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VOLUME VIII—NO. 186 NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2337.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY

Of the Accomplished Artiste

MISS DOLLY BIDWELL.

Thursday Evening, November 12.

FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

Cynthia.....Miss Dolly Bidwell

Friday—Benefit of Miss Dolly Bidwell.
Saturday—Only Dolly Bidwell Matinee at 12 M.
Sunday, November 15—The wonderful Majilton and their eccentric Comedy Company.
Prices as usual. no12

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
THEODORE HAMILTON.....Business Manager
Last nights of the popular comedian.
JOHN E. OWENS.
To-Night (Thursday), at a Quarter to Eight O'clock,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major DeBoots.....John E. Owens
FORTY WINKS.
Horatio Spruggins.....John E. Owens
Friday—Poor Gentleman and Solon Shingle.
Saturday Matinee—Everybody's Friend.
Saturday Night—Paul Pry and Forty Winks.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Monday, November 16—Tom Taylor's new play, CLANCARTY, with new scenery, new costumes and a great cast. no12 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
THEODORE HAMILTON.....Business Manager
The Popular Comedian
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
Will appear for ONE WEEK ONLY, supported by the Successful Comedy Company.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
VICTIMS AND SOLON SHINGLE.
Mr. Owens as.....Butterdy and Solon
Wednesday Matinee,
VICTIMS AND OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Wednesday Night,
HEIR AT LAW AND OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Thursday,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND AND FORTY WINKS.
Friday,
POOR GENTLEMAN AND SOLON SHINGLE.
Saturday Matinee,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Saturday Night,
PAUL PRY AND FORTY WINKS.
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, November 16—Tom Taylor's new play CLANCARTY. no12 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Owens respectfully informs the public that the Matinee Performances EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY will be characterized with the same attention to every detail of preparation that has already been recognized by the press and public. The character of entertainments selected for these morning performances will be chaste and entertaining, and embrace all the favorites of the successful company. no11 4t

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, November 12, 1874.

LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.

Grand opera in four acts, by Donizetti.

Performance to commence at seven o'clock. no10 2t

GLOBE THEATRE.

J. KITTRIDGE.....Lessee and Manager

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

E. B. BROWN'S

Mammoth Sensation Dramatic Troupe and Silver Cornet Band and Orchestra.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, November 11 and 12,

The great drama, with the original music, scenic and mechanical effects,

RIP VAN WINKLE,
OR THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

Rip Van Winkle.....J. H. HUNTLEY
Popular prices of admission. no11

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

P. Short.....Business Manager
J. F. Pike.....Stage Manager

Monday, November 9, and During the Week,

The favorite character comedians BAKER and FARRON. These famous dialect actors and personators of male and female characters will appear in their great dramatic specialty entitled CHRIS AND LENA, or GERMAN LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI, supported by the Academy's talented dramatic company. Messrs. Baker and Farron will introduce during the drama their great and original songs, dances and sketches, including their new MALDOON GUARDS.
Grand Matinee—SATURDAY, November 14.
FRIDAY, November 13—Benefit to Baker and Farron.
Doors open at a quarter to seven. Performance commences at a quarter to eight.
Box office open all day. no7

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHout board—convenient to two lines of cars, on reasonable terms, at No. 152 Conti street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets. no12 6t

FOR RENT.—SEVERAL TRACTS OF LAND IN the parish of Orleans, right bank, nine miles below the city of New Orleans, suitable for the cultivation of rice. Terms easy.
Apply to B. La Branche, Delaroixx plantation, or to A. Rochereau & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street. oct29 1m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 320 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oct9

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WITH OR WITHout board, in a desirable location, convenient to two lines of cars, No. 45 Rampart street, between Common and Canal streets. oct22

FOR RENT—A HOUSE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, containing six rooms in thorough repair; large yard suitable for a garden; rent fifteen dollars per month to a good tenant.
For particulars inquire of
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent
oct Commercial Place.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	8:00 P. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Mail	8:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
Jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only	3:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, Mondays only	9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily	11:40 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
R. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
C. H. ALLEN
General Manager
me19

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOHN B. LEVEQUE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 20, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of John B. Leveque of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twelfth day of November A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at the Custombouse building, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, register.
S. B. PACKARD,
oct20 m12 United States Marshal.

Chief Justice Ludeling.

The recent arrest of Major Seelye, a deputy United States marshal, at Monroe, while on a visit to Chief Justice John T. Ludeling's house, has afforded the opposition press an opportunity of misrepresenting that gentleman they could not disregard. It will be remembered that on the sixth of the present month a deputy sheriff, with a large number of armed men, rode into Monroe from Lincoln parish, for the purpose of arresting Major Seelye and Lieutenant Hodgson. The forces of the deputy sheriff were largely increased by armed men from Trenton and Monroe after his arrival there. Twenty of these men went to Judge Ludeling's house and arrested Major Seelye, but in rendering an account of the arrest it was falsely stated that the judge denied that Major Seelye had been there. We have been permitted to compile from a private letter written by a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity—one who was present at the time, and cognizant of what he writes—the following statement, which can be thoroughly substantiated:

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the sixth instant, Major Seelye went to Judge Ludeling's house, and told him the deputy sheriff of Lincoln parish, with about 200 armed men, had come to arrest him and Lieutenant Hodgson, for contempt of court. Major Seelye went to Judge Ludeling for advice. He wanted to avoid the arrest, if possible, as he feared violence at the hands of the men who had come to arrest him. Judge Ludeling told him that he could not aid him to avoid an arrest, and tried to satisfy him that there would be greater danger in attempting to escape than to submit to arrest. Major Seelye seemed fully impressed with the idea that his life would be taken if he was arrested by the men who were hunting him, but Judge Ludeling finally convinced him (apparently, at least,) that it was better to submit to the arrest, by promising to get the commanding officer of the United States forces in Monroe to furnish the deputy sheriff a sufficient guard to protect him from mob violence, which alone he seemed to dread. To get the guard Judge Ludeling sent for General Morey to ask him to see the commanding officer upon the subject immediately. Major Seelye here said he was suffering from exhaustion, and asked the judge for a glass of wine. The judge went out to get the keys of his sideboard, and when he returned found the major had left the parlor during his absence. The judge was then informed by one of his servants that some armed men were coming in his house, and went on the gallery to meet them. One of the party told the judge he was an officer, and that he had a writ for the arrest of Major Seelye. He added that he had been told the major had come to Judge Ludeling's house. The judge answered that Major Seelye had been there; that he came there about half an hour before that time; and that he had advised him to submit to the arrest. The officer then asked where the major had gone, and the judge answered that he did not know. The officer—if he really was one—then said he had instructions to search Judge Ludeling's house for Seelye. The judge replied, "I can't prevent it," and proceeded to show the officer through his house. Major Seelye was found in the garret. It seems that when the judge went for the keys of the sideboard the major saw the armed men dismounting in the front yard, and becoming panic-stricken, hastily, foolishly sought refuge in the garret, unbeknown to Judge Ludeling. Therefore the attempt fails that has been made to make it appear that Judge Ludeling had made a false statement when he said he did not know where Major Seelye was when questioned upon the subject.

It is but further evidence of the injustice that a blind and vindictive partisanism is capable of conceiving and carrying out, providing the people are not intelligent and virtuous enough to resist it. It was not sufficient that the horrors of the Coushatta and other tragedies that have been enacted in Northern Louisiana to forward the cause of a turbulent Democracy should have served to frighten men like Mr. Seelye, but others, high in official position, whose advice is needed, are made the target of men who hold that political murders constitute no crime and that assassination is a virtue. It is impossible that such men should respect character.

The Returning Board.

In obedience to the call of President Wells the members of the Returning Board assembled yesterday at the State House. There were present, Hon. J. Madison Wells, General James Longstreet, G. Casanave, Esq., and Louis M. Kenner, Esq. Absent, Senator T. C. Anderson.

The oath was administered by Judge Atocha.

It was resolved to begin the canvassing with the vote of New Orleans in the order of wards.

On opening the package of the first ward, it was found that many of the papers, etc., relative to the other wards were mingled, and General Longstreet objected to proceeding until a full board was present.

The board then adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

Police Board.

Governor Kellogg yesterday appointed Mr. L. T. Murdoch a commissioner of Metropolitan Police, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Baldey. Mr. Murdoch has been for many years a merchant of this city, is generally known and highly esteemed. The appointment can not fail to be appreciated, even by the political enemies of the Governor. Mr. Murdoch will bring to the discharge of his duties a long established character for energy and integrity. It is rumored that Mr. Bray is about to resign his position as treasurer of the board, and that Mr. Murdoch will succeed to the office. The vice presidency, it is said, will be filled by the promotion of Mr. Leclere, whose character and experience eminently fit him for the place.

Court Items.

The grand jury returned to the Superior Criminal Court three indictments on which they were unable to find true bills, all of the parties having committed the homicide in self-defense.

Two decisions are published this morning. One by Judge Cullom is of interest to landlords and tenants, and the other, by Judge Lynch, on the priority of creditors, disposes of several important questions.

Judge Saucier, of the Sixth Court, yesterday signed twenty-two judgments in cases of this term.

Only two days left
Only two days left
Only two days left
To buy your ticket
To buy your ticket
To buy your ticket
In the single number drawing.
In the single number drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery
Of the Louisiana State Lottery

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on November 11, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 72°; at 2 P. M., 81°; at 6 P. M., 77°. Lowest point during the night of November 10, 65°.

Another Democratic Parish.

As a companion to the parishes of Sabine and De Soto in zeal in securing a Democratic vote, the parish of Bienville may lay a strong claim to tote the banner of fraud. The following communication from this point of view is satisfactory. It is clipped from the Shreveport *Times* of the seventh instant:

ARCADIA, November 4, 1874.

EDITORS TIMES—I was present yesterday at the counting out of the votes for Bienville as a commissioner of election. Result as follows: J. C. Moncure, State Treasurer, 774; W. M. Levy, for Congress, 774; A. B. George, for State Senate, 780. Our parish ticket received about the same vote as above. Not a Radical vote polled in Bienville. Seven hundred and ninety votes polled; registered 1200.

Respectfully, etc.,
ALLEN BARKESDALE.

Mr. Barkesdale has considerable advantage over the "reliable gentleman" or the other individual "just returned," for he signs his communication, and his statements are therefore to be accepted unquestioned.

It is true, then, that in the parish of Bienville there was not a Republican vote cast, not one. And now, why not? Had they become Democrats, and sought for chances of labor for the coming year by voting for their employer's candidates? No, because the largest vote cast was for Senator George, 780, only ten less than the entire number of ballots. Mr. Barkesdale's figures of 1200 as the number registered are correct. Of these 781 were white and 419 colored. Supposing six colored voters added to the registered whites, what has become of the balance of 13?

Some statistics may help toward a solution. The population of the parish is 5583 white, and 5017 colored, being an advantage to the former of little more than ten per cent. The registry should, if no intimidation has been used, show a like proportion, but there is a falling off in the colored registry of nearly thirty per cent, the whites registering one in seven and the colored one in eleven. Taking that invaluable authority, the Forman returns, it will be found that McEnery is credited with 959 votes or one in 5.8, and Kellogg with 421 (nearly the number registered this year), or one in 11.8. Here are two credits from the opposition of about the same number of colored voters. As, from Barkesdale's statement, few of them could have voted the Democratic ticket, the presumption that they are Republicans is more than established. And yet not a Radical vote for the eighteen candidates on the ticket was deposited.

What has become of them? What prevented their being cast? There is no claim of White Leaguers being intimidated as in some parishes, but there seems to be evidence of some toward the other side. These are questions for the Returning Board, but at the same time testimony might be heard as to whether Mr. Barkesdale may not be mistaken. Perhaps the votes were cast but have not been counted.

Echoes.

The Minden *Democrat* publishes a list of forty colored men who "voted for and fully identified themselves with the white people's party in the election on November 3, 1874." Referring to the publication editorially, the *Democrat* says, such a list "will be continued from week to week, and we desire our readers to assist us in its completion." It says these men "deserve the lasting gratitude of this people." If so it is sincerely hoped they may always have it. Speaking of the town barber, a colored man of the white people's party, the same paper says:

H. H. Williamson voted the Democratic ticket, and if you want your hair cut or a nice clean shave, don't fail to patronize him. Throw away your razors.

When such handsome notices are freely given to a "tonsorial artist," who is no longer a despised "nigger barber," the election may well be called a Republican victory. Such a result is the very essence of Republicanism, and to secure equal rights under the law to all men of all colors is what the Republican party, and those holding kindred principles, has labored for during the past thirty years. Through it all the Republicans have always recognized the man, the vote to go as the man chose. The Democrats now recognize the man, providing the vote goes for them. What further need can there be for color lines or White Leagues? All are men and brothers—a happy family in the menagerie of human existence—and the millennium has come. Of course the new game laws of Democracy will interfere with the sport of killing niggers, except at certain seasons of the year, but wearing his certificate of having voted the Democratic ticket, as a sort of coat of mail, the lives of a few of our colored men may now be considered as safe. The platform of "good will to all men," established by the Christian religion and upheld by free governments is a little broader than the Minden sidewalk; but humanity is at least thankful for a civilized beginning.

Varieties Theatre.

A large audience of the best of people was at the Varieties last night, and the performance was enjoyable throughout. The old comedy, "Heir at Law," was well enough acted, and *Pangloss*, as represented by Mr. Owens, was simply perfect. Miss Laura Don, who was not altogether satisfactory as *Lady Teazle* the previous week, came out strong as *Cecily Homespun*. The farce, an "Object of Interest," brought forward the soubrette, Miss Ada Gilman, in her best light. This little lady will speedily become a favorite in her line. Her style is fresh, and she does earnestly what she has to do. To-night will be played "Everybody's Friend" and "Forty Winks," with Mr. Owens in both pieces.

Keep it before the people,
Keep it before the people,
Keep it before the people,
That the Louisiana State Lottery,
That the Louisiana State Lottery,
That the Louisiana State Lottery,
Sells capital prizes in the single number lottery.
Sells capital prizes in the single number lottery.
Sells capital prizes in the single number lottery.
Sells capital prizes in the single number lottery.

The Opera House.

This evening Donizetti's opera, "Lucie de Lammermoor," will be repeated. The success which marked the performance last Tuesday evening is proof conclusive that the attendance will be unusually large and brilliant this evening. Underlined, as in rehearsal, we note Meyerbeer's masterpiece, "Les Huguenots."

A Life Romance.

We copy the following interesting chapter from the New York *Herald* of the seventh:

A strange and eventful history, embracing material for a "romance in real life," has just come to light in this city. The elements of a moving and harrowing novel are complete—including a *mesalliance*, an attempted murder, an elopement and the regulation finale of death—and they need only to be mingled in the alembic of the sensational story writer and supplemented by those striking situations and tableaus which pertain exclusively to the realm of fiction, and which a lively and appreciative fancy would readily supply, to become assimilated into the form and substance of a pattern romance of the modern style. To the prosaic and matter-of-fact writer for the daily press, however, belongs no such fanciful and airy task. His province begins and ends with the unfolding of a plain, unvarnished tale of simple truth.

Some months since there came to the office of A. D. & R. L. Penny, attorneys and counselors-at-law, one William Barthone, a resident of this city, accompanied by his sister, a Mrs. Edwards, of Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Barthone represented that at that time there remained in trust in the hands of the treasurer of the city of Brooklyn a considerable sum of money left by his father, who died in that city in 1861, and that, in consequence of the death of the party to whom the money was originally bequeathed, in the event of a contingency hereinafter more particularly referred to, the fortune naturally and rightfully revested to himself and his sister. Mr. Barthone (who, it may be remarked, is of French origin) then entered into elaborate details of a singular and painful family history, and explained the grounds upon which his claim was based. The attorney listened to the story with no common interest. The case was one of no ordinary character, and promised, besides the certainty of a liberal fee in any event, to call for the exercise of that marvelous legal acumen of which all lawyers in small cities fondly believe themselves to be possessed, and the result was that he accepted a retainer and undertook the somewhat Quixotic enterprise of convincing the Brooklyn treasurer that the money which he had held unclaimed for so many years had found a legal claimant at last.

A MESALLIANCE.

The lawyer's first proceeding was to employ a detective to gather the precise facts in relation to certain incidents in the life of the deceased Barthone. The detective found that his first business in connection with the case would be in the city of New Orleans. Thither he accordingly proceeded, and there, after much patient and diligent inquiry, he learned the following facts:

In the year 1859 N. Barthone, a wealthy shipping merchant of the Crescent City, became enamored with a beautiful creole, known as Sarah Waltz. This woman was gifted with all that sinuous grace, with all those seductive charms of person and feature for which many of her caste are so remarkable, and the wealthy merchant in time become so infatuated as to offer to make her his wife. The laws of the State of Louisiana did not admit of miscegenation, however "mild" in form, and in order to consummate a legal union, it became necessary to procure a special license from a State court, and so removing in this case the interdict against mixed marriages. The license was issued by Judge Dixon, and, in due season, M. Barthone and the lovely creole were joined in holy wedlock, the Right Rev. Dr. De La Croix officiating, and the ceremony being attended with all the *éclat* which the wealth and high standing of the bridegroom seemed to demand.

For a season that perfect happiness which is supposed to be associated with the honeymoon of wedded life appeared to dwell in the home of the Barthones. The merchant was devotedly attached to his creole bride; and she, with all the elegant pleasures which wealth could provide at her command, seemed to feel that her lot was indeed an enviable one, and that the goddess of fortune had been lavish in bestowing favors upon her. About a year subsequent to the marriage, however, M. Barthone was taken ill. His malady was of a singular type, and baffled the skill of the eminent practitioners who were summoned to attend him. His creole wife was bowed down with woe. The blitheness and gayety which appeared to be inherent in her nature were mantled in sorrow, and she remained almost constantly at the bedside of her sick husband. In her attentions upon him she was assiduous and untiring. She would suffer no one but herself to perform the little offices pertaining to the chamber of sickness; by her hand alone the subtle elixirs which the physicians prescribed were administered. Her devotion and her grief alike were touching. But neither the medicine of the learned doctors nor the tender ministrations of the wife served to arrest the progress of the disease. M. Barthone gradually failed day by day, and finally, at a council of physicians, it was announced that the patient could not possibly recover. This distressing fact was broken as gently as might be to Mrs. Barthone, who seemed almost distracted and heartbroken by the intelligence. This was on a certain evening, and on the following morning Mrs. Barthone had mysteriously disappeared. Not only had the creole wife vanished, but the rich wardrobe with which she had supplied herself, the costly jewels and trinkets which her husband had lavished upon her, and a large sum of money belonging to Mr. Barthone were also missing. Even this was not all, nor yet the worst, for the search which was immediately instituted developed the fact that Mrs. Barthone, accompanied by one Hans Smith, who had been her follower previous to her marriage with the wealthy merchant, had embarked in the night on a vessel whose destination was some port in France. There was but one conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances—the woman had robbed her dying husband and eloped with her old sweetheart. The flight of Mrs. Barthone, after all her professions of devoted attachment to her husband, combined with certain inexplicable symptoms of the malady from which M. Barthone was suffering aroused the suspicions of the physicians, who at once caused a chemical analysis to be made of the matter which the sick man ejected from his stomach. The result was startling, and fully confirmed the worst fears of the medical men. Copperas in very decided quantities was developed, and further examination convinced the physicians the poison had been systematically administered to M. Barthone with his medicine and food for several weeks. As to who the poisoner was there of course existed no doubt. But one person had been in close attendance upon the sick man: from one hand had he received all the medicine and nutriment which had been prescribed for him. Mrs. Barthone had been essaying the part of Brinvilliers. The action of the physicians in this emergency was prompt and effective. Powerful antidotes were administered, unremitting care was bestowed upon the patient, and in a few days he had so far improved as to be considered out of danger. The facts in relation to the attempt which had been made upon his life and the subsequent flight of his wife with her paramour were concealed from M. Barthone until he became convalescent, when a knowledge of the almost unparalleled wrongs which he had suffered was imparted to him. Very much to the surprise of all who were acquainted with the circumstances, he exhibited none of that furious indignation which might have been anticipated, and he positively refused to take any steps tending toward the punishment of the woman who had sought his life and the man who had joined with her in bringing ruin upon his home. The sorrow and the shame were his, he said; another would visit vengeance and mete out justice.

LOST CHILDREN.

Prior to his marriage with the creole M. Barthone was a widower. His former wife died some fifteen years previously, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. These children were not, as may be supposed, exactly overwhelmed with delight at the second matrimonial venture of their father. On the contrary, they failed to become inspired with that ardent attachment for their dusky new mother which M. Barthone deemed essential to absolute domestic harmony, and the result was that they were sent to New York to school, where they were supposed to be at the date of their father's illness. When M. Barthone had so far recovered as to be able to travel he closed up his business affairs in New Orleans and proceeded to New York, where he proposed establishing a new home and renewing those affectionate relations with his children which his unfortunate union with the Creole woman had so rudely severed. On arriving in the metropolis, however, the father sought in vain for his offspring. He visited the schools to which they had been sent only to learn that they had withdrawn from those institutions months before, and that it was supposed they had returned to their homes in New Orleans. Finally he inserted advertisements in some of the New York papers, offering a liberal reward for information concerning them, but no response was elicited. Discouraged and almost heartbroken, the unhappy Barthone was at last compelled to give up the search. Finding that a life of idleness served only to add to the poignancy of the many sorrows under which he was bowed down, he in time engaged in business in the city of Brooklyn, where he succeeded in accumulating quite a fortune in addition to his already ample means.

REST AT LAST.

Life, however, had lost all charms for him. Wronged and deserted by the woman whom he had so passionately loved, bereft of the children whose affectionate ministration might have served to ameliorate in some degree his other all-sufficient griefs, there indeed remained no tie to bind him to the world, in which he had met with such exceptional experiences and undergone so much suffering. That he was not doomed long to brood over the wreck of all his hopes was no doubt to him a merciful dispensation. His health, which had never been fully restored since his illness, gradually failed, and in the year 1864 he died. In his last will and testament he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his children; but, with that singular perversity in human nature which sometimes impels man to cherish an affection for which the object of it has proved most unworthy, he directed that a handsome sum should be placed in the hands of the city treasurer of Brooklyn to be given to his wife and would-be murderess in case she would ever appear to claim it.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE CHILDREN.

Shortly after the death of M. Barthone his son and daughter appeared to claim the fortune left them by their father. Their story was to this effect: The daughter, while at school in New York, had formed an attachment for a young man with whom she became acquainted, and, feeling that her father's house could be a home to her no more, she yielded to his importunities and married him. The son had led a somewhat reckless life, and not finding it strictly congenial to his tastes, had not long remained at the institution of learning where his father had placed him. On seeing the advertisement offering a reward for information concerning him, he thought it likely that he was wanted for some "idiosyncracy" in which he might have indulged, and he accordingly enlisted, serving in the army for three years. Neither he nor his sister had been informed of the deep afflictions through which their father had passed, nor was his presence in Brooklyn known to them. Their identity having been fully established, the property bequeathed them was given into their possession.

CLOSE OF A WICKED CAREER.

In the meantime nothing had been heard of the faithless Creole wife. The money left her by her forgiving husband was given into the hands of the Brooklyn treasurer, and there it remained unclaimed from year to year. Recently, however, information reached William Barthone which led to the belief that the woman was dead, and he accordingly, as already suggested, caused the institution of measures to ascertain the truth. The detective heretofore mentioned succeeded in ascertaining that on fleeing from New Orleans the guilty woman and her lover proceeded to Paris, where, so long as M. Barthone's money lasted, they reveled in the brilliant pleasures of the gay continental capital. Hans Smith's love for the Creole and the stolen money waned together, and when the latter was gone Mr. Smith likewise vanished. Penniless and deserted by the man for whom she had so deeply sinned, the wretched Creole succeeded by some means in making her way back to New Orleans; but death claimed his own at last, and in 1873 she was summoned to the final account. Proofs of the death of the woman were obtained by the detective and placed in the hands of the Messrs. Penney, who proceeded to bring suit in behalf of their clients before Judge Marvin, of Brooklyn. The evidence proved to be sufficient to convince the court of the justice of the claim, and a few days since an order was issued on the city treasurer of Brooklyn for the delivery of the money held in trust by him into the hands of M. Barthone's children.

Gladstone's Sensation.

A cablegram to the American Press Association, dated London, November 6, gives the following:

Hon. Mr. Gladstone has issued an anti-papal manifesto, in which he declares the dogma of papal infallibility to be totally inconsistent with good citizenship. He says:

"The Catholic emancipation act was passed under the belief that the Catholic would give his allegiance to the Queen, but it is now known that his first allegiance is to the Pope."

The manifesto denies that the Pope gains converts among the people. His conversions are among the rich. It says: "He may control acres, but can not control the heart of the poor." The manifesto refers to the religious condition of Ireland, and says: "Under recent legislation all that was due to Ireland has been paid. Henceforth that country will be treated without reference to Catholicism."

The document has caused a great sensation, and is the leading topic in religious circles.

Kalakaua Coming.

A late Honolulu letter to the New York *Herald*, says:

The all-absorbing topic of the past month has been the contemplated visit of his Majesty King Kalakaua to the United States. By the last mail the American minister was instructed to place the United States ship-of-war Benicia at his majesty's disposal for the voyage to San Francisco, where he is to be received by General Scofield, who will escort his majesty across the continent. His majesty has accepted the offer of the vessel, and she is now being fitted for the voyage. The departure is fixed for November 15, but a delay is already spoken of to the eighteenth.

It will be remembered that when King Lunalilo expressed a wish to visit the United States the natives petitioned him not to leave his native shores. As yet I can not learn that the natives have expressed any feeling touching the present King's movements, although it has been reported that the natives of Hilo were signing a petition in favor of his visit. If this is the case the sugar planters are, no doubt, the prime movers, as they desire that his majesty should go to Washington to supplement the efforts of the commissioners for the reciprocity treaty. The arrangement now made is that his majesty shall be accompanied by the Governor of Oahu, who is also commander-in-chief of the army, John O. Dominis; the Governor of Maui, John M. Kapena, and Mr. E. M. Mayor, his majesty's private secretary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The New Minister from Portugal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11.—Baron de Santannacht, the newly appointed minister of Portugal to the United States, was to-day presented to the President by Secretary Fish. The usual diplomatic courtesies were exchanged.

Spinner's Complaint.

Treasurer Spinner, in his annual report, says constant complaints have been made and are being made that the laws made to restrain the issuing and circulation of notes other than those authorized by act of Congress are evaded in large sections of the country, and in many localities they are utterly disregarded. He says the latter is particularly true as of the South, and particularly so in the States of Georgia and Alabama. Most of these violations of law are by municipalities and by manufacturing companies. Says he:

"I can speak of this evil from personal experience and observation. In certain localities at the South almost the entire circulation consists of such local issues that are put upon everybody in change, and unless used in the place of issue are worthless to the holder. This is particularly true of the fractional currency. For this there has never been the poor excuse that there 'was not currency enough,' as the amount authorized by law has never been issued from the treasury, being restricted by the issue and circulation, in violation of law, of this illegitimate and almost worthless currency. Now that banking under the national system is measurably free, that excuse will not hold. As to the issue of notes of one dollar and upward by the act of March 20, 1867, it is enacted 'that every national banking association, State bank or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes paid out by them.' This enactment does not reach the root of the evil: the law should be amended and changed as to compel the payment of the tax by municipalities, companies or individuals who make the original issue of such unauthorized circulating notes. Bankers and business men in the South assured me that even such a tax would not prevent the issue of this kind of currency, and the only effectual way to abolish the nuisance would be to declare the issuing of any kind of obligation, with a view to its circulation as money, a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, by any court having cognizance thereof."

The Postmaster General's Recommendations.

Postmaster General Jewell is now engaged in the preparation of his annual report. It has been stated that he is opposed to the proposed postal telegraph system. This assertion is premature, as he is not determined what position he will take on the subject. The system has succeeded in other countries and it might be made successful here, but there are circumstances, he thinks, which make the acquisition of established lines a matter of doubtful wisdom, and the construction of new ones would be unadvisable.

As to the subject of postal savings banks, the Postmaster General don't favor such an aggressive movement on the banking and financial institutions of the people. These subjects will not, it is likely, be treated in the report. The receipts and expenditures and internal administration of the department will be considered at length. The Postmaster General is evidently amazed at the $7,000,000 deficiency this year, the expenditure of $32,000,000 against receipts of $25,000,000.

He will recommend either retrenchment in expenses or an increase in postage. He thinks there are extravagancies in many branches, which he will endeavor to suggest remedies for. The Postmaster General, it should be understood, does not advocate high rates of postage; he does not believe in attempting a revenue from this source, but he does think that it is poor financiering for the government to make up such large deficiencies. If a reduction of expenses will cover the excess, this would be preferred; but as the cost of transportation is constantly going up, it can not be seen how much aid can be expected from that quarter. The report will be one of unusual interest and importance, as it strikes out on a new path.

NEW YORK.

Billiards.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Billiard tournament—Twentieth game, thirty-five innings; Slosson 300, Daniels 161. Twenty-first game, twenty-seven innings; Joe Dion 300, Ubassy 126. Twenty-second game, twenty-seven innings; Daly 300, Garnier 175.

Failed.

George H. Reay, stationer, No. 77 John street, has failed, with liabilities amounting to $200,000. He formerly manufactured stamped envelopes for the government, but was unable to get an extension of his contract.

Ross & Smith, No. 601 Front street, and favorably known in connection with the bagging business, suspended this morning, their effects having been transferred to their creditors. Their liabilities amount to $135,000. The failure is attributed to the great decline in bagging, and the utter cessation of business the past sixty days.

Labor Troubles.

Considerable apprehensions are expressed as to the result of the enforcement of the recent resolution of steamshipmen to reduce the wages of the longshoremen. The latter declare their intention to resist the reduction, and say that if enforced 5000 men employed on the docks in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken will stop work Monday morning.

The result will be the almost entire suspension of the shipping trade during the strike, as their places can not be filled by inexperienced hands. The membership of the Longshoremen's Union reaches 10,000, and they are better united than any other class of laborers. On the other hand, the steamship agents claim they can not afford to pay the present rates, and are determined to make the proposed experiment.

The disagreement between the coopers and employers are not on account of wages, but the employers insist upon a dissolution of the unions, whose arbitrary regulations and labor methods are a bone of contention.

Two hundred and forty workmen have been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A further reduction of the force is to be made this week.

Sons of Temperance.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New York to-day, Grand Worthy Patriarch S. A. Parsons presided. His report shows the condition of the order to be prosperous. The grand worthy scribe reported that the number of members in the order was 12,883. During the last two months nineteen divisions had been established, with a membership of 657. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of $900 in the treasury.

The Color Line On Board Ship.

A mutiny occurred at sea on board the ship Neptune, October 29. One half of the crew were colored and one-half white. The sailors revolted because Stephen A. Smith, colored, was made boatswain. The white sailors, on the night of the twentieth, beat Smith in a fearful manner. The entire crew were arrested to-day.

A Customhouse Swindle.

Charges of conspiracy to defraud the customs were made to-day before the United States commissioner against W. J. Pollock, of the importing firm of W. J. Pollock & Co., and Rawson Van Vaulkenburg and his son, the customhouse cartmen. The specific charge is that Van Vaulkenburg, at the instance of Pollock, substituted for four cases of rich silks, while on their way from the wharf to the store for appraisal, four other cases bearing similar marks, but containing inferior goods on which there were lower rates of duty. Pollock's bail was fixed at $20,000, and Van Vaulkenburg's at $12,000.

Freight and Passenger Arrangements to the Pacific.

Correspondence will be published to-morrow between C. P. Huntington, vice president of the Central Pacific railroad, and President Sage, of the Pacific Mail Company. The former proposes equal passenger rates by rail and steamship to San Francisco—the said rates to be low; the raising of rates of freight by both routes to a remunerative basis; the railway companies guaranteeing to the steamship company eighteen thousand dollars freight per steamer every seventeen days from this port, and the renewal of the contract between the companies in regard to China and Japan business—the railway companies to make and contract all rates between New York and San Francisco, and the contract to be for ten years. Mr. Sage, in reply, indorsed the resolutions adopted by the directors of the Pacific Mail Company to-day, declaring that while ready to make a fair and equitable arrangement for all business with the overland railroad companies, they consider Mr. Huntington's proposition unsatisfactory and respectfully decline them.

FOREIGN.

Activity at Irun.

HENDAYE, November 11.—The garrison of Irun opened fire upon the Carlists and carried several positions, with severe loss to the Carlists.

Later.

An official Carlist dispatch says: "On Tuesday morning the Republican General Loma opened fire on all our positions, at a distance of three leagues. He penetrated our lines at Santa Cruz, but our right made a vigorous attack, and compelled him to retire. Both sides suffered considerable loss. Don Carlos and General Elio were present during the engagement."

The Reciprocal Treaty Denounced.

BRADFORD, England, November 11.—A conference of the Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce held here to-day unanimously adopted a memorial to the government condemning the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and deprecating the imposition of lower duties in Canada than in England.

A Royal Marriage Suggested.

PARIS, November 11.—The marriage of the Prince Imperial to the daughter of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as a probable event.

Alphonso on a Mission.

The Paris *Union* says: Don Carlos has intrusted his brother, Alphonso, with an important mission to foreign courts.

A Manifesto.

Delegates representing forty-two consistories have begun a session in Paris. They intend to issue a manifesto affirming the rights of conscience, and have already passed a resolution refusing to hold new elections in place of those recently annulled by the Minister of Public Instruction.

An Archbishop Dead.

Monseigneur Frenchand, Archbishop of Tours, died to-day.

A Movement for Public Education.

Thirty-three members of the council general of Seine have adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a system of gratuitous secular schools for primary instruction in the city of Paris, attendance upon which shall be ob