

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. ONE NIGHT ONLY. Sunday Evening, May 1, 1870. COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. JAMES MACE.

PHOTOS OF THE GREAT CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA, on which occasion he will appear in the most brilliant and successful manner.

CHARLES THEATRE. RE-ENGAGEMENT. EVERY NIGHT-SATURDAY MATINEE. THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL ONLY.

GRAND CARNIVAL MINSTRELS. SINGING, DANCING, AND ALL THE LATEST AND MOST INTERESTING PERFORMANCES.

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WHAT WE SAW AT THE FAIR.

In old times, we mean within the time of grown-up children, and we might say of a rising family one, it took the fortune of a rising family to get a really creditable oil painting to put on the walls of the family home, but now, since the chromolithograph has been invented and brought to perfection, as shown by

at the Fair, people of quite small means can have the most exquisite gems of art hanging on their parlor walls, and the only difference between the copies and the originals is the expense of such an art by artists they cost not more than the hundredth part of the cost of those of artists of renown.

Look at Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains," or the "Lady of the Lake," as shown at the Fair in the Octagonal Building, and say whether a real painting could surpass the copy.

The Times Stove. This stove is suited to the times, when men must economize, and wives and daughters must of necessity do the work of the "professional" assistance. It takes the least fuel, it bakes bread the most perfectly, it cooks the most rapidly, and it is so simple and so easy to use, that it is truly the ideal of a good temper, a good temper, and sweet breath, without which he can not enjoy life or be welcome even at home.

Messrs. Zable & Dalton are showing this stove, and as agents for the Asbestos roofing, and Bramhall, Dean & Co's great cooking ranges, and by their exhibition at the Fair in the Octagonal Building, they are creating a great sensation at the fair, and are, doubtless, contracting to deliver to many a customer.

The New Parham Sewing Machine. We have not heard whether the Secretary of the Bureau Sewing Machine Company is exhibiting their admirable long-armed machine at the fair, but we are sure that some one or two of the kind are there, and if my friend, we advise you to apply for it, as it is just the thing to reward you; and if it is well advertised and presented to the market, it will make the fortune of the man who gets the agency. Mr. Parham has been making sewing machines ever since their first invention, and has made one of his own, combining all the excellencies and remedying all the defects, as he thinks, and as Mr. Kenner will show you in Department C in the Fair, to be the case.

An Artificial Stone. The invention of an artificial stone which will not only look well at first, but continue in good looks always, and harden more and more as it grows older, is an event of the greatest importance to the architect and the builder. The stone which is to be brought from the greatest distances. The stone manufactured under the superintendence of Newton Richards, Esq., is known as the "Artificial Stone," and is made of materials to be found over the lake, and of easy procurement, and the chemicals employed to cement them are of a very cheap, so that this stone is as cheap as brown stone, or any other fine sandstone, can be made and furnished at little over the cost of brick, and it is as durable as the brown stone of New York.

New Orleans Silverware. The beautiful display of New Orleans made silverware exposed to universal admiration in the octagonal building, has always a crowd around it. The silverware is of the most beautiful quality, and is brought from Europe or the North, and is as pure and well constructed as any. Being the workmanship of our own countrymen, we are certain that one of our own countrymen will receive the just reward of his skill and perseverance. Mr. Poysey has labored hard to build up for the city of his adoption the credit of his own countrymen, and in this respect, and his workmanship shows not only this perseverance but his skill and proficiency, which must have been aided by no small degree of genius to have done so much.

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The court, on request of defense, issued an attachment upon the accused at a time, when Mr. McComb was arraigned. Williamson Smith was the first witness, and proved to be better for the defense than for the prosecution. Counsel for Beauregard was extremely anxious to effect a postponement, and talked long to gain the point, but as no real reason was shown why a further continuance was necessary, Judge Houghton concluded to go into an examination. The room was packed with the friends of both sides.

Williamson Smith was in the Railroad Office, Camp street, on the twenty-fifth instant, was there as a Director of the Jackson and Carroll Canal, and was often there as a director; that building is the domicile of the company; he has been a director five years; General Beauregard is the President; Joseph H. Hays is the Secretary; the other directors; Mississippi and foreign stockholders were represented, about there are twenty-seven members in the directors, all told; was in the office of the Jackson Railroad Company on the twenty-fifth, when Mr. McComb entered; he said he did not know an election; he was not alone; he said to him that he was treating me unjustly in coming there as he did; McComb said that the injunction would be dissolved; McComb said he was coming to hold an election; he seemed to be in command of the men with him; I did not approve of his action; there had been no notice of election by Beauregard; the meeting was not in the stockholders' room; accused did not create any unusual noise; Beauregard ordered McComb and Hays away; I protested against McComb's action.

General Hays asked that unless Beauregard appeared as prosecutor the case should be dismissed. General Freeman said that Beauregard would soon appear. Mr. Florence—Has been a director of the road for years; no notice was given for an election of directors; we had been enjoined by McComb from holding a meeting; McComb at the time he visited the office on the twenty-fifth; Beauregard told McComb to leave the room; he did not do so; he continued and appointed election commissioners; McComb and Mayor Flanders balloted; McComb acted as chairman; left the room when Beauregard made his protest, and ordered the men out of the house as intruders and trespassers; saw no one with weapons; the party defied Beauregard, and asserted that they intended holding an election; Beauregard and myself did not have, by force, ejected McComb and his army.

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Witness here went into an uninteresting history, not pertinent to the suit. Cross-examined—General Stark said, he was there as a representative for the Government of Mississippi, to cast votes; the party committed no act of violence, but they did not depart when I ordered them to do so. A witness from Mississippi, began his testimony by speaking of many transactions which took place a long time previous to the twenty-fifth, and not in the least bearing on the disturbances charged. He spoke of what were his ideas, and what Governor Johnson thought the law was, concerning Mississippi's interest in the Jackson Railroad Company, and other things. Recorder Houghton listened to this until his patience was exhausted, when he informed the prosecution that he would admit almost anything outside the charges made in the affidavit. All that was desired was to finish the case. The prosecution stated that McComb was or had been instigating a conspiracy, and continued to pump witness about foreign items, whereupon the Recorder dismissed the case, as thus far no testimony had been produced to show that a breach of the peace had been committed. All the accused were discharged. Mr. Freeman and Recorder Houghton then entered into an irregular controversy on the subject, the Judge standing about to leave the bench. After a short sparring match of words, in which the Recorder seemed to be the winner, the attorney from St. Louis quite emphatically expressed his disgust at the manner of conducting such cases in Louisiana.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

VACANCY IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT. CASES OF DARRALL AND NEWSHAM. Favorable Reports Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Committee on the Louisiana contested elections reported unfavorably on Mory's case, who claims a seat as Representative from the Fifth Congressional District. Darrall and Newsam expect a favorable report to-morrow, while Ryan, the contestant of Newsam, is confident of being seated. The committee of Thomas F. Monroe, appointed special agent of the Postoffice Department to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Captain W. A. Saylor, of the Texas State Senate, was sent by mail yesterday.

Mr. Monroe and J. M. G. Parker arrived here to-day. WANDERER. LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS. DISABILITIES OF TEXANS REMOVED. FIFTH LOUISIANA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. No Lawful Election Held There. DEEDS OF BLOOD IN KENTUCKY. TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT RICHMOND. MEMPHIS. The Chickasaw Jockey Club Races—Purse Won by Emma Maratta—Results of General Pat Cleburne.

Memphis, April 27.—The Chickasaw Jockey Club Races to-morrow. Shelby county agreed stake; mile heats; subscription \$25, club to add \$250. Won by Leinster, beating Chickasaw and two others. Time 1:59, 1:59. Second Race—Mile heats for all ages. Jockey Club purse, \$400. Won by Emma Maratta, beating Lulu Colman, Signal Light and Lizzie McDonald. Time 1:49; 1:59. In the first race Leinster was the favorite. In the second race Emma Maratta was the favorite. The attendance was very good. The weather was fine, and there was a heavy rain during the last race. The remains of General Pat Cleburne will arrive here to-morrow en route for Helena, Arkansas, for final interment.

WASHINGTON. Arrival from Aspinwall—No specie and no Darien Surveying Reports—Gold Active, Firm and Advancing—Governments of Prussia, Austria, and Spain. New York, April 27.—The steamship Alaska has arrived from Aspinwall. She brings no specie, and nothing satisfactory from the Darien canal surveying expedition. New York, April 27.—Evening—5 1/2% of 1862, 114; 1864, 113; 1865, 114; new issues, 112; 1867, 112; 1868, 112; 40-40, 103. Tennessee stock ex company 13; Louisiana, 75; Georgia, 88; North Carolina, 87, and 47; new 32. New York, April 27.—Money easy and the market generally exceeds the demand. Call loans 4 1/2%, with exceptions at 3%; prime paper 6 1/2%. Exchange quiet and firm, 50/60. Gold active and firm—active all day—opening at 150 1/2. Government bonds, closing at 114. Governments active and buoyant, closing at an advance. Stocks closed strong. \$25,750,000 in currency. \$27,745,000 in bullion.

CUBA. Arrival of the Mariposa—Defeat of General Diaz—Valmaceda Demanded to be Released on Command—Hayata, April 27.—The steamship Mariposa, from New Orleans, has arrived. Spanish reports announce the defeat of General Diaz in the Maguey mountains. New York, April 27.—The Tribune's special dispatch from Havana states that Valmaceda has demanded to be released of the command in Cuba, and refused to obey the orders of Captain General DeRovada, who is in full possession of the city. The commander of the port of Havana refuses to obey the order sent from Spain for the release of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall. He threatened to head the volunteers to prevent the delivery of that vessel.

FOREIGN. Greek Minister of War Resigns—Prince Frederick of the Viceroy of Egypt—Prussia's Ultimatum to Austria—Spain's Threat of Spies—This Solution Involving France and Spain in War. PARIS, April 27.—Prince Frederick of Prussia is announced as a candidate for the Spanish throne. Napoleon informed the Spanish Minister that this solution might lead to a war between France and Spain. M. Thiers advised the people to abstain from voting at the plebiscite. The Governor of Louisiana, April 27.—The Greek Minister of War, has resigned in consequence of the recent massacre by brigands. The Grand Turk protests against the Viceroy of Egypt's proposed money on loans, and the Roumanian Government using it. Austrian and Hungarian Bishops protest against absent, are hastening to Rome to vote against infidelity. GEORGIA. The Georgia Legislature—Views of Governor Bullock Communicated—Committee of the Georgia Association for the Southern Press Convention—Support to the Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourn to-day. The joint committee appointed to wait on Governor Bullock and General Terry made a report to either House recommending that the views and suggestions of Governor Bullock be adopted. Governor Bullock, in communicating his views to the committee suggested the passage of a joint resolution adopting the appropriation act of 1869 for the first and second quarters of the present year; also, a resolution continuing the act of last year, and authorizing the Controller General to proceed to Georgia. Being provisionally, the Governor thinks that the Legislature can not go into general legislation without complying with the opinion of Attorney General Host in the Virginia case. The Governor again requests the appointment of a committee of investigation in regard to the charges made against him by Treasurer Angier, and also to investigate the loss of funds by the State Treasurer for the Treasurer's personal benefit, and the system of book-keeping in that office. He also recommends a committee of investigation into the affairs of the State road, and desirable being accomplished and approved by the general commanding the district. [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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