NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 298. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1210.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Engagement of the young comedian and tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS, EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear this evening in his great version of Tennyson's poem, with new scenery and effects
Tuesday, March 28, 1871,
Will be presented the beautiful drama, in five acts,
ENOCH ARDEN,
A shipwrecked sailor waiting for a sail. No sail from day to day.
Enoch Arden.....Mr. Edwin Adams
Annie Leigh.....Mary Mitchell Albaugh
mh26 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tuesday, March 28, 1871.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GAIETE COMIQUE SPECIALTIES,
Introducing entirely new features.
THE WALHALLAS
In dazzling prismatic fountains. The Jugglers of the revolving globe, and Pas De Cocos.
Concluding with W. R. Cavanagh's Prize Drama, entitled the
FENIAN'S OATH,
OR
The Idiot of Killarney.
MONDAY, April 3, first appearance of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS. mh26

FAIR.....FAIR.....FAIR.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
German Protestant Orphan Asylum
Will be held at
BLAFFER'S BUILDING,
(CANAL STREET,)
From Sunday, March 26, to Sunday, April 2, inclusive.
F. DELBONDIO, President.
GEORGE STRAUSSNER, Secretary. mh26 2t

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM,
Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.
Now on exhibition, a large and attractive series of
LIVING WONDERS,
ANIMALS, RARE PAINTINGS,
AND
100,000 Curiosities,
From every part of the World.
ALL FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Open Daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. jal 3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A QUARTER OF A SQUARE OF Ground situated corner of Constantinople and Pitt streets, Sixth District, opposite the residences of Mr. Voisin and Mrs. Southmayde, only one square from St. Charles street. Apply to
E. TOMATIS,
mh26 4t* No. 23 Commercial place.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.
A fine three-story RESIDENCE, which cost over twenty thousand dollars to build, and nine Lots of Ground, fronting Washington avenue, filled up two feet above the street, with all necessary out-buildings, all in good repair, rented on a long lease at fifteen hundred dollars a year,
FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Title guaranteed.
Apply, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, to
JAMES READY,
fe23 No. 41 Natchez street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or in suits, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. mh26 1m

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE KING of Horse Books—the American Farmer's Horse Book; the acknowledged standard; forty-first thousand now ready, and the demand as steady and sure as for wheat. Also, for Our Family Physician, in both English and German. Embracing the Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. Five hundred and forty-four closely printed pages. Price, only $1 50. The most complete, compact, reliable and popular family medical book out. Twenty-first thousand now ready. For circulars with long lists of practical tests of both works, address C. F. Vent, publisher, 39 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. mh26 30 apl 1 1tW

WANTED—OCCUPANTS FOR A FINELY FURnished front room, with gallery, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Also, a small front room suitable for a single gentleman. Applyat No. 181 Camp street. mh26 2t*

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK. APPLY to No. 161 Robin street, between Magazine and Constance streets. mh12

A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW LADY wishes a home in a family, for which she would give in return those little accomplishments she possesses. Speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; would take the entire care of an invalid going abroad, or any position of trust or responsibility. Mrs. HAVELAND, No. 209 Camp street. fe15

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

PARIS RESTAURANT,
33.....Bienville Street.....33
Between Chartres and Old Levee,
Under the direction of B. PHILIBERT.
Furnished Rooms and Board by the Week or Month. Saloons for private reunions.
NEW ORLEANS. ja3 3m

SAZARAC RESTAURANT,
16.....Royal Street.....16
BY SPARICIO.
The best of everything in the market, and pure Wines and Liquors, at down town prices. Table service elegant. Waiters polite and attentive. je5

CROMWELL HOUSE,
"EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES."
BY
DR. R. I. CROMWELL,
271.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....271
Corner of Villere street, New Orleans.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week. Responsible for all parcels, moneys, baggage, etc., left in my charge. Strangers taken to the cheapest stores. mh19 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. E. BLACKMAR,
Having removed to the elegant and spacious edifice, No. 201 Canal street, formerly known as Blaffer's Building, now
BLACKMAR'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
Continues to dispose of Pianos and Organs, of the best makers, very low for cash, or on the most accommodating terms of payment. One year allowed without charge for interest. No security required, a lien on the instrument being retained.
Old Pianos taken in part pay for new. New and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and the rent money allowed toward purchase.
My Method of Conducting My Business.
First—I keep no Instruments but those of the best factories. Having been dealing in Pianos and Organs for sixteen years, my long experience enables me to select such instruments as I can, with perfect confidence, guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
Second—I have put One Price for each instrument, and that is the regular retail factory price, which is marked in plain figures on a card affixed to every piano and organ. Many dealers make it a rule to ask from $25 to $100 more than they expect to get, and then, when "beaten down" to somewhere near my low prices, they flatter the purchaser with the idea that he has secured an unusual bargain.
Third—I give the manufacturer's and my own guarantee for six years, and warrant every instrument to please, or it can be exchanged for any other in my store.
I offer splendid, new, rosewood, seven octave pianos, of six different first-class makers, at $125 to $175. Second-hand Pianos $75 to $225. Five octave Cabinet Organs $30 to $375. I also have a number of extra size and with superbly carved cases at $300 to $500. The elegant Library and Parlor Organs of "Tayler & Farley," and the splendid Chapel and Church Organs of "Estey," from $300 to $750.
A. E. BLACKMAR,
mh26 3m No. 201 Canal street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POMPANOS.....POMPANOS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE FISH,
Just received from Mobile, and can be had in a fine style of cooking at
E. F. DENECHAUD'S,
WASHINGTON HOTEL, LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
mh26 2t*

PIANOS.....PIANOS.

Hale's Unrivaled Pianos,
For power of tone, durability and cheapness in price, of which Philip Phillips speaks in such high terms of, are only to be had at
PHILIP WERLEIN'S,
mh26 1t Nos. 30 and 32 Baronne street.

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
Organized for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 28 Camp street, New Orleans.
This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.
The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.
Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.
Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.
All orders should be addressed,
PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
mh19 6mo No. 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

$1000 REWARD.
DeBING'S VIA FUGA cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female; $1000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DeBing's PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.
Laboratory No. 143 Franklin street,
mv11 d&wly Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN Railroad Company, Freight Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 23, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED UNCLAIMED articles will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, No. 47 Magazine street, to pay freight and charges, if not claimed within thirty days:
S. P. ARMSTRONG—56 BARRELS H. L. O.L.
S. P. ARMSTRONG—134 CASES H. L. OIL.
A. BROWN—40 CASES GASOLINE.
EDWARD A. BURK, Freight Agent.
mh24 3tawtw

DANIEL CUMMINGS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1830.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WOODEN WARE.
ap4 Boston, Massachusetts.

BUILDING PAPER.
This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $5 to $20 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.
Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago, Or, E. C. PALMER & CO.,
93, 95, 97 Camp street, New Orleans,
mh5 General Agents for the Southern States.

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT.
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!
BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES
WILL PRESERVE IT.
THE DIAMOND GLASSES,
Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK,
Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the world to be the MOST PERFECT. The SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use.
They are Mounted in the Finest Manner, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose.
EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
Is sole agent for New Orleans, Louisiana,
No. 95.....Canal Street.....No. 95
From whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price.
He also keeps constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. oc23 6m 3t 2p

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
S. SILVERSTEIN,
195.....Poydras street.....195
(Corner of Carroll street),
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC.,
Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has reopened at the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his goods, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and are warranted to be equal to anything in the market. Having bought for cash, he can sell lower than almost any other house in the city, and being in favor of quick returns and small profits, he will guarantee bargains to all customers. Come and see his goods.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. oc23 6m 1t2p

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts ja12

T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
142.....Gravier street.....142
(Up stairs),
ja13 1y NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—M. G. ANPOUX HAS REMOVED his office to No. 8, Carondelet street, up stairs, cor Canal. fe7 1m eod

[Communicated.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Public Education.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

That a thorough system of public education in every State is the fundamental basis on which the perpetuity of popular government can alone be maintained is a proposition that no one will attempt to gainsay or controvert.

The party in power, and having the entire control and direction of affairs in the State, cannot escape the consequences following a failure to inaugurate and enforce a system of education that will secure to the rising generation the advantages of free schools, open to all children throughout the entire commonwealth.

The Republican party is now in possession of the whole machinery of government of the State, including its municipalities. Much to its honor and credit, be it said, it has made great efforts to carry into effect this first and cardinal measure of its creed. That it has thus far failed, or, in other words, its efforts have been crowned with only partial success, is not imputable to any indifference or lack of appreciation of its importance on the part of the authorities or the people. Its shortcomings in this respect are more properly chargeable to other causes.

In 1868 the Republican party, for the first time in the history of Louisiana, gained partial control of the direction of her affairs. At that time, and for many years previous thereto, the whole people were in a state of anarchy and rebellion. Discord ruled the hour. The great task of restoring order and establishing government and law devolved on them alone. The party derived no aid or succor from its opposing elements. It may to-day well point out its work to an admiring and wondering world, with pride and satisfaction. But, as before stated, its work is not yet complete, its mission is not yet ended. The failure of the party on the school question is chargeable in a great measure to the mistake it made in 1868 in the selection of a proper and competent man as superintendent. The whole question of establishing a proper and efficient public school system was naturally enough remitted to that functionary. Three years of trial have shown almost an entire failure on his part to develop any practical plan by which common education has reached or promises to reach the masses of the youth of the State.

The Legislature, at its several sessions, has had this question under consideration, and has always acted on the suggestions and recommendations of the superintendent with a promptness and liberality quite commendable. But what has all this amounted to? Just nothing at all. The people have been sorely taxed for the support of education, but the tax would not be felt, or even alluded to, if we could see a corresponding benefit, or even a guarantee that in the future the money thus raised will be applied in furtherance of education.

We confess we have no confidence that anything will be done under the present regime calculated to inspire even a hope that things will mend during its reign.

This distrust on our part is founded in the past record of the acts of the superintendent, which are spread before the world and have now passed into history, together with the present posture of affairs. In the month of December last, at a meeting called by Mr. Conway, of the ward boards of school directors for the city of New Orleans, while that miserable system was in vogue, Judge Hawkins, a director of one of the wards, characterized the superintendent as "incompetent and perverse," and imputed much of the trouble and confusion existing on the school question to that incompetency and perverseness. This gentleman, whose republicanism will not be brought in question by anybody, doubtless had in view at the time the past record and acts of the superintendent, and, therefore, his declaration thus deliberately made goes very far, even if there were not abundant evidence outside of it, to establish its truth and correctness.

We may here remark, while on this point, that the selection of Mr. Conway as Superintendent of Public Education in 1868 was not the only mistake the party made at that time. George M. Wickliffe was elected Auditor of Public Accounts at the same time. The public mind was not slow in discovering the blunder, and in the following year he was repudiated by the party that had raised him to power, dismissed from office, disgraced and consigned to infamy. This noble act of the Republican party of Louisiana gave it new life and vigor, and secured for it in a great measure the confidence of the people.

The Governor and the Legislature, in their action toward Wickliffe, acted on the high and noble principle that when a mistake or blunder has been made it devolves on the party making it to apply the correction. They did this work, and did nobly. It is now apparent to everybody that a like blunder was committed in the selection of the Superintendent of Public Education. The same duty devolves on the party, now that it has discovered the mistake, to apply the correction.

JUNIUS.

Narrow Gauge Railways.

We have called the attention of our railroad managers to the question of reducing the gauge of their tracks according to the latest improvements adopted in Europe. It may not be amiss to direct their attention to the subject again. The Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, spanning the State of Ohio, and traversing part of New York, is now preparing to relay its track according to the narrow gauge. If an old road can find it profitable to do this, why should not our new ones do the same thing at the outset?

We copy this about cheap freights from the Mobile *Tribune:*

The advantages to the mercantile public of the strong competition between the New Orleans railroad and Morgan line of steamers may be inferred from the fact that a merchant here received a lot of nails by the steamer Laura, from New Orleans yesterday, the freight upon which was only four cents per keg. We are informed also that another merchant received, via the railroad, an invoice of sixteen hundred and fifty barrels of flour, the freight bill amounting to only fifty dollars for the whole lot, or a small fraction over three cents per barrel. It is a good thing for our business men that this rivalry exists, and no doubt they would like to see it continued.

The President's Proclamation.

The following is the full text of the President's late proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

WHEREAS, It is provided in the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every citizen in this Union on the application of the Legislature or of the executive, when the Legislature can not be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on the application of the Legislature of such State, or of the executive when the Legislature can not be convened, to call forth the militia of any State or States, or employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in the said State of a character and to an extent which renders the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and of securing public order therein; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the said State is not now in session, and can not be convened in time to prevent the present emergency, and the executive of the said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect the said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and enforce the due execution of law; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time;

Now, thereford, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

Southern Mail Letting.

The Washington *Patriot* gives us these points of information:

The clerks in the contract office of the Postoffice Department have, since the first of March, when the bids were opened, been busily engaged in making the calculations upon which the contracts for carrying the mails in the Southern States for four years from July 1, 1871, are based.

The number of bids this year is much larger than heretofore, and the prices for the service this term will be considerably lower than those under which the mails are now carried. The present contracts were awarded shortly after the close of the war, and the unsettled state of affairs enabled contractors to demand and secure very high rates. This year an army of new men has entered the field, and the competition has been lively. The contractors who are now carrying the mails, and who based their bids upon present prices, are mostly left out in the cold.

Upon one route in Arkansas, 205 miles in length, there were eighty-nine bidders, and the amounts varied from $83,000 to $700. The service was increased from three to six times a week, and the award made at $900 per annum.

Upon two routes in South Carolina one cent per annum for each route was bid. This, of course, is not expected to pay for the mail service, but it is made to secure the monopoly of a stage route.

So many new bidders have secured contracts that it is not improbable that some failures will occur, but on the whole the department is well satisfied with the lettings.

Mrs. Bowers as Pauline.

The St. Louis *Republican* has an intelligent criticism on the play of the "Lady of Lyons," and says:

Mrs. Bowers' rendition of *Pauline* is the best we have ever seen. She relieves the character of much of its inanity by her unaffected manner, by the dignity with which she invests the weakest situations, and the dramatic force which she throws into the few points where the display of that force is admissible. She paints artistically, and with perfect truth, the gradual development of the spoiled darling of wealth and luxury from the selfish pride, which we despise, into the generous, self sacrificing love, which we admire; and she restores, as far as possible, the enchantment which time has banished out of sight. *Pauline* beneath her delicate touches, guided by exquisite taste, is regenerated and redeemed; and we forgive the platitudes, the shallow sentiment, the chronic feebleness that spoil the part, for the sake of the genius which almost hides them. The amber is precious, though the fly which it embalms is only a worthless insect.

Mrs. Bowers will commence an engagement at the Academy of Music next Monday evening.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the twenty-fourth instant publishes a letter from Senator John Sherman, in reply to recent allusions in that paper to the impression that the Senator had made his political connections a highly lucrative one. He says he is not relatively richer, considering the increased value of property, than when he became a Senator. A very small fraction of one million would cover all he is worth.

He says he never was pecuniarily interested in any question, bill or matter before Congress, and invites Mr. Farrar to visit his house, at Mansfield, where he would show him all he possessed, and render a full account of all he had elsewhere, and if he could not account for all without being suspected of receiving bribes, or gifts, or stealing, he (Farrar) could repeat the baseless accusations with an easy conscience.

On the trial of Dennis Gunn, in San Francisco, for the murder of J. T. Murphy, it was shown that on the thirty-first of December Gunn received an anonymous letter telling him that his sister, fifteen years old, was debauched by Murphy, who was a notorious seducer, having three wives. Gunn immediately charged his sister with the fact. She acknowledged it. He then took a pistol, went on the street, found Murphy, and shot him dead. The defense proved that Murphy's character was abominable; that he had boasted of seducing Miss Gunn under promise of marriage; that Gunn's character was good. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after being out a few minutes. The whole audience joined in cheers which could not be repressed. The court instantly adjourned.

Major Hitchcock, State Tax Collector of Concordia parish, has been in the city two or three days, and will leave this evening on the steamer R. E. Lee. He is always complimented by the State Auditor for the correctness of his exports.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Organization of a Grand Lodge for Louisiana.

Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, Esq., of New Jersey, arrived in this city a few days since for the purpose of examining into the condition of the various lodges of the order in this State, and the organization of a Grand Lodge for Louisiana.

This is purely a benevolent order, having no connection with sectarian or political parties. The teachings and ritual promulgate high moral lessons, the duties of members to their fellow-men, caring for the widows and orphans, the relief of brothers in sickness and distress. The order was founded in the city of Washington, in 1864, by gentlemen whose national views were as wide apart as the poles. In the latter part of 1866 the first lodge instituted out of Washington was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Wilbur H. Myers. It was soon carried into New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware; Grand Lodges being formed in those States, the Provisional Supreme Lodge (being the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia) surrendered their authority as such, and on August 11, 1868, the "Supreme Lodge of the World" was organized.

The present energetic supreme chancellor was elected the chief executive officer. At the first annual session in Richmond, in 1869, there were eight Grand Lodges. At the annual session in New York, in 1870, there were sixteen Grand Lodges. There are now twenty-one Grand Lodges, with one for Wisconsin, to be organized on the sixth of next month, so that, at the session in Philadelphia, April 18, there will be twenty-two Grand jurisdictions, with a membership of nearly one hundred thousand. This noble order is now flourishing in thirty-four of the States, and there is one lodge at St. John's, New Brunswick. There are about six hundred lodges.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Adams, the eminent young comedian and tragedian, is so well known by the patrons of the St. Charles Theatre that he was greeted last evening by a very respectable audience. His rendition of the character of *Enoch Arden* was excellent, and as he was well sustained, the performance was very satisfactory. The same drama will be presented this evening.

Academy of Music.

The Gaiete Comique company, at the Academy, loses none of its fast hold on the public, and the consequence is handsome audiences witness each evening's diversified performances. Cavanagh's Irish drama of the "Fenian's Oath" was well received last evening, and proved to be in every respect what it has been represented—interesting and exciting in all its points. It will be repeated this evening.

American Union Club.

The American Union Club elected the following list of officers at their regular semi-annual election Saturday evening: President, Colonel William Roy; vice presidents, Colonel G. Banks, Major T. V. Coupland, Colonel A. S. Badger, Captain George P. Fernald, Major C. C. Jones; secretary, Colonel E. E. Adams; assistant secretary, Captain William B. Bragg; treasurer, Captain W. G. James; marshal, Captain M. Joseph; assistant marshal, M. M. Faller.

The Red Flag.

The St. Louis *Republican* has this dispatch:

NEW YORK, March 23.—The mails by the Abyssinia, at this port to-day, give a correct insight into the state of feeling among the turbulent working classes at Paris at the outbreak of the present troubles. They have not worked for six months, and have lost the habit of work. The influential among them get pay from secret political societies, and have their vanity flattered by being consulted as political agents. Many have had picking in one way and another which have made them more comfortable during the siege than they were ever before. They naturally wish this state of things to last. The majority of them found it hard work in the most prosperous times to pay house rent; hence the decree issued by the insurgents, forbidding landlords to eject non-paying tenants. Most of the chimney-sweeps, waiters, car drivers, conductors, omnibus drivers, are members of the national guard; they have had good pay during the siege, and free tobacco, plenty of wine, a lazy life, no fighting, and amuse themselves by witnessing the shows and the boulevards. Hence all the battalions of guards containing this class of Parisians are doing their utmost to continue the present state of affairs, which gave the man irresponsible, lazy life during the past six months.

A special from Jacksonville, Illinois, gives the following facts about the reported failure of John Alexander, the Illinois cattle King:

During 1870 Alexander was a large loser in cattle speculations, and, being cramped for funds, he determined to sell his Broadland farm, containing twenty-seven thousand acres, and appointed agents to make the sale. Shortly after an offer was made of six hundred thousand dollars for Broadland by a Canadian named Hogle, who failed to come to time. Meanwhile, Mr. Alexander, becoming more deeply embarrassed and his creditors becoming impatient, has appointed two leading citizens of Jacksonville and one of Menard county to sell so much of his property as will pay his creditors. To this action he has the consent of his creditors. Two years' time is given by them.

In an able article reviewing the first two years of President Grant's administration, and showing how much has been accomplished, the Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "No one can converse with President Grant for one half hour and not be convinced that he has an intelligent comprehension of all the duties pertaining to his office, and the great matters which affect the weal of the country. If any one is skeptical on this subject let him seek an interview, and unless he is blinded with partisanship, and his intellect has been rendered obtuse by prejudice and disappointment, he will admit the truth of what we say."

The new Board of State Assessors met yesterday morning, and organized by electing J. W. Swords president of the board. The following are the members: J. W. Swords, First District; H. Heidenhain, Second District; H. L. Rey, Third District; Joseph Mansion, Fourth District; William George, Fifth District; J. J. Gutierrez, Sixth District.

A storm of rain burst furiously on the city Sunday morning. The weather yesterday and last night was cool, and overcoats were brought into requisition.

The appropriation bill is in the hands of Governor Warmoth, and some of the State officers await its signature with feverish anxiety.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW LOAN

MR. SUMNER'S SAN DOMINGO SPEECH

HIS OBJECTION TO ANNEXATION

A Blow at the Republic of Hayti

RESULT OF ELECTIONS IN PARIS

A Gunboat in the Seine Seized

NAPOLEON AT QUEEN VICTORIA'S

Ex-Emperor Heartily Cheered

METHODIST PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION

EXPORT DUTIES FROM HAVANA

Insurgent and Spanish Engagements

WASHINGTON.

Subscription to the New Loan—Amount of Collector Bailey's Defalcation—House Committee on the Message—Sumner's San Domingo Speech—Annexation an Insult to the African Race—Census Returns—Per Cent of Increase in Farms and Establishments of Productive Industry—Weather Report—Democratic Address to the American People—Supreme Court Decisions—Decisions of Circuit Court of Louisiana Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The subscription to the new loan now amounts to $40,000,000.

Collector Bailey's defalcation amounts to $132,000.

The House committee to which the President's message was referred, had two important meetings to-day.

House.—Several bills were introduced and referred to committees, when appointed.

Senate.—Mr. Sumner occupied all day. He summed up as follows:

Thus stands the case: International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules; one securing the equality of nations, and the other providing against belligerent intervention, while a distinctive fundamental principle of the constitution, by which the President is deprived of a kingly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement.

Looking still further at the facts, we see that all this disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island, with a large promise of wealth, and that in carrying out this scheme our republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power, that he might sell his country, and has dealt a blow at the independence of the black republic of Hayti which, besides being a wrong to that republic, was an insult to the African race, and all this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress.

If such a transaction, many headed in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to see what securities remain; what other rule of international law may not be violated; what other foreign nation may not be struck at; what other belligerent menace may not be hurled; what other kingly prerogative may not be seized. In the course of the speech, enlarging upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of a more powerful and costly Ku-Klux than those of the South, he proceeded: Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half the time in seal, will, personal attention, personal effort and personal intercession which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island on the Carribean Sea, our Southern Ku-Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquillity would have reigned everywhere within our borders. [General applause in the galleries and hisses.]

The Vice President: The chair can not consent that there shall be manifestations of approval or disapproval in the galleries, and he reprehends one as promptly as the other. If they are repeated the chair must enforce the order of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner proceeded: Now, as I desire the suppression of the Ku-Klux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the President's scheme which installs the Ku-Klux on the coasts of San Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race in the black republic, which shall be represented. I speak now of that Ku-Klux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Senator in earnest against the Ku-Klux? Let him arrest it on the coast of San Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race? Here is the occasion for his best efforts.

Census Returns.—Per cent of increase in the number of farms: Alabama, 22; Arkansas, 7; Florida, 50; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 28; Louisiana, 23; Missouri, 55; Mississippi, 49; North Carolina, 21; Tennessee, 43; Virginia, 18. Massachusetts shows less, 46 per cent; New Hampshire, 2 per cent. Texas and South Carolina have not been made up.

Per cent increase of establishments of productive industry: Alabama, 43; Arkansas, 76; Florida, 263; Georgia, 91; Louisiana, 142; Mississippi, 47; Missouri, 242; North Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 106; Virginia, 45. Texas and South Carolina have not been made up.

Weather Report—Synopsis for past twenty-four hours: The area of lowest pressure, which was Sunday evening over Kentucky, is now over Massachusetts. It has, in its progress, been preceded by rain and snow and brisk northeast and northwest winds. Cloudy and falling weather have prevailed to-day on the lower lakes and in the Eastern States; clear and partially cloudy weather, with rising barometer, have prevailed from Ohio to the Atlantic.

The pressure has remained stationary from the Southern and Gulf States to the Ohio river. Falling barometer with increasing temperature, and light southeast winds with clear weather, are reported from the Mississippi valley, and westward.

It is probable that the storm now prevailing in the Eastern States will clear away on Tuesday, with brisk northwest winds on the coast. Fresh and gentle winds, with partially cloudy weather, will probably prevail on the gulf and south Atlantic, and cloudy weather on lakes Ontario and Erie. It is probable that another storm is approaching from the extreme northwest.

The Democratic caucus to-night appointed a committee to prepare an address to the American people, to be submitted to a future caucus for action.

In Giniers vs. Campbell, from the Circuit Court of Louisiana, the Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the court below, sustaining the contract of a promissory note, the consideration of which was the price of slaves purchased before the war.

In the case of Missouri vs. Kentucky, contesting the jurisdiction of Wolf Island in the Mississippi river, the Supreme Court dismissed the bill, sustaining the title of Kentucky.

NEW YORK.

Theatre-Going, Card-Playing and Fashionable Dancing Condemned by the Methodist Preachers' Association—Government Bonded—Southern Bull.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Methodist Preachers' Association condemned theatre-going, card-playing, and fashionable dances. Domestic amusements, in moderation, are rather commended as tending to incline young men to remain home.

Arrived: Steamships Silesia and Western Metropolis.

Evening—Money closed very easy at 4@5. Sterling dull and nominal. Gold 110½@110¾. Governments declined about ¼c; five-twenties of 1862, 112¼. Southern securities dull; Tennessees 64½, new 63¾; Virginias 67½, new 69; Louisiana sixes 67, new 62, levee sixes 73, eights 84; Alabama eights 102, fives 68; Georgia sixes 81, sevens 88; North Carolinas 46¾, new 24½; South Carolinas 72, new 64½.

Money closed very easy. Governments closed low; sixes of 1881, 115¾; five-twenties of 1862, 112¼; of 1864, 111¾; of 1865, 111¾, new 110¾; of 1867, 110¾, of 1868, 110¾; ten-forties 108¼.

Arrived: Steamship Rapidan.

LONDON.

Napoleon With Queen Victoria and Family—Address of Welcome—The Ex-Emperor Heartily Cheered—King of Sweden Suffering from a Relapse—Bazaine About to Leave Brussels for France—Prompt Arrest of Garibaldi Provided For.

LONDON, March 27.—Napoleon remained an hour with Queen Victoria and family to-day. An address of welcome was made by Lord Stanley. Marshal Canrobert's children were also present.

The castle grounds were filled with a great crowd of people, who cheered the ex-emperor heartily.

The King of Sweden is suffering from a relapse of recent sickness. The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark have gone to visit him.

General Faidherbe has been summoned to Versailles.

The *Daily News* special dispatch from Brussels says Bazaine is about to leave for France, and Lebeuf will go to Hague.

The *Telegraph's* special correspondent at Versailles reports that the government has ordered the prompt arrest of General Garibaldi upon his appearance on French soil.

In the House of Lords to-night the bill legalizing marriage with deceased wife's sister, previously passed by the House of Commons, came up for final disposition. After a long debate, in which Lord Penzance argued strongly in favor of the bill, it was rejected.

A debate arose on the coast defences, in which members of naval and military experience declared their preference for flotillas of gunboats over other methods of defense.

Mr. Goschen introduced and proceeded to explain and justify the naval estimates. He observed, after a recapitulation of the figures, that the dockyards and navy of England were strong enough to defend her commerce and soil. This statement gave great satisfaction to the House, and was received with cheers.

PARIS.

Result of the Election—Candidates of Central Republican Committee Elected.

PARIS, March 27, 1 P. M.—The result of the elections is now known. The candidates of the Central Republican Committee have been elected in all arrondissements except the first, second and seventh, where the vote stands as follows: First—Number of voters registered, 22,500; votes cast, 11,304; of which the committee candidates polled 3060. Second—Registered, 22,833; committee candidates polled 4000. Seventh—Registered, 22,092; old officers re-elected.

The *Journal de Paris* estimates the number of qualified electors who abstained from voting at 250,000.

The city continues tranquil.

The report of an insurrection in Algeria has been confirmed.

It is reported here that negotiations for peace will be opened at Brussels to-morrow.

VERSAILLES.

Battalion of Mobilized Volunteers from Each of the Departments—General Lullier Insane—Gunboat in the Seine Seized by Insurgents.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Minister of War has notified the Prefects to raise a battalion of mobilized volunteers in each of the departments, in pursuance of the law which has just passed the National Assembly. These troops are to be forwarded to Versailles, and receive daily one and a half francs, their officers to be appointed by the Minister of War.

The *Debats* says: General Lullier is insane and is cared for by his colleagues of the central committee.

The insurgents have seized a gunboat in the Seine, capturing the crew and some unimportant documents.

The official journal of the central committee announces that eighteen regiments of nationals out of twenty-four have organized in Lyons in support of the commune.

BERLIN.

Baron Gerolt Recalled at His Own Request from Washington—Command of Army of Occupation in France—Alsace and Lorraine Under the Government of the Emperor.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says: Baron Gerolt has been recalled from Washington at his own request.

General Voigthelz commands the German army of occupation in France in the absence of Frederick Charles.

A bill will be introduced in the Federal Parliament for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine under the government of the emperor. It provides that the German constitution will be enforced as the law of the land from the first of January. No mention is made of ceding any portion of the acquired territory to Bavaria.

BERLIN, March 27.—The message sent into Paris by General Schothen, commanding the German troops at