NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME III—NO. 312. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870 WHOLE NUMBER 938.

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.

Monday, April 11, 1870,

On the occasion of the Holy Week, Grand Sacred Concert,

STABAT MATER,

by Rossini, sung by Messrs. MICHOT, DUMESTRE, DEPASSIO, KETTEN, Mmes. DUPUY, ARNAL, ZEISS, and all the Artists of the Opera.

See the daily programmes for particulars.

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.

Thursday Evening, April 7, 1870.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

When will be presented Shakespeare's beautiful love story of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet.....Charlotte Thompson.

FRIDAY—Only benefit of Charlotte Thompson. ap7

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,

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ap3

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

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G. W. Willey, T. J. Bromley,
William DeLacey, C. F. Schnell,
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J. A. Bourg, H. Villavaso.

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W. E. Fitzgerald, E. K. Hogan,
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H. Heidingsfelder, James Crawford,
Martin Bilsil, Tim McCarty,
J. L. Conlon, J. Villavaso.

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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 1d

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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 t23 COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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TIVOLI CIRCLE.

SIX DAYS ONLY.

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

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Tuesday, March 29, 1870,

AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON. mh29

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL HOWARD

They Are Preferred by Fernando Wood

INCOME ASSESSMENTS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED

REPAIR OF NEW OPLEANS CUSTOMHOUSE

Appropriation of $25,000

NOMINATION OF A CIRCUIT JUDGE

Raid Along the Canada Frontier

FUNERAL CORTEGE OF GENERAL THOMAS

FULL RETURNS FROM CONNECTICUT

Governor Democratic—Legislature Republican

FAILURE OF NEW ORLEANS MAILS

SUCCESSOR OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY MORGAN

Grant in No Hurry to Nominate

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

Political Disabilities Removed—Fernando Wood Makes Sixteen Charges Against General Howard of the Freedmens Bureau—Appropriations for Repairing New Orleans Customhouse—Nomination of Circuit Judges—Duties Fixed on Cigars.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House passed a bill by two-thirds majority, removing the political disabilities of Francis E. Shober, Democratic member elect from North Carolina, whose seat is contested by Nathaniel Boyden, Republican.

Fernando Wood made sixteen charges of corruption in office against General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Freedman's Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and power to report at any time.

The Senate Committee on Claims reported in favor of referring the memorials of the loyal citizens of the South for losses to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill transferring the property of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Educational Bureau, was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Joseph P. Root, of Kansas, has been nominated Minister to the Hague.

The reduction of force at the navy yards must continue until Congress makes an appropriation. There is plenty of work, but no money.

Secretary Boutwell announces that the reception by Customhouse officials of money, or any other consideration for services, either inside or outside of business hours, will be a sufficient cause for their removal.

The President signed the bill for bridging the Delaware river from Philadelphia to Camden.

General Canby's headquarters are about being changed from Richmond to Washington.

It is stated that General Canby will be nominated a Major General, vice General Thomas, deceased.

House—The following is Mr. Wood's arraignment of General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau:

First—That he has taken from the appropriations made for and from the receipts of that bureau more than $500,000 improperly, and without the authority of the law, for the Howard University, and lands.

Second—That portions of the land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University funds were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third—That the bonds issued in aid of the First Congregational Church of the city of Washington were taken for a portion of this land, of which no notice has been given of their having been redeemed or paid, nor have they been returned in his official accounts as such.

Fourth—That the University building and hospital were built of patent brick, furnished by the American Building Block Company, in which General Howard, Charles Howard, General E. Whittlesey, and C. W. Alvord, all of whom are attached to the bureau, were interested as stockholders.

Fifth—That the specifications for the construction of those buildings proved that the material used in their erection should be taken from the brick made from this company, thus preventing competition, and thus securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

Sixth—That the brick so used was unfit, and nearly worthless; that parts of the building have fallen down in consequence, and other parts have since been repaired, and rebuilt at an expense of $13,000.

Seventh—That by his consent and with his knowlenge, lumber belonging to the government was used by this company, and appropriated to its own use and benefit, being resold to its employes.

Eighth—That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the Bureau, for the privilege of having his headquarters located there.

Ninth—That he draws three salaries, namely, one as a brigadier general in the United States army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and third, as head of the Howard University.

Tenth—That he has paid from the funds of the bureau over $40,000 for the construction of the First Congregational Church, in this city, taking the church bonds in return, which he has neither returned in his accounts as cash on hand, or sent South for purposes of the bureau.

Eleventh—That he has advanced a large sum from the funds of the bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which has been sent to Tennessee to help the freedmen's schools of that State.

Twelfth—That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in this city, owned by an officer of the bureau, to be transferred to a freedmen's school in North Carolina; the officer taking the money appropriated for that school, thus perpetrating a fraud, both upon the government and the freedmen.

Thirteenth—That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about 300 acres near the Lunatic Asylum, in this county, for which the public funds and other property of the government were used. Buildings were erected thereon—built of lumber belonging to the government, and then let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that he and his brother, Charles Howard, were personally interested in the transaction as a private pecuniary speculation.

Fourteenth—That he has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Bureau with extravagance and negligence, and in the interest of himself and family, and of his immediate friends.

Fifteenth—That he is one of a ring known as the Freedmens Bureau ring, with connections and influences with the Freedmens Savings Banks, the Freedmens Schools of the South, and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, whose practice has been to devote the special authority and power of the Bureau to personal and political profit.

The committee to which the above charges and specifications were referred have power to send for persons and papers.

The House went into a committee of the whole on tariffs. Cordials and brandy stand as reported by the committee. The duties on cigars have been fixed at $2 50 per pound. The House then adjourned.

Senate.—The Senate occupied all day on the deficiency appropriation bill, the Georgia bill, at the expiration of the morning hour, having been passed over for that purpose. Amendments were adopted increasing the amount for the construction of the New York postoffice from four to eight hundred thousand dollars, and inserting an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollors for repairs on the Charleston Customhouse, and twenty-five thousand dollars for the New Orleans Customhouse.

After the passage of the bill, Senator Sherman moved to suspend prior orders for the purpose of taking up the income tax bill, which was not agreed to, yeas 20 nays 27. The Georgia bill then coming up, it was made the special order for Tuesday next, in order to afford Senators an opportunity to attend the funeral of General Thomas. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

The President has nominated Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, Circuit Judge, vice Pearce withdrawn.

General Howard is rapidly winding up the affairs of the Freedmens Bureau. About twenty clerks were dismissed yesterday.

General E. Whittlesey, Adjutant General; General H. M. Whittlesey, Quartermaster General, and Colonel Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, tendered their resignations yesterday, which were accepted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Internal Revenue, Washington, April 5, 1870.

SIR—It has heretofore been the practice of assessors to publish the annual list of assessments made on the income returns of taxpayers. Believing that this practice is not for the best interests of the government, but that it is in many respects objectionable and offensive, I desire that in future it be discontinued. This, however, will not prevent the public from inspecting districts as heretofore, under the provisions of section nineteen, act of July 13, 1866.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

Senate.—H. C. Hunt was confirmed Assessor of the fourth Texas district.

Serious complaint has been made about the persistent failures of the New Orleans mails, now three days behind.

The Cuba question and the Louisiana contested elections questions have been delayed by the tariff bill.

It is stated, on quite reliable authority, that the President will not nominate a successor to Judge P. H. Morgan until he is advised from New Orleans, notwithstanding the joint recommendation of the Louisiana delegation.

The President is reported to have said that he had been imposed upon, heretofore, regarding Louisiana appointments, and would, hereafter, be in no hurry.

The action of the House in the case of Shober, from North Carolina, to-day, excited comment. His disabilities, though a Democrat, were promptly removed by the House, and subsequently the Senate deficiency appropriation bill giving way for the purpose. When the President signs the bill Shober will be seated on prima facie right, though his seat will be contested. Captain George W. McCranie's case, which is now pending before the committee, is in Shober's position, and a like liberality toward him is expected from Congress.

NEW YORK.

Steamship Queen at Quarantine—Schooner Water-Logged and Abandoned—Money Closed Easy—Government Securities Strong—Southern Securities—New York Sub-Treasury Balance—Jury in the McFarland Trial Completed.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Queen got off, and is now at quarantine.

Arrived: The brig Choice, from Havana. She reports having seen the schooner Grace Clifton off Key West, water-logged and abandoned.

Money closed easy at 5@6. Sterling 8½. Gold closed steady at 111½@112. Government securities closed strong. Five-twenties of 1862, 110¼. Southern securities generally closed dull and steady.

Government securities closed strong; '81s 114¼, 5-20s of 1862, 105¼, '64s 109¾, '65s 110, new 108¾, '67s 109¾, '68 109¾, 10-40s 106¼.

Southern securities generally closed dull steady; Tennessee 6s 59¾, new, 52¼, Virginias 69, new 69, Louisiana 7s, new 72¼, Levee 6s 76¾, 8s 91½, Alabama 8s 97, 5s 82 asked, Georgia 6s 84½, 7s 92½, North Carolinas 46¼, new 22¼, South Carolinas 88, new 82½.

The Sub-treasury baland is $83,318,859, including $3,071,149 currency.

The jury in the McFarland case has been finally completed.

FOREIGN.

Disturbances in Spain—Cambridge Beat Oxford in the Boat Race.

PARIS, April 6.—The report that J. McLeary Brown has been accredited by the Chinese government as the successor of Anson Burlingame in the Chinese Embassy has been revived.

PARIS, April 6.—Order has been restored at Barcelona after considerable loss of life. There are rumors of disturbances in Valencia and Cadiz.

LONDON, April 6.—In the University boat race, Cambridge beat Oxford by a length.

PARIS, April 6.—Le Ecole De Medicine has been closed until the first of May, on account of the disturbances created by the students and the insults offered to Dr. Tardieu.

The difficulty between the Deputy Montpayroux and the Marquis De Talmonet, has been amicably settled.

Ulric De Fouville, before his departure from Tours, was tendered a banquet by the Radicals, but declined the honor. He is now in Lyons, where strong efforts are being made to secure his election to the Corps Legislatif.

LONDON, April 6.—The ship Carleton, from Greenock for Quebec, foundered at sea. Two of her three boats, containing the crew, have reached the northern coast of Ireland. The third boat has not yet been heard from.

Advices from Spain represent that but little is known of the state of affairs at Barcelona, as the revolters have cut the telegraph wires in every direction.

A fire occurred among the lace factories at Nottingham last night. Damage heavy. Adams, a large proprietor, is the principal loser.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill relative to sites at which war ships shall be placed was taken up and gave rise to an animated discussion, but it passed to its second reading, and the House adjourned.

A dispatch from Athens announces that Mr. P. Rogne, at present the Greek Charge d'Affaire at Paris, has been appointed Minister of Greece to the United States.

A release of dividends and the prospect of a favorable budget strengthens the confidence of financial people.

MADRID, April 6.—Slight disturbances, growing out of the enforcement of the new conscription law, are reported as having occurred at Malaga and Salamanca, but with the exception of the fighting at Barcelona and vicinity no serious resistance to the law has been made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Raid on Canada Along the Frontier, from Port Huron to St. Albans—Funeral Cortege of General Thomas Through Cleveland — Warehouse Burned at St. Louis—Ratification Celebration—Encampments of Hostile Indians—Elections in Missouri and Kansas—Honors to General Thomas at Toledo.

TORONTO, April 6.—To-day's *Globe* says the British Minister at Washington has intimated to the Dominion government that the American executive has received warning of a projected raid along the Michigan frontier, from Port Huron to St. Albans, Vermont, which is expected to take place on the fifteenth of April.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—The funeral cortege, with the remains of General Thomas, arrived at half-past eleven, and left at twelve noon, the escort taking dinner here. Minute guns were fired and bells tolled during their stay. About six thousand citizens paid their respects to the illustrious dead. Business was generally suspended between eleven and twelve o'clock. The Cleveland Grays escorted the reception committee to the depot. General Sheridan is on the train.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The warehouse of Dannel & Seaton, of St. Joseph, Missouri, was burned yesterday. The building was valued at $12,000; insured for $8000 in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; $4000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of St. Joseph; and $2000 in the Republic, of Chicago. Two hundred tons of hay was consumed.

The colored citizens of St. Louis made final arrangements last night for the celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

Twenty thousand bushels of corn have been shipped from Omaha to New York via Missouri and Mississippi rivers and ocean from New Orleans.

Advices from Fort Sully, Dacotah, say that two hundred lodges of Sioux and Laux Indians are encamped near the Cheyenne agency. They want arms and ammunition, and say that they intend to drive all miners from the Muscle Shell and Yellow Stone rivers and from the Mine river country.

The Republicans have carried the election in St. Joseph, Missouri. The Democrats have carried Kansas City and Leavenworth.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6.—The remains of General Thomas arrived this morning under the escort of a detachment of the Second United States cavalry. The funeral train was met at the depot by a large concourse of ex-soldiers and citizens. As the train entered the depot, the procession formed on each side of the track. The train consisted of eight coaches; the rear one contained the corpse and a guard of soldiers. The train departed at seven o'clock. Minute guns were fired as the train arrived and departed.

MONTREAL, C. W., April 6.—General Lindsay arrived here yesterday, and has issued an order taking command of the troops in Quebec and Ontario.

General Lindsay will command the expedition to Red river, and the volunteers will probably be commanded by Colonel Walsley.

The Papal Zouaves whose term of service had expired, arrived here this morning, and were escorted by the military cadets, and volunteers to the French church, where services were performed.

CHICAGO, April 6.—John Long, of Peoria, Illinois, while hunting ducks in a bayou near that city on Monday, accidentally shot himself dead.

After a number of days deliberation, the coal miners at Lasalle, and Kenosha, Indiana, and Oglesby mines in Illinois, struck yesterday. Their complaint was the substition of monthly payments for semi-monthly. The secretary of the American Mines, Union, says that the example of these miners will be followed by the coal miners of Illinois, and throughout the United States.

On Sunday last at Kasson, Minnesota, two young ladies, Misses Smith and Ives, were drowned in the Sombro river while taking a boat ride. The boat got into the current and became unmanageable, and was capsized.

DETROIT, Michigan, April 6.—A fire at Muskegon in this State, early this morning, destroyed the dry goods stock of M. H. Donahu, valued at $20,000. Insured for $24,600. Mr. Donahu saved his life by jumping from a second story window.

Ryerson, Hills & Co., who owned the building, and had an officer in the second story, lost $12,000—insured for $9000.

Ballen's book store, next door, was damaged by removal and water to the extent of $8000—insured for $1000.

D. Smith, hardware, loss $500, covered by insurance.

The *Enterprise* printing office was destroyed; value $4000; insured for $1000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 6, 7 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Weather calm. Arrived: Brig Pinton, Cahole, master, fourteen days from Matanzas, in ballast to master; schooner Gleaner, Leitch, master, ten days from Ruatan, with fruit to J. B. Pigniola & Co.; steamship Morgan, at 6.30 P. M., Talbot master, from Indianola via Galveston. No departures.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, April 6, 6 P. M.—Weather thick and calm. Arrived: Steamship Lavaca, at 2 P. M., Schellenger master, from Havana via Florida ports, to F. W. Perkins & Co. Sailed: Steamship Tappahannock.

VICKSBURG, April 6.—Passed up: Nick Longworth and Pauline Carroll at 4 P. M. River rising fast. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Passed up: Glasgow. Down: Grand Era. River rising fast. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Arrived: Antelope, from New Orleans; H. M. Shreve, from Red river. Departed: Richmond, for New Orleans; City of Cairo, for Memphis. River still rising. Weather clear and very fine.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—River stationary, with forty-four feet six inches in the channel, and fifty-seven feet six inches space under the bridge. Arrived: Kate Putnam from New Orleans, Spray from Nashville, and Silver Moon from Memphis.

CAIRO, April 6.—Passed: Belle Memphis, from Memphis to St. Louis, at midnight; Shark and barges, from New Orleans to St. Louis, at 6 A. M.; Silver Spray, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, at 1 P. M.; Marble City, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, at 2 P. M.; City of Evansville, Evansville packet, at 3 P. M.; Thompson Dean, from New Orleans for St. Louis, at 4 P. M.; Mary Miller, from Evansville for New Orleans, at 7 P. M.; Storm, from Memphis for St. Louis, at 7 P. M. River rose six inches in the past twenty-four hours. Thermometer 62.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor Democratic—Both Branches of Legislature Republican.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—Full returns show a majority for English of 810. The Senate stands eleven Republicans, and ten Democrats. Last year it stood thirteen Republicans, to eight Democrats. The House stands 127 Republicans, to 112 Democrats. Last year it stood 130 Republicans, to 103 Democrats.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 6, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 29½c. Flour is without any decided change. Wheat closed active and 1c better; winter red and amber Western $1 20@1 26. Corn a shade firmer; new mixed Western $1 07@1 09. Beef steady and quiet; new plain mess $10@15. Pork steady at $27. Lard firmer; kettle rendered 16@16½c. Whisky $1 05@1 06. Groceries dull and firm. Turpentine 47½c. Rosin $1 97@1 97½.

Wool steady; domestic fleece 44½@45½c; pulled 42@45c; Texas 24c; California 20@30c. Hides quiet. Freights to Liverpool more active. Cotton by steam ⅛d; cotton by sail ⅛d.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn 85c. Oats 50@60c. Cotton: middlings 22½c. Tobacco: Sales to-day of 53 hhds at $4 20@22 for lugs to leaf. Whisky $1. Pork $27 50. Lard 15c. Bulk meats: Shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14½c; Bacon: Shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15c. Butter unchanged. Eggs 20c.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Flour quiet at $3 20@5 50. Wheat firm at $1 03@1 08. Corn 82c. Oats 54@56c. Rye, 75c. Whisky, $1 02. Groceries steady. Pork, $27 25. Bulk meats active; all sales private. Lard, 14½@15c.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—Arrived: J. H. Grossbeck, from New Orleans; Indiana, from New Orleans; Robert Burns, from Memphis, Mary Houston, from New Orleans. Departed: J. H. Grossbeck, for Cincinnati; Robert Burns, for Cincinnati. River falling, twenty-one feet in the channel and nineteen feet in the chute, with sixty-six feet under the bridge. Weather is clear and pleasant. Business is improving.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 6, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands 11⅛@11¼d; Orleans 11⅜@11½d; sales to-day 12 000 bales, of which 1000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Naval stores quiet. Bacon 55@56d.

HAVRE, April 6.—Cotton opened active and firm.

PARIS, April 6, Evening.—Bourse closed firm; rentes 74 7.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—Bonds opened at 95@95¼; closed firmer at an ⅛ advance.

LONDON, April 6.—Consols closed at 70¼. Bonds 91¼.

(Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.)

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 6.—Arrived: Ship Sandusky, Norton, master, twenty-six days from Boston, with general cargo to William Creevy.

Captain Norton reports that he experienced heavy westerly gales from Boston to Hole-in-the-Wall, and from thence light northerly winds and calms.

On the tenth of March, William Ross, a seaman, fell from the main yard, breaking his leg.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Queen, from Liverpool for New York, is ashore on Point Sandy Hook. No particulars received, the telegraph wires being down.

The steamer Ornig brings a large number of emigrants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Adjutant General Sheridan left for New Orleans last night. He succeeded in receiving Louisiana's quota of arms.

The resignation of District Attorney P. H. Morgan has been accepted. A paper was presented this morning, signed by Kellogg, Harris, Sheldon, Sypher, Darrall and Morey, recommending A. B. Long for the position.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6.—The schooner Decatur, from City Point for New York, put back in distress, leaking. She lost her sails and a man overboard.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Returns from all the wards show the election of eleven Radicals, three Democrats and one Independent Alderman; and eight Radical and three Democratic school directros.

LONDON, April 6.—The House of Commons refused, by a vote of 187 majority, to entertain the bill compensating members of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone said he regretted that poor men could not come to Parliament, but that if constituencies desired such representation, they should pay the expenses incurred.

MADRID, April 6.—The new conscription has commenced. The city is quiet. Barricades erected at Barcelona were carried by the troops.

At Souz, near Barcelona, the resistance was more stubborn, and ten citizens were killed.

HAVANA, April 6.—Sailed: Steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, via Havre and this port, for New Orleans.

THE COURTS.

The Jackson Railroad Bonds—Intervention by the City Attorney—He Denounces Their Sale as a Fraud—General Beauregard Enjoined not to Transfer the Stock—The Bonds Sequestered.

Henry S. McComb vs. the Jackson Railroad Company.—In this case Mr. J. R. Beckwith, City Attorney, yesterday filed in the Eighth District Court, a petition of intervention on the part of the city of New Orleans, in which he states that the representations of the plaintiff in his petition filed in this case, that he is the owner of 80,000 shares of the stock of the Jackson railroad, acquired, as he pretends, from the city, are in all respects false, as he well knew at the time he brought the suit. That this suit was instituted in furtherance of a remorseless scheme of fraud, and by bribery and corruption to deprive the city of a large portion of its property.

The petition asks that the stock be sequestered and deposited in court, and in case defendant fails or refuses to obey the order of the court, that there be judgment decreeing the sale of the bonds to be null and void. General Beauregard, president of the railroad company, and Mr. Charles, its secretary, are also enjoined from transferring on their books, any stock registered in the name of the city.

Sixth District Court—The Steamship Wharves on St. Joseph Street.

Charles Morgan vs. Chattanooga Railroad. In this case plaintiff alleges that he is the owner of a line of steamships running between this port and Galveston, and has been running the line about thirty years; that during a greater part of that time his steamship landing has been where it now is, in the vicinity of St. Joseph street; that by law the city of New Orleans is vested with exclusive control over its landings, and has appropriated a certain space at the foot of St. Joseph street for the landing of steamships.

Petitioner avers that the Chattanooga Railroad Company, combining with the Board of Harbormasters, and particularly with William B. Hall, Harbormaster of the First District, are endeavoring to deprive petitioner of his right to the use of said landing, and that said W. B. Hall has notified petitioner to remove his steamships within five hours from eleven o'clock A. M. of the fifth instant, and if they are removed there is no place to which they can go.

Petitioner avers that the Chattanooga Railroad Company allege claims to the exclusive use of a portion of the wharves on St. Joseph street that are in conflict with the ownership of the city of New Orleans, and with the ordinances thereof, and in violation of the rights of petitioner. He asks that defendants be enjoined from proceeding in their illegal acts, and from interfering with him in the use of the wharves aforesaid. He claims $5000 damages. An injunction was issued in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, the bond being fixed at $25,000. Leovy & Monroe, plaintiff's attorneys.

Eighth District Court.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad vs. the city of New Orleans, et al.—Plaintiffs have filed a petition in this court, through their attorneys, Campbell, Spofford & Campbell, alleging that defendants are about to lay rails across the track of their railroad, and asks that they be enjoined.

Plaintiffs complain that the defendants continue to obstruct and impede the right of way as granted them by the acts of the Legislature, approved August 19, 1868, and the twenty-first of January, 1870, particularly complaining of the obstructions now being put up by defendants opposite to Jackson square, and between that square and the river, by building six tracks that cross the location of the line of way granted to petitioner, and at nearly right angles, and converging as they approach said lines; and that the lines of these tracks cross each other by frog plates, of large dimensions, to the great obstruction and injury of petitioner's right of passage.

On the above showing Judge Dibble issued an injunction, restraining deponents from doing or persisting in any of the acts complained of.

Pontchartrain Railroad vs. the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.—In this case, yesterday, Messrs. Campbell, Spofford & Campbell, attorneys for defendants, took a rule nisi upon plaintiffs to show cause, on Monday, the eleventh instant, why the injunction issued in this case, in the Seventh District Court, should not be transferred to the Eighth District Court. The position assumed in the rule is, that the Seventh District Court is divested of jurisdiction in injunction cases by the act of the Legislature of March 16, 1870, establishing the Eighth District Court. The question as to whether this court is legally constituted will probably come up when this rule is argued, and from the great legal ability enlisted in the cause, the argument will doubtless be interesting.

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.

Menagerie and circus at Tivoli Circle crowded every noon and every night. Do not fail to go to the entertainment.

NEW ORLEANS MARINE HOSPITAL.

Secretary Boutwell has communicated to the United States Senate the reports of the Supervising Architect, Mr. Mullett, and the Medical Inspector of Marine Hospitals, Dr. J. S. Billings, and himself says:

I would, therefore, recommend that authority be granted this department to dispose of the present marine hospital property, or to sell or remove the building and sell the lot separately, as may be deemed most advantageous for the interests of the government. I would also recommend that the "Sedgwick Hospital" buildings be transferred to the marine hospital establishment, and that authority be given this department to purchase as much of the estate upon which they are located as may be deemed necessary, out of the proceeds of the sale of the present marine hospital property.

Dr. Billings says this in his report:

SIR—I have the honor to report that I have carefully examined the iron building erected for marine hospital purposes in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and that it is in very bad condition. The location is bad, being low and subject to overflow, and in September last there was a pond of water under the building.

It can not be completed and put in order without the expenditure of a greater sum than would be required to purchase ground and build a new hospital of equal capacity, and much more satisfactory in its arrangement.

I am, therefore, satisfied that it will be best to abandon all idea of using it for marine hospital purposes, and to dispose of it and the grounds either by sale or by converting it to some other use.

I believe that the interests of the department and the government will be best subserved by procuring for marine hospital purposes the establishment known as the Sedgwick or Greenville Hospital, which was built during the war. In a sanitary point of view its location is the best that could be obtained in the city—it is well drained, and not subject to overflow. It consists of a series of one-story wooden buildings erected on brick piers; is fitted up with pipes for water and gas, has gas works, a steam kitchen, laundry, etc.; in short, is one of the very best of the army hospitals. The ground upon which it stands is a part of the estate of the late Marquis Foucher, and it is supposed will soon be sold at auction.

In company with the Collector of the Port, the Chief Quartermaster of the department, and a surgeon of the army, I visited this hospital two weeks ago, and selected the portion which it will be desirable to retain for marine hospital purposes.

The amount of ground required is about twenty acres, the actual value of which is from $1200 to $1500 per acre. As it is known, however, that the government may become a purchaser, I was informed that a combination would probably be formed to increase the price.

The buildings and machinery are worth about $50,000, but will not sell for more than $7000, as estimated by the chief quartermaster of the department.

The technical difficulties in the way of purchasing it if sold at auction, are great, and its purchase should not be made to depend upon the sale of the Marine Hospital building and grounds, since it will take some time to complete such sale; and action, to be of use in regard to the Sedgwick Hospital property, must be speedy.

I estimate that $10,000 will be required to put the hospital in order, transfer the steam laundry from its present position (which is not on the twenty acres referred to) to a proper site, to fit up earth closets, and to effect the changes in the water supply which will be necessary under the proposed arrangement.

If it were possible to have the ground reserved as necessary for government purposes, and its value to be fixed by appraisers, it would be the best mode of dealing with the matter.

The buildings of the Sedgwick Hospital will give ample accommodation for two hundred and fifty patients.

The number of sick seamen usually under treatment in New Orleans is about seventy-six, but this number is liable to increase largely during epidemics. They are now treated under contract in the Charity Hospital, and by an agreement just made, in the Hotel Dieu. Their treatment under the present plan is not satisfactory, and it is certain that the government ought to have a marine hospital of its own in this city.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* had a special telegram from New York containing an account of a meeting of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland at the Astor House, on Thursday, to take action on the death of General Thomas. Some of the officers present had the bad taste to use the occasion to vent their spleen against the President. Of course, army officers have their rivalries, jealousies and personal grievances. They would not be human if they had not; but a funeral ceremony is hardly the proper place to slander the President. The dispatch says: "General William S. Rosecrans occupied the chair. He spoke affectionately of the virtues and life of the deceased officer, with whom, he said, he had been intimately associated for years, and whose life was without a blot.

Major General Hooker, or "Fighting Joe," as his men loved to call him, was also present, his eye kindling with that same fire which was wont to nerve his men to victory, but his manly figure a sad and melancholy wreck. The General is almost helpless, from paralysis, and requires the constant aid of an attendant. But Joe Hooker is yet as vigorous in mind as ever. Significantly shaking his head, he suddenly breaks out with: "Well, we have lost our best soldier. There was but one Thomas in our army." Then he would hesitate, cast his eyes upon the carpet, as if in reverie, and again add similar expressions eulogistic of Thomas. Said he, growing warm, "What a shameful attempt was made in the *Tribune*, a few weeks ago, to rob Thomas of his laurels; to praise Schofield at the expense of Thomas. I tell you what it is, gentlemen, these names can not be mentioned in the same breath. I know what Schofield is, too. I see through it, however; I understand it. I tell you what it is, gentlemen; it was malignant to attempt to stab a brave, noble soldier like Thomas in this way. That game was all fixed up from Washington. Thomas' place was here; he earned the right to rest here with us; but Grant never forgives a grudge, and he was shipped off to San Francisco with that understanding. [Shaking his head] I understand it." This conversation was informal and *sotto voce* among all the officers, and as each of them bent over to listen to "Fighting Joe's" opinion of the shabby treatment of General Thomas, which probably hastened his death, their approving nods indicated these concurred in the heart-spoken sentiments of the gallant invalid.

Assessments Nos. 10 and 11, Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana. See special notice column; death of Mrs. Eulalie Roussel and A. Mitchell.

Three dimes per day, saved from the market money—which will never be missed—will pay for a first-class Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing machine. Mr. M. S. Hedrick, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street, sells them on credit, payable in monthly installments.

A lady writer in the Boston *Post* is severe upon female clerks, and remarks: "The rudeness and ill-breeding of a majority of girls behind the counter are becoming almost unbearable, and I am not surprised when I hear ladies say they prefer some store where they employ male clerks, nor employers when they tell me they prefer male cler