NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME III—NO. 311. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 937.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, April 7, 1870.

Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, in five acts,

THE PROPHET.

Saturday, April 9

First representation of Verdi's Opera,

LA TRAVIATA.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance at 7 P. M. Box office open every day from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. ap6

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Wednesday Evening, April 6, 1870,

Will be presented Goldsmith's Standard Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Miss HARDCASTLE, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

FRIDAY—Only benefit of Charlotte Thompson. ap6

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, April 4, 1870.

AND

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

LUCILE WESTERN

IN THE

GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE MODERN STAGE,

THE REIGNING PARIS SENSATION,

FROU FROU

FROU FROU

FROU FROU

FROU FROU FROU

FROU FROU FROU

ap4

FIRST GRAND MASQUE AND FANCY DRESS BALL.

By the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR RELIEF FUND.

To be given at Odd Fellows' Hall,

Easter Monday Evening, April 18, 1870

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Jethana Potter, Chairman.

O. M. Redon,	Henry H. Small,
G. W. Wiley,	T. J. Bromley,
William DeLacey,	C. F. Schnell,
F. A. Johnson,	J. B. Williams,
M. H. Nichol,	J. Gartshamp,
J. A. Bourg,	H. Villavaso.

T. J. Farrell, Secretary.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

T. J. Farrell, Chairman.

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N. M. Terrell,	J. M. G Parker,
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G. A. Beck,	C. DeArmas,
T. J. P. Flynn, Jr.,	N. D. Oliver,
E. F. Chauviere,	R. H. Wood,
J. W. Overall,	M. H. Nichol,
F. A. Johnson,	T. Lipsbutz,
W. F. Fitzgerald,	E. R. Hogan,
G. C. Norcross,	J. B. Warner.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

F. A. Johnson, Chairman.

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Joseph H. Wilson,	Joseph Holt,
J. R. Manuel,	H. Weigers,
H. Millspaugh,	G. W. Wiley,
E. W. Howell,	P. M. Abadie,
S. M. G. Mount,	W. McO. Jones,
T. Lipsbutz,	J. Gartshamp,
H. Heidingsfelder,	James Crawford,
Martin Bisli,	Tim McCarty,
J. L. Coulon,	J. Vilavaso.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

William DeLacey, Chairman.

Alfred Shaw,	John G. Guerin,
O. M. Redon,	A. A. Ker,
F. A. Johnson,	A. Gastinel,
T. R. Duval,	A. Sambola,
J. H. Ross,	M. H. Nichol.

TICKETS, $2. To be had of any of the above Managers. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be made in writing to any member of the Invitation Committee. ap3 td

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

Sunday and Monday, May 1 and 2, 1870,

Will be given by the

TURNER ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

ON THE

Oakland Course Riding Park,

Their Annual

GRAND MAY FESTIVAL

Particulars Later.

ap3 t22 COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

GRAND ANNUAL OPENING!

COL. C. T. AMES'

ORIENTAL MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

TIVOLI CIRCLE.

SIX DAYS ONLY.

Commencing

Tuesday, April 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The MAMMOTH ORIENTAL REVIEW will move from the Circle at 10 A. M., TUESDAY, April 5. The length of this imposing procession will extend over one mile.

Admission 75 cents; children under nine years 50 cents; reserved seats $1; matinee 50 cents children to matinee 25 cents.

Doors open 6½ P. M. Matinee doors open at 11 A. M. mh31 10t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD RENOWNED

MORLACCHI TROUPE,

Consisting of the Great European Celebrity,

GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI.

Mlle. Giovanna Mazzeri, Mlle. Teresa Antonio, Mlle. Louise Mazzeri, Mlle. Teresa Ricci, Mlle. Guila Setti, and Twenty-four Coryphees, in the Grand Spectable

UNDINE,

Magnicent Scenery and Grand Transformation Scenes, Commencing

Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON. mh29

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

NEW RESTAURANT.

GOOD LIVING AT LIVING PRICES.

Table d'Hote:

Breakfast, fifty cents; Dinner, fifty cents.

All the delicacies of the season served up to customers, and the cooking unexceptional. Try my house. EDWARD MARTIN, Proprietor,

No. 57 St. Charles street.

Board per month, $25; per week, $6. fe8 6m

CAFE DE LA BOURSE.

PINO'S RESTAURANT,

Nos. 8 and 10 Carondelet Street.

One of the most elegant establishments in the city; everything about it new. The rooms large; the location central, and the management unexceptionable.

Mr. Pino, who has the direction and management of this establishment, having had twenty years experience as a restaurateur in this city, feels confident in being able to satisfy the patrons of this house.

The cooks are real artists, and the WINES the best ever imported.

Asking for a share of the patronage of the public, perfect fair dealing is guaranteed.

Gentlemen, accompanied by ladies, will find, up stairs, delightful saloons, furnished elegantly, and no extra charge made for service or style. de9 6m

DIAMOND COFFEEHOUSE AND

LAGER BEER SALOON.

(Late Cotton Plant).

Corner Carondelet and Lafayette Streets.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand, as also the very best Western Lager Beer.

G. HENNEBERG.

N. B.—LUNCH served every day from 11 to 2 o'clock. jy21y

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Bailey's Defalcation $200,000

TARIFF FIXED ON SUGARS

RESOLUTION ANNEXING SAN DOMINGO

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN NEW YORK

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN OHIO

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR IN CONNECTICUT

Stormy Session of Corps Legislatif

DEPRESSION IN BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

Small Internal Revenue Receipts—Bailey Cases $200,000—Vidal Confirmed—New Name for the United States—Secretary of the Navy on the Oneida Disaster—Reconstruction of Tennessee—Tariff on Sugars Fixed—Resolution Annexing San Domingo—Bureau of Education—Eulogiums on General Thomas—The Rival Pacific Railroad Routes.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Internal revenue receipts to-day, $276,000.

Secretary Boutwell will remain absent until Tuesday.

Ex-Collector Bailey's defalcation amounts to about $200,000.

Michel Vidal, of New Orleans, was confirmed as consul to Tripoli to-day.

The Colored Philosophical Society of Virginia petition Congress to call this country the United States of Columbia, instead of America.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy to the House, regarding the Oneida disaster, concludes that the Oneida was steering the proper course; that the bad seamanship of the officers of the Bombay caused the disaster, and that the latter exhibited a reckless disregard of human life, and the common obligations of humanity.

Senate—Certain German citizens of Tennessee petition for a reconstruction of that State.

The Georgia bill resumed. Mr. Sumner denounced Bingham's amendment as an engine of rebel power, and doctrine of State rights, and as a great heresy with which reconstruction had to contend. He claimed that the only argument against the power of Congress to interfere was based upon technicalities; that Congress was a high court of equity, with Georgia at the bar.

Mr. Carpenter, in reply to Mr. Sumner, delivered a lengthy constitutional argument against the validity of the fundamental conditions put upon a State, urging that Georgia be either admitted without qualification, or kept out until the Government could trust her.

House.—The Committee on Tariff fixed the rate on clarified sugar at two and a half cents per pound; refined sugar four cents. Molasses remains as reported from the committee. The duty on brandy and other distilled spirits was fixed at three dollars.

The committee rose, and Mr. Butler introduced a resolution annexing San Domingo.

Mr. Wood objected.

House then adjourned.

The bill discontinuing the Freedmens' Bureau, and for other purposes, passed by the House to-day, repeals all laws prescribing duties for officers of the Freedmens' Bureau, so far as said duties have not yet been executed, and transfers all money and property hitherto intrusted to the Freedmens' Bureau to the account of the Bureau of Education, to be expended exclusively for educational purposes among the freedmen, and having a special reference to aiding the establishment of common schools among them, the Bureau of Education to exercise the same powers as those hitherto exercised by the Freedman's Bureau in reference to education, especially co-operating with benevolent or educational societies and corporations, and the same co-operation may be extended to State, Teritorial, county and municipal authorities for similar purposes.

All buildings repaired or constructed wholly or partially under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau, and now held by municipal or State authorities, corporate bodies, or trustees for educational purposes, or funds arising from their sale, shall be forever applied to and used for such purposes.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is allowed three months to fulfill all legal obligations and contracts, and to settle his accounts with the United States. All other employes are discharged, except such as he may retain for the care of hospitals and the collections and payment of bounties, and the payment of colored soldiers, of which business he is hereafter to take charge.

The President, Vice-President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Foreign Legations, with the marine band and many celebrities, attended at the House of Representatives to-day, while eulogiums in honor of the late General Thomas were pronounced. By some means colored men were not present upon the floor or in the galleries. It is stated that tickets were required. The colored population were discontented; they crowded the corridors of the Capitol.

Representatives of the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallel Southern Pacific Railroad have appeared before a Senate committee. A strong lobby and an able lawyer have argued for the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Memphis and Little Rock and El Paso lines.

Senator Kellogg made a speech in support of a road from Hallville or Marshall, Texas, to El Paso, and thence to San Diego, with connections to Opelousas, Louisiana, and Little Rock, Arkansas, making a continuous line with Shreveport, Monroe and Vicksburg, and so on to Charleston, South Carolina. It seems probable that only the Kellogg line through the centre of the cotton belt can pass. The Fremont interest, representing Memphis, Little Rock and Jefferson, offer to compromise.

House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill question. Being on the clause imposing a duty of three cents on clarified sugar, which Mr. Allison had moved to amend by reducing it to two and a half. Mr. Allison withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Schenck argued the necessity of distinction between raw and refined sugars.

Mr. Allison argued that the difference of two cents per pound between raw and refined sugar was too great. It took 125 pounds of raw sugar to make 100 pounds of refined; two and a half cents a pound on the latter would therefore be equal to two cents on the former. Mr. Marshall did not approve of the sugar classification contained in the bill. Mr. Schenck defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Kerr said that the classification of sugar in the bill, was not at all in the interest of consumers but of refiners, and the law at present existing was better, both for the government and the people.

After further discussion by Messrs. Wood, Sheldon, Lynch, Kelly, Burchard, Judd, Paine and others, Mr. Allison renewed his amendment to reduce the duty on clarified sugars to two and a half cents per pound, and the amendment was agreed to by sixty-seven to sixty-five.

Mr. Schenck then moved a substitute for the next paragraph, taxing refined sugar four cents per pound. The changes proposed being merely verbal, were agreed to. The subsequent clauses of the bill as to molasses, spices, etc., were passed without amendment down to the following clauses: On wines of all kinds imported in casks, fifty cents per gallon.

Mr. Coburn moved an amendment by classifying wines one dollar and one twenty-five per gallon, which was rejected.

The paragraphs relating to wine were passed without amendment.

The paragraph taxing brandy and other spirits at two dollars per gallon having been reached, Mr. Axtell moved to increase the duty to three dollars, and advocated the amendment in the interest of the wine growers and brandy distillers of California.

The amendment was agreed to by 60 to 52.

The paragraph taxing cordials two dollars per gallon having been reached, Mr. Coburn moved to increase the duty to two dollars and fifty cents. Without action the committee rose.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the republic of Dominica.

Mr. Wood objected.

House adjourned.

The President has declined to enter into a discussion on the subject of the homestead tenure for freedmen, desired in an address recently submitted to him, in advance of the proceedings of Congress.

NEW YORK.

Government Securities Dull—Southern Securities Firm—The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 5, Evening.—Government securities closed dull, but firm. 5-20s of 1862, 110½; of 1864, 109½; of 1865, 109½; new, 108½; of 1867, 109½; of 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 106¼. Southern securities closed firm. Tennessees, 59; Virginias, 69½; Louisianas, 74@75; levee sixes, 75½@76; Georgias, 84; North Carolinas, 46½; new, 22. Stocks steady and firm, but dull.

In the McFarland trial case the jury could not be completed, only eight jurors having been secured out of three hundred and fifty.

The Stock Exchange to-day voted 480 to 141 to authorize the building committee to secure a new location and erect new buildings.

Government securities show some speculative spirit and closed firm, apparently in sympathy with the understanding that the Committee on Ways and Means are almost unanimously opposed to the funding bill.

OHIO.

Republican Majority in Cleveland and Cincinnati—The Majority for Bible Schools.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5.—The Republican majority on the city ticket is about 1100. The Democrats gain one Councilman, giving the Republicans two majority on the full vote. The prohibition ticket received two hundred votes.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Complete returns, received late last night, give further Republican gains. The Republican Clerk of the Probate Court received 4069 majority. The Republican majority in the entire city ticket averages over 3000. The new Board of Aldermen will stand fifteen Republicans, sixteen Democrats, two Independents, and a tie in one ward. The City Council, with members holding over, Republicans twenty-eight, Democrats sixteen, and Independents four. The School Board stands twenty-six for Bible schools and twenty-two against.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican Legislature and Democratic Governor.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—The Twentieth Senatorial District, which was counted last night as Republican, is ascertained to be Democratic by ninety-seven majority, and the Third District Democratic by three or four majority. This gives the Senate to the Democrats by one majority, unless the Sixteenth District, which should be Republican, goes Democratic; this would give the Republicans a majority of one.

The House is Republican by a small majority, probably not more than six, perhaps ten.

Governor English's majority will, from present appearances, be about six hundred.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution Progressing Through the South American Republic.

HAVANA, April 5.—Advices from Caracais to the twentieth ultimo have been received. The revolution is progressing throughout the South American republic. Bolivar has joined the revolutionists, who held the road from Caracais to Laguyra. General Blanco is advancing on Caracais.

President Moray, with his fleet, failed to subdue Carcio, and it was probable he would return to Puerto Cabello.

CUBA.

Teutonia from Hamburg at Havana—Shipwrecks.

HAVANA, April 5.—The steamers Teutonia, from Hamburg, and the France, from St. Nazaire, arrived here to-day.

The brig Poinsette, from Boston, is ashore at Zena Morena. She is throwing overboard her cargo, and it is expected she will succeed in getting off.

The brig Phillip Larrabee, from Boston to Mobile with a cargo of ice, is ashore at East Sagua, and will probably be a total loss.

FOREIGN.

Bill Signed for Promotion of Peace in Ireland—Stormy Session of Corps Legislatif—French Cable Shares Decline—Depression in Breadstuffs—Le Creuzot More Favorable.

LONDON, April 5.—French cable shares have declined in consequence of proposed competition.

The importation of wheat, oats and other grains from the Baltic provinces of Russia are so heavy as to depress prices in breadstuffs.

The Queen has signed the bill for the preservation of the peace in Ireland.

PARIS, April 5.—The Corps Legislatif had a stormy session to-day. M. Jules Favre made a violent attack on the *Senatus consultum*, which would add greatly to personal power. He said that the power of declaring war or peace should not be left to the Chief of the State, who, after a fortunate war, could crush legislative power. The proposed alterations of the constitution he denounced as the ultimate rata of despotism. His speech caused great excitement in the chamber. Demands were made to set the question aside.

It was decided, by 154 to 4, to proceed with the discussion. Owing to the lateness of the hour, however, the sitting adjourned. It is expected that the debate will be resumed to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Paris advices from La Creuzot are more favorable, no collisions having occurred lately.

M. Schneider petitions the government to withdraw the troops, as their presence tends to keep discontent alive.

PARIS, April 5.—The *Constitutionel* states that the publication will bear on two points not contained in the constitutional acts of 1852, viz: Ministerial responsibility and the division of legislative power between the two Chambers. It adds that it is evident that *plebiscitum* must precede the discussion of the new constitution, and that a proclamation is expected from the Emperor which will explain the real character of the national vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Five Hundred Excursionists Leave Indianapolis—Fifteenth Amendment Ratification Celebration—Weed's Charter and New York City Election Bill Passed—Richmond Mayoralty Before United States Supreme Court—Mississippi River Railroad—Strike Among Pennsylvania Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—The excursionists left on a special train of eight new and handsome passenger coaches, furnished by the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad Company, at half-past eight this morning. The whole number of excursionists were over five hundred. The trains left the main line of the road, visiting Planet Furnace and Star coal mines, the Western Iron Company's works, Coalbrook coal mines, Lafayette Furnace Iron Company and then to the Brazil furnace, and various other coal mines. There are five furnaces and twenty-five block coal mines now in operation in this country.

ALBANY, New York, April 5.—New York city election bill and Senator William M. Tweed's charter have both passed the Senate.

RICHMOND, Virginia, April 5.—The city troubles will at last go to the United States Supreme Court. The motion by Ellison and others to dissolve the injunction will be heard on Thursday in Washington by Chief Justice Chase. The motion is made, first, on the want of jurisdiction; second, that there is no equity in the bill, and third, that facts show that the injunction was improvidentially awarded.

In the meantime affairs will be peacefully conducted here. A writ of ejectment against Mayor Ellison, doubt about the legality of which caused General Canby to decline tendering military aid to the Marshal, will be referred to Attorney General Hoar for his decision. The two Mayors go on as usual, holding courts, with their police peacefully on the streets. The State Court has enjoined all city officials from paying or recognizing Mayor Cahoon or his police, or any of the officials of the old city government.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—The contract for building the remainder of the Mississippi River Railroad will be let in a few days and the work pushed forward to completion. Freights to New York have been reduced sixty cents.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The colored citizens of Jefferson City, Missouri, celebrated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment yesterday with a procession, music, firing cannon, etc. Among the speakers were Governor McClung and General Shepherd, Adjutant General.

The State election here to-day is passing off quietly.

Notwithstanding the denial from Chicago, based upon private dispatches from this city, that the Clearing House here had tabled the memorial against the passage of the funding bill, the dispatch sent from here last Saturday was true. The associated banks of this city held a meeting on the thirtieth of March, and tabled the said memorial by a vote of 20 to 9. Subsequently twenty-seven of the thirty-six members of the Clearing House sent a dispatch to Senator Drake, giving the action of the Clearing House meeting, and stating that they represented the majority of the banking capital and deposits of the city, and were in favor of the funding bill. These banks represent nearly two-thirds of the banking capital here, and have about three-fourths of the deposits. Two of the members of the Clearing House, who voted against tabling the memorial, signed the telegram to Senator Drake, so that the real sentiment in favor of the funding bill was 22 to 7.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 5.—The strike among the Schuylkill miners is becoming general. There are a few small collieries at work. The proprietors are very firm with the strikers, and will continue so until the miners yield.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Charles Dehn, a German, perished in the flames at the burning of the Pennsylvania House, at Davenport, Iowa, yesterday morning. He was employed in the house.

A little child, name unknown, while playing on the Chicago and St. Louis railroad track, near the Union Rolling Mills, was run over and cut in two.

Members of the committee for the reception of the remains of General George H. Thomas, met at General Sheridan's headquarters to-day, and headed by Generals Sheridan and Hancock, with their staffs, proceeded on foot to the Union Depot. The committee was quite large; each member wearing a badge of mourning.

At the depot a special train was in waiting to take them to Riverside. The train and locomotive were heavily drapped in mourning.

The train passed along Breakwater avenue, which it overlooks. It was crowded with a vast multitude more than a mile long in carriages and on foot. When the train reached the depot the streets in every direction were thronged with mourning people.

The remains were placed in charge of the Ellsworth Zouaves as a guard of honor, and at eight o'clock were again taken in charge by the committee, and conveyed to the depot of the Michigan Southern railroad, and left at nine o'clock under the escort of a committee from Toledo, Ohio, headed by General Steadman. During the day there were flags on all public buildings, newspaper offices, hotels and many private buildings displayed at half-mast. Minute guns were fired and bells were tolled during the time the remains were in the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The celebration of the colored people passed off in fine style, about fifteen hundred in the procession. Good order was maintained throughout the line of march.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 5, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind east, very light.

Arrived: Schooner Cecilia, Briggs master, eight days from Rustan, with fruit to Joseph Macheca. No departures.

Outside, waiting for fair wind to sail, ship Thomas Harward.

On the bar bound out, ship Baden.

VICKSBURG, April 5.—Passed down: Wanita at 1 last night; Arkansas at 2, Ames at 5, Mollie Able at 5 and Kilgour at 10 A. M.; Republic at 1 and Natchez at 7 P. M. Up: Sallie at 1 last night. River rising. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—Passed up: Thompson Dean, Mollie Ebert, Belle Vernon. Down: Renton and Commonwealth. River rising; it is now within five feet of high water mark. Weather clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—The Monongahela river is thirteen and one-half feet, and the Allegheny fourteen; at Greenboro six and one-half; at Brownsville seven and one-half; Oil City eight and one-half, and falling at all the above points. Business is increasing. Weather stormy.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—River fallen nineteen inches. It is now forty-five feet eight inches in the channel. Weather clear.

The river has fallen eighteen inches within the last six hours, and is now forty-five feet in the channel and fifty-seven feet space under the bridge, which makes freight rates extremely low to New Orleans. Business very dull.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Arrived: Bismarck, from New Orleans; City of Cairo, from Memphis. Departed: Marble City, for Vicksburg. River rising. Missouri falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Arrived: Kate Putnam, from New Orleans; Mary Houston, from New Orleans. Departed: Ajax and twenty barges of coal for New Orleans; Kate Putnam, for Pittsburg. River rising, with twenty-five feet three inches in the channel, and twenty-three feet three inches in the chute. Weather clear.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 5, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and firm; middling uplands 23½c; Orleans 23½c. Sales to-day, 1800 bales. Flour heavy without a decided change. Corn scarce and 1c better; new mixed Western $1 07. Beef steady and quiet; new plain mess $10 15. Pork: fair demand; new mess $26 25@27. Lard firmer; kettle rendered 15½@15¾c. Whisky firmer, $1 04½. Rice dull. Sugar firmer. Molasses quiet. Turpentine 46½@47½c. Rosin $1 97½. Tallow a shade firmer at 9@9¼c. Hides quiet. Freights drooping. Cotton by steam ⅛c; sail ⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red fall $1 09@1 10. Corn 82@88c. Oats, 53@54½c. Rye, 74@76c. Whisky, $1 02@1 05. Groceries unchanged. Pork, $27. Bulk meats: shoulders, 11c; clear sides 15¾c. Lard, 14½c.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Flour: family, $5 15@5 40; corn 80@86c; oats 51@57c. Cotton active, middlings 22c; tobacco unchanged and steady. Whisky 98c@$1. Pork $27. Bulk meats: Shoulders 10c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14½c; bacon shoulders 11c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 15¾; lard 15c; butter unchanged and quiet. Eggs 20c. Groceries quiet.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 5, Evening.—Cotton closed firmer, with an upward tendency; uplands 11¼@11⅜d; Orleans 11⅜@11½d; sales to-day 18,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and speculation.

Yarns and fabrics, better prices. Red Western wheat 7s 11d; red winter 8s 8d. Corn 28s 3d. Lard 66s 6d.

LONDON, April 5, Evening.—Consols closed at 93¾. Bonds 90¼.

(Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.)

HARTFORD, April 4.—Half of the State gives English, Democrat, a gain of 450. Jewell's majority last year, 411. Hartford gives Jewell 2859, English 3307. The Democrats carry the municipal officers by 600 majority, and have four majority in the Common Council. English is no doubt elected Governor. The Legislature will be Democratic, though the Republicans still claim a majority in each House.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 5.—Incomplete returns for this district indicate the election of Peck, Republican, to Congress. The Republicans also elect their entire ticket. Colored men voted.

WASHINGTON, April 5—*House.*—The bill transferring the property of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Educational Bureau, passed. The opponents of the bill claim that this action perpetuates the educational features of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The Reconstruction Committee referred the case of Shaver, member elect from North Carolina to the Election Committee.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, is detained here by ill health.

Senate.—The resolution adopted by the House relative to the Oneida disaster passed, and goes to the President. It involves a thorough investigation of the affair.

Telegraphic communication with New York city by the Western Union wires was entirely cut off by the destruction of the river cables last evening, consequently no market reports received from that city to-day.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, leaves for New Orleans on the first of May, for the purpose of trying such cases as may come before him.

The telegraph cables under North river were destroyed last night.

Charlotte Thompson—"Letitia Hardy," "Parthenia."

The "sacra clare artem," although somewhat backneyed in its phraseology, from excessive use with dramatic critics, is, after all, the true type of high, histrionic achievement. To possess the faculty of so assuming a character as to cheat the spectator into the belief that he is rather witnessing a development of individuality, than an impersonation, or counterfeit of an original, is to be invested with dramatic power of rare excellence. In fact, it covers the loftiest reaches of the art, and lifts the disciple of the stage to the topmost round of the profession. We have drawn several times for a citation, in proof of our premises on Charlotte Thompson's *Nell Gwynn*. We have had it subsequently confirmed in her triumphant rendition of *Letitia Hardy*. The "Belle's Stratagem" is one of those sterling, old English comedies, that in its requisitions, demands an elevated standard of dramatic attainments. The calibre of the ordinary stock would fall short of its range. Even the status of a clever performer is inadequate to the comprehension of such finely drawn characters, and we have seen those who complacently sphere themselves as stars in the theatrical sky, go down in failure, in essaying to rise to the apex of such a horizon. Miss Thompson, is eminently possessed of the gracious gifts of a clear conception, thorough intelligence, and intuitive grasp, and with these attributes does not play, or act the part, but is literally, or rather ostensibly, the real heroine of the piece. With what an arch coquetry she sets society astir, disports with its beaux and flutters around its gallants and courtiers, touching their hearts and moving them to emotion, in so tantalizing a way, that she will not let sentiment, by her capricious pranks, settle into a reciprocated passion. In her interview with "*Doricourt*," where she actually adopts the "Belles stratagem," she is simply inimitable. Naturalness could only have transformed itself into the silliness requisite for the successful perpetration of the trick. The song she sings to her sweetheart, who twits her, as it were, about her vocalization, was most artistically and irresistibly rendered. The loud and long encores eloquently testified to its receptivity as an admirable bit of mimicry; and so on through the whole sweep of the play, like a refreshing current, runs this glad stream of naturalness, sparkling and joyous in its course, as the fountain, whence it springs into flow. "*Parthenia*," too, was life like. With a vivid impression of the fascination flung about "*Ingomar's*" inspiring and humanizing genius, by no less a spirit of beauty and grace than Miss Julia Dean, we looked for no surprising characterization, and when we say the rivalry was so close, with only memory left to fill up the outline for Miss Dean, that we could not discriminate in the dual presentations, we feel we are rather adding, than plucking a laurel from the chaplet Fame has lastingly twined round the brow of Charlotte Thompson.

Miss Thompson has so ingratuated herself into popular regard by her refined and elegant personations, that the people of New Orleans must take a pride and interest in her achievements. She has our sympathy for any professional struggles she may be forced to encounter, and our kindest sentiments for her welfare.

The public, we believe, enter with us, IN FEELING, into her destiny whatever it be decreed, and will henceforth be with us in our wishes towards her, as she herself so touchingly expresses it, as "*Parthenia*."

"Two souls, with but a sing'le throb,
Two hearts that beat as one."

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—A laundress gives the following receipt for doing up shirt bosoms. Any lady who desires to make home happy, will do well to try the experiment. It will be found a sovereign antidote to that perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart—an ill ironed and ill fitting shirt bosom:

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher and pour a pint or more of water, and then having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoon full of gum water stirred in a pint of starch made in the usual manner will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed."

Ladies, make your husbands smoke two cigars less per diem for three months, and give you the money. With it you can buy a first-class Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine from Mr. M. S. Hedrick, at Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street. He sells them on credit. You will have ample time to pay.

THE COURTS.

Fifth District Court.

Colonel Louis Power desires to call the attention of the city authorities to the dilapidated condition of the courtroom and Clerk's office of the Fifth District Court. The torn matting on the floor and the generally dilapidated condition of the rooms may be a pleasing study for antiquarians, but distateful to visitors and occupants.

Eighth District Court—The City's Stock in the Jackson Railroad—An Injunction and a Mandamus.

Henry S. McComb va. the Jackson Railroad Company.—In this case, the plaintiff yesterday morning, obtained an injunction against the defendants, through his attorneys, Messrs. Hays & New, Randolph, Singleton & Brown, and Billings & Hughes. The petitioner sets forth that he is the lawful owner of 80,000 shares of the said railroad, for which he paid the sum of $300,000 in cash to the city of New Orleans, which shares, he alleges, were sold to him by virtue of an act of the Legislature.

That the said stock was duly transferred to him by W. S. Mount, Treasurer of the city of New Orleans; and in conclusion, that Mr. R. S. Charles, Secretary of the company, refuses to transfer the stock purchased by him on the books of said company.

The security upon the bond of $20,000 was furnished by Mr. Richard Pritchard.

Judge Dibble issued the injunction against the defendants, enjoining them from transferring to any corporation or person, other than plaintiff, the eighty thousand shares of the stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, sold to plaintiff by the city of New Orleans, numbered 1185 and 228, the first for twelve thousand shares and the second for sixty eight thousand shares in said company, and heretofore held by the city of New Orleans.

Also, that the said company, the directors thereof, and the said Charles be and they are hereby perpetually enjoined from voting thereon, or from permitting any person other than plaintiff, or any corporation, from voting thereon at the ensuing election for directors of said company, and that they and each of them be perpetually enjoined from canceling said stock, or erasing the same from the books of said company, or from issuing any new stock therefor, or substituting other stock for it, or permitting it to be used or controlled in any manner by any corporation or person other than plaintiff. That they and each of them are enjoined from doing any act whatever which will interfere with or impair the plaintiff's right or claim as set up, to use and enjoy said stock.

Later in the day claimant filed another petition, reciting the facts previously set forth in his application for an injunction, and asking a mandamus against the company, directing them to forthwith transfer the stock in question to the plaintiff, and to do nothing that shall impede, hinder or obstruct him from casting the votes which he is entitled to, as owner of the 80,000 shares of stock. Judge Dibble signed the order to show cause on Friday, the eighth instant, at eleven o'clock in the morning, why a mandamus should not issue.

The Magistracy at Algiers.

State ex rel. Eugene McCarty vs. William J. Channing.—In this case, tried yesterday before a jury in the Sixth District Court, relator states that on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April, 1868, he was elected Fifth Justice of the Peace for that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river, including the town of Algiers, for the term of two years. About the first of June, 1868, he was duly commissioned and entered on the duties of his office. He was enjoying the emoluments of his position until about the twentieth of December following, when he was surprised by the defendant claiming to act under a commission from the Governor. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. A. P. Field, of counsel.

AN UNPLEASANT STORY.

A Wealthy Californian Marries His Own Daughter.

(From the San Francisco Tribune.)

It would seem, from the frequent occurrence of remarkable incidents, that there is certainly nothing of an improbable nature, judging from the following wonderfully strange and hardly credible story which came to our ears a few days since.

In the spring of 1849, when the gold fever was at its highest possible state of excitement in California, there lived in the State of Virginia, on the banks of the York river, a few miles below Yorktown, a gentleman of culture, whose parents were in moderate circumstances. It was during the gold excitement he left the comforts of a home, his friends, relatives, a loving wife, whom he had led to the altar but a year since, and an only child—a daughter of two months—and took up his lonely journey to seek his fortune in the wild, distant West, over and beyond the Rocky Mountains, where the bright and golden sun sinks down to rest amid the blue waves of the grand Pacific.

After years of toil, drudgery and reverses of fortune in the mines, he came to this city and engaged in business. He being successful, soon amassed an immense fortune. His beloved wife had died during a prevailing epidemic while on a visit to some relatives during the yellow fever season at New Orleans, as at the same time did a little girl of another family, of the same name and age as his little daughter. He visited the States, but could find no clue to his deceased wife's sister; he thought, naturally, that she, too, had died. He returned to the Golden State, and time and the whirling excitement of business soon healed his sorrows, and effaced, apparently, all recollections of his old home on the banks of the placid York.

Shortly after the completion of the Pacific railroad there arrived at this city a gentleman, his wife, and a beautiful, well-educated and graceful young lady, just blooming into maidenhood, apparently, and really about eighteen summers. It was by chance the young lady and aged widower met—and to meet was to love. They were duly married after a short acquaintance; the ceremony being celebrated with great *eclat*, and creating no little flutter in the fashionable and wealthy circles of our city. The fact that both parties bore the same Christian name excited no comment or inquiry, as it was one almost quite as common as that of Smith or Brown.

A few weeks after the marriage, as the husband and wife naturally inquired into each other's past history and antecedents, and were gradually becoming better acquainted with each other, the denouement came—they were father and daughter—man and wife; the instinctive love of the parent for the child, and the daughter for the father, had been superseded by the strong emotional passion of sexual love. Both innocent at heart, but foully criminal in the eyes of man and God.

His daughter was not dead, as he supposed, but, after the death of his wife, was kindly taken in charge by his sister-in-law, who had married and moved to a distant State, and who also, with her husband, accompanied his wife's daughter to this coast, to meet as strangers, lovers and subsequently parent and child, as they were, cultivated, passioned love changed into filial and paternal devotion.

Wonderfully strange, indeed, are the fortuitous circumstances which control and guide the footsteps of erring and susceptible mortals.

Miss Highgate is a candidate for State Librarian of Mississippi.

THE PEDESPEED.

Another New Plaything for Overgrown Children.

(From the Scientific American.)

A few mornings since a quiet gentleman and a handsome youth walked into our sanctum, bringing with them a queer looking package. The queer looking package was no matter of surprise to us, for eyes are familiar with nearly all the forms into which the genius of invention can torture wood and metal. But while the elder of the two gentlemen entered into conversation with us the younger undid the package, disclosing a pair of wheels some fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter, to which were attached some stout hickory stirrup-like appendages, in the bottoms of which were foot pieces, shaped like the woods of common skates.

On one side of the stirrup-like appendages were firmly fastened metallic plates, each having a short axle or bearing projecting from its centre, upon which the wheels above mentioned turned. The stirrup-like appendages were made of flat strips of wood about three inches wide in the broadest portion, bent so that one side was nearly straight, while the other was made to meet it about midway to form a sort of loop. In the bottom of this loop were placed the foot pieces above described, provided with toe-straps and a clasp for the heel. To the upper end of the stirrups was attached a piece of wood to fit the outer and up