THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1869.---TRIPLE SHEET. NUMBER 197.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Senator Sprague Makes a Personal Explanation.

THE SPANISH MINISTER AND THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Grant to a Virginia Delegation.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

CHARLES W. LOWELL FOR THE N. O. POSTOFFICE.

Longstreet Confirmed---Texas Matters.

Members of the Ga. Legislature Visit Grant.

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT FOR GEN. COOKE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—*House.*—Considering the Fargo case.

Senate.—Considering railroad matters. The election committee did nothing.

The reconstruction committee heard the Virginia Republicans in favor of a spring election and the submission of the disfranchising clause.

Also heard the Texans against the submission of the constitution and in favor of the division of the State.

A private conference between Butler and Whittemore indicates a disposition to postpone the Texas question and let Virginia slide this session.

WASHINGTON, April 3—Evening.—*House.*—The deficiency appropriation bill, including two millions for salaries of collectors and assessors of revenue, passed.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn on 10th inst. was adopted. Adjourped.

Senate—The judiciary committee were directed to report a bill defining the meaning of the eight hour law.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn on 10th inst. was adopted.

Sprague made a personal explanation that his courage and his words did not rest on wine or whisky, but on his knowledge of the danger to the country from legislative and executive power assumed by the Senate.

The Union Pacific railroad bill was discussed to executive session. Adjourned.

Gen. Badeau has been ordered to report for duty to the president.

Secretary Boyle will be absent till Tuesday.

It is expected that the Spanish minister will leave the country in case Banks's Cuban resolution is adopted.

Twenty-five Virginians to-day called on Grant, who intimated that he would consult the cabinet and communicate a message to Congress, recommending their views, which involve submission of the Constitution with the test oath and State disfranchisements stricken out.

Nominations were made to-day of governors of territories: Safford for Arizona, Jno. A. Campbell for Wyoming, Chas. C. Crane for New Mexico, Jno. A. Burbank for Dacotah, and Alvin Flanders for Washington.

Mr. Stedman consul at Santiago de Cuba; Pinckney Rollins collector seventh North Carolina district; J. W. Bowman, assessor seventh North Carolina district; Napoleon Underwood, assessor second Louisiana district.

Postmasters: Gill, Holly Springs, Miss., and Chas. W. Lowell, New Orleans.

The Senate to-day confirmed Longstreet's nomination after two hours' discussion.

Senator Hill leading half a dozen members of the Georgia Legislature visited Grant to-day in opposition to the Bullock party.

By direction of the president paragraph 8 of general orders 18, March 16th, 1869, discontinuing the department of the Cumberland and adding the States it comprised to other departments is revoked, and Maj. Gen. P. St. George Cooke is assigned to the command of that department when it shall be relinquished by Maj. Gen. Thomas.

Texans in large numbers were before the reconstruction committee to-day. Gen. Davis spoke in favor of a division of the State, but admitted that it was impossible during the present session of Congress. He opposed voting on the new constitution in July because of the lawlessness and crime in Texas. He denied that there had been any diminution of crime or favorable change in the political sentiment since Grant's election. He approved of what is in the Texas constitution, but opposed it because large numbers were not disfranchised. He wished to disfranchise 30,000 whites. The committee put many questions to Gen. Davis, which conduced to expressions of belief that they thought disfranchisement a bad remedy. Butler announced that the argument in the Texas case had closed.

KNOXVILLE.

Great Reception of Andrew Johnson and His Speech.

He Intends to Remain a Private Citizen.

He Prefers a Good King to a Despotic Congress.

THE EX-PRESIDENT THINKS GRANT A BUNDLE OF PREJUDICES.

KNOXVILLE, April 3.—The city is crowded with old friends of Andrew Johnson, who, at an early hour this morning assembled on the streets talking over Johnson's old triumphs.

Special trains on the railroads brought crowds to the city. At 11 A. M. a special train arrived from Greenville with Johnson, who was greeted at the train by a delegation of citizens with a band, and escorted to the Lamar House, in company with Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, and Jno. M. Fleming of the Press and Herald.

After a short delay Johnson was introduced to the assemblage, numbering about 5000, by Mr. Nelson, who referred to his previous political differences with the distinguished gentleman before them, and to their argument upon the vital question of the Union, related the persecutions inflicted upon Johnson for his Union sentiments, eloquently described his patriotic course during the war and alluded to his wise and conciliatory policy of reconstruction.

Mr. Johnson, after returning thanks for the cordiality of the welcome he received, said he had endeavored to protect the Constitution; that all he asked was a fair examination of his record. He intended to devote the remainder of his life as a private citizen to vindication of his official life and his native State from the foul obloquy which had been heaped upon him and her.

Though bent he had not been broken by the storm which had nearly wrecked the ship of State. He had seen in the papers his own obituary and supposed he might be as one risen from the dead, and he thought belief should be placed in one come from the grave, but his voice was not so dead yet.

He said the Constitution divides the government into three parts. When the Congress of the United States transcended the Constitution he vetoed their bills and sent them back. He described how these departments operate, each is confined to its sphere. Reasoning on the danger in the government, he said: I tell you, here to-day, and as one speaking from the dead, it is in the legislative department, I mean in federal government. Why can the executive make laws? he has only negative power. The judiciary can only expound the law, but the Legislature can pass laws of the most arbitrary character and under the pretense of law can trample on the liberties of the people. Those who are trying to undermine the constitution have given the impression that two thirds majority has the power over the constitution. Then they can go on till Congress, yes, a capricious Congress, yes, a despotic Congress, yes, a usurping Congress, will take away the liberties of the people. But I felt that I stood as a break-water at the head of the American government and arrested its progress for a time at least, until the people knew what was going on, and while others may boast of having established this government, I feel that I can without egotism claim the credit of having been efficient in its preservation.

The time has come to talk about the first principles of government. Take away the restraints which hold back Congress, and you have a despotic government. Wipe out the other two departments of the government, and you have Congress with its discretion—or, perhaps, I should say its indiscretion—the measure of its powers. Jefferson describes such a body as the exact embodiment of despotism; and let me tell you here that a wise and good prince is infinitely better than a usurping, arbitrary and despotic Congress. [Voice: "That's so, Andy. Go it."] Look at the course of Great Britain toward the colonies, and compare it with that of Congress. Look at the Declaration of Independence, and see how the acts of Congress are similar to the course of Great Britain then.

When that declaration was made and the people knew their wrongs they were aroused to gain their freedom. Look at our condition. The great writ of habeas corpus suspended, and when a citizen of the United States appealed to the Supreme Court, an arbitrary Congress took from him the right of appeal and deprived him of his liberty.

He alluded to the charge of treason to his party and asked when had he been false to the platform upon which he was nominated. He then took up the sneering accusations about his being Moses, and asked if it was not he that freed the negroes in Tennnessee. Freedom was only liberty to work, it was not to build up a miserable lazzaroni to be supported by the government.

Let me tell you, colored men, said he, I have never deceived white men or black men. These men who talk about your old masters have only delivered you up to your new masters. You are slaves to the league. Let me say to you as I said to my old servant, as I told him when I came back: "Sam, the only difference between us is that I freed you four years age and I was only emancipated on the 4th of March." So you see I am addressing you as a freedman (laughter). As evidence of his loyalty he showed a paper signed by Wm. G. Brownlow, acknowledging the receipt of $1500 to establish a Union press at Knoxville and defraying Brownlow's expenses in escaping from secession oppression.

The time is full of alarming portents; the country is in danger, and let me lift my warning voice. Look at the taxes of the States and of the federal government. The federal government collects $150,000,000, three times as much as was necessary a few years ago for the whole expenses of the government, to pay the bondholders. You black men might as well know this, that while they have been enfranchising you and disfranchising white men they have been making you slaves. Yes, you are all slaves together to the bondholders, who never shed a drop of blood. I would to God that the government had not the credit to borrow a dollar to carry on war. If people had beforehand to pay the cost of war we should never have had one. Thank God my march has not been through a Golgotha and my honors have not been gained by blood. The widow and the one-armed soldier cannot attribute their wrong to me.

I stand here vindicating the Constitution as it was handed down to me; and here, in the last hours of life, I call upon you to cling to the Constitution of the country as a mariner clings to his compass.

He spoke about two hours, and was listened to with the closest attention, and on retiring from the stand was heartily applauded. He was at once surrounded by old friends and several hours were passed in interchanging reminiscences.

In conversation he spoke without reserve of Grant, whom he characterized as a bundle of prejudices, and his gift enterprise cabinet, as he calls it.

The people are heartily glad to see Johnson again among them, and seem to think he will succeed in overthrowing despotism in Tennessee.

FROM GALVESTON.

Murder Case.

GALVESTON, April 3.—The criminal court of this county has been engaged for the last three days on the case of the State vs. Leroy Cotton, charged with the murder of Major Lochman, in January last. The case was submitted to the jury yesterday at 5 P. M., and a verdict was rendered this morning of murder in the first degree.

Henry Cotton's case as accessory comes up next Wednesday.

FROM EUROPE.

Colliery Explosion—Twenty-seven Lives Lost—More Specie Coming—The American Minister at Madrid—Conspiracies in Italy.

LONDON, April 3.—The Arley Colliery, in Lancashire, exploded, killing twenty-seven persons.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The Java took out $82,000 in specie. The mail contract has been awarded to the Cunard line.

MADRID, April 3.—The ministry say they have no knowledge of Minister Hale introducing contrabrand articles under diplomatic privileges. The press comments are unfavorable to Hale.

FLORENCE, April 3.—Conspiracies have been discovered in Naples and Arcora.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 3.—The Prensa says the steamer Comonditario, captured by the Cubans, received arms and ammunition off the Bahams, and did not enter Nassau at all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Fairbanks brings the crew of the brig Model, from Portland for Savannah, wrecked off Point Lookout.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The Appeal's Little Rock special says the contractors of the penitentiary sent in a protest against the failure on the part of the State to appoint some one to take charge of the penitentiary on April 1st, and preventing the convicts from escaping, etc. They say they are no longer responsible.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Net receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the week 33,220 bales. Exports to Great Britan 43,955 bales; to the continent 14,890 bales. Stock on hand at all United States ports 360,805 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 3.—Alexander H. Stephens is improving.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Twitchell in his confession says his wife killed her mother in a quarrel while he was asleep. Twitchell assisted to throw the body out of the window.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The loss of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company by the burning of their pattern shop last night amounted to $60,000. No insurance.

NEW YORK, April 3—Evening.—The bank statement shows loans decreased $1,975,000. Specie decreased $133,500. Circulation increased $39,000. Deposits decreased $4,788,000. Legal tender, decreased $2,058,000.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 3—Noon.—Barometer 29:25. Wind north, and fresh. Arrived—Steamship St. Mary, Lockwood, 1 A. M., Brazos, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—Steamship Kensington, schooners C. S. Bushnel, Planet and Jos. M. Long. On the bar—Steamship Castilla and ship Labrador.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 3, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Weather calm. Arrived—Bark Rosetta, McNeil Kelleran, 59 days from Liverpool; general cargo to G. A. Fosdick & Co.; bark Moss Rose, Bustin, 58 days from Liverpool; general cargo to G. W. Hynson & Co. Sailed—Steamships I. C. Harris and Geo. Cromwell.

RIVER NEWS.

CAIRO, April 2.—Passed up: R. E. Lee, and Mohawk and barges. Down: Lizzie Gill and Marble City. River rose 80 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, April 3.—Passed up: Bismarck at 6 A. M. and Shark and barges at noon. Down: Pargoud at 1, Olive Branch at 1 and Louisiana at 2 P. M. River rising.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Plenty of water everywhere.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—River stationary; 25 feet 9 inches water in the canal.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—Weather cloudy and cool. River rising. Passed up: City of Cairo and Nick Longworth. Down: Marble City and Lizzie Gill.

MARKETS.

LONDON, April 3—Noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 83¼. Sugar firm, on the spot 39s. 9d. Common resin 6s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—Noon.—Cotton opens firmer, but not higher. Middling uplands 12¼@12½d.; middling Orleans 12½@12¾d. Sales 10,000 bales. Corn 29s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—Afternoon.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher. Pork 102s. Lard heavy.

HAVRE, April 3.—Cotton opens dull on the spot and afloat. Low middlings, afloat, 1.45.

HAVRE, April 3.—Cotton closed dull. Low middlings afloat 144.

PARIS, April 3—Bourse quiet. Rents 70.32.

NEW YORK, April 3—Evening.—Cotton firm. Sales 2800 bales. Middling uplands 28½c. Flour dull at noon's decline. Wheat steady. Corn favors buyers. Whisky quiet. Mess pork dull. $31 12½@31 25. Lard lower; kettle 18¾@19c. Groceries quiet. Freights dull.

MOBILE, April 3.—Cotton dull; low middlings 26¾@27c. Receipts 315 bales. Sales 200 bales.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Flour $4@5. Wheat $1 65@1 68. Oats 57½@60c. Barley $1 90. Rye $1 28. Whisky 89c. Sugar 13¼@15¼c. Molasses 65@75c. Pork $31 50@31 75. Bulk sides 15½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c., clear ribbed sides 16¾c., clear sides 17¼c. Hams 18@19c. Lard 18c.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat $1 99¾@1 99¾. Corn 52@52¼. Oats 53¾c. Rye $1 20½. Barley $1 60. High wines 87c. Sugar 14@15¾c. Molasses $1@1 05. Pork $31. Lard 17¼c. Bulk meats inactive and nominal.

Governments advanced sharply on the increased ease in money and heavy foreign purchases. 1881 coupons 115¾@116; '62's 119@119¼; of '64 114¼; of '65 115¼@116¼; do. new 113¼@113¾; of '67 and '68 same; 10-40s 105¼@105¾. Sub treasury, balance $87,000,000. Southern securities firmer. Stocks active and higher. Money comparatively easy at 7 ₱ cent. gold. Sterling 107¾. Gold 131¾. Gold exports for the week $500,000, of which $200,000 went to Cuba. The bank statement is considered unfavorable, showing the effect of the money stringency.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—Sales 90 hhds. tobacco at $5@12 75. Pork $32. Lard 18½c. Bacon shoulders 13¾c., clear ribbed sides 17c., clear sides 17¼c. Bulk shoulders 13¼c., clear ribbed sides and clear sides 16¼c. Flour $5 50@8. Corn 63@65c. Oats 62@63c. Whisky 91.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Whisky 91c. Pork held $31 50. Bulk meats held, shoulders 12¼c., sides 14½c. Bacon, shoulders 13¼c. clear rib sides at 16¾c. Lard 18c. Hams 18½@19c. Sugar 14@16c. Molasses 80@85c.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—Cotton firmer. Middling uplands 27¼. Receipts for the week ending yesterday 3156 bales. Exports 6471 bales. Stock 22,251 bales. Receipts to-day 212 bales. Exports 143 bales.

GOV. H. C. WARMOTH

TRUE BILLS—OPPRESSION, BEING A CIVIL OFFICER, ACTING UNDER COLOR OF HIS OFFICE.

Geo. L. Cain, Chief of Police, William McDuff, Police Commissioner, and M. A. Southworth, Recorder of Mortgages.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—NO ARRESTS.

The grand jurors of the parish of Orleans yesterday presented the following indictments to Judge Edmund Abell, judge of the First District Court. The indictments had been anticipated, except so far as the exact character of the alleged offenses was concerned, and are as follows:

1. That Henry C. Warmoth, governor of the State of Louisiana, late of the parish of Orleans, on the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1869, with force and arms, in the parish of Orleans aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, did wilifully, maliciously and of his malice aforethought, oppress one George M. Wickliffe, then and there being auditor of public accounts of the State of Louisiana, and in the peace of said State then and there being, in this, to-wit: That the said Henry C. Warmoth being at the time and place as aforesaid a civil officer, by virtue of the office of governor of the State of Louisiana as aforesaid, which he then and there held and filled, and, acting under color of the said office of governor as aforesaid, caused the said George M. Wickliffe, auditor of public accounts of the State of Louisiana as aforesaid, to be forcibly and violently ejected from the office of auditor of public accounts, of the State of Louisiana as aforesaid, and the time and place as aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute of the State of Louisiana, etc.

The second indictment is as follows:

The grand jurors of the State of Louisiana, etc., present that one George L. Cain, one William McDuff and one M. A. Southworth, late of the parish of Orleans, on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1869, with force and arms, in the parish of Orleans, and within the jurisdiction of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, did assault, beat, bruise, wound and otherwise ill-treat one G. M. Wickliffe in the peace of the State then and there being, contrary to the form of the statute of the State of Louisiana, etc.

Judge Abell declared from the bench that he would not issue any capiases in the cases until Attorney General Belden moved that he should do so. He would then issue the orders even against General Grant, were he indicted. Therefore no arrests have been yet made.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Dr A G Thornton, La; A LeDuc, city; Henry Johnson, city; Wm D Barry, Mobile; J Peart, do; B W Bussey, Columbus, Ga; Mrs Brown and 2 children, Louisville; B F Fly, Corpus Christi; Jas Wilson, La; J C Miller, St Louis; W C Cooke, city; J Taylor, N Y; P Plattenburg, Canton, Ill; P W Plattenburg, do; E H Hart, N Y; J A Moore, Louisville; Miss Ella Graham, do; A J Bigley, city; V F Harris, do; Alfred Salis, Mobile; W D Humphries, do; W F Berry, do; P W Harrington, England; J M Denistown, do; Robt Barnwell, N Y; Robt Martin, do; J Kay, Paducah, Ky; Francis Speed, Vicksburg; Martin Neary, do; Miss Russell, Phil; J A Limerick, Rodney; J Steinberger, U S A; Gen E Upton, U S A; J G Moore, Louisville.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

C M G Maghee, river; Jno D Valcourt, city; S Myers, Houston; J R Boyd, Miss; B L Marshall, Ark; M A Oatis and wife, Miss; A G McPherson, river; S Bock, La; J B Bowles, M'ss; G W Camden, Ark; W M Priestley, Canton; J H Acotermeyer, Cin;

CITY HOTEL.

Samuel Dougherty, city; James R Dalyett, Pa; M J Lyons, Texas; Thos J Bailey; S F Winchester, La; J Deny, Fla; H C Warner, Ala; J G Reynolds, U S A; Miss Katie E Wells, Texas; P T Powell, Va; E F Connell; Miss Connell; W H Murphy and wife, Galveston; R A Smith, Ala; Wm H Harris, Ala; Wm De Payne, Texas; T J Lyons and wife, Boston; D Frisby, Texas; R G Boyd, do; A C Rhodes, Gaines' Land'g, Mass; Mrs F Bowman, Boston; J J Shanon, Minden; Judge Jas H Bell, Texas; O D Ham, Texas; W Mallard, Boston; R Tompkins; D C Brady, city; A L Mead, city; A N Lane, Arkansas; W A Bates, city; D Dratt and wife, Ala; J W Wells, Texas; J McMillan, Texas; M N Weatherby and family; Miss Atkins; J P Lynch, La; S Y D Arowsmith, N Y; A B Young; D C Dawson, Ala; Jno C Alexander, Texas; E P Norwood and family, Tex; J H Inman, Texas; T P Wilson, do. H T Gilmore, St. Louis; J L Murray, Texas; B K Tompson, New York; C J Meng, Louisville, Ky; D G Maggard and wife, Texas; Capt L E Edwards, Texas; Jno B Lubbock, Texas.

OUACHITA HOUSE.

W Dograffinried, La; Celina Virty, Ark; T J Neatherly, Montgomery; D B Ellis, Lafourche; Jas B Green, Camden, Ark; A J Brewer, Camden, Ark; L M Dunn, Ark; Capt Isa Tharp, city; G W Terry, city. Thos Simpson, La; Jas W Bird, Montgomery; J W Wamsley and wife, La; J M Chivers, city; L Russell, Arkadelphia; C C Ball, La; G B Steele, Ky; Bob Strain, Texas;

At Stade, near Hamburg, there was lately arrested a fellow who had with him seventeen young girls, whom he intended to take to the United States. Upon being questioned by the police as to the purposes for which he wanted to go with the girls to America, he naively said that their relatives in the United States had authorized him to accompany them to that country. An examination of his papers, however, showed that he was an agent of certain American procuresses. The girls, whom he he had coaxed away from various towns in Saxony, under all sorts of pretexts, were sent home, and he himself will be imprisoned for several years in a Prussian state prison.

METAIRIE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Immense Attendance—Good Sport.

Cottrill Wins the Dash and Plantagenet the $6000 Race.

A day made for enjoyment, a day wherein the balmy atmosphere, the clear sky, the warm breeze, breathing sunlight and happiness, seemed so many wooers to the coy stay-at-homes to come forth into the air and feel the luxury of living—such was yesterday. Had that mysterious and very potent individual, yclept the clerk of the weather, have been consulted by the Jockey Club and by them cajoled into trying his utmost for the occasion, a more beautiful day could not have been produced from his stock on hand, which, considering how little pleasant weather we have had recently, must now be quite a large one.

And well might the day be a fine one. Was it not one consecrated and set apart? Was not the Spring meeting of 1869 of the Metairie Jockey Club to commence yesterday? How then could the weather have been too propitious? How could the skies smile too brightly upon such an event?

And the day and its beauties were well appreciated, for the turn-out was such a one as has not been witnessed since the war. Down the Canal street shell road, by 2 o'clock, the stream of carriages began to pour, vehicle after vehicle—the splendid private equipage with its blooded team, its cockaded coachman, and its freight of beauty and wealth; the hack, laden with pleasure-seekers; the buggy, with its two fast young men g'langing "behind a fast horse;" the dashing and showy dog-cart, the soberer family carry-all, parties of horsemen, car loads of the seekers after more plebeian but cheaper transportation—nay, even the butcher cart, containing the butcher's boy and the friend of his bosom, glorifying in a free ride and exultant over the prospect of seeing the races—all these and many more formed a procession which never ceased until after the races had commenced, and everybody looked gloriously happy. The gentlemen of course—for who ever knew a Southerner that did not love racing instinctively?—and the ladies, because—well, because it is the fashion to go to the races, and because it is a splendid opportunity to flirt, and because the horses look so pretty, and because they are sure to meet all the young men there, and because it is so nice to bet a pair of kid gloves upon the races, and ask the gentlemen the names of the horses, and pretend to be afraid that the jockeys will fall off, and to go down and eat chicken salad and drink champagne between the heats, and for fifty other reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate because the gentlemen can't appreciate them and the ladies know all about them already.

Follow we then the throng along the shell road observing each enjoyable item as we pass it, and take we our stand on the quarter stretch in front of the grand stand, just before the first race commences.

THE COURSE.

The ladies' stand was packed, and not only was it full, but so numerous were the fair guests of the Metairie Club, and so general the turnout, a large portion of the members' stand was taken possession of by the ladies *vi et armis*, who held their ground all through the day with great courage and skill, and planted such a formidable battery of bright eyes on the position which they had stormed, that the bravest heart of all the club quailed, and was fain to make overtures for a surrender at discretion. Ah, how beautiful was that ladies' stand! The myriad colors, all lighted up by the bright sunbeams, the flashing jewels, the beaming eyes, made a picture whose beauties were the same in daylight, and only increased as the spectator got nearer to them. We leave the scene half undescribed, because we cannot reproduce a moiety of its splendor.

As to the club stand, of course that was full, for besides the members of the club there were present many prominent devotees of the turf from other parts of the country, to whom the hospitalities of the Metairie had been extended. Amongst them we noticed Colonel John Knapp, of the St. Louis Republican; Mr. G. W. Ford, Colonel Basil Duke, and Colonel J. B. O'Fallon, of St. Louis; Gen. Buford and Zeb. Ward, Esq., of Kentucky; Gens. Harding and R. B. Cheatham, of Nashville; Messrs. D. D. Withers, John Chamberlain and John Coffee, of New York; Mr. John H. Smith, of Cincinnati, and Colonel Donovan, of Memphis. There were too, upon the quarter stretch and on the stand a number of well known turfmen of our own State—Ex-Governor Hébert, Col. Jas. McCloskey, Col. Pace, Hon. D. F. Kenner, Col. Bingaman, Gen. Westmore, Capt. W. J. Minor, Mr. H. B. Foley, Dr. Buckner, Mr. W. C. Lipscomb and Mr. M. W. Conner, of Wilkes' Spirit, whom, however, we claim as an Orleanoise.

Never before since the war have we seen the public stand so crowded. There was not room for one person more upon it, large as it is. In fact the whole stand, from one end to the other, was jammed.

The track was a safe one though not a fast one. It had been well harrowed, but was very lumpy, while over by the woods, it was muddy. Still, a fair track, considering the recent frequent rains, and a better one than was expected.

The betting was lively, but as in both races there were favorites, it was not very exciting. There was of course the usual amount of speculation about the horses, the usual display of racing knowledge by people who didn't know any thing about it. But at last the preliminaries were all settled, the horses for the first race came slowly trotting down from the stables, and the voice of Ex-Gov. Hebert singing out "saddle up," sent every one pell mell to the stand, there to again enjoy the glorious inspiration which the sight of a horse race always produces.

THE FIRST RACE.

This was a two year old sweepstakes, $500 entrance, club to add $500. It closed with four nominations, Col. O'Fallon's *Alta Vela*, known to be a fine horse, Col. Wilson's *Jeff Jennings* and two of Mr. Cottrill's, *Cottrill* and *Carrie P.* It was generally known, however, that Carrie would not start, and that upon Cottrill would be imposed the task of sustaining the honor of his stable. The odds were largely in his favor in betting circles—two to one against the field—but there were plenty of takers, as Alta Vela is not only "a good un to look at," but has proved herself "a good un to go."

At the bell tap the horses came up, all looking lively. A start was made without difficulty—Alta Vela, who had the second place, getting the lead, with the favorite behind her. The quarter stretch was reached in the same order in 27 seconds, with the horses pretty well bunched. To the half mile pole the brown mare still kept the lead, only by a neck, however, and finally passed the pole in 53½, only a neck ahead of the favorite. Jeff then quietly dropped off, while at it the two leading nags went. It was about neck and neck at the third quarter turning, but just afterwards Cottrill's jockey gave him a stinger with the whip, which so awoke him to the responsibility of the situation that he forthwith shot forward, and from that moment had the race. He came in in frisky style, stopping at the distance stand to give an exhibition of his kicking powers—won by two lengths, in 151—Alta Vela behind him, and Jeff a bad third.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was the race of the day. In the first place the large amount of the stakes, $6000, made it very interesting, and in the second place it had been expected that in it Bayonet, Victory and J. A. Conolly would come together; and though, unfortunately, the last two horses were not in a condition to run, and the race was given by everybody to Bayonet, still it was expected to prove a pretty race. And it did prove a most beautiful race—but not in a way that a great many people thought it would.

Immediately after the dash, the bell was rung and promptly the horses were brought up. And beauties they were. There was *Bayonet*, the favorite, a beautiful bay, looking in excellent condition and bestridden by Charlie Miller. There was *Plantagenet*, a chestnut, a Planet colt, and looking as fine as a fiddle. He ran for the honor of Missouri and Col. O'Fallon. His jockey was a darkey named Theodore. There was *Chalmette*, Col. Nelligan's 3 y. o., also looking well, but seemingly not built for a long race; Johnny McClennan was at his helm. And there was *Gilroy*, ridden by H. Durham, and looking as though he well merited the place next to the favorite, which was assigned to him by the knowing ones. The betting was, as in the other race, two to one on the favorite, *Gilroy* having the lead in the field, and *Plantagenet* next to him.

First Heat—After two false starts Gilroy led off, with Chalmette behind him and Plantagenet and Bayonet bringing up the rear. Before the quarter was made—which was in 27½—Chalmette put his foot forward and took the third place, while Bayonet sprang to the second. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in 35, Gilroy and the favorite were still running together, with the two others some distance behind. The same order was maintained to the three-quarter pole, into the home stretch, and past the stand for the first mile, which was made in 1:51, all the horses being under a pull. The two leaders then closed up and passed the first quarter stake head and tail, in which position they continued to the half-mile, Chalmette meanwhile having dropped to the extreme rear. Then came the tug. The Stonewall brigade came slowly closer and closer to Gilroy, lapped him, and finally turned into the home stretch, neck and neck down the stretch thundered the two steeds, and it was impossible from the stand to name the leader. But as they came nearer, the yellow sash of Gilroy showed behind, while the two jockeys seemed emulous as to which should ply whip and spur fastest. At the end of the stand the horses were running so close to each other that their riders might have shaken hands, but with Bayonet ahead. One more terrific cut, and he jumped under the string in 3:41¼, leading Gilroy by a length, Plantagenet a poor third, and Chalmette nowhere.

But no sooner had the jockeys dismounted than Gilroy's rider put in a charge of foul riding against Miller, stating that when near the stand Bayonet had swerved hard against him and caused his horse to shorten his stride. Upon this great was the excitement upon the track. Everybody was expressing an opinion: some knew it was foul riding, others had never seen a fairer race in their lives, while, unmindful of the discussion, the judges deliberated over the matter. At last, Gen. Hebert appeared on the stand and announced that Gilroy had won the heat, with Plantagenet next, Chalmette and Bayonet distanced. This settled the question and proved the foul riding on the part of Bayonet's jockey.

It was now generally conceded that Gilroy had the race, as his former achievements stood him in good stead, and his magnificent running on the first heat had showed his speed. Beting therefore was merely nominal, as only those in want of a wager would take sides aginst Gilroy.

Second Heat—Gilroy took the lead at the jump and kept it for the first mile and a half, making the quarter in 27, the half mile in 54½. But at the last half mile pole, to the unutterable astonishment, Plantagenet commenced to creep up and actually succeeded in collaring his leader. But the surprise was increased when not content with running neck and neck, the chestnut as he turned into the home stretch passed the favorite. Down came the whip on Gilroy's flanks and into his sides went the cold steel, but Plantagenet's jockey carried as stinging a thong and wore as sharp spurs as did Gilroy's rider, so all efforts to the contrary notwithstanding, Plantagenet came in ahead easily with Gilroy straining behind him blown and his speed all gone. Time 3:50.

This settled matters. Gilroy, evidently, had done his best, while Plantagenet looked as though five mile heats would not be too much for him. Down toppled the bay from the favorite's position and up went Plantagenet. It was, *Le roi est mort, vive le roi!* and this time the odds were rightly laid, for in the

Third Heat—Plantagenet took the lead at the start and kept it all through, Gilroy contenting himself with a brush on the last half mile, but soon gave it up in disgust, and the horses came leisurely in in 4:02½, the first quarter having been made in 31, the half mile in 1:04 and the mile in 2:08.

And thus ended the great race. Bayonet would undoubtedly have won if had it not been for the carelessness or criminality, whichever it may have been, of his jockey. The knowing ones, however, were twice disappointed, those who escaped being fooled on Bayonet and owned themselves at fault on Gilroy, and so for once they may be considered to have been well beaten.

To sum up the races, the attendance, as we have said already, was larger than it has ever been since the war, the day was all that could have been asked, while the races proved very interesting. The following is the

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB—Spring meeting of 1869. First day—April 3, 1869. First race. Sweepstakes for two year olds; dash of one mile; $500 entrance, $100 forfeit, second horse to receive his entrance money. Club to add $500.

W. Cottrill enters ch. c. *Cottrill*, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G 1
J. J. O'Fallon enters br. f. *Alta Vela*, by Vandal, dam imp. Fillagree, by Stockwell 2
D. A. Wilson enters gr. c. *Jeff Jennings*, by Lightning, dam Becky Lee 3

Time—1:51.

SAME DAY—Metairie stake.—Sweepstakes for all ages, two mile heats; $1000 entrance, p. p.; horse to be named at 4 o'clock on the evening previous to the race. Club to add $1000.

J. J. O'Fallon names c. h. *Plantagenet*, 4 y. o., by Planet, dam Rose Bonbon by imp. Glaucus 2 1 1
James Conlick names b. h. *Gilroy*, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Magnolia by imp. Glencoe 1 2 2
Metairie Jockey Club names b. c. *Chalmette*, 3 y. o., by Daniel Boone, dam by Brown Dick ..... dist.
T. G. Moore names b. c. *Bayonet*, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Hay Leaf by imp. Yorkshire ..... dist.

Time: 3:41¼—3:50—4:02½.

The next races are to come off on Tuesday. On that day there is to be run a hurdle race, dash of 2 miles, 8 leaps, and a sweepstakes for 3 year olds. Good horses are entered for both. Give us such another day as yesterday, and we guarantee sport on the Metairie on Tuesday.

SUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPER MEN.—A New York correspondent writing to the Sunday Times of Boston furnishes the following interesting facts:

"Fifth avenue in New York," he says, "is not entirely occupied by rich bankers, successful politicians and wealthy dry goods merchants. Newspaper editors and proprietors also have their places in this favored locality.

"James Gordon Bennett of the Herald is not one of the new comers on the street. He has long occupied one of its finest mansions.

"Mr. S. H. Wales of the Scientific American owns a brown stone front in one of the most fashionable blocks, for which he paid something like one hundred thousand dollars.

"Mr. Whitney of the firm of Cauldwell & Whitney, proprietors of the Mercury, recently purchased No. 287 Fifth avenue, near Thirtieth street, for $74,000. Mr. Whitney is a very enterprising and liberal publisher, and well deserves his great success.

"One of the more recent tenants on the avenue is Manton Marble, sole proprietor of the World, who paid $85,000 for the honor.

"Mr. Smith, one of the publishers of the Weekly, has purchased a fine piece of ground in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue, and intends to build a splendid residence there.

"A successful advertising agent is erecting a fine house on Fifth avenue. An idea of its magnificence may be gained when we say that the building is only about half completed, and he has paid out so far more than $60,000.

"A well-known paper maker—that is, a dealer in newspaper stock—owns a splendid residence in Forty-seventh street, in this much coveted quarter. The interior is fitted up and decorated in an elegant manner, and the gentleman, having a refined and cultivated taste, has surrounded himself with a rare collection of paintings by the great masters of this and other countries. The decorations and internal fittings all indicate that the owner has not exactly followed the footsteps of others, but has some good and original ideas of his own.

"There are some other New York newspapers which are making their proprietors rich, and many of them believe the day not far distant when their door-plate will adorn a Fifth avenue mansion."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS BOOKS.—The president sold out everything but his personal effects and his books. I was somewhat amused with his conference with a friend about these books. "What shall I do with them?" was his question to an intimate friend. "I have been thinking," said he, "of boxing them up and stowing them in one of the cellars." His friend advised against that on the ground that the books would mould and spoil. "Select a little room at the top of the mansion and put up some cheap shelves in it," advised his friend, "and then you can consult your books occasionally." The president replied, "That is just what I want; I haven't had any time to read for years, and I must take time now!" The idea that he could retire to his garret to *read*, with one hundred thousand office-seekers on his track, was rather funny.

Finally, Mr. Grant said: "I don't like your plan; there's been so much stealing from the executive mansion that I won't have even the *appearance* of carting things away when I quit."—[Washington Letter.

THIRD GRAND STATE FAIR.

Closing Preparations—Improvements in the Grounds.

THE DANCING PLATFORM.

Meeting of the Board of Directors. Proceedings, Etc.

The preparations for our Grand State Fair are drawing to a close. On Tuesday next everything will be found in order. The grounds have been vastly improved since last year—new buildings erected and the shrubbery improved. The dancing platform, lately erected, will prove a most desirable acquisition.

This new platform occupies the space formerly occupied by the old dancing hall, about three hundred feet to the left of the arena. Its shape is octagonal—diameter about 100 feet; in height, two feet. It is built of good merchantable pine lumber, neatly joined and dressed. In the center of the platform stands a pagoda, an extremely elegant little structure of Oriental style, some 16 feet high, conforming to the shape of the platform, about 16 feet in diameter. The pagoda is, of course, for the use of the musicians. Concerning the other portions of the grounds, the machinery department appears to be the only one at all in a forward state. There is a good deal already on the ground, but even this department is far from being ready for exhibition.

Considerable complaint is made that exhibitors are not prompt. We understand that entries sufficient are made, but exhibitors procrastinate and delay. It is sincerely hoped that this fault will be remedied at once. For the exhibitors residing in the city no excuse can be made. The plan of each one putting off his preparations to the last day, on the supposition that one tardy one will not hurt, may suit their convenience, but is productive of much trouble and annoyance, and detracts from