

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES THEATRE. Proprietor, Charles H. ... THE ORIGINAL AND WORLD RENOWNED ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

FOUR CLOWN END MEN. The first ever will appear in white face, wig, ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

THE GREAT ANDY MCKEE. In his songs and dances. ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that payment has been stopped by me at the Treasurer's office, of State Warrant No. 30, ...

CLAIMS COMMISSION. The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the city of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

BUY YOUR FRENCH SHIRTS. BALL LINEN AND COTTON, LINEN BOSOMS, AT LION & PINSARD'S, 151 and 153 Canal street, near Holmes'.

COW FEAS. 2500 Wabals for sale low by TOULMIN & MARTIN, No. 41 Natchez street.

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO., Manufacturers of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC., Manufactory, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of La Violette Association, No. 77 Carondelet street, until three o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, April 21, for the copper smith work, staining, flooring and stair building of a new theatre.

THE WIRE-CLOTH VENTILATOR.—Windows and doors screened with this cloth will not only bar all flies, mosquitoes and other insects, but will answer for blind from the outside, while it does not obstruct the air, light or view from the inside of a room.

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

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

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY. Organized for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

VINEYARDS IN ELORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. CHARLES B. FETTING, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salerooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market: WHITE WINE, MUSCAT, CLARET, CATAWA, HOPE, ISABELLA, OLD MISSION, SPARKLING, SHERREY, WINE BITTERS, TOKAY, GRAPE BRANDY, BRANDY BITTERS.

NOTICE.—The circumstances that for some time past have prevented Messrs. King & Co., of Orleans, 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 in invoice of 500 baskets expected are the last prepared with tin foil or wax, and that hereafter all bottles will have a cap bearing the usual trade mark.

HA VANA CIGARETTES. Fresh lot of HA VANA CIGARETTES, choice brands, such as Paragon, Corona, Pinar, Opman and Panama, just received per Lord Lovell, General Hancock and Liberty, from Havana, and for sale at a small commission.

PAINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. S. SILVERSTEIN, 195 Poydras street, (Corner of Carroll street).

FOR SALE. Desirable stock for sale. Sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May, 1871, at 11 A. M., for the purchase of Four hundred and Twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Louisiana, East and West, and Orleans and Bayou du Large, and other lands in the State.

LIZZIE CARLTON.

One of the Most Remarkable Complications of Old Slavery Times—A True Story of Thirty Years Ago. (From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

About thirty years ago there came to this city a stranger, a young girl, her name, who was her name, Lizzie Carlton. Nothing more was known of her than that she was accompanied by a young man who was, or pretended to be, deaf and dumb, and who left at once after siding her in securing a situation in the establishment of a Mrs. Williams, a milliner and dressmaker on Fourth street, nearly opposite the spot where Barker's New York store now stands.

Lizzie was a handsome brunette, with a wealth of raven hair which swept the floor, with bright expressive eyes, and, altogether, genteel and dignified in her general appearance. From her lady-like deportment and close attention to the interests of her employer, she soon became a favorite member of the establishment. The social lines were not so strongly marked and scrupulously guarded then as now, and hence the young and beautiful stranger was soon received into the best society—formed a number of friends outside of her business circle, among others a Mrs. E., a prominent member of the Baptist church, at whose house Lizzie was a frequent visitor. She, in time, attached herself to that church, and became a most exalted member.

During her visits to Mrs. E. she met Philip Slaughter, himself one of the pillars of the church, who, after living in some blessedness for years, enjoying his wealth and family station, and surrounded by a circle of friends, a tender sentiment for the young and lovely sister. Old bachelors are considered public property in so far that a lively public interest is always manifested in their matrimonial welfare, and hence it was not long after that the match-making hands were set to work until the twain were made one. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Baptist church, then standing on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green, the Rev. Mr. Buck officiating. A most happy bride and groom, accompanied by a number of the brothers and sisters, repaired to the residence of Mr. Slaughter, about ten miles from the city, on the Bardonia pike, to partake of the usual festivities.

The honeymoon witnessed a mutual growth of admiration between the two, and not only the honeymoon, but several other moons, waxed and waned, and dripped with honey "sweeter than the honeycomb." Alas! this man's character, his morality should break in to mar and destroy a scene of happiness like this!

About sunset one evening the door bell rang. Lizzie—now Mrs. Slaughter—left her husband's bedside, and was confined to his room by a slight illness at this time, she arranged her toilet, and descended to the parlor. One piercing scream, that startled the echoes and shook the rafters, arrested Mr. Slaughter, who, rushing forward, found his wife fainting on the floor, and a strange gentleman, attended by a policeman, bending over her.

"Sir," said the policeman, "this woman is my slave. Her name is Malinda Cass. I am a Mississippian—here is the bill of sale I bought her a few months before she escaped from my home. I have been on her track for a long time, and now she must return with me."

The distress of this unfortunate couple drew at once a large concourse of their friends, who were as much at a loss what to advise in the midst of these strange relations as were those most deeply concerned. The husband, after the first pang of his grief had subsided, vowed eternal fidelity to his wife, bond or free, and, with the assistance of Deacon Elliott, Rev. Mr. Buck and others, it was arranged that, to quiet matters, the stranger should be indemnified for the loss of his slave, and a little party of friends met at the Galt House, where the Mississippian received \$700 for compensation, and returned home.

But Mr. Slaughter, being a man of feeble mind and easily influenced, was so beset by his relatives that he abandoned his wife, as they could not tolerate one in such relation as that, who had one drop of African blood in her veins, however concealed beneath a fair exterior. What the poor woman into the street, and she, broken-hearted, went from place to place in the capacity of a seamstress, soon after giving birth to a son. She managed to support herself and child by her needle, until Mr. Elliott went South to seek a true statement of her history, but the reports there were so conflicting as they had in the meantime come to be.

Lizzie Carlton persisted to the last that she was a pure free woman, and she was, she related that her mother, a Portuguese, on reaching this country, being a dark brunette, formed the acquaintance of a wealthy planter in New Orleans, who became so infatuated with her that he took her to his home, and to conceal his purpose from his wife, got her consent to pass as his servant—her appearance enabling her to assume the character of a bright mulatto. Lizzie was the offspring of this illicit strategy, and the planter, dying, and his wife now deceased, she was sold to a stranger, who, under the name of visited Louisville in search of his property. She further stated that the gentleman who brought her here was her half-brother—the son of her mother's second husband—and that she had seen the persecutions of her purchaser, who persisted in soliciting favors which her womanly virtue could not tolerate.

A few pitted and more blamed the unfortunate woman for imposing herself, as they called it, upon this country. But time has melted the harshness of the sentiment which was then prevalent, and made unanimous the opinion that her story was true in all respects. The oldest inhabitants of Louisville now declare that she was, and she was indeed the daughter of a Portuguese woman; that she was afterwards gifted with splendid virtues, and was the innocent victim of the strategy of her parents, and was, of course, as much entitled to the rights of a free woman as any one who walks Fourth street to-day. Her father's and mother's sudden death was the cause of all her woes; even her estimable owner, was ignorant of her true history. How terrible, in this respect, that time, which sooner or later works its revenge, and grants that justice which was withheld, that the true story of her life should be written—that the cloud which enshrouded her fair name should be swept aside—and that her son, if he be living to-day, may rest no longer under the false imputation of having been born a slave.

Soon after the death of Philip Slaughter his relatives sent the boy referred to above to Hawesville, in this State, to be raised by a man named Luckett, or Luckey, under an assumed name, and since that time nothing has been known of his fate, unless to the relatives of Mr. Slaughter, several of whom are still living.

PLAIN TRUTHS.

Some friend has sent us the first number of a paper called Fair Play, published in Fulton, Calloway county, Missouri, in which we find the following article. Its truths are quite as applicable to this latitude as they are to that of Missouri:

Langstreet has been sitting at dinner-table with some negro barbers and such things in New Orleans. A Southern paper speaks of poor Langstreet as having been "once a gentleman."

The above paragraph, and many of a similar import, have been going the rounds of the "so-called" Democratic papers for several years unchallenged.

We desire in this, the first number of Fair Play, to enter our highest protest as a rebel soldier and officer against the insinuation, that a man of the rank and position of the establishment. The social lines were not so strongly marked and scrupulously guarded then as now, and hence the young and beautiful stranger was soon received into the best society—formed a number of friends outside of her business circle, among others a Mrs. E., a prominent member of the Baptist church, at whose house Lizzie was a frequent visitor. She, in time, attached herself to that church, and became a most exalted member.

The facts are that General Longstreet was one of the ablest, most consummate generals in the confederate service. If he was second to Lee, Johnson or Jackson, either as a gentleman or as an officer, he was second only in position, and not in merit. As patriotic, as devoted to the South as others of them, he maintained his honor, heavy warfare until the South surrendered. And then, like every other confederate officer and soldier who was worthy of the name, he surrendered in just as good faith as he had fought, and most unquestionably he did fight. If there was any objection to his taking office under the federal government, that objection is necessarily one of personal feeling, not of principle. General Longstreet, after having spent his whole fortune and four of the best years of his life in defense of his own government, and of that theory of government which he believed to be right, found himself at the end of the war moneyless and friendless. He found, also, as many Missouri rebels found, that the catching Democracy, who were very willing to put him on exhibition to aid in building up their own political factions and personal ambitions, had no further use for him except so far as they could make use of him for their own benefit; and that their pretense of "Southern sympathy," instead of accruing to the benefit of those who fought the war through, was simply the dishonest stock in trade of a horde of "Democratic" politicians, who, themselves fortified against the wrath of the federal government by impregnable bastions of political perjury, were ready to denounce him and every other rebel that refused to bow to their dictations, and suffer "public exhibitions" of themselves for the benefit of the followers of Pontius Pilate, the modern "Democracy."

He saw, also, that many "Democrats" who would join in "public charities" for the credit which it gave them with honest Southern people, would have left him to starve on their doorsteps rather than to have showed him fair play in politics or business.

This infamy has been going on unrebuked long enough. We have no more faith in that pretended Southern man who would attempt to detract from Longstreet's most honorable and hard-earned fame because he accepted the results of the war in good faith, and took office under the federal government, than we would have in the religion of a Democrat who would publicly deride Jesus because he suffered himself to be crucified instead of destroying his enemies.

It is high time that this persecution of one of the most able, faithful and honorable officers of the confederate army should cease. It is cowardly, infamous; and the "Democratic" who perseveres in it ought to be considered as beyond the pale of manhood and decency.

Public attention is invited to the extensive sale, on a very long credit, of the real estate belonging to the succession of J. F. Pepin, which will be made this day at noon, by G. de Veriet, auctioneer, at the Royal Street Auction Exchange, late Bank of Louisiana, corner Royal and Conti streets.

1. The property proposed to be sold includes that valuable portion of ground with extensive stables, on Dryades street, between Julia and Girod streets, measuring ninety-six feet by one hundred and sixty feet.

2. The well known Orleans Hotel, situated on Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, a most excellent stand adjoining the St. Louis Hotel, and susceptible of being converted into a first class house with but little expense.

3. Two lots of ground on Basin street, between Jackson and Josephine streets, measuring each thirty by one hundred and twenty feet.

CONDITION OF THE LEVERS.

We regret to inform our people that there is great danger to the levees at the present time, from various combinations of circumstances, which we will state first, total neglect of repairs for several years, and a perfect callousness at present by many planters immediately interested, the old levees have been worn down and honey-combed by crawfish until they could not possibly stand a great high water.

Now, it must be understood that the late Board of Public Works had no power to repair levees, but only to build, after a period of advertisement, and every caution and advice has been published by this board in their reports; but, nevertheless, many points mentioned have been neglected, and therefore the crevasses now occurring should have been anticipated and guarded against by those immediately interested.

We will take the first, which is known as the Poverty Point crevasse. Every man near it expected it, and all agree that a few dollars would have prevented it. The next, at Villers, was known to be caused by simple negligence, and this is a history of all these mishaps, except one.

We have been informed by General Jeff Thompson, Chief Engineer, that the gentlemen interested in the Poverty Point crevasse have cheerfully agreed to advance sufficient sums to close it, relying upon the State to reimburse them, and that the crevasse will be speedily closed.

In St. Bernard there seems to be a "bitch" in the payment of the laborers, and that (though the crevasse will be closed) there may be some misunderstanding among those immediately interested.

The crevasse at Point Manvoir may do much harm, as those near it are not able to furnish the cash means necessary to close a crevasse.

The Bonnet Carré crevasse (left bank), though small at present, is of more importance than any now open, for there are hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of crops behind it, and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad travel liable to be cut off for months. The railroad managers have agreed to furnish means to buy the materials needed, but others interested may have to come to their help to close this important crevasse.

We will now state for the satisfaction of those interested that the river has fallen fifteen feet at Memphis, four feet at Greenville, two and a half feet at Providence, and has at no time been within twenty inches of high-water mark at Grand Levee.

Lecture Last Night. A lecture was delivered last night at the Lyceum Hall, by Hon. J. M. Peebles, "late United States Consul to Trebizond, Turkey in Asia." The subject of the lecture purported to be on Constantinople, with incidents of travel, and descriptions of manners and customs, etc. With every disposition to discuss the lecture in a courteous spirit, we are compelled to say that it was by no means a happy effort; nor do we suppose that much addition made to his information.

After some trite remarks on the benefits of travel, with a few slight but not original observations on England and France, the lecturer carried his hearers to Rome, and describing St. Peter, told his audience among other things, that it was seventy years in building. He also talked about "old ancient Athens," mentioned the "Asiatic, the Englishman, and the Anglo-Saxon," expatiated upon Her-se-lanum, spoke of the American consul (not consul) at Constantinople, made an allusion to Homer begging his bread before Troy, and the bravery of Diomedes.

His description of Turkey left the impression that every other man in that country keeps a harem, each guarded by a company of those harem-starems fellows, the eunuchs. We are sorry not to speak well of the lecture, but it was hardly of a kind to suit an intelligent audience; full of inaccuracies, couched in ill-pronounced language. Between one and two hundred people attended.

Reprinting of the National Note Issue. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says: The debate in the House to-day on the proposition to re-engage and reprint the entire National Bank note issue, has attracted a general attention. It seems that none of the banks have made application to reprint, and that all the plates are still good. The section of the bill, as introduced from the Senate with Thurman's amendment, authorized the reissue, but prescribed printing at different places a certain portion of each. This last clause was stricken out in the House, and the place and manner of printing left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

KUKLUX DEFICIENCY BILL.

PRESIDENT GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

Blanchard's Confirmation Fails.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE.

Marriage of High Life Russians.

The Terrible Fight at Neudilly.

CONTEST RAGING ALL DAY.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A CELLAR.

WILDEST EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

People Leaving by Thousands.

OFFICIAL NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF INSURGENTS.

POPULAR PROGRAMME IN PARIS.

WASHINGTON.

New-Conservatism in Conference Report on Ku-Klux Bill—Conference Report on Deficiency Bill Adopted—The President Going to St. Louis—Weather System and Probabilities—General News.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House adjourned in the conference report on the Ku-Klux bill. A new conference has been appointed.

The Senate adopted the new conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill. Both houses are in session to-night, with the understanding that they adjourn finally.

In the confusion attending the last hours of the session it is impossible to obtain the exact features of either the Ku-Klux or deficiency bills.

President Grant goes to St. Louis for a week.

The new deficiency appropriation conference report, the appropriation to the Sisters of Mercy, of Charleston, of \$12,000, and strikes out the clause appointing an attorney to represent the government before the Southern claims commission, and strikes out the clause increasing the compensation of consular marshals.

Mr. Sherman's amendment is the chief point of contention between the two houses on the Ku-Klux bill.

Thirty-Republicans voted with the Democrats, defeating the conference Ku-Klux report. There were fifty absentees.

The House adopted the conference report on the deficiency appropriations.

The session now only hangs on the Ku-Klux bill. It is understood that the Senate will recede from Mr. Sherman's amendment.

Weather Report.—The following is a synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The storm centre, which was Tuesday evening west of Louisiana, has moved slowly northward, and is now central over North Minnesota. A threatening weather, with falling barometer, has been experienced on the gulf and Atlantic coasts, which is now generally succeeded by clearing up weather.

Both houses have taken a recess to wait for the conference report on the Ku-Klux bill.

Still Later.—After several recesses both houses adjourned to half-past ten to-morrow.

The conference committee on deficiency appropriations struck out the clause repealing Drake's proviso regarding presidential pardons.

The following are the confirmations to-day: Brown, of Arkansas, as Governor of Idaho; Garland, as Attorney for Western Texas; and Postmasters, Candali, at Aiken, South Carolina; Frasier, at Charlotte, North Carolina; Markham, at Madison, Georgia, and Bond, at Macon, Georgia.

A final effort to confirm D. P. Blanchard, as Postmaster at New Orleans, failed to-day by a decisive majority.

NEW YORK.

A Million and a Half Specie Shipments.—Hundred Fathers in Two Million Gold Bonds—Marriage of High Life Russians—Governments Steady—Shipments of Specie To-day.

New York, April 19.—Specie shipments to-day amounted to over a million and a half.

The Telegram gives currency to a rumor of the failure of Van Sout & Co. on contracts of two millions in gold.

Arrived: China. Chevalier Ruggiale and Miss Gerolt were married this afternoon, by the chaplains of the Russian and Greek legations, at the Greek chapel.

Money 6:27. Exchange firm. Gold 111 1/4 @ 111 1/2. Five-twentieths of 1862 113 1/2. State securities steady. Tennessee 66; new 66; Virginia 71 1/2; new 72 1/2; Louisiana 67; new 67; Iowa 70; new 70; Alabama 80; new 80; Georgia 80; new 80; South Carolina 71; new 71.

Money called during the afternoon at 6:27 on call, with exceptions at 5. Exchange contracts quiet and firm. Shipments of specie to-morrow estimated at \$500,000. Gold opened at 111 1/4, sold down to 111 1/2, and closed at 111 1/2; five-twentieths of 1862, 113 1/2; of 1863, 113 1/2; of 1864, 113 1/2; of 1865, 113 1/2; ten-forties, 109 1/4.

LONDON.

Particulars of the Fight at Neudilly.—Blanchard's Confirmation Fails.—Blanchard's Confirmation Fails.—Blanchard's Confirmation Fails.