NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 36. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1257.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough, Proprietors and Managers.

Wednesday, May 17, 1871,

AND DURING THE WEEK.

First time in New Orleans, Tom Taylor's Great Sensational Comedy,

ROCKS AHEAD,

ROCKS AHEAD.

Produced with necessary scenic effect and POWERFUL CAST.

FRIDAY, May 19—Farewell benefit of Mr. Charles Wyndham.

TUESDAY, May 23—The last and crowning attraction of the season,

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

From Hooley's Opera House, Chicago and Brooklyn. my18

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sunday, May 21, 1871.

LAST NIGHT OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

Farewell entertainment of

WYNDHAM'S COMEDY COMPANY,

Presenting comedy and operetta.

The performance will commence with the protean operetta, entitled

MEPHISTO'S MISSION,

Concluding with Tom Taylor's Comedy,

ROCKS AHEAD.

TUESDAY, May 23—The last and crowning attraction of the season. HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE OPERA the largest and most complete minstrel organization in existence, selected from his Brooklyn and Chicago Opera Houses. my21

PICNIC.....PICNIC.

KNICHTS OF PYTHIAS,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

GRAND WELCOME PICNIC

TO BE GIVEN BY

BAYARD LODGE NO. 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

At the Fair Grounds, July 9, 1871.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—R. H. Chadbourne, W. C., chairman; Frederick A. Johnson, P. C., secretary; E. R. Boehler, P. C.; Hon. John Gartskamp, P. C.; M. H. Nicoll, P. C.; A. Sambola, P. C.; S. Schmidt, P. C.; L. N. Horton, Knight; William Tirrell, Knight.

GRAND RECEPTION AND AUXILIARY COMMITTEE.—Hon. Michael Hahn, P. G. C.; Hon. Alfred Shaw, P. G. C.; Dr. W. H. Hire, P. G. C.; E. R. Hogan, G. V. P.; Joseph H. Wilson, P. C.; S. Wurzburger, P. C.; J. W. Shoenecker, P. C.; Dr. James Wenz, P. C.; Hon. John H. Bower K.; Solon Engel, B. No. 4; E. Cox, K.; George Scott, K.; Hugo Frederick, K.; J. C. Branick, K.; Nicholas Miller, K.; Louis Fix, K.; John M. G. Parker, G. C. State of Louisiana; William F. Dunham, V. G. C., State of Louisiana; Henry Clarence, G. R. and C. S., State of Louisiana; Theodore Guyol, G. B., State of Louisiana; V. Miely, P. C.; R. King Cutler, W. C. No. 1; George P. Carr, K.; H. C. Caulkins, K.; Hon. John Cockrem, K.; S. D. Elliott, K.; S. H. Seligman, K.; P. H. Lewis, K.; M. Kornberger, B. No. 3; George Erck, K.; J. J. Barnett, K.; Hugh McCullom, K.; Hon. T. D. Worrall, K.

Sealed proposals for music, booths, shooting galleries, entries for races, chicken main and every species of rational amusement will be entertained, and are invited until the FIRST DAY OF JULY, when a full programme will be published, and the nature of sports and valuable prizes be made known.

By order of Executive Committee.

FREDERICK A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Tickets for sale at all prominent places of business throughout the city. my21

HO, FOR KENNER!

COME ONE, COME ALL

TO THE GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION

AND

PICNIC

OF THE

New, Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Mutual Beneficiary Association,

TO BE GIVEN AT KENNER LAWN,

ON SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1871.

Under the Direction of R. S. Charles, Esq., and Committee of Arrangements: F. Fuller, J. B. Somers, P. L. O'Brien, D. A. Mullane.

A splendid opportunity for sight-seeing, as the train will go as close to the crevasse as safety permits.

Horse racing, base ball matches, sack racing, and various other sports will be offered to enliven the scene. F. Fortune's excellent brass band will be on hand, and refreshments will be there in abundance. Everything calculated to a pleasant and merry trip will be offered.

Trains will leave at 7 and 9 A. M., also at 1:30 P. M.

Adults' tickets, $1. Childre number fourteen, fifty cents. Tickets to be had of any of the members. my16

A GRAND MAY BALL

AND

FLORAL FESTIVAL

Will be given at the

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

DRYADES STREET,

On Thursday, May 25, 1871.

The public are respectfully informed that no effort or expense will be spared to make this affair the greatest success of the season, and every precaution will be taken to insure the comfort and amusement of the guests.

The Grand Coronation of the

MAY QUEEN,

Who will ascend the Magnificent Throne, will take place at twelve o'clock precisely.

The interior decorations will surpass anything heretofore attempted in that line. The management of the floor is in the hands of gentlemen of long experience. An excellent orchestra has been engaged, etc.

Tickets can be obtained corner of Bienville street and Exchange alley, and corner of Villere and Customhouse streets.

Committee of Invitation:

SIP A. EDWARDS, WILLIAM STROUD,
GUY THOMAS, BUFORD ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN BELL, HENRY WILLIAMS,
THOMAS FAX.

Floor Managers:

BENJAMIN BELL, THOMAS FAX,
SIP A. EDWARDS, WILLIAM STROUD.

Gentlemen's Tickets.....$1 50

my21 1t

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

TABLEAUX AND ENTERTAINMENT,

To be given

On Tuesday, May 23, 1871,

BY THE

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

For Church Purposes.

The gentlemen and ladies who have formed this association for charitable purposes only have spared no pains or expense in making this one of the finest entertainments of the season. Its attractive features are the most complete arrangements of costumes and the best music from Jaeger's full band.

Executive Committee:

DR. W. G. AUSTIN, T. M. SIMMONS,
C. H. REED, S. H. ABY,
MAJOR G. L. HALL.

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COLONEL G. W. RACE, MILTON RANDAL,
DR. J. T. SCOTT, DAVID WALLACE,
R. TOBY, JOHN H. POPE,
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W. H. ELLIS, CAPTAIN J. K. BELL,
GENERAL D. H. MAURY, SIMEON TOBY, ESQ.
P. CAMERDEN, ESQ.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Tableaux at 8 P. M.
Reserved boxes for sale at E. A. Tyler's.
Tickets at all the principal jewelers and book stores. my19 5t

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE

AT THE

CARROLLTON GARDENS,

May 24, 25, 26 and 27,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH,

Under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Sumpter Turner, Mrs. Robert Slark,
Mrs. Alfred Kearney, Mrs. General Hunt,
Mrs. Richard Charles, Mrs. K. H. Fairchild,
Mrs. Simeon Toby, Mrs. Dr. Gustine,
Mrs. Alexander Peale, Mrs. Charles Leeds,
Mrs. Thomas Sloo, Mrs. Harmon Doane,
Mrs. F. G. Burthe, Mrs. Randall Marsh,
Mrs. G. W. Pritchard, Mrs. George Lacey,
Mrs. M. A. Foute, Mrs. Frank Butler,
Mrs. E. A. Bridge, Mrs. Chas. Miltenberger,
Mrs. John R. Shaw, Mrs. Theo. L. Shute,
Mrs. J. R. Day, Mrs. Thomas Leeds,
Mrs. Germain Vincent, Mrs. Henry Renshaw,
Mrs. J. F. Glenny, Mrs. O. W. Besangon,
Colonel J. B. Walton, J. F. Lowe,
John Crickard, G. W. Race,
E. C. Fenner, R. F. Eshleman,
Charles H. Waldo, Simeon Toby,
W. Muller, John Adams,
Germain Vincent, C. H. Allen,
W. F. Mason, H. C. Caulkins,
E. Sumner Mansfield, J. Barrenore,
R. B. Searing, R. W. Young,
George Burthe, R. L. Preston.

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Mrs. E. P. Fellows, Mrs. F. Frye,
Mrs. N. S. Scratchley, Mrs. G. W. Davis,
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Charles C. Tracy, Attwood Violet,
William Pinckard, Frank Mo-ehead,
John Howell, N. D. Wallace,
Andre Burthe, W. McC. Holmes,
Frank Fenner, Henry Renshaw,
J. G. Wheeler, Frank Lockwood,
Clark W. Besançon, William Hodges,
Oscar Nixon

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. B. Walton, Mrs. W. G. Hodges,
Mrs. Thomas Mason.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Thomas Mason.

Gates open at six o'clock.
Admittance Fifty Cents. my14

DENECHAUD'S PAVILION,

Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

This great institution, and family resort, will make its OPENING TO-DAY (SUNDAY), April 30.

Charles Jaeger's string and brass band has been engaged for the whole summer, and will entertain the public every day, from the arrival of the three o'clock train to ten o'clock every night.

Also, there will be a grand promenade concert and ball every Saturday night, commencing after the departure of the eight o'clock train. On Sunday morning, there will be a steam train, leaving the lake end at three o'clock, which will facilitate the dancing public to return to the city by half-past three.

The Washington Hotel will keep open all night.
ap30 1m DENECHAUD & JARTOUX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—MY WIFE Elizabeth Gellert, having abandoned the matrimonial domicile, and refusing to return thereto, this is to warn the public against giving her credit in my name, as I shall not pay any debts hereafter contracted by her.

JOHN FRITZ GELLERT,
Barber, corner Josephine and Liberty streets.
my21 3t

MECHANICAL FOUNTAINS.

THIS ATTRACTIVE AND PLEASING NOVELTY

For Public or Private Gardens

Can now be obtained at any price from fifty dollars to five thousand dollars, according to style and size. For particulars address J. O. BELKNAP (inventor of the fountain on Canal street), lockbox 824 postoffice, or No. 120 Camp street. my21 1t

PROPOSALS FOR VAULTS.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION,
No. 120 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, May 19, 1871.

Proposals for building fifty-two Vaults in Cypress Grove Cemetery No. 1, as per specifications on file in this office, will be received until WEDNESDAY, May 31, at twelve o'clock.

The Committee on Cemeteries reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

By order, C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary.
my20 11t

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Fulton Warehouse until the twenty-sixth of May, for seventeen thousand pounds of old sheet lead, more or less, to be sold to the account of the Louisiana State Insane Asylum. The lead can be seen at the Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Deleord streets.

my18 8t J. H. WARMOTH, Treasurer.

TO ORGANISTS.

A LONG FELT NEED SUPPLIED.

CLARK'S SHORT VOLUNTARIES,

FOR THE

Pipe or Reed Organ.

Designed chiefly as opening voluntaries and responses, for delicate and expressive stops. Easy and pleasing. Selected and arranged by William H. Clarke, author of the "New Method for Reed Organs." Price, in boards, $1 50. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., New York.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
my21 2t

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS.

$8 and $10—Great Bargains.

500 Double-barrel GUNS, at $8 and $10 each.
200 Fine English GUNS, at $15, $18 and $20 each.
500 dozen Table KNIVES and FORKS, at $1 and $2 per dozen.
200 Five REVOLVERS, at $8 and $10 each.

For sale by

S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. my21 1m 2dp

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF SLEEPING CARS

From New Orleans to New York via Mobile,

AN ADVANTAGE OFFERED BY NO OTHER LINE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Only All Rail Route to all Northern and Eastern Cities is via Mobile.

LESS CHANGES BY MOBILE THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Depot foot of Canal street, only five minutes' walk from St. Charles or City Hotel.

Time as quick and fare as low as by any other line.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets. my16 6t

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.

Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth.

ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT

No. 6 Carondelet street.

An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

J. A. WARNER,
my13 2m Agent.

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC.,

Manufactory, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Warehouse, No. 82 Carondelet street,

NEW ORLEANS.

ap15 Sa&Su3m

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS.

CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED,

For sale by

TOULMIN & MARTIN,
ap2 2m No. 41 Natchez street.

(Communicated.)

Selling Liquor for the Benefit of the Church.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your article of last Sunday headed "Whisky versus Wine," you spoke of the ill effect of the leniency of public opinion in this city on the subject of "treating at public drinking shops, as tending to make tippling, to a moderate degree of intoxication, rather respectable," but you omitted to state that the public drinking of spirituous liquor is indirectly encouraged by the highest moral authority in the land—the churches; not from the pulpit, of course, but in the various "Ladies' Fairs," "Fete Champetres," and other entertainments, given especially for the benefit of the church or of the "poor." At most of these entertainments, if not at all of them, there are tables attended by young, beautiful and attractive ladies, where men and women are supplied with a muddled and muddling mixture called champagne punch, and the men sometimes (the fact is notorious), with "something stronger." Now, is it not probable, nay almost certain that many a young man is thus enticed to take his first glass of intoxicating liquor? On what principle can such conduct be defended? Surely not on that of doing evil that good may result there from. No one now-a-days pretends to defend that principle. Or is it that, as men will drink at any rate, a good cause may as well be the gainer thereby? But such a rule of conduct would justify the setting up of a faro bank in connection with a "Ladies' Fair" for Christian purposes, not to mention the establishment of other immoral sources of revenue such as lotteries, etc., to which young men would cheerfully contribute. For young men will gamble and do other naughty things; and on the liquor-selling principle why should not the church or the poor profit thereby? Is it much worse to supply sinners with the means of wicked indulgence, than to prepare them for it? The effect of spirituous liquors in inflaming angry passions and sensual desires, if unknown to the young ladies who preside over public punch bowls and private whisky bottles, is perfectly familiar to the gentlemen who inaugurate fairs, and encourage therein the sale of intoxicating drinks. Think of a young man going directly from a ladies' fair into a scene of gross debauchery, perhaps of strife and bloodshed, under the exciting influence of a glass of liquor received from the hands of a young lady, *"for the benefit of the church!"* There is an Eastern fable of a man, who, on being told that within an hour he was fated to commit one of three sins, viz: either murder, adultery or drunkenness, but that he might take his choice, took the last as the most venial; but before the hour was over committed in addition the other two.

Moreover, if the sale of liquor is to be practiced at fairs because it is profitable, would it not be still more so to have regular drinking saloons connected with our churches? Being established "for the benefit of the church," the counters would doubtless be attended by young and beautiful girls, or attractive widows of the first families. The proceeds of this traffic would, without doubt, greatly swell the income of the church. Fancy, for instance, the following notice preceding the sermon: "It having been proven by experience at fairs and other entertainments that the sale of liquor is a more profitable source of income than any other which has ever been adopted, it has been decided by the trustees and elders of this church to furnish a sideboard in the vestry (or lecture room, as the case may be), where all sorts of wines, liquors and fancy drinks may be obtained at all times, and at the same rates as in the public saloons. We propose to call ours St. Timothy's sideboard, and it is to be attended by the best looking ladies in the congregation. The collection next Sunday will be appropriated to pay the necessary expenses of starting this praiseworthy enterprise, and a liberal contribution is expected."

By what is here said I do not wish to condemn, any more than you do, the use of wines, or even, at suitable times, of spirituous liquors. They are, like everything else that is ever useful to man, the gift of God, and, as such, to be used, not abused. A good rule for religious persons in such matters is to perform no act upon which they can not conscientiously ask the blessing of God. This may be done even before the drinking of liquor. For instance, we can imagine St. Paul, when wrecked on the island of Miletus, receiving, from the hospitality of its inhabitants, brandy for the relief of his half-dead companions, and blessing God for the same before distributing it among them. But we can not imagine the Apostle of the Gentiles inducing the most beautiful among his female Grecian converts to raise money for the relief of the Christian poor at Jerusalem by enticing young men to drink intoxicating beverages. No, nor even permitting it, if in their new-born zeal these young persons had offered to do so. He would probably have thought it better for the poor of Jerusalem to remain poor than to obtain pecuniary aid at such a cost. May not the same be said of the churches of New Orleans?

PLUME D'OR.

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

This road has a complete equipment of Pullman's Palace Cars.

Four hours and thirty minutes saved over competing lines.

Only *one* change of sleeping cars between New Orleans and New York.

Through in sixty-seven hours; no delays from any source.

Buy your tickets at office under City Hotel, and secure the pleasures of this great excursion route.

Tableaux at the Opera House.

The tableaux and entertainment to be given at the Opera House, next Tuesday evening, bids fair to be one of the most successful affairs of the kind that has yet taken place during the present season. It is given under the auspices of the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Benevolent Association, organized for church purposes, and no pains or expense have been spared to make it one of the finest entertainments of the season, and everything that is attractive and recherche. The committee comprise a number of our leading citizens, and this is a warranty that the tableaux and entertainment are to be an eminent success. Tickets can be had of all the principal jewelers and booksellers, and reserved boxes are for sale at E. A. Tyler's.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

In announcing the completion of this road to Donaldsonville we neglected to give the distance. It is sixty-three miles from New Orleans to Donaldsonville by the route of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad. A considerable portion of the road has been constructed through the heavily timbered swamp lands bordering on the Mississippi. In obtaining the most direct route practicable the company could not entirely avoid the swamp lands; and to build the road through these lands has been a work of immense labor and expense. A person cannot form an adequate idea of the work performed without passing over the road and observing the difficulties that had to be overcome. Messrs. Reynolds, Dowling & Co. were the principal contractors for the work done between here and Donaldsonville; and through their untiring energy and skill as railroad contractors, the road has been constructed almost within a year from the time it was commenced. Difficulties have stood in the path of this work that to men of less determination would have looked insurmontable.

What Messrs. Reynolds, Dowling & Co have accomplished between here and Donaldsonville will stand as the very best evidence of what can be done, and serve to stimulate others in similar undertakings. Enough has been done since the organization of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to give ample assurance that within the next twelve months the road will have crossed the Sabine and made rapid strides toward Houston. The road between Donaldsonville and Grand river, a distance of twenty-one miles, has been graded and is ready for the ties. That portion extending from Grand river to Vermilion, forty-two and a half miles, is to be put under contract immediately.

We regret to learn that a good deal of opposition has been made to the building of the road between here and Donaldsonville, and that some of the planters, through whose lands the road passes, have actually commenced suits for damages against the company. Instead of railroads damaging lands, they are conceded to be a great source of increased value to the lands through which they pass and those adjoining. This has proved to be the case in other States, and can not fail to bring about like results here. The people of Texas are satisfied that railroads will enhance the value of their lands, and are therefore willing to aid in their construction. The people of Louisiana generally are taking the same course. They are inviting the construction of railroads as a means of benefiting themselves, and therefore can not conceive it possible that any court or jury can be found to give damages to persons who selfishly take a different view from that entertained by a very large majority of the people upon this subject. We believe the road will be a decided benefit to every acre of ground through which it passes, and think it should at least elicit the friendly feelings of every landowner and man of business along its line. We want to see this country thickly populated with a thrifty yeomanry; with men who will come in here and settle as the men of the North, East and West do in those sections of our country, and make this a paradise instead of a howling wilderness. Many plantations, embracing thousands of acres of land, that were formerly cultivated by slave labor are now laying dormant, and are of no value in the hands of men who will not cultivate them. Some of the most flourishing plantations between here and Donaldsonville before the war, are now uncultivated and going to ruin for the want of some one to make them blossom like the rose. The large plantation system, under the slave labor regime, never brought this section of our country to that perfection that was attained in other sections by the aid of free labor and farms cultivated in comparatively small tracts. Yet that system served to benefit the planter, and to a degree the country, and was preferable to no cultivation. The abolition of slavery has proved the death blow to the successful working, to even the planter, of the large plantation system as a general rule. And the time is gradually approaching when the lands of our State will be cultivated in small tracts by heads of families; and when that system once prevails here, then will a general prosperity pervade the State and the lands become valuable as the population becomes dense. This condition of things in the South will make railroads profitable to railroad companies as well as landowners and all classes of business men. We want population, and railroads are calculated to encourage immigration to the State; therefore, railroads should be encouraged. The spirit that would oppose railroads would oppose immigration into the State, and a system of settlement that would rapidly bring our lands into cultivation. Let our planters who are still laboring under old fogy notions remember this and go in for progress. This is the true way to meet the present and the future, and by taking a bold stand, resolved to aid in the new order of things, they may remedy much of the misfortune that was inflicted upon them and the country.

SMALL EIGHTY ACRE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at auction on next Saturday a model farm spot on the Mississippi river, six miles above Carrollton, with commodious residence and all necessary outbuildings. Some eighty acres of land in fine order, and about ten acres planted in cane. The terms are very liberal. See advertisement.

Go and see Mrs. Tuscarora Jarley's wax works—the inimitable—at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, May 23, the beautiful tableaux given by the Gentlemen and Ladies Benevolent Association for church purposes. The boxes are nearly all sold. Be in time. See advertisement for particulars.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at the Canal Street Press, corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, Second District, seven bales of cotton, and at five o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 32 Mandeville street, between Victory and Moreau streets, Third District, household furniture and movable effects. See advertisement.

Rumor has it that there is a probability of the Wyndham Comedy Company remaining over until Tuesday morning, in consequence of the break on the Mobile railroad. We understand a big bill will be presented for their farewell appearance.

WAX WORKS.—Mrs. T. Jarley's wax works at the Opera House Tuesday evening, May 23. See tableaux advertisement.

The improved Singer family sewing machine will answer every purpose for a manufactory, family or plantation.

One hundred shares of stock of the St. Charles Street Railroad Company sold Friday at seventy-five dollars.

THE RAVAGES OF THE BLACK VOMIT

Death at Buenos Ayres—Business Suspended—The City a Vast Hospital—A List of the American Dead.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It is hardly possible that Egypt, in her darkest days of plague and famine, could have presented a more deplorable picture of suffering and desolation than that which is to be seen to day in the fever-ridden city of Buenos Ayres, in South America. Until recently the beautiful capital of the Argentine republic, situated on the Rio de la Plata, has been noted for the salubrity of its climate. Though, during the summer season occasional cases of yellow fever would occur among the poorest and most abject classes, the malady rarely made its appearance among the better classes, who were more careful of their diet and avoided exposure to the burning rays of the midday sun. Nor did the disease at any time ever become epidemic. In the latter part of February last the yellow fever appeared suddenly in Buenos Ayres, was confined to the lowest hovels of the river front, and though for nearly a month the deaths exceeded by far the ordinary mortality, very little attention was paid by the authorities to the increasing virulence of the disease. About the middle of March, though the disease had not yet commenced its direful work in the upper part of the city, its fearful ravages among the lower orders, the majority of whom are Italian emigrants, at last aroused the fears of the people generally, and public meetings were held in every part of the pestilential city to devise plans and raise the means by charitable contributions, to succor the needy and stay the progress of the epidemic. Panic stricken, those who could flee fled with the utmost precipitancy. The exodus was indeed general; rich and poor hastily decamped; in fact, everybody that could manage to leave the infected precincts hurriedly departed, leaving the once lovely and lively capital almost deserted. All the villas and towns within fifty miles of Buenos Ayres became the refuge of its terror-stricken inhabitants, who suffered untold miseries and discomforts in consequence of the utter impossibility of the country people to make adequate provision for them all. In the little towns of Belgrano, Lujan, Maron, Flores and Sar Isidro, all in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, the spectacle was a pitiful one indeed. Crowded within the narrow, filthy confines of the most squalid hovels, and huddled in masses under open sheds, were seen delicate and refined women, with their children, enduring almost incredible suffering by actual hunger and exposure to the drenching rains of the wet season in order to escape, if possibe, the fatal contagion which surrounded their luxurious homes in the city.

With a population considerably over two hundred thousand, Buenos Ayres, by the fourth of April last, had been decimated by the death of nearly thirty thousand of its inhabitants, while fully one hundred thousand had taken flight to the country towns, leaving scarce sixty thousand in the city, one-half nearly of whom were invalids or convalescents, unable to assist in caring for their sick fellow-citizens. Most of the public buildings in the city, including nearly all the churches, theatres and club houses, were converted into public hospitals. The grand "Cathedral," the richly endowed Templo, the beautiful Teatro Colon, on the Plaza de la Victoria; the Teatro Victoria, on the Calle Victoria; the Teatro Argentino, on the Calle Cangallo, and the Foreign Clubhouse, on the Calle San Martino, had all been for weeks overcrowded with the jaundiced-looking victims of the pestilence, some, it is true, slowly recovering, with just the bare semblance of what they once were, but many, very many, rapidly dying, surrounded with all the loathsomeness of the black vomit in its most hideous form.

A gentleman—a native of Buenos Ayres—writing to the Argentine consul general at New York, under date of April 3, says: "The yellow fever is frightfully decimating the lovely city of Buenos Ayres. Hundreds and thousands have left the pest-ridden city, and hundreds and thousands are daily following the example of those already gone. In fact, Buenos Ayres is almost completely deserted. It is the general opinion that there are not remaining in it more than sixty thousand of its two hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and even among the reduced population the mortality exceeds over four hundred per diem. The business houses are nearly all closed. My father I had the misfortune to lose the other day. My family are all down with the fever, together with six out of nine clerks in my commercial house."

Among the Americans who have lately died are Messrs. Edw. Spring, Edw. Engert, William Prescott, John Butler, G. Walker, Nicholson C. Longford, John Gibson, George Gallagher, Berrier Arocena, John Braw and three daughters of Mr. Reinicke. Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rev. Mr. Lett, Samuel A. Wheelwright, Mrs. Nicholson, Messrs. Nash and Welsh and three sons of Mr. Taliaferro are all down with the disease. Of the prominent natives who have died within the past few days are Don Francisco Lopez Torres, a distinguished young journalist and the editor of *La Discussion*, who had seen his father, mother, brother, sister and cousin all die, and Don Jose Roque Perez, who fell a sacrifice to his zeal in behalf of the sick.

The arrival of the Brazilian steamer at Lisbon, some days ago, with River Platte dates to the twelfth, represents the yellow fever as having by no means abated in Buenos Ayres. The mortality then had increased to seven hundred daily. The noble Sisters of Charity were performing almost herculean labors in the holy labor of nursing the sick, but many of the charitable ladies had themselves fallen victims.

In regard to the origin of the present malady, it was said that it was brought into port by infected vessels from Paraguay, and though resembling the yellow fever of the West Indies and our Southern States, it is said to be in many respects quite different. Strange to say, though the infection is said to have been brought to the city by the shipping, not a single death has occurred aboard of a ship in the harbor, and with one or two rare exceptions, it has not made any appearance among the large number of merchantmen lying in the stream opposite the city.

St. Mark's Church Fete Champetre.

At the corner of St. Charles and Valence streets stands a pleasant looking little church, half concealed by trees and shrubbery. This is St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, and the building bears the same relation to the edifice which the members of the church and the friends of religious influences in the neighborhood expect to see there at some future time, as a little boy bears to a man. In fact, even now the necessities of the surrounding locality demand a larger one than the present edifice.

It is for the benefit of this church that a grand fete champetre is to be held at the Carrollton Gardens on Wednesday next, and continue the three days following, closing with Saturday evening. The large number of ladies and gentlemen who have interested themselves in this enterprise gives proof that it is certain to be successful, as it deserves to be.

We hope, in no long time, to see a fine building rise up for the use of St. Mark's congregation; and perhaps by that time grace will have touched the hearts of our city rulers and the occult paving company that holds St. Charles avenue in dismal thrall, and incline them to good works, so that St. Mark's may be approachable by a passable road in all directions.

Go to No. 6 Carondelet street and buy an "Ice King Refrigerator," if you wish fresh meats and vegetables and plenty of ice water all summer. They are the best ever invented.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

ENGLISH HIGH COMMISSION

Parting Visit to the White House

THE FLEETWOOD PARK RACES

GOLDSMITH MAID THE WINNER

THE STEAMER WILLIAM THIRD BURNED

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT PARIS HOSPITAL

Communists Getting Dispirited

Preparing to Explode the Ramparts

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT NEAR AUTEUIL

RUSSIAN EMPRESS AT BERLIN

Exchanging Ratifications at Frankfort

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS DECORATED.

EXECUTIONS IN CUBA

Australian Wool via San Francisco

WASHINGTON.

Final Visit of the High Commission to the White House—Charge d'Affaires from France—Weather Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The English High Commission paid a final visit to the White House to-day. Mr. Morton says he had his copy of the treaty burned.

Mr. De Bellanche has been appointed charge d'affaires for France, Mr. Treilhard, the minister having received his leave of absence.

Weather Report. — The weather has not changed sensibly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer remains high, but has fallen somewhat on the Atlantic coast. It remains low from Maine to Lake Michigan, and as far as heard from, in the Northwest. The temperature has risen from Lake Erie westward and has fallen in Wisconsin.

Cloudy weather has continued in the Mississippi valley, but has cleared away during the afternoon on the East Atlantic coast. The high winds with rain, which prevailed on Friday night in Northern Michigan and Lake Superior, had this morning ceased. This evening's reports are not yet received.

Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably continue on Sunday on the Atlantic coast; cloudy weather in the Mississippi valley. No serious disturbance is apprehended for the lakes.

NEW YORK.

Erie Litigation Postponed—Fleetwood Park Races—French Consul General Sailed—Specie Shipments Yesterday—Bank Statement—Governments Steady—Southerns Strong.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Erie litigation has been postponed two weeks.

At Fleetwood Park races Goldsmith Maid beat American Girl in three straight heats. Time, 2:23, 2:21¼, 2:22¾.

Victor Place, French Consul General, sailed for Europe on the Lafayette.

Specie shipments to-day nearly $750,000.

Bank statement: Loans increased nearly $250,000; specie decreased nearly $1,000,000; deposits increased over $1,500,000; legal tenders increased over $2,250,000.

Evening—Money closed easy at 2@4. Sterling quiet, 10¼@10⅜. Double eagles coming from the South cause a decline; eagles now quoted nominal at ⅛ premium. Gold 111¾@111⅞. Governments steady. Southerns strong, with few transactions; Tennessees 70¾, new 70¾; Virginias 68¾, new 72; Louisiana sixes 69, new 62½; levee sixes 70, eights 83; Alabama eights 103, fives 70; Georgia sixes 88, sevens 92¼; North Carolinas 47⅝, new 27; South Carolinas 74, new 64. Five-twenties of 1862, 111⅞; of 1864, 111⅝; of 1865, 111⅝; new, 113⅞; of 1867, 113⅞; of 1868, 114; ten-forties, 110.

Arrived: Virgo.

LONDON.

Steamer William Third Burned—Wounded Soldiers Constantly Arriving at Paris Hospital—Communists Dispirited—Preparations to Explode the Ramparts.

LONDON, May 20.—The steamer William III. was burned to-day. The crew were saved.

Bothwell is the favorite for the Derby.

A Paris dispatch says wounded soldiers are constantly arriving at the hospitals.

The communists are dispirited and are making preparations to explode the ramparts.

The United States storeship Relief has arrived at Havre.

A dispatch from Havre says the Prussians have evacuated Yoetal.

VERSAILLES.

Towns to be Garrisoned by German Troops.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—The Assembly to-day adopted a motion demanding a decision from the French and Prussian authorities as to what towns will be garrisoned by German soldiers.

PARIS.

Prussians Strongly Reinforced—Prisoners to be Shot—Hostages Selected for Execution—Spies Shot—Important Engagement Near Auteuil—Church Sacked—A Battle Friday.

[New York World Special.]

PARIS, May 20.—The Prussians are at Bondy and Aubervilliers, and strongly reinforced.

The prisoners accused of causing the explosion will be shot to-night.

The first hostages selected for execution are the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbess De Guerry and Croze.

Two spies were shot yesterday. Four persons have been condemned to death charged with complicity in the recent explosion.

The central committee is again the principal power in Paris, and acts in concert with the committee of public safety.

The journals of the commune declare the federal position strong. Their organization has improved, and confidence greatly strengthened.

Evening—An important engagement occurred near Auteuil to-day. The result is yet unknown.

Fort Montrouge still holds out.

The governor of Fort Bicetre has been arrested.

The Versailiists in the Bois de Boulogne made seven distinct assaults upon the ramparts. Great numbers of federals concentrated at the threatened points.

The bastions facing the German positions are being rapidly repaired.

The minority party in the commune and the military commission are being replaced by communists of a more radical type.

The church of Notre Dame des Victories was sacked, and is now occupied by the federal troops.

At noon yesterday the Versaillists attacked the gate of St. Cloud; at half-past one the contest raged at Neuilly, and at two o'clock the line of battle extended from the Bois de Boulogne to the gate of Clichy. Twenty thousand troops were engaged. There was no definite result.

BERLIN.

Empress of Russia at Berlin—Alsace and Lorraine—Conquered Territory.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Empress of Russia arrived in Berlin to-day.

The German Parliament adopted the second clause of the Alsace and Lorraine bill which declares those provinces incorporated in the German empire forevermore. The Polish and Danish members abstained from voting.

Herr Delbruck stated that conquered territory was not annexed to any particular State of Europe, because none of the States coveted it.

FRANKFORT.

Exchanging Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace—Public Buildings and Private Residences Decorated.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—Bismarck, Pouyer-Quertier and Jules Favre arrived to-day for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the treaty of peace. All the public buildings and a great many private residences are decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

Evening.—Bismarck, Favre and Pouyer-Quertier held a long conference to-day. They remain in this city three days.

MADRID.

Member of the Cortes Implicated in Prim's Assassination.

MADRID, May 20.—The report of Prim's assassination implicates Rogne Barcia, a present member of the Cortes.

CUBA.

Executed for Treason—Shop-Keeper and Insurgent Prefect Executed—Insurgent Camp Destroyed.

HAVANA, May 20.—Juan Marquez Garcia, convicted of treason, was executed at Fort Cabanas this morning at six o'clock.

The Villa de C