NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 12. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1542.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
JANAUSCHEK.
Tuesday, April 23, 1872,
Last time of
CHESNEY WOLD,
(DICKENS' BLEAK HOUSE.)
Wednesday, April 24, 1872,
MACBETH.
Thursday, April 25, 1872,
Shakespeare's
WINTER TALE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Reserved seats for any night for sale at Box Office.
JANAUSCHEK.
ap23 3t

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LORRAINE ROGERS.....Business Manager
Wednesday, April 24, 1872,
FAREWELL MATINEE, AT 12 M., OF MR.
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Who will appear as ROMEO, in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ap23 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager
Monday, April 22, 1872.
Last week of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW FEATURES AND NEW STARS.
New Grand Ballet, introducing BONFANTI, Mlle. IDA DEVERE, and full corps de ballet.
First appearance of Miss ANNIE HINDLE, in her Electric Changes and Exquisite Vocalization.
W. M. LESTER, the Man Serpent.
JAMES COLLINS, the popular Vocalist.
Professor HILTON'S new act of Ventriloquism.
LEON JAVELI AND SON in feats of Balancing.
Olio Entertainment Changed Nightly.
LAST BLACK CROOK MATINEE—Saturday Noon.
EXTRA MATINEE—Wednesday Noon, April 24. Charles H. Reed, the Mysterious Man, will give one of his wonderful entertainments.
In preparation, MASSANIELLO, or The Dumb Girl of Genoa. ap21

VARIETIES THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Wednesday Evening, April 24, 1872,
And until further notice,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
DIVORCE,
DIVORCE,
DIVORCE,
DIVORCE.
With the original cast.
The Theatre will be occupied on the night of TUESDAY, April 23, by the
SHAKESPEARE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
ap19 6t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday, April 23, 1872,
Second night of Halevy's Grand Opera, in five acts,
CHARLES VI.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Performance begins at half past seven.
In preparation, for Mr. Blum's benefit—FREYSCHUTZ, grand opera by Weber. 1t

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Thursday Evening, April 25, 1872,
For the Benevolent Fund of the Young Men's Christian Association. Under the direction of THEODORE LAHACHE, Jr., assisted by the following well-known and favorite artists:
MISS T. CANNON.....Mezzo Soprano.
MISS WAGNER.....Contralto.
MR. AUGUSTE DAVIS.....Tenor.
MR. J. CASSARD.....Basso.
MR. V. CAULIER.....Solo Violinist
MR. L. MAYER.....Violoncellist.
PHILIP GREULING.....Musical Manager.
Programme.
1. ALLEGRO—Grand Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello.....Mayseder.
Messrs. Greuling, Caulier and Mayer.
2. Grand Aria, LE PROPHETE—Contralto Solo
Miss Wagner.....Meyerbeer.
3. Aria, STRADELLA—Tenor Solo.....Flotow.
Mr. A. Davis.
4. LA MELANCOLIE—Violin Solo.....Prume.
Mr. V. Caulier.
5. Grand Soprano Solo, LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE.....Rossini.
Miss T. Cannon.
6. GRAND SOLO FOR BASSO—Mr. J. Cassard.
INTERMISSION.
7. ADAGIO—Grand Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello.....Mayseder.
Messrs. Greuling, Caulier and L. Mayer.
8. LES MARTYRS, Contralto Solo...Miss Wagner.
9. LA REINE DE CHYPRE—Duo for Soprano and Tenor.....Halevy.
Miss T. Cannon and Mr. A. Davis.
10. MOISE—Violin Solo, executed entirely on one string, by Mr. Caulier.....Paganini.
11. YE MERRY BIRDS.....Gumbert.
Miss T. Cannon.
12. GRAND BASSO SOLO.....Mr. J. Cassard.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence precisely at eight o'clock.
Tickets One Dollar—To be procured from members of the association, and also from the principal music, book and jewelry stores of the city, and at the door on the night of the concert ap21

THE GRAND
DRUIDICAL FESTIVAL OF 1872,
Will take place
On Sundays, May 5 and 12,
at the
DELACHAISE GROUNDS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. CHILDREN FREE.
The booths will be sold at auction, on the grounds, on Sunday, April 28, at eleven o'clock A. M.
ap21 2t

FIRST GRAND
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
OF
LOUISIANA.
THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
Will inaugurate the enterprise for which their immense new building has been erected, in the business portion of the city, by A GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION of Manufactures, Products and Arts, commencing WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, and continuing until WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872, every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Open to receive goods April 15, 1872. Open to the public from May 1 to May 22, 1872.
Ample preparations have been made for the exhibition of machinery in operation, for the display of manufactures, products and works of art, and for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors. No effort or expense will be spared to make this the largest and most satisfactory exhibition ever held in the South.
Our building is located in the centre of the city; it is of immense size; it fronts on two of the principal business streets of the city (St. Charles and Carondelet), and is perfect in its arrangements for the purpose. The Exposition will be held in the most delightful and healthful season of the year in this section. It will be open both day and night, and is certain to attract a large attendance.
To the people of the South, and all interested in her industrial development, this Exposition offers an opportunity never before presented of seeing, collected in one mammoth building, a grand and complete display of all kinds of machinery and implements, house furnishing goods, textile fabrics, paintings, statuary, etc.
The managers, as above stated, will spare neither expense nor labor to render this Exposition both interesting and valuable to all classes of the community, and therefore urgently invite all to visit it.
SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION,
mh31 1m Su Th Sa New Orleans, Louisiana.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LORRAINE ROGERS.....Business Manager.
Wednesday, April 24, 1872,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
As FANNY TEN EYCK, in
DIVORCE.
In active preparation
ap22 EILEEN OGE.

CIGARS.

1,500,000 CIGARS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
REAL HAVANA TOBACCO
Of Every Variety of Brand, Manufactured and for sale by
GEORGE ALCES'
PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY,
No. 185 Rampart Street (below Canal.)
ap2 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
188 RACE STEET, head of Coliseum Place.
T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.
Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University, or any other College in America. A Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.
Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A. Gresham's, 93 Camp street. au20 10m

NEW ORLEANS
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 90 Baronne Street,
Three and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin, accessible from five car lines.
This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of Instruction counts among its names the most successful teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted are beginners of all ages from seven years upward; also, advanced pupils who wish to perfect themselves either as amateurs, teachers, or professional artists; and those who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption.
Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of two hours each, $25. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, violincello, harp, flute, guitar, zither, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, $15. Reductions made for two branches taken together.
Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils.
For references, circulars, particulars, etc., apply at the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1596, New Orleans, Louisiana.
THEOPHILUS MASAC,
au26 1y President.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESS-MAKER, with a sewing machine. Also, one who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and basting, to work with her, in a private family, for a short time. Pay liberal to those who are fully competent. No others need apply, at No. 110 St. Charles street, from 9 to 11 A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M. ap14

WANTED.—A BLACKSMITH, FOR A PLANTATION near the city, at moderate wages.
F. A. LULING,
ap14 1weod* No. 24 Union street, up-stairs

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc., to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.
ap30 Su We Fr 1y

AGENTS WANTED—MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK is now ready. A companion to "Innocents Abroad." Don't work on books no one wants, but take one people will stop you in the streets to subscribe for. "There is a time to laugh," and all who read this book will see clearly that time has arrived. For best agents' goods in America, address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP AND PICTURE HOUSE, No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans. mh7 3m|&W

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GROCERY business—a well established house doing a large family and jobbing business. A party with a capital of $3000 to $7500 cash can find an opportunity for a good investment. For particulars address GROCER, lock box No. 839, New Orleans postoffice. ap7

REWARDS.

$1000 REWARD.—WHEREAS, PREparations were made on or about the seventeenth instant to burn the buildings of C. A. Gorsuch, situated on the corner of Pitt and Peniston streets, in the Sixth District of this city, and whereas a number of fires have occurred of late in occupied and unoccupied buildings within the limits of the said district, under circumstances which show that they were not accidental, the above reward of $1000 will be paid for any information that will convict any person or persons of having made the aforesaid preparations, or of setting fire or causing fire to be set hereafter to any building or buildings within the district aforesaid, or any other part of the city of New Orleans; this offer of reward to be in force during the period of six months from this date, after which it is to cease and be of no effect.
J. YOUENES, Fire Warden.
New Orleans, March 18, 1872. ap8 t20

MACHINERY.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,
WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY
AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
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. ja31 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,
Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,
Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING,
Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.
Agents for the new patent
"Self-Lubricating Packing."
COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
fSaep5 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—HAIAN THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by
JOHN S. CARTER,
At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de26 1y

TO LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

At an informal meeting of the signers to the address to the Liberal Republicans of Louisiana, held last evening, it was resolved that a meeting of those proposing to attend the Cincinnati convention be held this (Tuesday) evening at seven o'clock, at the Senate chamber, Mechanics' Institute.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the expense for the round trip.

A registry for Republicans intending to participate in the movement may be found at the office of the Secretary of State, but will be closed on Thursday at three o'clock P. M., as the delegation will start to Cincinnati on Saturday next.

F. J. HERRON, Chairman.
F. E. DUMAS, Secretary.

THE CITY HALL.

The unpleasant day yesterday rendered business at municipal headquarters duller, if possible, than usual. Still the assessment rolls were being rapidly prepared, under the judicious inspection of Mr. Bonzano, and Administrator Walton had a sharp eye to the collection of taxes.

In the Department of Improvements little of special interest was transpiring. The new rotary pumps for the canals have not yet been tried, and their efficiency of course still remains undecided. The inspection, however, given them by competent judges leads to the inference that they will be found adequate to the demand.

The rain will materially interfere with labor on the levees below town. It is fortunate that little of the thirteen miles stretch remains to be completed. It is regarded as a sure defense against the high water.

An experiment is being made in the repairing of the Nicolson pavement on St. Charles avenue.

As soon as the rain subsides a number of laborers will be put upon the roads leading to the Fair Grounds. It is proposed to keep them in excellent condition.

The committee to which was referred the matter of erecting the Franklin statue in Lafayette square, will report at the meeting of the City Council to-day favorably upon the proposition of Messrs. Olmstead & Jenkins to do the entire work at a cost not to exceed $2100. This is also in accordance with the conditions of C. A. Weed, Esq., of the *Times*, who presents the statue to the city.

At a meeting of the Administrators yesterday morning in the Mayor's parlor, Mr. Shaw stated that as an advertisement had been made for proposals to erect the broken reservoir of the Waterworks, he desired to know what machinery, pumps, etc., would be required to extend the Waterworks, and as there was a law now pending to extend it to the Fourth and Sixth Districts, it might be advisable to see some experts and take into consideration the amount they thought requisite for the erection of new and the repairing of old reservoirs.

Mr. Bennett, who was examined, stated that he believed the present reservoirs would do if the pumps were kept constantly working, and additional engines would be only necessary if an extension was made to the Fourth and Sixth Districts. Also, that if a "stand pipe" was constructed, the reservoirs would be done away with altogether. In case the stand pipe was constructed, about four miles of clay pipes, laid throughout the city, would have to be replaced by iron ones.

Academy Celebrities.

The Nelson family of gymnasts, with Professor J. L. Davis and troupe of educated dogs, closed a very successful engagement on Friday evening last. They go to St. Louis to join Dan Rice's circus party. Their vacancy, however, was readily filled by other artists of great ability, among others Miss Annie Hindle, the exquisite vocalist, in her electric changes, and M. Leon Javeli and son, in their wonderful feats of dexterity, light and heavy balancing, etc. The above constitute a few of the leading attractions for the present week, although no formal announcement was made of the latter, who appeared for the first time on Saturday, probably owing to a sudden engagement after the copy of the programme had been sent to press. Notwithstanding the informal manner in which he first appeared, he proves to be an excellent performer of rare as versatile ability, and is nightly gaining favor among the habitues of the Academy.

Southern Patents.

Messrs. Jenkins & Olmstead, solicitors of American and foreign patents, No. 27 Commercial place, officially report to the REPUBLICAN the following complete list of patents granted to Southern inventors for the week ending April 16, 1872:

Mississippi—Benjamin W. Collier, Oxford, baling cotton, etc.

Alabama—J. Darling, Whistler, brake for railway cars; J. Wood, Wedowee, cultivator; J. E. Worthman, Mobile, lighter for vessels.

Tennessee—J. E. Humphreys, Nashville, harvester; J. H. Teal, Memphis, piston packing.

Kentucky—J. Lehmert, Louisville, stand for testing firearms.

Texas—A. Otto, New Baunfels, glass globe or reservoir for lamps; A. F. Smith, Aiken, reversible axle skein; James M. Harcorm, Marshall, cotton chopper and cultivator.

To Our Citizens and Visitors to the Fair.

The splendid collection of pure English cattle, ponies, dogs, pigs and fowls, imported direct from the Island of Jersey and Southampton, England, by Mr. Edward Philip Parsons Fowler, under certificates from her royal Britannic majesty's herd appointments, etc., must peremptorily be sold this day by auction. Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., auctioneers, request us to invite the special attention of the lovers of fine stock to this sale, which will commence at 11 A. M. precisely.

Really, an opportunity of securing at your own prices, and without the risk of a sea voyage, such thoroughbred and most beautiful stock may not soon occur again. A large attendance is expected.

A man in Caroline county, Maryland, claims to have a little lamb that is very fond of rabbit hunting, and will follow the dogs in that noble sport with all the zest of a greyhound. Everywhere that the jovial hunters go the lamb is sure to went. We do not admire the depraved taste of the lamb, though we can not deny that it may have excellent pluck.

REVIVAL OF OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Speech of General L. A. Sheldon.

On the sixth instant, in the House of Representatives, Hon. L. A. Sheldon, of Louisiana, delivered a very interesting speech on this subject, for which we make room for the following extract:

Sir, there is another point, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. One-half our population is now in the Mississippi valley, and more than a moiety of the productive capacity of the country. Increase in both these particulars is so rapid that at the end of the present decennial period this section will be able to control the continent in commerce, wealth and political power. This region produces in greatest abundance all those commodities which feed and clothe men, and which ought to make up the bulk of our exports. Southward of this part of the United States are found the countries least adapted to the production of breadstuffs, and there will be found the best markets for that which we produce. Those countries produce many articles which are necessary and useful to us, and which we can procure by an exchange.

From Mexico, the West Indies, and South American States arise the adverse balances of trade which we are compelled to settle with coin and bullion. The nation can not be benefited more that by a development of commerce in that direction. The natural facilities for carrying on trade with them surpasses those of any other section. More than fifteen thousand miles of river navigation, extending into and accommodating sixteen States, and running southward, indicate the natural course of trade for the Mississippi valley and the countries to which products of this region should be exported. The countries south of us are neighbors, yet we sell them little. Distant nations control their trade and sell them their food. This is because they have the ships and we have not. European nations come to our ports and purchase the breadstuffs which have been transported at great expense by railroads from the Northwest to the Atlantic coast and sell them to Mexico and the South American States, bringing back coffee and other commodities for our consumption, making large profits, and to the detriment of our producers and consumers. Foreigners control prices in our markets because we have not the means of transportation.

The republic of Mexico has a foreign commerce of about $54,000,000, including imports and exports. She exports about $20,000,000 in silver. Distant England controls $33,000,000 of this commerce, other European nations about $12,000,000, and the United States $9,000,000, and we carry about one-half we control. The people of Mexico purchase largely those commodities which are produced by the people of the Northwest. If our trade was direct with that country, and enlarged as it should be, we might expect results most advantageous to both nations. The trade of Mexico would be valuable, especially for the reason that her exports are almost wholly silver coin and bullion. The heavy drain upon this country to pay the interest on the national, State and railroad gold bonds held in Europe will exhaust our resources unless the supply is increased. From 1838, when the mint was established in New Orleans, to 1861, the coinage of silver alone was $48,000,000, the bullion being received from Mexico. The receipt of silver coin is supposed to have been still larger. What amount of silver coin and bullion was received by the whole country I have no means of calculating.

Again, sir, the trade of the empire of Brazil is of the greatest importance to the whole country, more particularly to the people of the Mississippi valley. That nation imports a little upward of $126,000,000 annually. We supply but four per cent, or a little upward of $5,000,000. The commodities which she imports will attract the attention of the Western farmers. The value of her flour, bacon, hams, beef, cheese, lard, tallow, pork and tobacco purchased abroad by the people of Brazil in 1870, amounted to $57,150,000, constituting one-half her entire importations. Of this sum we sold her but $2,916,170. The balance came from more distant nations. While we sell Brazil the trifling amount stated, we purchase twenty-five per cent of her products.

The production of coffee in that country reaches 500,000,000 pounds annually. One-fifth at least is exported to the United States. Coffee can be brought by the way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river and delivered in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, all the cities on the river and westward, at less cost than by any other route. Our productions ought to be exchanged with the Brazilians for their coffee, so that there need be no balance against us to be paid in gold. A line of steamships from New Orleans to Rio Janeiro can take in the principal ports in the West Indies without material deflection from a straight course. This would also tend to increase our exports to those islands, which would pay for the sugar and fruits we obtain there.

The people of the lower Mississippi valley are immensely interested in commerce with European nations, especially such as demand their cotton. This article constitutes about one-third of our exports. The ships which bear it away ought to return with the merchandise consumed in that region. A line of American steamships from New Orleans to Europe is demanded by the growers of cotton and the producers of cereals. The Mississippi river is the natural channel through which to transport western products to either a southern or a European market. New methods of conveyance are contemplated which will cheapen the cost of transporting grain on the river to an astonishingly low figure. If there existed steamship lines to the points I have named, the new project would surely be put into operation, and flour and grain could be supplied to the nations south of us and in western Europe, and to the cities on the Atlantic coast at a cost most advantageous to both the producer and consumer. Importations to supply the demand of the whole Mississippi valley should be made through the same channels. Probably there is not a city in the entire nation whose geographical position and natural advantages are so great as those of New Orleans, and whose designation as the American terminus of several steamship lines would prove valuable to so large a population. The establishment of the lines suggested from this point would immeasurably enhance our export trade, and create markets for agricultural products.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to show the most important points in this country and those nations with which it is most desirable to form connections in our attempts to restore the carrying trade upon the ocean to our own people. No section should be neglected if it is practicable to render assistance. Especially should our efforts be directed to the trade which can be most easily developed and sustained. In my judgment, the commerce on the Pacific ocean and with Mexico and the South American States can be controlled at less expense than that from the Atlantic coast with Europe. But I would not hesitate, at any reasonable cost, to meet England where she is most fortified, and attempt at least to divide the business with her.

The Secretary of the Treasury thinks the expenditure of $25,000,000, extending through a period of nine years, will give us a fair chance upon the sea. I differ with him only as to the period of time in which it should be expended. Five years is long enough. The most vigorous and effective efforts must be put forth at the beginning, for then our people will experience the most serious competition, and will be required to overcome the greatest obstacles. In my judgment $1,500,000 ought to be given to sustain the commerce upon the Pacific ocean; the same sum to the lines from the gulf ports to Mexico, Brazil, the West India Islands and Europe; and at least $2,000,000 to revive the commerce of the Atlantic cities.

* * * * * *

But there are other and more weighty advantages. The money paid to foreigners for postal services will also be saved to our people if we have the ships with which to convey the mails. Our means of communication will be increased. It is deemed wise to afford abundant mail facilities within the country, whether the receipts from the business meet expenses or not. We are subsidizing the mail service in two-thirds of the nation by direct appropriations from the treasury, and of moneys received from other taxes than those imposed under the postal system. The means to conduct foreign intercourse, though not as essential as domestic, is of great value to the people commercially, socially, and politically.

But, sir, it is highly important in a pecuniary point of view, that we foster and develop our export trade. While our exportations reach the sum of $500,000,000 exclusive of coin and bullion, only $72,250,000 are breadstuffs. We supply little to Mexico, the West Indies and the South American States. The abundance of our productions, especially those commodities which feed and clothe men, together with our proximity to the people named, would suggest that these supplies should come from us. They purchase of more distant nations because they are destitute of shipping, like ourselves. The United States can supply more of the cereals than any other nation. The corn crop reaches a thousand million bushels per annum, and wheat three hundred million.

The capacity for increase is unlimited. We ought to export a hundred million bushels of wheat, and at least two hundred million bushels of corn annually, and still there would remain for domestic consumption five bushels of the former and twenty bushels of the latter per capita. This might be done if Americans controlled transportation upon the sea. National partiality is strong the world over. The Englishman exerts himself to increase the exportation of the products of his country. This is natural. Americans would do likewise if they controlled the trade between this and foreign countries. Other nations fix prices for us. We ought to designate for them, at least regulate our own markets. It is not in the interest of merchants and manufacturers that I advocate liberal measures for the revival of commerce, but for agriculturists and laborers, who are most benefited by high prices for the products of the soil. The results of a restoration of the carrying trade to our own people would add immeasurably to the wealth of the nation, and to an extent beyond our ability to calculate. As a pecuniary enterprise, it would "pay" more generously than any other investment we could make.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Benefit of Lawrence Barrett.

Shakespeare's grand tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was the attraction at this theatre last evening, for the benefit of Mr. Barrett. As we predicted a few days since, it was produced in a manner never equaled on the boards in this city. The house was splendid, every seat being occupied, and many people standing. Of the play and its manner of production, we can hardly find words to adequately praise it. Miss Ione Burke, as *Juliet*, gave a very finished and artistic rendition of the character, exhibiting in her acting deep thought, close study, and an admirable conception of the part. Her dressing, also, was correct and beautiful.

Mr. George Clarke's *Mercutio* was spirited and in keeping with the character.

Mr. T. J. Hind, as *Capulet*, gave the best portrayal of *Juliet's* father we ever saw. Mr. Hind deserves special mention for his perfect dressing, not only last night but always. No matter what he plays his costume is always appropriate and correct, even to the smallest detail.

Mr. Stuart Robson found but very little to do as *Peter*, but did that in the familiar Robsonian manner, very much to the edification of the audience.

Mr. Frank Murdoch, as *Benvolio*, deserves particular notice for his careful acting and unexceptionable reading; and Mr. Augustus Pitou, as *Tybalt*, acted with all the fire and energy that the part required; dressed it properly, and, by his artistic delineation, made the character one of the most prominent in the piece.

Mr. Ryer was rather heavy as the *Friar Lawrence*. This gentleman's slow utterance sometimes spoils his otherwise excellent reading. With this exception, however, his performance of the part was beyond criticism. Mr. John Howson, as the *Apothecary*, was immense in his "make up," verifying in him by appearance the description given of him by *Romeo*—

"Meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones."

Mr. Howson deserves especial commendation for the care bestowed upon his part in every respect.

Paris was very well done, indeed, by Mr. H. B. Bradley; and Miss Mattie Maddern looked very pretty as the *Page*. Miss Mary Carr, as the *Nurse*, added new laurels to her already excellent reputation. Miss Carr is one of the best, most thorough and painstaking "old women" on the stage.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was called before the curtain, and in answer to repeated calls made a very pleasant little speech, thanking the public for their generous support during the present season, and promising a brilliant future for the theatre. As he was about to leave the stage Mr. Stuart Robson came on and, requesting the attention of the audience for a few minutes, presented to Mr. Barrett, in behalf of the company and attaches of the theatre, several valuable and very handsome presents.

After the tragedy Mr. Stuart Robson's burlesque of "The Skeleton Captain," with Messrs. Robson, Holland, Howson, and Misses Murdock, Burke and Maddern in the cast, was performed as a "wind up" to the evening's entertainment. Mr. Robson as the emaciated *Captain* was never so funny, his singing and dancing receiving double encores. Mr. Howson's *Dame Hatley* was as cleverly done as anything; this talented and versatile young actor has performed this season. Mr. George Holland as *Paul Pry Doggrass* was inimitable in his make up, and very amusing in his acting. We have spoken before of the careful and accurate manner that Mr. Holland dresses his characters, and of his artistic attention to detail, and our opinion was fully verified by his appearance and admirable acting last night. Miss Murdock, the bewitching little *soubrette*, never looked prettier or acted better than as *Blue-eyed Susan*; and in her singing and dancing—especially the latter—equally shared the honors with *Captain Crosstree*.

St. Joseph's Church Fair.

This is the last day of the fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, and we advise those who have not yet visited it to attend it to-day at their hall, corner of Derbigny and Common streets. To-night all the exciting contests are to be decided, and as each fair lady has her friends, we expect to see a crowd and a very happy time. The flags at stand No. 6 have been voted to the Hopes, and the silver mounted bat and ball to the Lazys. Miss Charles, in the stove contest, at Mrs. McCabe's table, is certainly deserving of a great deal of credit for the efforts she has made in behalf of the fair, and we hope her friends will turn out *en masse* this evening to award her what is so justly her due.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

REPEALING CIGAR MAKERS' BOND

COURT OF CLAIMS DECISION

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL

DECORATIONS AT RIO JANEIRO

FRENCH ASSEMBLY RESUMED

NERVOUSNESS IN SPAIN

LONDON PRESS ON ALABAMA CLAIMS

RAVAGES OF BUFFALO GNATS

HORSES AND MULES KILLED

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE—NO QUORUM

CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced—Revenue Bill Read—Straw Bids—Bill Repealing Cigar Makers' Bond—The Counter Statement—Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—*House.*—A large number of bills were introduced under the regular Monday call, and the revenue bill was read. These proceedings crowded out the usual filibustering over the civil rights report.

The report of the conference committee regarding straw bids was adopted.

A bill was introduced repealing the law requiring cigar makers to give bond.

Senate.—The counter statement regarding the Alabama claims was received from the President. It is very lengthy and polite, but firm in support of the consequential damage clause.

The Senate is sitting to-night on postal affairs.

WASHINGTON.

Court of Claims—Cotton Claims Decided—Supreme Court Decisions—Note Given for the Price of a Slave—Absence of Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—In the Court of Claims to-day came up cotton claims involving nearly $1,000,000 against the government, which had been withheld upon the Drake amendment, which the Supreme Court decided unconstitutional. The cases decided were chiefly from Savannah and include E. L. Gee's cases. Other cases will follow. Drake's amendment, which has been decided unconstitutional, invalidated Presidential pardons.

The following decisions were made in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 11.—White vs. Hart et al. Error to the Supreme Court of Georgia. This was an action on a note given for the price of a slave. The defense pleaded, by the new constitution of the State, the court was prohibited from taking any jurisdiction of a case involving the question of the validity of such a contract. The judgment of the court was for the defendant, and announced the following propositions:

First—That when the constitution of 1868 was adopted, Georgia was not a State in the Union; that she had surrendered her connection as such, and was a conquered territory wholly at the mercy of the conqueror, and that hence the inhabitation of the States by the constitution of the United States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts had no application to her.

Second—That her constitution does not affect the contract, but only denies jurisdiction to her courts to enforce.

Third—That her constitution was adopted under the dictation and coercion of Congress, and is the act of Congress rather than of the State; and that though a State can not pass a law impairing the validity of its contracts, Congress can, and for this reason also the inhibition in the federal constitution has no effect in the case. This court reverses this judgment, and in substance says the subject presented by the first proposition has been considered incidentally several times by this court, and its former decisions in respect to it need only be affirmed.

The national constitution created not a confederacy of States, but a government of individuals. It assumed that the government and the Union which it created and the States which were incorporated into the Union would be indestructible, and as far as human means could accomplish such a work, it intended to make them so. The government of the nation and of the States are each alike independent and absolute in their respective spheres of action, but the former is as much a part of a government of the people of each State, and as much entitled to their allegiance and obedience as their own local State governments.

The constitution and laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof being in all cases where they apply the supreme law of the land, the doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason, and practical secession is practical treason, seeking to give itself triumph by revolutionary violence. The late rebellion was without any element of right or sanction of law, and the duration and magnitude of the war did not change its character.

The States in rebellion were never out of the Union, and never absolved from the duties, liabilities and restrictions always incumbent upon them. Upon the second point it is said that without the remedy the contract may not be said to exist; the ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and are both parts of the obligation, which is guaranteed by the constitution against invasion; hence that denial of the remedy by the State was not valid, because it annihilated the contract.

The third of the propositions is said to be clearly unsound. Congress authorized the State to frame a new constitution, and she elected to proceed within the scope of the authority conferred. The result was submitted to Congress as a voluntary and valid offering, and was so received and recognized in the subsequent action by that body. The State is estopped to assail it upon such an assumption. Upon the same grounds she might deny the validity of her ratification of the constitutional amendments.

The action of Congress upon the subject can not be inquired into. The case is clearly one in which the judicial is bound to follow the action of the political department of the government, and is concluded by it. It is added that if Congress had expressly dictated and expressly approved the provision in question, such dictation and approval would have been without effect. Congress has no power to supersede the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion, as also in the case from Arkansas, No. 42, Osborn vs. Nicholson et al. In that case there was a warranty that the slave was sound, and that he was a slave for life. The court says that such a warranty does not extend to the exercise of the sovereign power of the State by which the slave was emancipated, and that the thirteenth amendment of the constitution does not affect the question, the contract being valid when made, was enforcible in all courts, and that subsequent legislation, either by statute or constitutional provision, could not render it invalid.

The Chief Justice dissented, and stated that he would give his grounds in an opinion to be filed hereafter.

The Secretaries of the Interior and Treasury and the Attorney General are all absent.

NEW YORK.

New Daily Paper—Chamber of Commerce and General Order System—Trial of Mrs. Hyde—Jury Out Twenty-Nine Hours—Excitement Among School Teachers—Operations at Hell Gate Suspended.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A new daily paper, the *Union*, in the interests of the working classes, appeared this morning.

The chamber of commerce committee appointed to co-operate with the Senate customhouse committee have reported. They say the new general order system is a great improvement, and encourages commerce.

The jury in the Hyde trial were out twenty-nine hours, and said they finally all agreed to acquit but one, and that in order to render a verdict the eleven offered to agree to $1000 fine and raise the money themselves, but the disagreeing juror was obstinate. Counsel for Mrs. Hyde will move for her release on bail to-morrow morning.

Considerable excitement is said to prevail among 2700 school teachers owing to their inability to find any provision in the city charter for their retention.

Measures have been taken to establish a Protestant Episcopal church in Rome, Italy, the trustees of which are to reside in this city. The name of Secretary Fish is among them.

Father Gavazzi preached his first sermon in America yesterday at the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The butchers held an indignation meeting yesterday, and appointed a committee to demand of the *Tribune* retraction of the assertion that certain butchers sold unmerchantable meat, or take the alternative of a prosecution for libel.

The trial of Libbie Garrobrant for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, begins to-day in Patterson, New Jersey.

The operations at Hell Gate have been suspended until July, and the expectation of completing the work of the removal of the rock abandoned till next year.

Money very tight most of the day, but closed easier at 6@7 per cent on call loans. Governments steady; new fives 111⅜; sixes of 1881 116½; five-twenties of 1862 114; 1864 114; 1865 114⅞; new 113½; 1867 114; 1868 114⅛; ten-forties 109⅝. State bonds firm; there were but few sales; Tennessees 67¾, new 67¾; Virginia 50, new 56; Louisianas 58, new 55; levee sixes 67; eights 70; Alabama eights 80, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 88; North Carolinas 36, new 20; South Carolinas 50; new 38½.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters concluded a harmonious session to-day. B. F. Walcot was elected secretary, vice James M. Rankin, resigned.

Rev. Francis A. Vinton is dangerously ill of disease of the heart and dropsy.

FOREIGN.

Emperor and Empress of Brazil Returned—Decoration of Rio Janeiro—Trouble Between Brazil and Argentine Republic—Session of French Assembly Resumed—Don Carlos on the Spanish Frontier—Reinforcements Hurrying Thither—London Times on Alabama Claims Difficulty.

LONDON, April 22.—Rio Janeiro advices of the second instant stated that the Emperor and Empress had arrived. Guns were fired, bells rung, and the city decorated and illuminated three nights.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The *Tribune's* Rio Janeiro correspondent says trouble is feared between Brazil and the Argentine Republic on account of Brazil having made a separate treaty with Paraguay ignoring the confederation, which was her ally throughout the war. A strong protest against the ratification of the treaty has been forwarded to Rio by the Argentine government.

VERSAILLES, April 22—The session of the National Assembly was resumed this afterno