NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 307. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1219.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough.....Proprietors.

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.

The incomparable actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Supported by J. C. McCOLLOM, and the St. Louis Dramatic Stock Company.

Monday and Tuesday, April 3 and 4, and also upon the occasion of Mrs. BOWERS' benefit, FRIDAY, April 7, and the Saturday Matinee, April 8,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Wednesday, April 5—CAMILLE.
Thursday and Saturday, April 6 and 8—MARY STUART.
Sunday, April 9—STRANGER and THE HONEYMOON. ap5

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Farewell benefit of
THE YOUNG COMEDIAN AND TRAGEDIAN,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
BEN DE BAR WILL APPEAR.

Friday, April 7, 1871,
Will be presented the admirable comedy of
WILD OATS.
Rover.....EDWIN ADAMS.
Sim.....BEN DE BAR.
Lady Amaranth.....MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH.
To conclude with
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William.....EDWIN ADAMS.
Susan.....Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
Saturday Noon—Last Enoch Arden Matinee.
Sunday—Benefit of Mr. J. W. Albaugh.
Monday—The accomplished Artiste, Mrs. LEONA CAVENDER. ap7 1t

SPIRITUAL LECTURES IN LYCEUM HALL.

Hon. J. M. Peebles,
Late United States Consul to Trebisond, Turkey in Asia, will lecture on SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY the four following SUNDAYS of this month, morning and evening, at eleven o'clock A. M. and half-past seven P. M. LECTURES FREE.
Mr. PEEBLES' engagement can not be prolonged beyond the present month, as he is engaged to speak in Baltimore the month of May, but will, if solicited, deliver a course of literary lectures during the month on Social Life in Turkey, Travels in Asia, Walks in Pompeii, Herculaneum, etc. ap7 2t

THE FIFTH ANNUAL SERIES
OF
FOUR PARLOR CONCERTS
Will be given under the direction of Mr. A. B. CHASE, at
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
ON
Monday Evenings, April 10, 17 and 24, and Friday, April 28.

The following vocalists, artists and amateurs will assist during the series:
Mlle. C. ZEISS, late of the French Opera.
Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD, Soprano.
Miss G. BLACHE, Soprano of Christ Church.
Miss A. WAGNER, Contralto of St. Louis Cathedral.
Mlle. J. FLEURY, Mezzo Soprano.
Miss A. LAPITTE, Contralto of Christ Church.
Mr. J. METRYE, Tenor of Trinity Church.
Mr. AUG. DAVIS, Tenor of Jesuits' Church.
Mr. C. C. TRACY, Tenor of St. Paul's Church.
Mr. J. A. ARNOLD, Basso of Trinity Church.
Mr. A. B. CHASE, Tenor of Christ Church.
Mr. J. G. WHEELER, Baritone of St. Paul's Church.
Mr. A. CASSARD, Basso of Christ Church.
AND A FULL CHORUS, WITH OTHER DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Miss Melanie May, Pianist.

Subscribers' tickets, good for two seats for each of the four concerts, only Six Dollars, to be had at Blackmar's and Grunewald's music stores. ap2 6t

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

WANTED.

TO THE PRESS.

A gentleman of this city, of literary acquirements, formerly the correspondent of the Northern and Southern press, desires to renew his acquaintance with the papers of the country, and offers his services as special correspondent. Letters will be furnished on the most interesting topics of the day, to daily journals, at one dollar each; to tri-weeklies, one dollar and fifty cents; semi-weeklies, two dollars, and to weekly papers, two dollars and fifty cents. Orders for correspondence are solicited from all sections, and letters will be furnished on such subjects of general interest as will meet the requirements of readers in all portions of our country. Editorials, speeches, resolutions, etc., also furnished at reasonable rates. Address Post-office box 1162. ap7 1m

AGENTS WANTED FOR SATAN IN Society.—This truly unique and very remarkable work, written from a high Christian and physiological stand-point, in the best interests of fallen, struggling, passion-cursed humanity, has now passed under the eyes of the critics, undergone their scrutiny, and received the "God-speed" of the best and most discriminating. The general verdict is that it is altogether a remarkable book; that it is timely; that it is needed; that it will make its mark, and do good. The third edition is now ready, and agents are meeting with most excellent success. Circulars giving full particulars, with numerous criticisms, sent free. C. F. VENT, Publisher, 39 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ap4 5 7 1tW

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. 399 Camp street. fel5

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TILL OCTOBER—A WELL FURnished house on Customhouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, for what the house costs unfurnished, namely, $100 per month, to a responsible tenant. This house is near all the cars, business, etc., and has gas, paved yard, cistern, hydrant, etc. Apply to N. H. THOMAS, No. 32 Carondelet street. ap4 3t

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. 231 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

MACHINERY.

O'ROURKE & MEAGHER
(Edward O'Rourke—Mathew Meagher.)
Steam Boiler Manufacturers and Blacksmiths, Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton, and 213 New Levee streets, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Residence—No. 399 Clio street. Low Pressure, Locomotive, Flued and Cylinder Boilers; Clarifiers, Filters and Juice Boxes made at shortest notice, and all work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere. fe16 1y

ARMSTRONG'S
FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. no23 1y

D. C. McCAN,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER,
Fulton, New Levee, Notre Dame and Julia streets
Office, No. 135 Fulton Street.

Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, Steam and Horse Power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, etc. Second hand Machinery and Boilers always for sale.
Steamship and Steamboat Repairs promptly attended to. ap23 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON COTTON TIES.

The Arrow, also Open Side Slot and Self-Fastening BUCKLE TIES, manufactured of the best quality of English iron by J. J. McComb, Liverpool, England.

For sale at the lowest market rates by
BARTLETT & RAYNE,
General Agents,
ap7 1m No. 48 Carondelet street.

THE GENUINE STANDARD AND Reliable Scales, as represented by Messrs. Foresythe & Co. in Sunday's edition of Picayune, is not the standard for the United States.
Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO. furnish the post-offices throughout the United States with all their scales and weights, and they challenge any other manufacturer of scales to show an equal list of those using their scales in the city of New Orleans, exclusive of the thousands who use them throughout the country. In a few days a list of persons using Fairbank's Scales will be published in the city papers.
W. B. BOWMAN,
ap4 7t 53 Camp street.

NOTICE!.....NOTICE!

The circumstances that for some time past have prevented Messrs. Krug & Co., of Rheims, from putting up their champagne wine in a regular style having ceased to exist, we beg to inform the public that the goods now sold and an invoice of 1500 baskets expected are the last prepared with tin foil or wax, and that henceforth all bottles will have a cap bearing the usual trade mark.
A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis street.
New Orleans, April 4, 1871. ap5 15t

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—50 BARRELS H. L. OIL.
R. P. ARMSTRONG—134 CASES H. L. OIL.
A. BROWN—46 CASES GASOLINE.
EDWARD A. BURK, Freight Agent.
mh24 2taw4w

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS.

CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED,
For sale by
TOULMIN & MARTIN,
ap3 3m No. 41 Natchez street.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE
NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The subscribers to the above named stock are hereby notified that the balance of the installments unpaid are now due and payable at my office, No. 22 Front street, between Gravier and Poydras streets. All those who pay up immediately will participate in the bonds and stocks of the Automatic Telegraph Company, which will soon be issued and distributed to those who have paid up in full. And those failing to do so will forfeit the amount they have already paid.
DANIEL EDWARDS,
mh29 ap3 7 Local Director.

PSYCHOMANCY.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can make $1000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence, by reading Psychomancy, Fascination or Soul Charming, 400 pages. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerize, become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, etc.; 200,000 sold. Sent by mail in cloth for $1 25; paper covers, $1. The Philadelphia Star, speaking of the book, says: "Its author is Herbert Hamilton, B. A., the celebrated Psychological lecturer. The publisher, T. W. Evans, one of the oldest established perfumers and publishers in the city, the mention of whose name is a sufficient guarantee of its merits. Mr. Evans has spent $60,000 in advertising and getting out this extraordinary book. Skeptics in Psychology read and be convinced of this wonderful occult power."
NOTICE.—Any person willing to act as Agent will receive a sample copy free. As no capital is required, all desirous of genteel employment should send for the work, inclosing ten cents for postage, to T. W. Evans, 41 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ap2 3m W*

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 112p

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. 98 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. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

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 peddlers, 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. oct3 1m 81 2p

THE CITY SCHOOL BOARD.

At the regular meting of the City School Board, which was held Wednesday evening, a large portion of the proceeding related to matters of general public interest. Want of room in yesterday's REPUBLICAN prevented us from giving a sufficiently comprehensive report of the meeting, and we now supply the omission by giving somewhat in detail such transactions as are of the most interest.

The report of the committee on teachers will be looked for with some anxiety, if not by the public at large, at least by the numerous body of teachers, as well as the large number of applicants for positions.

The report states that two hundred and twelve applications have been received. We may remark here that since the report was written a number of applications have been added to the above. Many of these applicants have formerly been teachers, and nearly all have furnished satisfactory evidence of proper qualifications. The task of selecting from such a number to fill the few vacancies that may exist becomes, under the circumstances, one of extreme difficulty.

The following portion of the report we quote verbatim, as it bears upon and settles a question to which the attention of every member of the board has been repeatedly and painfully called:

Among the applicants' names your committee have found a large number who ask for reinstatement in the positions formerly occupied by the applicants, and which were lost by them through the action of previous boards of directors.

In such cases an appeal is made to the justice of the present board for a renewal of the appointments thus lost, and, in some instances, on grounds so plausible as to enlist the strongest sympathies of your committee; yet they doubt if action based on such appeals would not be a renewing in the present of the injustice complained of in the past. Your committee believe that, as a general rule, it would be both unsafe and unwise to admit any questions which involve the action of a previous board of directors, and that those teachers who are faithfully and efficiently performing the duties of their respective positions should be retained; and that the interests of the schools, their welfare, efficiency and advancement, should furnish the controlling motives in all removals and appointments.

The report concludes with submitting to the board the following appointments, nominated by the directors of the several wards in which they occur, and approved by the committee. We have thought it unnecessary to give the names of teachers removed:

1. Resignation of Mrs. C. Monteguel, second assistant McCarthy school, accepted, and vacancy filled by Miss Emma Finney.

2. Resignation of Mrs. M. A. Forwood, second assistant Jersey school, accepted, and vacancy filled by Miss Lizzie Wheelwright.

3. Appointment of Mrs. M. F. Baptiste, third assistant Austerlitz school.

4. Appointment of Mrs. D. Newman, second assistant Marigny school, vice Miss Mary Ann Faber.

5. Appointment of Mrs. Mary Victoria McCarthy, principal Rampart Street school, vice Mrs. Dubois, incapacitated by illness.

6. Appointment of Edward Hart, principal Claiborne Street school, vice J. B. Soraparu.

7. Appointment of Mrs. T. A. Rice, principal Pontchartrain school.

8. Removal of Mrs. Charles Nicaud, first assistant Le Breton school, and her pupils to be distributed throughout the school.

9. Appointment of Mrs. Dora R. Miller, first assistant Live Oak school.

10. Appointment of Miss A. Chaleron as supernumerary, St. Philip school.

11. Appointment of Miss Mathilda Reuter, third assistant Howard school.

12. Appointment of Miss M. J. Mills, principal, Paulding school.

13. Appointment of Miss Delia Moore, first assistant of same school.

14. Appointment of Miss J. S. Conner as principal of the Clio school.

As the nomination by a director to a position in the ward he represents is, under the rules, almost tantamount to an appointment, the above were unanimously elected.

The following correspondence between State Superintendent Conway and the chairman of the committee on finance, General Longstreet, will be found interesting:

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1871.

General James Longstreet, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of School Directors, New Orleans, Louisiana:

SIR—I beg leave to respectfully invite your attention to the fact that there is now in the State treasury nearly two hundred thousand dollars current school fund, and that there was no school money to apportion on the first Monday of March. Sufficient has since accrued to make it perfectly safe for me to now place means in your hands sufficient to pay the February roll. When there are nearly twenty thousand children in the public schools of New Orleans, and our teachers are laboring honestly and earnestly to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life; I do not propose to keep the wages of these teachers in the vaults of the treasury till the June apportionment is made, merely because of the existence of any legal technicalities which might be raised. I will, for this reason, give you an apportionment warrant for thirty-five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, and deduct the same from future apportionments.

Respectfully,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent Public Education.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1871.

Hon. T. W. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education, New Orleans:

SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, and to express our appreciation of your kind attention and consideration. I have been to see his Excellency the Governor, and the State Auditor and Treasurer, at your suggestion, and have to say that the Governor has expressed his readiness to assume any responsibility consistent with equity and justice, in furtherance of our desire to meet the wants of the teachers; and that the Auditor and Treasurer have expressed similar wishes and sympathies in the matter. I am sure that the teachers, who are in great need of their small salaries, will know how to appreciate your efforts to overcome technical obstacles, in order to meet their daily wants.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET,
Chairman Committee on Finance.

The following communication from the State Superintendent was received, and action taken in accordance with its suggestions:

To the President and Members of the Board of School Directors, city of New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to respectfully invite your attention to the requirements of section fifty, act No. 6, extra session of 1870, relative to the establishment of model primary and grammar schools.

The communication expresses the intention of the Superintendent to act in accordance with the laws, as passed, in establishing these schools and requesting the concurrent action of the board.

The following report on the subject of the introduction of vocal musical instruction in the public schools was presented by Governor Hahn, as chairman of the special committee appointed to report upon the subject:

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1871.

To the Board of City School Directors:

Your committee to which was referred the subject of the introduction of vocal music into the public schools of this city, as a part of the regular course of instruction, beg leave to report;

They deem it unnecessary to dilate upon the usefulness or importance of musical tuition in the public schools, or upon the capacity generally of human beings to acquire musical knowledge. All this is supposed to be granted.

The only matter, therefore, upon which your committee think it necessary to report upon is in relation to the most feasible plan for a general instruction of the children of the public schools in musical notation and vocal music.

The best system for the above purpose that has been brought to the notice of your committee is that now used in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois. This plan has been sufficiently long in operation to prove its superiority in point of excellence and economy beyond cavil.

In consequence of the adoption of this plan some years ago, and from the circumstance that the largest proportion of instructors in the schools were formerly among the pupils, the whole of the musical instruction is given by the teachers themselves, and there is no other occasion for the services of a musical professor, except to act in a supervisory capacity, and to see that there is not at any time a falling off in the efficiency and thoroughness of the musical instruction.

As the Chicago system has been in operation in that city for several years, and as the teachers are to a great extent recruited from the ranks of the pupils, it will be seen that, as a rule, every teacher entering the school is qualified to teach music as well as any of the other branches.

In inaugurating a system of public musical instruction based upon the plan so thoroughly tried and approved in Chicago, we must begin where they did several years ago; and our present business is not to engage professors of music to teach the children, but to engage a competent person to teach the teachers, and the following your committee think is the most feasible manner of accomplishing the object:

Assuming that the corps of teachers in our public schools number four hundred, four classes of these teachers should be formed, numbering one hundred each. These classes of teachers, formed for the purpose of receiving the instruction to enable them to teach in turn, we will designate as classes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Each class will be required to assemble at some suitable place twice in each week for instruction, and each lesson would probably last an hour and a half. In order not to interfere with school hours, or with the prandial necessities of the teachers, the meetings for musical instruction should be held rather late in the afternoon, and the following will probably be found the best arrangement: Classes Nos. 1 and 2 meet on Monday and Wednesday afternoons, while classes Nos. 3 and 4 could meet on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, the hours of meeting to be so arranged that each class would succeed each other, and each have an hour and a half of instruction. This would require of the professor of music three hours a day for four days of each week. As soon as the teachers are sufficiently advanced to commence instructing the pupils, the supervisory professor of music would be required to spend the remainder of his time in visiting the schools, superintending the progress of the pupils, and seeing that the system of instruction be thoroughly carried out.

Of course, your committee are aware that the full fruition of the system here proposed will be a work of time, although experience has shown that under competent instruction, with suitable supervision, the majority of teachers can, in a marvelously short time, be made competent to commence the work of musical instruction.

In concluding this report, your committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee on musical instruction, to consist of three members, be added to the standing committees of this School Board.

Resolved, That the committee so appointed shall be authorized to prepare a proper plan of instruction, to recommend the appointment of a qualified person to take full charge of the musical department in the schools, and to report upon a proper compensation for the services of the person so engaged; all of which, however, to be subject to the approval of and final action by the board.

Respectfully submitted,
MICHAEL HAHN,
C. W. BOOTHBY,
W. H. TOY.

ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

Woman Suffrage Exercised.

We reproduce the following special dispatch from the Chicago *Tribune*, describing how a widow lady voted:

DETROIT, Michigan, April 3. — Elections took place throughout this State to-day for Supreme Court Judge and two Regents of the University, while a Supervisor was chosen in every township in the State, and twenty-two cities elected municipal tickets. These latter are so largely controlled by personal and local issues that they are of no political significance whatever. In this city the election passed off very quietly, and a very light vote was polled. Hughes, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Judge, has only fifty-five majority. We have no returns of any consequence whatever from the State.

The event of the day in this city was the casting of a vote by Mrs. Nannette B. Gardner, a widow lady and taxpayer, who succeeded in getting her name upon the registry some ten days since. She arrived at the polls in the Ninth Ward about 10:30 in a carriage, and accompanied by her son, a lad of ten years. Mrs. Starring and Mrs. Giles B. Stebbins. Barely a dozen bystanders were present at the voting place, and the larger part of these were laboring men. No demonstration whatever followed the appearance of the ladies, the men remaining quiet and civil. Mrs. Gardner presented herself at the polls with a vase of flowers and also a prepared ballot, which she had with various appropriate devices in her hands. The inspectors asked the questions in regard to name and residence usually put to all applicants, and her name being found duly registered her ballot was received and deposited in the box without any further proceedings whatever.

There was no argument, no challenging, no variation from the routine traversed by each masculine exerciser of the elective franchise. After the vote was deposited, she presented the vase of flowers to the inspectors, and also handed them a large picture, representing in symbolic form the appearance of things in the good time coming, when women's votes shall have brought in the millennial changes in the existing condition of human affairs. She then drove away. Whether prosecution for illegal voting will follow remains to be seen.

DETROIT, March 3.—Very little interest was taken in the election to-day. The Republican candidates on the State ticket are elected, but the returns are too meagre to give any figures. The Democrats have about 150 majority in this city.

Mrs. N. B. Gardner voted in the ninth ward of Detroit, and Mary Wilson voted in Battle Creek.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES NUMBERS FIFTY TO FIFTY-THREE — See special notice column Death of Daniel Ewald, Ignatius Caulfield, W. J. Duncan and John Lutz, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association within thirty days from April 3, 1871.

The Customhouse, banks and other public institutions will close to-day, this being Good Friday.

FAST TIME BY RAIL

SPEED FROM NEW YORK

SEVENTY-FOUR HOURS ONLY

QUICKEST RUN ON RECORD

Until yesterday New York papers have never come through in less than eighty-eight hours and a half, and therefore New York dates of Monday have not heretofore been received here until the following Friday.

The Southern Express Company brought us yesterday, before twelve o'clock, a copy of the New York *Tribune* of Monday morning, which arrived in this city by the 10:20 A. M. train of the Jackson railroad.

New York papers of Sunday morning were received yesterday by the mail which arrived here on the half-past one A. M. train.

The train on which the Southern Express packages are brought leaves New York, we presume, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, as the express company can bring New York papers through in the short time of seventy-four hours and a half, the inquiry naturally arises, Why cannot the mails come through just as quick? New York papers of last Monday morning, the same date as we received yesterday, will probably arrive by the half-past one o'clock train this morning. They certainly should have arrived yesterday, and the whole public is interested in knowing why they did not.

We understand it is proposed to shorten up the time by rail between New York and New Orleans to seventy-one hours. It can be done and should be done.

The Salt Monopoly.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

The action of the Senate in refusing to concur with the House bill to abolish the duty on salt has had the effect to bring about an understanding among the great salt corporations of the country, which they have heretofore worked for in vain. It has been ascertained here that the Syracuse, Ohio River and Saginaw salt companies, after innumerable meetings in different parts of the country during the past fifteen months, met finally at Detroit, on the twenty-second of March last, and agreed upon a scale of prices and special arrangements to govern the traffic in this article within certain prescribed limits.

It was here determined to make a pool of all salt in the market in the territory bounded by the lakes on the north and east, and the Ohio river on the south, the western and southwestern boundary to be left entirely discretionary, according to the prices of freights, to places whence orders for this article might be sent. This discretion was confided to a board, there appointed, which consists of one representative from each of the three salt corporations, who also are empowered to fill orders and forward all supplies, to advance or reduce prices as occasion may require. The per centage of the pool, and all the future supplies and profits under existing arrangements were agreed to as follows:

Syracuse, 40 per cent; Ohio river 32 per cent; and Saginaw, 28 per cent. The prices agreed upon for the present were: Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, $2 per bbl; Toledo, $2 10; St. Louis, $2 40. This scale is regarded as moderately fair, but it is further stated that it is only intended to operate until Congress shall adjourn, when the free bill can not be acted upon before next December, and it is proposed to take advantage of the interim to raise prices as high and make as much money as possible, as it is conceded that the pending bill will pass at the next session.

Dry Goods.

A New York special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

There is a large number of dry-goods merchants in town, but purchases are made cautiously, and in assortments for immediate trade. The decline in domestic cotton goods has given more confidence to buyers, more especially in domestic prints, in which a large business has been transacted, leaving small stocks on hand. The light styles of prints have been unusually excellent in pattern and colors this season, and they have met with a ready sale quite equal to production. Percales have also been in active demand, and have done well for the manufacturers. Lawns have been rather quiet during the week. Domestic ginghams are selling freely, and stocks on hand are light. Brown and bleached cottons are quiet, but prices are rather weak. In domestic woolen goods fancy cassimeres are active and in demand at full prices. Shawls have been selling very freely, and low grades and desirable styles are scarce. The importers are selling chiefly dress goods and silks. The hosiery trade is dull, with large stocks in the market.

The Mobile Firemen.

Mr. J. Kittridge, late treasurer of the Academy of Music, and now manager of the Mobile theatre, is justly complimented in the following article from the Mobile *Tribune:*

Through the indefatigable energy of Mr. J. Kittridge, manager of our theatre, grand preparations are going on for the concert and firemen's anniversary ball at the theatre on Monday night next. All who know "Kit" know that he never does anything half way, and we may safely assert that the concert and ball spoken of bids fair to prove the event of the season. Some of our most prominent citizens are on the committees, and nothing will be left undone to make the ball all that the public can desire. Previous to the commencement of the ball, a grand instrumental concert will be given by Jaeger's silver cornet band, which has been expressly engaged to come from New Orleans. In point of merit and interest the concert will not be a whit behind the ball. The performers are celebrated, and the programme consists of some of the richest operatic gems in the galaxy of music. It is only necessary to mention such gems as "The Bohemian Girl," "Norma," "Trovatore" and "Lucretia Borgia" to give our people an idea of the treat in store for them. We look forward to this event with many feelings of anticipated pleasure, and when we consider in whose hands the enterprise is entrusted, we are satisfied that we will fully realize all our expectations. The enterprise originated altogether in the minds of our theatre management, and they are determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make it first class in every respect. For this contribution of pleasure to the grand gala day of our firemen's celebration they are entitled to our best thanks, and we are greatly mistaken if they do not receive them with compound interest.

This day being Good Friday, the sale of unredeemed pledges at the St. Charles Street Loan Office, No. 15 St. Charles street, is postponed until to-morrow, Saturday, the eighth instant, at eleven o'clock. Placide J. Spear, auctioneer, is the salesman, and no article is withdrawn by him when offered for sale. If our readers wish to make good bargains in diamonds, jewelry, gold and silver watches, they had better be prompt and attend the opening of the sale. All articles that are guaranteed, purchasers have twenty-four hours to return the same if not as represented.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES

FIRE IN HOMER

BLACKBURN'S ILIAD BURNED

It Will Rise From Its Ashes

(Special to the New Orleans Republican)

HOMER, Louisiana, April 6.

My printing office was this morning destroyed by fire, but I will immediately re-establish my paper.

W. J. BLACKBURN,
Editor Homer *Iliad*.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

A KU-KLUX BILL PASSED

AN EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

"GARRULOUS DAVIS" WANDERING

His Reference to General Butler

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS

EXCITING DEBATE IN SENATE

FRENCH WAR SHIP ASHORE

CRITICAL CONDITION OF FRANCE

FIGHTING AND CONCILIATION

BISMARCK REMOVES RESTRICTIONS

INSURRECTION MUST END

Germany Will Enter Paris

CONNECTICUT ELECTION RESULT

NO GOVERNOR ELECTED

Rest of the Ticket Republican

Army of Tennessee Celebration

WASHINGTON.

Modified Ku-Klux Bill Passed—Succinct Statement of the Bill—"Garrulous Davis" Explains His Allusions to Butler—Republicans Laugh at the Explanation—Weather Report—New York Nominations—Exciting Debate in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The reported insanity of M. Treilhard, French Minister here, which was telegraphed hence, is untrue.

Senate—The morning hour was employed without result upon the Goldthwaite and Blodgett election cases.

The joint outrage committee occupied the balance of the day.

House—The House, by a vote of 118 to 91, passed a modified Ku-Klux bill.

The following is a succinct statement of the bill as passed, with additions and alterations:

The substitute strikes out the second, third and fourth sections of the original bill.

The second section of the original bill made it a felony for two or more persons to conspire together to do any act in violation of the rights, privileges and immunities secured by the constitution of the United States, and punishable in the United States courts.

The third section provides that, in all cases of insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies, which so far obstruct the execution of the State laws as to deprive any person or class of people of the rights, privileges and immunities secured by the constitution and laws, if any State, through its proper authorities, fails or neglects to apply for proper aid, the President may use the national forces to suppress such insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations and conspiracies, and to arrest the offenders and deliver them to the marshal of the district.

The fourth section provides that whenever such combinations become so powerful as to overthrow, or set at defiance, the State authorities, and when the punishment of offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become impracticable, it shall be deemed a rebellion. The President may, after a proclamation, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, which provision shall continue until June 1, 1872.

The substitute for the second section makes it a felony for two or more persons conspiring together to overthrow the government, or to levy war against it, or to oppose by force the authority of the United States, or by force to take or seize the forts or property; by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any federal office; to prevent him from discharging the office, to leave the State or district where his duties may be lawfully performed, or injure him in his person or property on account of the lawful discharge of his duties, or to threaten or injure a witness or juror in the United States courts, or conspire together to deprive any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws, or prevent or hinder the authorities of each State from securing all persons in the equal protection of the laws, and confers upon the party injured the right of action for damages to be brought in suit.

The substitute for the third section provides that in case of insurrection or domestic violence that shall obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws of the State and United States so as to deprive any class of persons of the rights, privileges and immunities named in the act, and the authorities of the State shall be unable to or fail for any cause to afford protection, and shall fail or neglect to apply to the President for aid, such fact shall be deemed a denial of the equal protection of the laws, and it shall be lawful for the President to employ the national forces to suppress such disorders, and to arrest the offenders and deliver them to the marshal.

The substitute for the fourth section authorizes the President, after his proclamation, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus until the first of June, 1872, whenever in any State the unlawful combination shall be so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to overthrow or set at defiance the authorities of the State, or when the State authorities are in complicity with such combination. All persons arrested under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus must be taken before the judge of the federal court, and if no indictment is found at the pending, or first subsequent session, the prisoners will be discharged.

The law requiring the iron-clad oath from petit and grand jurors is repealed, but the judge may demand of each such juror that he don't belong to the Ku-Klux.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, called attention to an offensive allusion to himself in a recent speech by Representative Butler, of Massachusetts, based upon the difficulty between them on the floor of the Senate last week. He intimated having incurred that member's enmity by his efforts, several years ago, to compel a restitution of silver plate and other property belonging to a loyal man, which Butler had seized in New Orleans.

The other day, in addressing the Senate, he noticed Mr. Butler occupying the seat immediately adjoining his own, and regarded both the proximity and manners of that gentleman as offensive. After resuming his seat Mr. Butler continued an earnest and excited look at him, whereupon Mr. Davis, faced him, and, after looking him in the eye for an instant, said to him: "You damned old scoundrel, are you here to scowl at and browbeat me?" [Laughter on the Republican side.] He made no reply, and I repeated that language. He then responded: "I have not addressed you, sir, or said a word to you." I then said: "What are you here for? Why did you scowl at me?" He answered: "I did not scowl at you; you are an old man." I rose to my feet and advanced one step toward him and said: "I am young enough to go with you from this Senate Chamber wherever it is your pleasure." At this point Senator Wilson stepped between us and, laying his hand on Mr. Butler's shoulder, said a few words to him and they walked off together.

Mr. Davis added that his sole purpose was to state the affair as it took place, and thus correct misrepresentation. It was not his intention to have any controversy with the universally recognized blackguard, coward and scoundrel of the United States, who himself did not dissent from the general judgment against him.

Weather Report—There are no certain indications of any important change in the weather for to-morrow. An area of low pressure seems to be forming in the northwest.

The Senate was in executive session this afternoon nearly two hours on the nominations of A. H. Laflin and William A. Darling, to be respectively Naval Officer and Appraiser for the port of New York. The debate was opened by Senator Fenton, who expressed his profound regret that Messrs. Grumel and Palmer should be removed from office, and said that the action of the President could have been impelled by no considerations relating to public or political interests, as they had proved efficient and faithful officers, and of unquestioned party fidelity. He had nothing to urge against the gentlemen nominated, and was not certain that he would even call for a division on the question on their confirmation. He desired simply to give utterance to his deep sorrow that a course was continued in regard to New York affairs which must tend to widen the divisions and the feeling of distrust already unfortunately embarrassing the Republican party in New York.

Mr. Wilson,