterday for Vanzin, one of his private estates in a retired part of the country. The Emperor made him a prolonged visit at his home before his departure.

The Emperor and family leave for Ems, on the Rhine, the fifteenth of this month. Extensive preparation are being made. Emperors Alexander II. of Russia and Franz Joseph I. of Austria will meet him at Ems by special appointment. There is no political reason, it is stated, but wholly for the pleasure of spending the summer months together.

Yours, LEAH.

Death of Henry T. Washington.

The formal announcement of the death of this most excellent young gentlemen appeared in the papers yesterday morning. He died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Colonel J. W. Fairfax, after a very long and painful illness, during which nothing that the most devoted affection of relatives and friends or professional skill could afford was wanting. About six months ago he developed symptoms of an abscess, which impaired his health and created uneasiness in the minds of his attending physicians, who were unable to check its progress. A surgical operation was finally decided upon, after consultation and mature deliberation, more, however, as a forlorn hope than from any confidence in success. He rallied for a time, but finally began gradually to sink away, until Friday evening, when death kindly released him from his bodily sufferings. During all the time of his protracted sufferings he has been anxiously, affectionately attended and watched over by his sister, Mrs. Fairfax, and his brother Warner, who have been his almost constant attendants by night and day. His funeral will take place from the residence of Colonel Fairfax this morning at nine o'clock.

The evening *Picayune* contained the following instructive and graceful tribute to the memory of the deceased:

It seems but yesterday that we regretfully paid tribute to the virtues of our trusted friend and attache, the late John S. Washington. To-day his son claims mournful record at our hands.

Mr. Henry T. Washington departed this life on Friday evening, after a painful and lingering illness of seven months, cut off in the vigor of manhood and in the midst of a career of usefulness. The deceased gentleman commenced life in the counting-room of this office, and soon commanded confidence by his industry, faithfulness and aptitude. Going out from this employment to other pursuits the same fine qualities readily commended him to the consideration of those whom he served.

On the breaking out of the recent civil war, Mr. Washington became a soldier of the Southern Confederacy, which he served with honor and fidelity. Since the war, the deceased obtained and retained to the day of his death a position in the office of Mr. Alfred Moulton.

We dare not intrude into the domestic circle which has been bereaved the cold commonplaces of condolence. To that mourning household we can but offer sincere sympathy. To the friends of dead Henry T. Washington we may speak of the virtues which commanded their esteem—of his manliness of character, his generous, frank nature, his high principle; his faithfulness to his friends, his filial loyalty. He has gone to his rest. May he be held in affectionate memory.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR STATE TAXES OF IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, for State taxes, of improved and vacant real estate, situated respectively in the First, Third and Fourth Districts of this city. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, to-morrow at 10 A. M., on the premises, on Exchange alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, Second District, fishing materials, etc.

At 10:30 A. M., on the premises, No. 82 Canal street, the goods, merchandise, fixtures, furniture, movables, book accounts, etc.

And at the same time, on Gravier street, between Camp and Magazine streets, First District, printing materials, etc.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

Knights Templar.

The nineteenth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America will assemble, on Tuesday, the first day of December, A. D. 1874, A. O. 756, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, at twelve o'clock meridian.

Within the Union, scattered from Maine to California, there are 493 commanderies, with a membership, according to the returns of 1872, of 30,000, and, as heretofore, each triennial gathering of the grand officers has brought together an immense concourse of Sir Knights, it is confidently expected that at least 6000 Knights Templar, in full uniform, will honor this city with their presence. Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, Grand Master of the United States, and Sir Joseph P. Hornor, Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Louisiana, are daily in receipt of letters with reference to this grand event.

From the New England States nothing official has yet been received, but it is stated upon reliable authority that surely one commandery from Boston, one from Springfield, Massachusetts, and one from Rhode Island—the St. John's Commandery, of Providence—will attend. As there are in those States sixty-eight commanderies, with a membership of 7266, it is quite likely that more commanderies than the three named will be added to the list.

The largest number will come from the State of New York, official advices having been received which state that no less than 2000 Sir Knights have signified their intention to visit New Orleans in December.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania has contracted with Messrs. Cook & Co., the well known successful managers of pleasure excursion parties, to take charge of and conduct 1000 Sir Knights of their jurisdiction to and from the coming triennial meeting, and a representative of that firm was in this city a few days ago with reference to securing board and lodging for that number.

Some idea of the amount of money to be expended by these chivalric Pennsylvanians may be gathered from the fact that the time occupied by the round trip will be two weeks, and the expense to each Sir Knight nearly $100.

The Columbia Commandery No. 2, of Washington, District of Columbia, will perform escort duty to the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment, and to this end, have written to the Grand Master to engage for them, at the proper time, the requisite number of horses. Baltimore Commandery No. 2, of Maryland, and Richmond Commandery No. 2, of Virginia, with probably other bodies from both States, will be here. At least 500 Sir Knights will represent old Kentucky, and the attendance from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri and Tennessee, will be good.

Detroit Commandery No. 1, of Detroit, Michigan, which won at Baltimore, in 1871, the prize consisting of a superb libation service, for the best drill, are coming, 100 strong; but they must look well after their laurels, for Apollo Commandery No. 1, of Chicago, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, of St. Louis, Hanselman Commandery No. 16, of Cincinnati, and Orleans Commandery No. 3, of New Orleans, and perhaps others, will nobly contend with them for the honors of 1874.

The several commanderies of the State of Georgia unite together and visit New Orleans under the command of the officers of their Grand Commandery.

The commanderies of Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, with characteristic generosity, will courteously assist the commanderies of Louisiana in receiving and entertaining their Northern, Eastern and Western fraters, and the better to be prepared for this important duty the Sir Knights of these four Southern States will go into encampment at Biloxi, Mississippi, on the seventh day of next August, where they will remain one week in the active exercise of the peculiar drill and of the imposing public ceremonies of that noble and high-minded order, whose attractive uniform and military precision of movement elicits as much applause to-day as it did in the age of chivalry and romance, when with broadsword, ax and lance it battled in bloody earnest the enemies of the cross.

In connection with the above it is proper here to state that at a convention of Royal and Select Masters, which assembled in the city of New York in June, 1873, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at New Orleans, on the Monday before the first Tuesday of December, 1874, for the purpose of forming a General Grand Council for the United States.

Throughout the United States there are thirty-two Grand Councils of Cryptic Masons, representing 654 subordinate or working councils, with a total membership of 28,534, and as from nearly every quarter comes cheering news of a stronger interest being taken in this branch of Masonry, without doubt the fact of the proposed organization of a General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters for the United States in this city, on the thirtieth day of next November (St. Andrew's Day, and the day before the grand meeting of the Templars), will of itself attract hither a very respectable number of wise and industrious workers in the principal arches of America.

In view, therefore, of the great number of enterprising and influential men from abroad, who will be "within our gates" in December next, it is earnestly to be hoped that our banks, insurance companies, capitalists, and business men generally, will cheerfully unite with our Masonic brethren in their laudable endeavor to make the brief sojourn of the stranger Sir Knights in our city as pleasant as possible.

Class I,
Class I,
Louisiana State Lottery,
Louisiana State Lottery,
Containing three capital prizes
Containing three capital prizes
Of $10,000 each,
Of $10,000 each,
Will be drawn
July 11.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—The Great Jackson mail train leaves the depot, at the foot of Calliope street, every evening at five o'clock, making close connection with the fast trains for New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and all other points of interest. Morning train arrives at five minutes past eight o'clock.

One of the Swiss cantons has a law prohibiting the use of tobacco among minors.

The Seamen's Bethel.

As showing the workings, achievements and necessities of the institution in our midst known as the Seamen's Bethel, we publish below the semi-annual report of Chaplain Pease, a man who is untiring in his efforts for the good cause in which he labors:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 1, 1874.

Both custom and courtesy require a few words from me at this time. And we present many thanks to the proprietors of the city press, for sending their daily issues to the Sailors Reading Room free of charge, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their appreciated favors. In all our departments of labor—reading room, bethel meetings, temperance meetings, Mission Sabbath-school, etc.—we have not only been entirely successful, but as a whole have never been so prosperous during any of the seven years in which I have been a resident of the city.

Our reading room has commonly had from twenty to forty visitors at a time, making in all from 100 to 200 visitors per day throughout the season. More than a thousand letters have been written from thence to friends during the past year. About 250 men have signed the temperance pledge during the same period.

Our religious meetings, which have been held on nearly every evening of the week, have never been better attended, or had more manifest tokens of the presence and blessing of God and of good to the souls of men. The rowdyism which formerly at times required the presence of the police, has disappeared, and both Catholic and Protestants find their way hither and all receive a brother's welcome.

Allow me to saw anew, to the business men of the city, there is one thing which we greatly need. It has long been needed, and so far as sailors are concerned, it is the great need, above every other, viz: A Sailor's Home, with larger and more attractive quarters for our assemblings. We need a place, not for the men of any one nation exclusively—however deserving they may be, or however urgent may have their fields, but for those of every nation, for they are equally needy, and their claims upon us are the same. And what enterprise more deserving, more remunerative, more God-like, can be found than for the men of different nationalities of the city to unite in supplying a common urgent need, for these common carriers of the world's commerce to whom we are so largely indebted for all our necessaries and luxuries; who will bear a hand in this enterprise?

L. H. PEASE, Seamen's Chaplain.

Total Abstinence.

By a notice in another column, under the above head, it will be seen that the regular meeting of St. Alphonsus Total Abstinence Association will take place this Sunday evening, at four o'clock, in St. Alphonsus Hall.

This is one of the largest and most flourishing of our total abstinence societies, and bids fair, under the management of its present energetic officers, and under the care of its zealous spiritual director—the most popular of pulpit orators among the Catholic clergy in the city, Rev. B. A. Neithart, redemptorist—to distance its sister societies in point of numbers. Our popular and esteemed young friend, D. H. Buckley, is the the president of St. Alphonsus.

The New Orleans Catholic Total Abstinence (parent) Association celebrates its second anniversary this morning at the Jesuit's Church. Since the formation of this society, July 7, 1872, it has rapidly increased in numbers, and seven adult and two cadet societies have been formed in different parts of the city. All of these societies are continually increasing in numbers and influence, many of our highly respectable citizens and leading business men being among their members.

These societies are affiliated to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which has a representation in nearly every State in the Union, District of Columbia, Territories and Canada, and an aggregate membership of over 100,000.

These organizations are accomplishing great good, and are not only an honor to themselves, but to the Catholic Church, under whose fostering care they have so marvelously grown.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, DWELLING HOUSE BUILDINGS AND SUITS AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A portion of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, fronting on Nayades and St. Patrick streets and Henry Clay avenue.

2. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on St. Joseph street, between Camp and Magazine streets.

3. A lot of ground, with the two-story brick store thereon, No. 190, on Poydras street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets.

4. Two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on St. Charles street, between Hevia and Girod streets.

5. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Toulouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

6. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Villere street, between Ursulines street and Bayou road.

7. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

8. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Bourbon street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

9. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on St. Philip street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

10. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on Greatmen (now Dauphine) street, between Spain and Poet streets.

11. The dwelling house and buildings erected on a lot of ground, situated on St. Philip street, between Robertson and Claiborne streets.

12. And two suits in the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Many patriotic merchants closed their stores yesterday. The rain kept all customers away.

A Mr. and Mrs. Clinch are trying to get separated in a Brooklyn divorce court.

"The Irrepressible Conflict."

The adjutant general of the State militia, in the following communication, administers the *coup de grace* to the *Bulletin's* sensational report about the shipment of arms to Red river, to arm the colored people against their white neighbors:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Adjutant General's Office,
New Orleans, July 4, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I notice in the New Orleans *Bulletin* of this date an article signed "Cane River," asking certain questions in relation to "flooding the Red river country with arms and the shipment of 500 guns to Twenty-four Mile Ferry, on Cane river, etc." I beg leave to correct, through the columns of your paper some of the statements of "Cane River." There have been no arms shipped by the State or by the order of Governor Kellogg during his administration to any place in the Red river country.

If any arms have been received at Logg Bayou or Twenty-four Mile Ferry, they were not sent there by the State, nor by the order of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, nor with the knowledge of any person connected with this department.

I would also inform "Cane River" that Captain William Ward, of Grant parish was appointed an officer in the Louisiana State militia by Governor Warmoth in the summer of 1871, and not by Governor Kellogg. In November or December, 1872, Captain Ward was ordered to turn in the arms of his company, which he did with very few exceptions, and in the summer of 1872 his company was disbanded, and Captain Ward has not held a commission in the State militia since that time. Nor has Captain Ward been sent back to Grant parish by Governor Kellogg, for he is now in this city, where he has been, as I am informed, for a long time.

Being the only one in the possession of the official records of the State, from which the information could be obtained to answer the questions of "Cane River," I have taken the liberty of doing so, in order to satisfy him and the readers of the *Bulletin* and the other newspapers in the State.

HENRY STREET,
Adjutant General, State of Louisiana.

Is It a Valuable Accession?

The following is from the Franklin *Enterprise* of the second instant:

James G. Parkerson and William D. Chambers have come into the true political church. They have joined the White League, dissevered their connection with the Radical negro party, and come out boldly on the side of their white friends. This we regard as significant. These gentlemen, satisfied that the intolerance and proscription of the negroes would precipitate the total and hopeless ruin of the country; despairing of teaching them the simplest lessons of good government, and feeling it to be the duty of every white man to fall into line with the squadrons that are marshalling their forces to crush the corps *d'Afrique*, already in line preparatory to another incursion into the white territory, signed the list of White Leaguers, and cast their fortunes with their kindred color.

We hail this accession as a harbinger of success.

The same paper of June 18, contains the following:

Chambers is likewise known. A malawag of the deepest dye, steeped in the villainy, corruption and depravity of his nature, he dares to thrust himself upon the people of this parish as an office holder. A political blackleg by nature, sneaking trickster by birth, and by the mercy of God an uncompromising idiot, false to his friends and true to nothing save his lecherous nature and black and vindictive heart, he is now seeking the nomination for parish judge.

Taking the *Enterprise's* word for it, the League has anything to be proud of in this conquest, we can afford to let them have it, and welcome.

Staub's Cheap News Stand.

We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the cheap news department at Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street, and can scarcely say too much in favor of Mr. Charles Staub, the enterprising young man having it in charge. He has, by his own efforts worked a complete revolution in the news business of our city, in furnishing a full supply of current reading matter at cheaper rates than heretofore known. On his counters will be found a complete assortment of the principal Western and New York daily papers, and all of the favorite weeklies and illustrated journals, and for more solid reading he has the various magazines. These publications are always received by first mail, and ready for immediate sale. We can recommend Staub and his news stand as a wide-awake young man and the place for fresh news and light reading.

The first page of the *Two Republics*, published in English at the city of Mexico, by George W. Clarke, is entirely devoted to the commercial affairs of New Orleans. Its last number acknowledges the receipt of papers from us as follows: "We are under many obligations to the proprietors of the REPUBLICAN, for their repeated courtesies in sending to us files of their paper, by every vessel leaving New Orleans for Vera Cruz. We shall be happy at all times to reciprocate."

A devout clergyman sought every opportunity to impress upon the mind of his son the fact that God takes care of all his creatures, that the falling sparrow attracts His attention, and that His loving kindness is over all His works. Happening one day to see a crane wading in quest of food, the good man pointed out to his son the perfect adaptation of the crane to get living in that manner. "See," said he, "how his legs are formed for wading! What a long, slender bill he has! Observe how nicely he folds his feet when putting them for drawing them out of the water! He does not cause the slightest ripple! He is thus enabled to approach the fish without giving them notice of his arrival. My son," said he, "it is impossible to look at that bird without recognizing the goodness of God in thus providing the means of subsistence." "Yes," replied the boy, "I think I see the goodness of God, at least so far as the crane is concerned; but after all, father, don't you think the arrangement a little rough on the fish?"

M. Paul B. Du Chaillu says: "The Swedes and Norwegians are fine people; the country the grandest I ever traveled in. There are evidences that it was once covered with ice. The mountain rocks are smooth from this cause, and the valleys show the effects of ice floes. In May, June and July the sun shines all the time. It is a slander to call the Scandinavians barbarous. They are civilized—all read and write. They are compelled by law to attend school. Their religious faith is Protestant. They esteem their churches highly, and revere their grave yards. When a man dies his body is interred in a grave yard, if it has to be carried 100 miles. The people are honest and moral. I was never robbed of a cent, although with them three years."

Remember
Remember
The summer scheme
The summer scheme
Louisiana State Lottery,
Louisiana State Lottery,
Three capital prizes,
Three capital prizes,
$10,000 each,
$10,000 each.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Accident.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—A young girl named Ada Hauser, was fatally burned here to-day by her clothes catching fire from firecrackers.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—Business was generally suspended, though there was no public celebration of the day except by various colored societies, the members of which paraded the streets in the morning and adjourned to picnics in the woods.

FOREIGN.

The German Crown Prince.

LONDON, July 4.—The Crown Prince of Germany and Princess Victoria, his wife, have arrived at Hyde, in the Isle of Wight.

Revolution in Tangiers.

A revolution has broken out in Tangiers. At last accounts the rebels were masters of the official buildings.

Active Operations to be Resumed.

Dispatches from Madrid say it is supposed that active operations will be resumed by the Republicans in Navarre within a fortnight.

Bilboa.

The garrison of Bilboa having been much weakened by the departure of reinforcements to the army of the North, has withdrawn from its advanced positions outside the town. The abandoned lines were immediately occupied by the Carlists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mill River Disaster.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Mill river disaster investigation is published. It censures the Legislature for inadequate and defective legislation on the subject of reservoirs; the mill owners for their parsimonious disregard of their property; the engineers for ambigious and insufficient specifications; the contractors for manifest delinquencies and want of thoroughness in their work, and, finally, the county commissioners for accepting a dam so shabbily built when they had the power to order its entire reconstruction.

Indiana Races.

EVANSVILLE, July 4.—The third day's racing of the Evansville Turf Association was attended by several thousand people. The first race was won by Sam Houston; second heat taken by Arlington. Time—2:36¾, 2:40, 2:41, 2:40.

Second Race—For pacing horses; free to all; purse of $500; won by Sucker State. Time—2:28, 2:33¼, 2:34.

Third Race—Purse $500, for 2:30 horses, won by Ella Wright in three straight heats. Time—2:15, 2:41 and 2:37.

The fourth was a running race for a purse of $500; won by Harry Todd. Time—1:48¾.

Outrage Punished by Lynch Law.

MOBILE, Ala., July 4.—At Enterprise, Mississippi, early this morning, a fiendish outrage was committed on the person of a child five years old, daughter of an esteemed merchant, by a negro named Kidd. The negro was incarcerated, but the citizens overpowered the jailor, took the negro to a neighboring tree, and there hanged him.

He confessed the deed, so no doubt is entertained of his guilt.

Negroes and white both say it served the wretch right.

Railroad Accident.

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 4.—A passenger train on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad ran off the track this morning, near Edwards Depot. Two children were killed and three persons dangerously injured.

Ohio Races.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4.—The largest attendance of the week was at the races to-day.

First Race—Trot for 2:44 horses, purse $1000, won by Granville in three straight heats. Time—2:30½, 2:33, 2:35½.

Second Race—Running race, purse $400, won by Dill Wiggins in two straight heats. Time—1:46, 1:46½.

Third Race—Trot for 2:30 horses, purse $1300. First heat was a dead heat between Little Mac and Ohio Boy. Race won by Little Mac. Time—2:29½, 2:29, 2:29¾.

Destructive Fire in Alleghany City.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—A very destructive fire occurred at Alleghany City this afternoon. A square and a half of buildings, principally dwellings, on the west side of Federal street, between Sampson street and Marquette alley, extending back to Arch street, and three or four buildings on the east side of Federal street, were totally destroyed. It was thought at one time that the whole upper part of the city would be destroyed, as the supply of water was limited and a very high wind prevailed, carrying sparks in all directions, and setting fire to houses two or three squares away, but with the united efforts of the Pittsburg and Alleghany City fire departments the flames were brought under control about ten o'clock this evening. Over one hundred houses in all were destroyed, leaving many families homeless. The loss can not now be estimated, but it is thought it will reach about $300,000. The fire originated in Cresswell & Burgoin's carpenter shop, and it is supposed from fire crackers having been thrown in by boys playing in the neighborhood.

Another Fire.

TOLEDO, July 4.—A fire in East Toledo this afternoon destroyed five or six frame buildings, mostly private residences. Loss, $20,000 to $25,000, with a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have caught from fire crackers.

Arrived.

Chief Justice Waite arrived here to-day.

Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—A hurricane was experienced to-night, coming from the North, which unroofed several houses.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, July 4, 1874, 4:35 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally c