[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

that the vessel had sprung a leak. The carpenters vainly endeavored to discover its whereabouts. The donkey engine was set to work, but the efforts to lessen the water were in vain.

ARKANSAS.

The Gubernatorial Imbroglio—Rallying of the Clans—Recruits and Brass Bands—Proclamations and Counter-Proclamations.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, 1500 from Washington, 100 from Batesville and 50 from Saline county reinforced the Governor's troops this morning. The 300 men from Pine Bluff are nearly all colored men. They came with colors flying and band playing.

The Governor is now holding a consultation with his generals. His intention is to surround the State House and cut off its supplies.

The State House party has been pressing the colored people into service. The Governor says he will prevent bloodshed if possible, but, by the Eternal, the insurgents must and will be put down.

One thousand more men are expected on the train this evening. Brooks has sent out numerous recruiting officers, but they are not permitted to return.

Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State House, and his sentinels can be seen passing their posts from a point near the City Hall.

General Ira McBarton, an old West Point graduate, and Federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff.

The State House party captured Captain Sam. Houston this morning, as he was passing near their line. He knocked down the lieutenant of the guard, but was dragged inside the lines by force. He was afterward released.

Governor Baxter this morning applied in writing to N. W. Cox, clerk of the Supreme Court, whose office is in the State House, to supply him with a transcript of the records of the court in the case of Brooks vs. McClure, wherein the court decides in favor of Baxter. The Clerk replied by stating that Chief Justice McClure, the only dissenting judge on that occasion, who had sworn Brooks in, had the originals and a transcript could not be furnished the Governor.

The United States flag floats from the balcony of the Anthony House, and a brass band enlivened the matter this evening by discoursing music at that point. Several companies have arrived from the country this evening to reinforce Governor Baxter. Mr. Brooks has made formal complaints before Colonel Rose, the post commandant, that parties have been deprived of their liberty by Baxter's forces, and has asked that the United States troops interfere to protect them. Colonel Rose has declined to interfere, as he has in cases where Mr. Brooks' troops have arrested citizens.

Governor Baxter refuses to make any complaints, stating that he is able not only to protect himself but all citizens, and asks no assistance. He (Governor Baxter) still holds the telegraph office. Mr. Brooks has tapped the wires in front of the State House, and has an operator in that building.

This evening Mr. Brooks issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Arkansas:

Elisha Baxter, pretending to be Governor of the State of Arkansas, on the sixteenth instant issued a proclamation placing the county of Pulaski under martial law, and has called, so I am informed, upon the militia of the State to aid him in resisting me and setting the law at defiance.

I am charged by the constitution and enjoined by my oath of office to see that the laws are promptly and faithfully executed. An attempt to set aside the civil law by one who has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction not to be the Governor of Arkansas, and at a time when the President of the United States has notified him that he can not recognize him as Governor until he shall have appealed to the Supreme Court and there had his right adjudicated can not be longer tolerated.

I desire to avoid bloodshed, but while this is so, I can not sit idly by and see the private property of the citizens of the State taken without compensation by an armed mob, and peaceful citizens halted and maltreated within sight of the Capitol. In the interest of peace and good order, I request and command all persons who may have been deluded into rallying to the standard of a pretender, to lay down their arms and return to their homes within twenty-four hours. If this injunction be disregarded, I shall be compelled to take such measures as will, in my opinion, result in suppressing disorder and in restoring the peace and quiet of the State.

I do not want to be placed under the necessity of proclaiming martial law, believing, as I do, that life and property can be better protected under the civil, but if my request is disregarded those disobeying must not complain of what is in store for them, or of the punishment that may be meted out.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my and and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Little Rock, this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

By the Governor:
EDWARD CURREY,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Currey has been a clerk in the Secretary of State's office for the past eighteen months. The Secretary of State is absent. His regular deputy, General Frank Strong, who is also Governor Baxter's Attorney General, is with the Governor. The State House party broke open the safe and obtained the seal of the State.

Federal sentinels are now stationed at the intersection of Main and Markham streets and other points between the two belligerents for the purpose of preventing a collision. Governor Baxter has not yet extended his lines around the State House.

It has been raining all day.

The troops of the two opposing governments and the federal troops between, all in sight, present a very warlike aspect. Governor Baxter has from 1000 to 1500 men now under arms, and the number is being constantly increased. The State House has about 200.

Advices here indicate that President Grant is favorable to Baxter, believing him to be the legal Governor. This has impressed the confidence in Baxter.

No one can pass up or down the streets to-night without the countersign or having the pass of some officer.

The Attorney General's Correspondence with the Mayor of Little Rock.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following was sent to the mayor of Little Rock to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1874.

To Frederick Kramer, Mayor of Little Rock:

You must be aware that the President can not interfere in the domestic difficulties of a State except in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States. He can not recognize a call made upon him for military aid by the mayor of a city.

He has instructed the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock to prevent bloodshed; that is all he can do under the existing circumstances. I will ask, in answer to your inquiry, whether the United States are powerless to protect twenty thousand people situated as the citizens of Little Rock are; if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to allow a question as to who shall hold a State office to be settled peaceably and lawfully, and not bring upon their State the disgrace and ruin of a civil war?

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

The above is the answer to the following:

LITTLE ROCK, April 18, 1874.

To Attorney General Williams, Washington, D. C.:

In your dispatch to Governor Brooks I infer that you intend to be understood as saying that the President can not recognize him as Governor until his right has been fully and finally recognized by the courts. I understand from your dispatch to Governor Baxter that the President can not recognize him until his right has been settled by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not be in session until June. Now, what are we to do in the meanwhile? Governor Baxter has issued a proclamation putting the city under martial law, and armed men, pretending to act under his orders, are patrolling the streets, stopping peaceable and unarmed citizens and setting the authority of the city officers at defiance and arresting the police. Not only this, but private property is being forcibly seized and appropriated in a like manner. The construction placed on your dispatch by Governor Baxter is that it is a license to make an attack on the Brooks faction, with an assurance in so doing the federal government will not interfere. You will readily see that the city is sure to become a scene of bloodshed, and over a strife its authorities are not responsible for and which they have not the power to settle, and placed where an appeal to either one of the persons claiming to be Governor lays the city authorities liable to the charge of being the partisans of the one appealed to. I desire to ask if the federal government is powerless to protect the lives and property of twenty thousand inhabitants who are situated as we are. If you will instruct the officers in command of the arsenal to aid the city police in making the arrest of men who are openly violating the law and setting the same at defiance, I could preserve the peace of the city without being compelled to take sides with either of the contending factions. This question of who is the rightful Governor can only be settled by the courts; a thing that may not be done for the next twelve months, and I now implore you in the name of peace to aid me all in your power until the other question is settled.

FREDERICK KRAMER,
Mayor of Little Rock.

FOREIGN.

Placards Relative to English Hands in the Agricultural Districts.

LONDON, April 18.—Placards are posted up in the agricultural districts of England, cautioning intended emigrants to the United States, and stating, on authority of Consul Archibald, of New York, that 40,000 hands are ready to return to England.

More Trouble with the Miners.

A lock out of 15,000 miners is threatened in Cornwall.

Abandoned at Sea.

The ship Aurora, from Pensacola for Liverpool was abandoned April 8. The captain and part of the crew were rescued and landed at Dartmouth.

Dr. Livingstone's Burial.

The remains of Dr. Livingstone were buried to-day. Coaches of the Queen and Prince of Wales were present.

Dr. Livingstone's grave is in the centre of the west part of the nave in Westminster Abbey, near that of Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

Active Movements on Bilboa.

MADRID, April 18.—Active operations were resumed to-day before Bilboa. General Manuel de la Concha has arrived and assumed command of one corps of Marshal Serrano's army.

Hostilities in the North.

Hostilities in the north are suspended in consequence of the excessively bad weather.

Illness of Ledru Rollin.

PARIS, April 18.—Ledru Rollin is suffering from heart disease and is advised to abstain from politics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Safety of the Wedderland.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The Wedderland is being towed in. She is uninjured, with the exception of the loss of her rudder and screw.

Repeal of the Sunday Liquor Law.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The city council repealed the Sunday liquor law by a vote of thirty-eight to five.

Overflow in the Ouachita Valley.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—The Ouachita has flooded the valley through which it flows. The towns of Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisonburg and Trinity and nearly every plantation on the river are injured. The losses will reach $1,000,000.

Snow.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., April 18.—Four inches of snow fell.

A Murderer Pronounced Sane.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The physicians appointed to examine the mental condition of Joseph Waltz, under sentence of death at Catskill for murder, pronounce him sane, and he hangs May 1.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, April 18, 1874, 4:35 P. M.

For the Gulf States, east to south winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

The Ohio river, above Louisville, and the Mississippi, from Cairo down, except possibly at New Orleans, will continue rising.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 18, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind east southeast, fresh. Arrived—Steamship Frankfort, 7 A. M., Bulow master, from Bremen, to E. F. Stockmeyer & Co.; ship Scioto, Mitchell master, fifty-two days from Havre. Sailed—Ships Anglesea and Rosa Bonheur, and steamship Emily B. Sonder.

PASS A-L'OUTRE, April 18.—Arrived—American ship Invincible, Strickland, master, forty-five days from Havre. Sailed—Brig Wionah, barks Nathaniel Hasert, Ploen, steamers Federico, W. P. Clyde and Lavaca. The ships Pocahontas, Belgravia, Expounder, Carl Strathearn, Ryerson, Victory, Advice, Queen of the Mersey and Hypathia, barks Guinevere, Alina, Carmer and Charlie Hickman, were put over the bar and are anchored outside awaiting fair winds to sail.

VICKSBURG, April 18.—Passed up—Fannie Lewis, at 6 A. M., Frank Pargoud, at 1 P. M. Down—John F. Tolle, at 5 P. M., Charles Bodmann, at 7 P. M. Weather cool and cloudy. River rising.

EVANSVILLE, April 18.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 42° to 60°. River falling slowly.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—River eleven feet six inches and rising slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, April 18.—Arrived—Great Republic, from St. Louis, at 4 P. M.; St. Genevieve, from Vicksburg, at eight. River risen nine inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 66°.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—River thirty-five feet and rising. Departed—John Kilgour, for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Departed—Helena, for Vicksburg; S. Yeager and Future City, for New Orleans. River falling slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—River on a stand; thirteen feet one inch in the canal, eleven feet one inch in the chute. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Simpson Horner, from New Orleans.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.—During the week the market for cotton on the spot has not been very active, yet prices have materially advanced. During the early part of the week the market was dull and drooping, but toward Wednesday and Thursday the falling in receipts began to show, a speculation revived and prices were advanced ¼c. At the first board the improved tone of foreign markets influenced the export demand, and most of the export sales were effected. During the closing days of the week forward deliveries ruled very sluggish, until Wednesday, when operators were more disposed to do business, and with the conflicting accounts of the bad weather at the South, inflation and not inflation, and many other influences, prices steadily improved, but not, however, without considerable fluctuation. The dealings extended into the new crop, some sales having been effected for October delivery. The total sales of the week were 118,866 bales, of which 106,100 were on contract and 12,766 for immediate delivery, chiefly for export. Naval stores have remained more or less nominal, as the dealings have not been important.

Sixes of 1861 121¼; five-twenties of 1862 118¾; of 1864 119¾; of 1865 121¾, new 119¾; of 1867 120¾; of 1868 119¾; new fives 116¾; ten-forties 114¾.

Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 17⅛@17⅜c; sales to-day 1700 bales; net receipts 2477, gross 2569.

Futures closed steady; sales 11,700 bales as follows: April 16¾c; May 16 27-32@16¾c; June 17 11-32@17⅜c; July 17¾c.

Flour opened firm and closed dull at 5@10c lower on common grades; $6 65@7 60 for common to fair extra Southern; $7 65@11 for good to choice do. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn heavy and 1@2c lower. Pork firmer at $16 95@17 for mess. Beef quiet at $9 50@11 for mess. Lard firm at 10 3-16c. Coffee dull. Sugar steady. Rice quiet. Molasses firm. Spirits turpentine steady. Rosin steady at $2 70. Freights firm. Cotton—Sail 7-32d; steam ¼d.

Gold closed at 113¾.

The Post's financial article says: All sales of gold have been at 113¾@113¾. On gold loans the rates have been 2⅝ for carrying to flat. Foreign exchange is dull, but firm, with $4 85@4 88 from prime bankers' sterling as the basis of business. In the loan market call loans are quoted at 4@5, and prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Government bonds are quiet and firm. Southern State bonds are dull and lower. Speculative shares opened barely steady, compared with yesterday's closing prices; were heavy during the first half hour, became steady at the first board, and afterward strong, when the market became weak, and prices are but a fraction above the lowest.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 17c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 40@1 45. Corn steady at 68@70c. Oats steady at 47@48½c. Pork quiet at $16 90@17. Lard quiet and firm; steam 9¾c; kettle 10c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾@6¾c, clear rib 8¾c, clear 9½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7@7½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Whisky quiet; some sales at 92c; generally held at 93c.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Cotton firm; middling 16½c. Flour steady; demand moderate. Wheat—Demand good; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 29; No. 3 red fall $1 43. Corn a fraction higher; No. 2 mixed 67c, on track and in elevator. Oats firmer; No. 2, 49@50c, on track and in elevator. Whisky 94c. Pork firmer; $16 75@17. Dry salt meats firm. Bacon strong; packed lots of shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c; clear 9¾@9¾c; generally held ⅛c higher. Lard held at 9¾c; no sales.

Watch for little opportunities of pleasing and put little annoyances out of the way.

Letter from Mark Twain.

In the *Gilded Age*, extracts from which we publish elsewhere, reference is frequently made to a gentleman not unknown to our readers—General M. Jeff Thompson—and in response to a communication of the General's, Mark Twain has addressed a playful letter to him regarding his colaborer, Warner, and the days of lang syne, when Mark was an "innocent abroad," "roughing it." The letter, of course, was not intended for publication, and we must say for the General that we solicited a copy of it, and trust Mr. Clemens will pardon him and us for its appearance as follows:

FARMINGTON AVENUE, Hartford, March 26, 1874.

My Dear General:

I don't wonder that you failed to locate Colonel Sellers and the Hawkins family. They were old friends of mine in Missouri, but I doubt if you ever stumbled on them. "Clay" is not me; in fact, I dropped him in just as a make-shift, and have never been personally acquainted with him.

When you were slashing around on the Natchez I wonder you didn't come across my old friend Billy Youngblood, who ought to have been standing watch-and-watch with Bob Smith in the pilot house. Splendid fellow is Billy Youngblood. And so is old Ed. Montgomery, whom you mention. Ed. Montgomery is worthy to be an admiral of the blue. I ran the City of Memphis into a steamboat at New Orleans, one night, under his orders, and he never went back on me—shouldered the responsibility like a man.

Warner tells me to write you, and says he has just written. I have no news that you would care to hear, because, although I was a soldier in the rebel army in Missouri for two weeks once, we never won any victories to speak of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to fight, and we were generally on the move when the enemy wanted to fight. Our campaign is not even referred to in the shabby record which they call "history." But historians are almighty mean people, any way.

However, if you will drop in here and let this roof shelter you awhile I will invent a few warlike passages that ought to content a soldier. Warner the Peaceful is my next door neighbor. Warner has never been to war, and so he is a trifle dull in his experiences, but he means well. Come and you shall be introduced to him.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

To General M. Jeff Thompson.

The Bienville Street Draining Machine.

In a conversation about the Bienville street draining machine, we have learned the following facts:

At the draining machine house, there are two wheels, each with its own engine. The larger of these wheels is of thirty-six feet diameter with buckets seven and a half by seven feet, and it is geared to make three revolutions per minute. This is the wheel that has become crippled.

The smaller wheel is of thirty feet diameter, with buckets four and a half feet wide and seven feet deep, and is geared to make four revolutions per minute.

The engine of each wheel has a cylinder seventeen inches diameter and four feet stroke.

To approximate the amount of water that this smaller wheel will drive through the gate, we will take the area of the bucket at an average of eighteen square feet of paddle.

As the circumference of the wheel is near ninety feet, we can say that we have 1620 cubic feet of water passed out at each revolution of the wheel. Four revolutions per minute gives 6480 cubic feet. 388,800 cubic feet per hour, and 9,331,200 cubic feet in twenty-four hours. This makes nearly 70,000,000 of gallons in twenty-four hours. And this would drain a two-inch rainfall from 1000 acres, which is also an approximation of the area embraced beetween the old and new canals, the river and the Metairie ridge, which is the extent of this drainage district.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	61	E.	Light rain.
Baltimore	47	S. E.	Cloudy.
Cairo	60	E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	47	S. E.	Clear.
Davenport	60	S. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	64	W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	36	N. E.	Cloudy.
Galveston	74	S. E.	Threatening.
Indianola	70	N.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	61	S. E.	Fair.
Key West	84	E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	55	N. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	56	S. E.	Fair.
Louisville	60	.....	Fair.
Memphis	54	N. E.	Cloudy.
Mobile	65	E.	Light rain.
Montgomery	62	E.	Light rain.
Nashville	69	E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	71	S.	Cloudy.
New York	47	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	69	S.	Clear.
Pittsburg	52	E.	Clear.
Shreveport	54	N. E.	Cloudy.
Savannah	64	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	58	E.	Fair.
St. Paul	41	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	57	N.	Light rain.
Yankton	55	N. E.	Clear.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	9	..	43	1
Cincinnati	28	..	34	6
Davenport	..	..	4	5
Dubuque	..	..	7	2
Helena	3	..	41	8
Keokuk	..	..	5	6
Leavenworth	..	..	0	4
Lacrosse	6	..	5	8
Louisville	..	16	12	8
Memphis	7	..	33	10
Nashville	..	14	48	0
Omaha	..	..	3	4
Pittsburg	19	..	11	6
Shreveport	2	..	26	2
St. Louis	..	7	13	1
St. Paul	6	..	8	4
Vicksburg	..	..	44	7
Yankton	3	..	7	3

The river here is two inches below high water mark of 1871.

Editorial.

Among the gentlemen who visited our village with the excursionists on last Saturday night were Messrs. Tracy and Draper, of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. We regret that we were not able to extend to them the hospitalities of our sanctum, but the late dancing and other bewitching excitements created such confusion that we could not find all our friends just when they were at leisure; however, we hope it will not be their last visit to Habnville. There is no editor in the State who more fearlessly and ably handles his pen than Mr. Tracy; and as for local reports, from a solemn court trial down to a dog fight, where is the man that can beat our friend Draper? The REPUBLICAN is now the leading paper in this State, and its editors are all men of first class character and ability.—*St. Charles Herald.*

Good News from Washington.

The following highly satisfactory dispatch was received by the Governor last evening:

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1872.

To Governor Kellogg:

House passed bill for relief of sufferers by overflow. Senate will concur Monday.

S. B. PACKARD.

A pilot on a Western steamboat, crossing the Grand Chain, a rocky shallow near the mouth of the Ohio on a dark night, was uneasy and anxious. Suddenly the barking of a dog was heard afar off. "There," said the pilot, brightening up, and quickly giving the wheel two or three turns, "I'm all right, I've steered by the barking of that dog every night I've passed here for five years."

The Czar of Russia is said to be very fond of the sport of bear hunting.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

United States Circuit Court.

United States vs. Several Distilleries.—On motion of counsel for S. W. Hammond, in case leave to bond is allowed, the sureties of Michael Gernon and H. S. Heartt were accepted.

Superior District Court.

State vs. Charles Clinton et al.—Injunction on the appropriation bill. The Attorney General called attention to the fact that in the matter of Semmes & Mott, and W. H. Hunt, intervenors, he had taken an appeal immediately on the judgment being signed. He had had ten days to take an appeal, but had done it immediately in order to prevent complications. Yet he had learned, through the State Treasurer, that the Auditor had, notwithstanding the appeal, issued his warrants and the claims had been paid. He inquired of the clerk, and was informed no order had been issued. If the Auditor had acted on misinformation he desired to take no steps, but if he was to be deprived of all his rights as the representative of the interests of the State, it would be useless for him to appear in court. He would take a rule on the the Auditor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and the court made it returnable on Wednesday, the twenty second instant.

The intervention of H. C. Warmoth for $5000, declaring he had complied with the conditions, was filed.

State ex rel. W. P. Noble vs. Charles Clinton.—The answer of defendant denies the allegations of the relator, and claims that the debt of the State exceeded the constitutional limit of $25,000,000 when the appropriation was made.

The State also intervenes, claiming to be the real party interested; maintains that the appropriation is in violation of the constitutional limit of $25,000,000; that the Legislature had no power to make it, and that it was in the nature of a donation.

City of New Orleans vs. James Stafford; James Stafford vs. city of New Orleans.—On affidavit of B. M. Turnbull, Administrator of Commerce, that the interest of the city exceeded $500, an appeal was taken.

Folsom Brothers vs. city of New Orleans.—Rule for new trial discharged.

A. B. Griswold vs. city of New Orleans. Plaintiff alleges illegal and extravagant assessment, and prays decree of reduction.

State ex rel. George E. Gett et al., vs. Charles Clinton. Plaintiffs, employes of the Legislature, pray for a mandamus to secure payment of their vouchers.

Superior Criminal Court.

The following cases at present comprise the docket of this court.

The first cases fixed were for Wednesday, the twenty-second instant.

Murder—Peter Johnson, Jack Lee, D. F. Lichnisky, A. C. Billings, Thomas Meyers, F. H. Michel, Pierre Punjois, Henry Hamilton and Jesse Wood, William Watrey, Achille Garner, Edward Rigio, P. Comasky, George Hayes, M. F. Rogers, Frank Carpenter, Bartholomew Touro, Mary Ann alias Lucy Williams, Richard Bell and John Jones, John Garvey and Charles Earle, W. W. McCulloch, John McCormick, Isidore McCormick and George W. Carter, Nelson Severin and G. W. McCarty, Thomas Englander and Maggie Englander, Joseph Hugel, Corrine Scott, Roger Murphy, N. Terrebonne, Bowlegged Donivan, John Newton, Thomas Kingsman.

Accessory to murder—J. M. Roach.

Rape—Joseph Collins.

Arson—Anthony O'Rourke, J. Rivalde.

Burglary—Etienne Johnson, Kinch Malone, Joseph Powers, William Smith, John Williams, Charles Johnson, George Powers, John Harper, Richard Perkins, John Moore.

Manslaughter—James Carroll, William Reed, T. J. McKay, John Britton, William Dennison, John P. Collins.

Perjury—Dennis Downing, Peter Vincent, Eliza Edmonds, Henry C. Bull, Henry Stege, Charles Clinton, James Gallagher, William Mattie, George Duffy, Mrs. Duffy, Thomas H. Duffy, Jack Paynac, G. Renaud, Fred. Houhhan, A. Marquez.

Accessory to robbery—J. M. Roach.

Robbery—James Ford, William Hall, Charles and John Lancaster, Dan Egan.

Embezzlement—George Hunter, Charles Watrigant, Wallace Woods, Mrs. B. Fellrath, Jacob Hawkins, E. J. Conner, Peter Hitson, P. McKenna, Julien Fellon, L. B. Morel.

Forgery—E. C. Lewis, two cases; E. A. Populous, George Fritz, William Carr, alias Hickey, two cases; Isaac Landman.

Grand Larceny—Elodie Pierce, Mary Jane Callou, Ed. Manning, Katie Shannon, Henry Lerez.

False imprisonment—Eugene Paysant, J. Cullum, E. Elgars, Cummings, Charles Clinton, four cases; W. W. McCullough, J. Brown, A. Cartwright, James McGuire, Sandy Rice.

Misdemeanor in office—B. Campbell.

Oppression in office—W. W. McCullough, two cases.

Purchasing for cash with intent, etc.—Alfred St. Marc, M. Febre, alias Manuel.

Carrying a concealed weapon—George Williams.

First District Court.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Assault and battery—Felix Green, George Howard, Arthur Dejean, James D'Hemecourt, H. Lancaster, Joseph Parman.

Larceny—Michael Evans, alias Irish, Peter Williams, William Davis.

Second District Court.

Successions of Jean E. Community, George L. Rogers and Catharine Sollinger, wife of L. A. Moritz, opened.

Maria Community, Mary Clara Hagan and Elizabeth R. Samuels pray to be emancipated.

Fourth District Court.

Judgments were rendered in the following cases:

John Lewis vs. Louisiana Portable Railway Company.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Mrs. Catharine Finnan vs. James F. Finnan.—Separation of property decreed.

Ambrose Leitz vs. Mrs. William Dalton.—Judgment for defendant.

A. P. Dumas vs. A. Mary.—Injunction dissolved, with ten per cent damages. Reconventional demand of A. Mary dismissed.

L. Rodriguez vs. Matilda J. O'Brien. Decree of divorce appealed from by defendant.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decision:

Mrs. Madeline Suderee vs. H. G. Gusto, her husband.—Petitioner alleges she has established herself in business, supporting her family by the profits, that her husband is insolvent, that it is necessary for the preservation of her property that there should be a separation. The husband pleads the general issue. Under C. C. 2402, the court can not recognize petitioner as the separate owner of the property, although it is the fruit of her personal industry. The debts contracted enter into the community. This portion of the prayer must be rejected because the property of the debtor is the common pledge of his creditors. In a suit by the wife for separation of property, owing to the insolvency of the husband, it is sufficient to admit proof that she has the ability to make acquisition. Meyer vs. Smith 24 A. 153. [This decision is consonant with the spirit and purpose of protecting the rights of married women. Judgement of separation of property and dissolution of the community.

Personal.

Mr. David Arent, the mayor elect of Farmerville, Union parish, in this State, is sojourning in our city for a few days. His honor favored us with a call yesterday, and reports everything in Union parish as promising well for a good crop. The people of Farmerville are fortunate in choosing so able and worthy a magistrate as Mr. Arent will undoubtedly make.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on April 18, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 66°; at 2 P. M., 72°; at 6 P. M., 72°. Lowest point during the night of April 17, 60°. Rain one-tenth of an inch.

In London they have introduced, at fashionable dinners, a miniature grog train, which runs around the table. The engine holds the hot water, and the wagons carry cigars and bottles of cut glass.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, April 18, 1874.

We have no change to notice in the money market. The offerings both in the bank and on the street are light, and the few transactions reported in commercial paper show no variation in rates. We continue to quote first class paper with collaterals at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum; without at 11@12; A1 at 1@1½ ⅌ month, and second grade at 2. First class mortgages rule at 10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, but nothing is reported in second class.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
April 18	$853,978 98	$157,151 66
Same time last week	1,619,761 61	163,910 98
Total last week	8,759,354 02	972,005 50
Total week before	11,436,874 47	1,203,149 93

We are indebted to Mr. I. N. Maynard for the following comparative statement of the associated banks for the week ending April 18, 1874:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Specie	$55 000	.....
Currency	118 000	.....
Loans	74 000	.....
Deposits	487,000	.....

Gold opened at 113¾@113⅞, against 113⅞ at New York, and, after a fair business, closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales summed up $62,000, embracing $2000 at 113⅝; $2000 at 113¾; $50 000 at 113¾@113⅞, and $3000 at 113⅞.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars were still quoted at 106½@107½ and Mexican dollars at 106½@110.

Under the influence of the advance in gold at New York, sterling exchange improved about 1-10 ⅌ cent. The sales comprised £55,100, embracing £4000 A1 clear at $5 45; £8000 bill of lading at $5 46; £5000 do at $5 46½; £12 000 do at $5 46@5 47; £1000 A1 clear at $5 47; £3000 bill of lading at —; £20,000 bank at $5 49; £600 do, at the counter, at $5 50; £500 do sight at $5 53½.

The sales of francs included 50,000 and 240,000 commercial at 4 6¾.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 46@5 47 for bill of lading and A1 clear, and $5 49 for bank; and francs at 4 63¾@4 62½ for private, and nominal for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of fair extent, and rates were a shade stronger for commercial sight. The sales of New York sight covered $285 000, embracing $15,000 and $28,000 private bankers' at ¼ ⅌ cent discount; $30,000 and $112 000 do at 5 16; $10 000, $20,000 and $35 000 do at 9-32, and $35,000 bank at ⅛. We also noticed a sale of $10,000 on Providence at ½ ⅌ cent discount.

The banks checked on New York at par, and commercial sight was quoted at 5-16 ⅌ cent discount.

No sales of stocks were reported.

The sales of bonds included $10,600 city gold bearing seven per cents at 83, $3000 do at 55½, and $5000 at 53¾. They closed at 53@53½.

City appropriation certificates were still quoted at 60@61, but no sales were reported.

Metropolitan Police warrants ruled at about 71.

Nothing transpired in State warrants, which were still quoted at 48 for large, 50@55 for small, and 60 for fives and tens.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 18, 1874.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including 230 bales additional yesterday) embraced a little over 4000 bales at stronger prices, the market closing at a pretty general improvement of ¼c, and in some grades of ⅛@¼c. We raise our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures as below:

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	9 @10	—
Low ordinary	11 @11½	11½
Ordinary	13 @13¾	13¾
Strict ordinary	13½@13¾	—
Good ordinary	15 @15⅜	15⅜
Strict good ordinary	15½@15¾	—
Low middling	16¼@16½	16½
Strict low middling	16¾@16⅞	—
Middling	17⅛@17⅜	17⅜
Strict middling	17½@17¾	—
Good middling	17¾@—	Nominal.

The market opened with a very good inquiry, but buyers being met by still more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, the demand soon slackened off, and barely 1000 bales changed hands during the morning, partly at previous rates and partly at fuller prices, after which the movement exhibited but little variation; but, as one buyer took 2000 bales, mostly toward the close, the entire business summed up the amount noted. Operations were restricted by light offerings and dark and unfavorable weather, which prevented deliveries as well as satisfactory examinations of samples, as well as the high pretensions of factors. Among the principal sales we noticed strict good ordinary, high style, at 15⅞c, low middlings at 16⅞@16¾c, strict low middling at 16¾c, and middling at 17⅛@17⅜c.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 86,500 bales, embracing 39,000 bales for Liverpool, 11,000 for Havre, 1500 for Spain, 8000 for Bremen, 3000 for the Mediterranean, 21,000 for the North Sea and 3000 for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement last evening, leaves 86,400 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 2900 bales, including 650 after 3 P. M. yesterday. Market strong." Its quotations are raised ¼c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand August 31, 1873		7,177
Arrived since last statement	620	
Arrived previously	1,248,017—1,248,637	
Total		1,255,814
Cleared to-day	3,896	
Cleared previously	1,082,312—1,086,208	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		169,606
Same time last year		154,177

To-day's exports embraced 2750 bales to Revel and 1146 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening 371 bales, against 457 on last Saturday, and 1340 last year, and since August 31, of 1,125,384 bales, against 1,066,963 last year—increase 38,401.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports to-day 6334 bales, against 5429 on last Saturday, and 4975 last year, and since August 31 3,499,355 bales, against 3,161,420 last year—increase 337,935.

Exports yesterday to Great Britain 4225 bales, against 2565 last week and 3930 last year, and to the continent 5065 bales, against 2060 last week, and 9924 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports, made up to 12 M., 564,496 bales, against 550,365 last week, and 473,793 last year.

SUGAR—Only 20 hhds were received this morning. No sales. The stock is mostly held by dealers and common is quoted at 6¾@7c; fair 7⅛c; good fair 7½; fully fair 7¾@8c; prime 8⅛c; strictly prime 8¾c; choice 9c; yellow clarified 9⅛@9¾c; white 10½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—No receipts and no sales. The last sales were at 60c for rebolted.

FLOUR—Is in better demand and the market is about 25c ⅌ bbl firmer. There were sales to the local trade of 2500 bbls, of which 100 superfine at $5 37½; 50 double extra at $5 75; 50 low treble extra at $6; 50 and 100 good treble extra at $6 25; 100 at $6 50; 40, 25, 50, 50, 100 and 100 at $7; 100, 50, 175, 50, 50 and 50 choice treble extra at $7 25; 25 at $7 37½; 75 at $7 50; 100 at $7 75; 100 choice extra at $8; 100, 100, 25 and 50 at $8 25; 100 at $8 87½; 85 and 200 at $9, and 300 bbls on private terms.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce and jobbing, at the advanced price of $4 ⅌ bbl. Wholesaling at $3 75@$3 85 ⅌ bbl; 203 bbls sold at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—The market is very firm, with an upward tendency in prices, and there is very little offering; 50 bbls even weight mess sold at $17 50; 100 and 190 bbls extra heavy at $18 ⅌ bbl. Even weight is retailing at $17 50@17 75; heavy, $18 25@18 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in light supply and very firm, with an upward tendency in prices. An offer of 6¾c was refused for 50 casks shoulders to arrive. The stock is small, and there are no sides in first hands. Dealers are jobbing shoulders at 7c, clear rib sides 9c, and clear sides 9½c ⅌ lb.

BACON—The market is very strong at yesterday's improvement. Shoulders are in supply, but sides are comparatively scarce