

ON DIT.

The Mechanics' and Workmen's Association.

The council of the Mechanics' and Workmen's Association met yesterday and after a long discussion decided that the Association could not assume the responsibility of distributing provisions to the needy, but agreed that they would appoint a representative on the committee that does undertake the work.

A protest was also prepared and was presented to the Council in committee of the whole. The protest is against the discharge of any of the laborers now on the rolls, and the employment of men by the city who have other means of support.

For example, it is asserted that one of the market inspectors, who draws a salary of \$125 a month from the city, is in the employ of the Board of Underwriters at a salary of \$1800 a year.

There is another market inspector, who is the proprietor of a coffee-house and a property owner, and he too draws a salary of \$125 a month.

The protest is against continuing these men in office, and insists on their discharge and the employment of men who have no support at all.

In connection with the Association it may be observed that the recent movements of Ben. Jacobs and a man by the name of Kendall were totally unauthorized by the Association and are by the Association condemned.

Members of the association contend that the organization is to benefit the city, and not to injure it by any communistic proceedings, and that Mr. Ben Jacobs and Kendall will be compelled to take back seats.

There was a meeting last night at Sorparu Market, at which several speeches were made and attentively listened to.

The Governor yesterday made the following appointments: Orleans—Justice Aicard, Inspector of Weights and Measures, vice Geo. P. Fomald resigned.

East Baton Rouge—B. T. Beauregard, State Tax Collector.

Found Guilty. W. F. Riehlund, alias Robbins, was yesterday found guilty in the Superior Criminal Court of robbing a guest of the St. James Hotel, on April 5, 1875. Mr. James Lingan assisted counsel for the State.

Before the same court Wm. Martin was convicted of killing a man by the name of Robinson in December last.

At the Custom-House. The labors upon the interior of the central hall of the old granite building have already brought out of what was a dark and dingy place an airy and beautiful hall, and a stranger would hardly believe what it was once. So rapidly has the work been pushed that in about three weeks the revenue business will be transferred there.

Sergeant Bibb. The reappointment of Sergeant Bibb to a place on the police force has created considerable of a stir even outside of police circles. After a full and complete examination this man was adjudged to be unfit for a position on the force, and now at this late day a reconsideration is made and the criminal reinstated. Our readers will readily recall the circumstances connected with the discharge of this officer.

Several months ago he approached and made overtures to a woman keeping a charcoal and kindling-wood store on Girod street, to submit to his will and he would insure her against any demand from the city authorities for a license. These proposals met with a desultory response, and the woman entered a complaint before the Police Commissioners. The case of Bibb was heard and examined, and after a thorough deliberation he was dismissed the force.

Now, it seems, political success of the Republican party in this city require his aid, and a reconsideration of the former vote was called for. When the case came on Wednesday, naturally those of the prosecution were absent, and by the following vote this gallant was reinstated: Affirmative—Administrator McCarthy, Leclerc, Gaudet. Negative—Robinson, Bay, Murdock. Lieut. Gov. Antoine gave the deciding vote in favor of the reinstatement of this man. Comment on the above is unnecessary.

All hotels and steamboats use Paragon yeast powders.

ALE, PORTER, ETC.—Our estimable friend, one of the oldest and most favorably known importers of this city, Mr. John Turpin, 155 Common street, has now for sale a large stock of Jeffrey's & Byass's ales, porter, old port and sherry wines, old Hennessy brandy, old Tom gin, old rums, whiskies, etc., to which we direct the attention of our readers. Mr. Turpin is the sole agent for John Jeffrey & Co., Edinburg.

THREE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell 3000 bales of cotton, more or less, at 11 o'clock this morning, at the Pelican Press, saved from the ship Hagerstown, Capt. Colburn, of which is very slightly damaged, for account of whom it may concern. See the advertisement.

REMNANT DAY AT BYRNE & CO'S.—This being Friday, Messrs. M. L. Byrne & Co., 153 Canal street, will, according to notice, attract their multitudinous lady visitors by offering remnants of all kinds of goods at less than half-price. Byrne & Co's store will to-day present a most animating spectacle. Be sure to call early.

Don't fail To buy A ticket To buy A ticket

Next Drawing Louisiana State Lottery Company, May 1st.

\$75,000 \$2000 In prizes, Capital prize, \$50,000. Tickets \$10. This is the opportunity to win a fortune.

Marsden's Zarsaparilla cures pimples and eruptions.

THE LATE DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation

Before the Local Inspectors.

United States Local Inspectors, Flanders and Moffett, yesterday resumed the investigation into the late steamboat disaster. The first witness called was

P. J. Russell, mate of the steamboat John Kyle—Was on the forward part of the boat at the time the fire originated, engaged in taking aboard some freight. When the alarm was given he immediately to the deck and ordered the hay stored under the storeroom, thrown overboard. Threw overboard about thirty bales, leaving possibly three or four bales under the said storeroom. The fire spread rapidly and drove witness and his laborers away.

The wind at the time was fresh and blew the flames across the boat, and within five minutes the steamer was entirely ablaze. Every one on board escaped by the stage, with the exception of the clerk and a deck hand, who made their way to the Exporter. Finding the boat drifting, witness made his escape from the boat, and noticed at the same time that the steamboat Charles Bodmann was on fire. Did not notice what became of the crew of the Bodmann.

It appeared as though the three boats were cast loose about the same time, and drifting into the stream together, the fire communicating from one to the other, until they were all ablaze. When the Exporter got out into the river, about two hundred feet, saw about seventy or eighty persons crowded on the forecastle, all of whom were forced overboard by the fire. The Bodmann was about the same distance from the shore as the Exporter, but witness saw no one on board of her. In a very short time, eight or nine skiffs appeared in the vicinity of the burning boats and engaged in rescuing people from the river.

All the people in the water were either picked up by skiffs or drowned, before any other boats or tugs arrived on the scene.

Saw no one on the Exporter who did not jump overboard. At the time the people were jumping from the bow of the Exporter, saw two tugs, the Nellie and Tyler, on the weather side of the Bodmann throwing water on the steamer.

Witness thinks it probable that from the position of the tugs and owing to the dense smoke, the people on the Exporter could not be seen from the tugs, although it may have appeared otherwise to those on shore. At this time the Kyle was further out in the river than the other boats. From where witness stood could not see the stern of the Exporter. Witness does not think any one standing in his vicinity could have seen more than he did.

The people on the Exporter called loudly for help; witness heard them plainly. The Kyle was provided with portable fire extinguishers, but the fire spread so rapidly that they could not be used. Did not notice any other tugs but those already mentioned. At the time witness was driven from the work of throwing the hay overboard I had succeeded in getting the hose from the Lessie Taylor.

George Smith—Was lamp trimmer on the Exporter at the time of her destruction by fire, on the 23d of April. Was on the boat when she took fire. Witness was among those who jumped from the bow of the Exporter after she had drifted out into the river. Was in the water ten or fifteen minutes before being rescued. Was saved by catching hold of a hatch, from which, with Mr. Rees and the chambermaid of the Exporter, was taken by the tug Nellie.

The Nellie picked up ten or fifteen persons at that vicinity. While on the Nellie saw the tug Tyler, which appeared to be rendering all the assistance possible, as was the Nellie, under the circumstances. When witness jumped from the Exporter he left Charlie Lott, one of the berth-makers, standing just forward of the masts. He was the last person witness saw on the boat. He was lost. Doesn't know whether he was drowned or burned. There were distressing cries for help on every hand.

M. Iver, Captain of the tug Continental—Witnessed the burning of the steamboats Kyle, Bodmann and Exporter, on the 23d inst.; when the alarm of fire was given was at the foot of First street with a stove boat in process of unloading the hay and proceeded to the fire, when witness arrived abreast of the Water Works on his way down observed two steamers in the middle of the river; arriving at the foot of Poydras street, rounded to under port-helm; at this time the Nellie was lying in the river, abreast of Canal street, surrounded by a great number of skiffs.

The Continental was distant from the Nellie about three hundred yards. The Bodmann and Exporter were at this time in the eddies on the Algiers side, and witness proceeded to them with his tug. First saw the Tyler near the two steamers named as they neared the Algiers shore. The tug Dime was near the Tyler. About this time observed the tug Reliance steaming up the river. Was not aware, at the time, that any lives had been lost.

J. R. Hatrick—Is a mariner by profession. Has been a seaman for thirty years. Is at present mate of the tug Tyler. Was on board of the Tyler on the 23d inst., and witnessed the burning of the steamers. On the announcement of the fire, was lying at the foot of St. Joseph street. The Tyler immediately backed out and went to the burning steamers. Went to the stern of the Exporter, the steamer on our starboard side being on fire at the time. No one called on us, nor did any one come near us, and the heat became so great that we were compelled to leave.

We looked around, but could see no one in the water. Witness proceeded to get the pump ready to play upon the burning boats, but was told by the mate, who was acting captain, that he desired to save life rather than property. Ten or fifteen minutes subsequent to this Capt. Colburn came on board, at which time we were within about one hundred yards from the burning steamer Bodmann and Exporter. We were then playing upon the burning boats, and paid very little attention to anything that transpired. Saw two or three people get from the Exporter to a stage or plank, but we were then at the stern of the steamers, and those people who jumped off were on the bow of the Exporter. Did not see one on the stern of the Bodmann and Exporter. Did not see any other tugs at this time, as they must have been on the lower side of the Bodmann.

There was a great deal of smoke on the river at the time, which prevented us from seeing beyond the steamers. Saw no one saved. The Tyler followed up the burning steamers closely with a view of preventing a destruction of property on the Algiers side, toward which they were drifting. Did not at the time know the extent of the disaster as far as the loss of life was concerned.

Colburn, who was in command before Capt. Davidson, who was in command before Capt. Colburn, was very capable of handling the boat to the best advantage. In the absence of Capt. Colburn he has invariably commanded the tug with ability. When Capt. Colburn joined the Tyler, witness presumes

all those in the water had been picked up. Witness noticed the presence of coal oil; saw it burning on the water.

Richard Stone—Is engineer of the tug Tyler, and was on board at the time the steamboats Bodmann, Kyle and Exporter burned, on the 23d inst. When the Tyler arrived at the burning steamer she laid to the seaward, consequently could not see persons on board who congregated on the windward. Noticed the presence of coal oil.

This witness' testimony was, on the whole, a corroboration of that of Hatrick. The crew of the Tyler are all sober men.

LETTER FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD

To Gov. Porter, of Tennessee.

Gen. Beauregard Administers a Stinging Rebuke to Gen. Frank Sherman.

Interesting Particulars of the Late Civil War.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23, 1875.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 18th inst. has been received, enclosing the form of an invitation adopted by a general meeting of the soldiers, sailors and citizens of Chicago, to be sent "to all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and undivisible, to attend a grand reunion of all the soldiers and sailors of the United States, to be held at Chicago May 12, 13 and 14, 1875," and inquiring how much truth there is in the remarks of a certain Gen. Frank Sherman, who objected to the invitation being sent to me, as "he was not in favor of extending an invitation to a man who had said he was in favor of shooting all prisoners taken under the American flag." I had hoped that the passions and animosities occasioned by the late war were replaced by kinder feelings, but it seems that there are hearts still rancorous enough to be ever anxious to stir again into a flame the dying embers of the war.

In this section of our country such exhibitions of animosity are confined to those who, during the war, were farthest from the enemy, gathering up the spoils in the wake of the contending armies. Is not this Gen. Frank Sherman one of those despicable characters?

Not from any regard for such windy declamation, nor for the man mean enough to sink to such base pandering to popular opinion, but out of respect to myself and to that cause whose high and holy purpose history will one day vindicate, I will very briefly and frankly state the position I took in regard to the conduct of the late civil war, as concerned Federal prisoners.

After the battle of the first Manassas, when it was reported that the Federal Government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as "prisoners of war," that Christian hero and able soldier, Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and myself advocated that the Confederate Government should then proclaim a "war to the knife," neither asking nor granting quarter. We moreover thought that the war would thereby come sooner to an end, with less destruction, finally, of life and property. We thought, also, that such a mode of warfare would inspire greater terror in the armed invaders of our soil; and reduce greatly the number of army followers, bummers, etc., who are ever the curse of all armed invasions.

Subsequently, when the Federals had penetrated certain portions of the South, and developed a system of warfare in their operations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, so diametrically opposed to the one practiced by the Confederates, when they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania under their great commander, Gen. R. E. Lee, and I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned Southern prisoners, I again advocated the hoisting of the black flag, willing at any time to forfeit my life in the deadly struggle. This policy was rendered still more justifiable by the inexcusable burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and the destructive passage of General Sherman through Georgia and South Carolina, whose track was marked by smoking ruins and blackened chimneys; by the suggestion of Gen. Halleck to destroy Charleston and sprinkle salt on its site; that not even grass should grow thereon, to which Gen. S. replied that no salt would be needed, as one of his most reliable corps formed the right wing of his army, and that they already did its work.

The day after the fall of the latter of every twenty-five and two of the latter of every fifteen. Comment is here unnecessary in view of the condition and resources of those two sections of country.

Notwithstanding these views, I always treated my prisoners with humanity and proper consideration.

I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundreds and Petersburg, most of whom are, I suppose, still alive and can (and certainly would) testify to the fact.

After the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same consideration terms which I had offered before the attack.

Through my intercession the Federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel, taken at Manassas, were released, without exchange, by the Confederate Government, and in close proximity to that battle one of the Federal officers (whose friends I knew in New York) applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied Federal prisoners to Gen. Halleck, who, several weeks after, returned an equal number of convalescents from St. Louis to Fort Pillow. The officers there refused to receive them, because several of them were just from a small-pox hospital. Gen. Halleck failed afterwards to make good the exchange.

At Charleston I authorized Admiral Dahlgren to send supplies of clothing, etc., to the prisoners we had taken from him; those supplies were scrupulously issued them.

At Bermuda Hundreds, in May, 1861, when passing in front of a large body of Federal prisoners, who had gallantly defended a position which I considered indispensable to us. I took off my hat to them and they answered this salutation with cheers.

Terribly as I desired the effects of the war to fall on all armed invaders of our country, I was exempted from them the non-combatants, that is the old men, women and children; and wished, also, that private property, not contraband of war, and not needed by the contending armies in the field, should be entirely protected from seizure or destruction. Such would have been my course had I penetrated with an army into Federal territory, unless it were in strict retaliation for material depredations by the Federal forces from this civilized mode of carrying on the war.

I remain, dear sir, your most truly, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To his Excellency Gov. Jas. D. Porter, Nashville, Tennessee.

ZACH CHANDLER'S SUNDAY RAID INTO NEWSPAPER ROW.

[Washington Special to the Chicago Times, 26th.] Zachariah Chandler, a private citizen of the United States of America, late United States Senator from the State of Michigan, to-day came out on the war-path, and at one time promised to make the most sensational incident that has occurred in Washington since the adjournment of Congress. In the neighborhood of 1 o'clock this afternoon he came along Fourteenth street, and passing in front of Newspaper Row he scowled a malignant scowl. The Times' correspondent passed him at this moment, and saw that the old man had on his war-paint, and was evidently after some one. In his right hand he held a large cane, upon the top of which was mounted a small brass cannon. Across his ponderous breast was strapped a broad belt, strong enough to hang a mule.

The lower extremity of this belt was hidden under the voluminous coat-tails of the great war Senator, and from the size of the protrusion outlined under his coat, an excited imagination would have made out a case large enough to contain a whole battery of field pieces and national ordnance.

Chandler brought his brass cannon on the top of his head in a position where it could sweep the whole row; and then he began to spell out signs, as if he were selecting one special point of attack. Mr. Chandler was evidently laboring under some great emotion. From his manner, it was only too evident that he was not out for the purpose of making a friendly call. A moment after he entered the Times' office and addressed the Times' correspondent as follows: "I am looking for a man by the name of Dion Pott."

"Perhaps you mean Dion Pott?" "That's his name—Dion Pott—that is the man I want."

Mr. Chandler was here referred to the directory, and with the aid of a New York correspondent, who was in the office, he obtained the address required.

Several correspondents came into the office at this moment, when Mr. Chandler began an impromptu speech upon the subject of his wrongs. Reaching down to the extremity of the huge strap, he brought out a large-size revolver-shooter. Said he, as he gestured emphatically with the hand that held the revolver: "Dion Pott is my man—I am a ter him."

There was a rapid movement of the correspondents out of the office at the appearance of the revolver. Chandler threatened no one present, but a revolver in the hands of an excited man, who held it as carelessly as Chandler did, is enjoyed better at a distance. Chandler addressed the Times' correspondent exclusively, in the latter part of the conversation, as the other inmates of the office had business that called them elsewhere. Said Mr. Chandler, in one of his most excited paragraphs: "What you boys said to me when I was a Senator, but now, I am a private citizen. I do not intend to stand anything you say about me. I am after Dion Pott this morning. I don't know the man. I have never seen him, but I intend to make a friendly call upon him to-day."

"What do you intend to do?" "I am going to kill off four or five of you fellows. I tried to bring one of you fellows to justice, and I spent \$10,000 trying to convict him."

"You refer to Enell?" "Yes—that is my man. I am going to try another way. I am going to kill off four or five of you."

Here the revolver was brandished and Mr. Chandler toyed with its hammer in a very embarrassing way.

"But," added he, "I am a fair man. I come in to give you a warning, to advise you to strap on your seven-shooters, but you can never pull one so quick as I; so you had better look out. I am going to put an end to this abuse of me."

At this Mr. Chandler was persuaded to retire peaceably. At the door he was met by a short man, with red whiskers, who walked briskly up to Chandler.

"How are you?" said he. "I don't know you," said Chandler. "My name is Maynard—I am from Detroit. The papers call me your Private Secretary."

Then Maynard tried to get possession of the revolver, but Chandler resisted him. After some parley, Maynard succeeded in getting the revolver away from Chandler, and walked home.

The Times' correspondent had a conversation with Maynard afterward. He was very reticent upon the subject of Chandler's raid, and so that his only explanation was that the ex-Senator was tired.

This evening Mr. Chandler again visited the row, but nothing serious resulted from any of his visits, as he was watched by his friends.

An exhibition is now taking place of the collection of upward of one thousand tapestries of different kinds which exists at the Royal Palace of Madrid. They are the most important in Europe. The oldest specimens are those which belonged to Ferdinand and Isabella, Philip II, and the Emperor Charles V; after these, those of the other Spanish kings of the House of Austria, and the Spanish emperors, and ending by those which were copied from the cartoons of Goya and others at the carpet manufactory founded by Charles III, which still exists at Madrid. These tapestries are store away in the vaults of the palace, and are well preserved. During the reign of the Queen, Isabella, it was customary to cover with tapestry the four sides of the gallery of the first floor of the palace on certain religious festivities of the year, or at the christenings or marriages of the Spanish princes. These were the only occasions on which the public were ever allowed to see the eighty or hundred specimens which were displayed. After the revolution of September, 1808, these periodical exhibitions ceased, or were almost entirely reduced to the few regal ceremonies which took place during the short reign of King Amadeus. A plan was formed to make a museum of the tapestries at the Escorial, and a commission was appointed to carry it out. The finest were taken there; but this was never realized, and the tapestries were safely brought back to Madrid.—New York Sun.

Pimples disappear by using Marsden's Zarsaparilla.

What bakers say about Paragon yeast powders. See advertisement on second page.

GAUNT FAMINE IN OUR MIDST.

The City Council Recommends the

Organization by the Citizens of a Relief Committee.

Immediate Action Imperative.

We earnestly invite the attention of those of our citizens who are blessed with means to the subject which prompted the following resolution by the City Council. It would be a sad commentary on the reputation for charity which has been so long accorded to our people by the whole country, if we stood idly by and saw hundreds of our fellow beings actually starving while we are in comparative ease, and did not stretch forth our hands to assist them. Let us, then, "be up and doing"; the good work will surely prosper if proper energy be applied:

MAJORITY OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, April 29, 1875.

The City Council in Committee of the Whole has adopted the following resolution, viz: Resolved, That the attention of the citizens of New Orleans is invited to the reports of destitution and suffering in the city.

In view of the utter inability of the City Administration to provide funds for relief, the subject is referred to the citizens of New Orleans, with the earnest recommendation that a relief association be organized for the purpose of relieving absolute distress; and with the assurance that the members of the Council will confer with and assist such organization by any means in their power.

A BARE OPPORTUNITY.

It is still fresh in the memory of old turfites how gallantly Louisiana showed to the front in the great State Post Stake years ago, when Lexington, Lecompte, Hornpipe and Arrow contested for the grand four-mile event and large sums of money unexpectedly changed hands. The fertile hills and blue grass valleys of Louisiana on that occasion showed their breeding well to the front, and owing, perhaps, to the late disastrous war, a fair opportunity has not been offered for a similar trial of speed between Louisiana stock and all comers.

An opportunity is now offered to those who can indulge in the luxury of stock raising to regain the time honored prestige of our State turf. Mr. Charles T. Howard, after much persuasion, has concluded to dispose of his valuable stable of imported racers in order that our breeders might have the opportunity of improving the thoroughbred stock of our State. Those valuable stallions, King Amadeus, four years old, by King of Trumps, dam Amethyst; and the imported chestnut colt Storm, by Thunderbolt, dam Killarney; are to be offered to breeders for a song. The King is offered for the trifle of five hundred dollars, and Storm for seven hundred and fifty dollars.

These horses cost in England more than three times amount, and to those who propose either in this State or Texas to breed from royal blood we can say no such an opportunity will be offered in the future for such a bargain. These stallions were imported here directly from England, and have flowing in their veins the best racing blood of the world. Those who desire to inspect these equine beauties, should visit the Louisiana Jockey Club track at once.

Quarantine. From the report of proceedings of the Board of Health, as published in the Times of Wednesday, it is evident that, without some relief, this protective body must cease to exist. In view of this condition of things, and in consideration of the fact that the Governor has been appealed to for aid and influence in maintaining the quarantine system at the different ports of our State, your correspondent would recommend that his Excellency examine into the antecedents of said quarantine as regards protective measures.

It is not intended to discuss the merits of quarantine in the abstract. It is conceded that, to be effective, precautionary measures must be absolutely perfect.

By many it is believed that this perfection of arrangement is absolutely impracticable, as, for instance at the Rigolets, where rigid supervision is exercised over a few harmless schooners, carrying charcoal, turpentine, etc., while long railway trains of passengers, coming whence they may, pass without inspection. This may be insupportable of remedy. But there is, at least so far as the Rigolets is concerned, an obedience to the letter of the quarantine law, if not to its spirit.

But at one of the recognized stations the violation of both the letter and spirit of the law, as designed for the protection of the people against epidemics, has been so patent and palpable as to excite derision and contempt.

Section 7 of the "Act of the Legislature to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," says: "There shall be a quarantine station on the Atchafalaya River, two miles below Pilot's Station, at the north of the Wax Bayou."

In direct violation of this legislative act, the actual station of the Atchafalaya quarantine has, for some years past, been the steamship wharf at Brashear City, at which vessels load, without any previous inspection, instead of undergoing examination at a point fully five miles below, as the law directs. It is susceptible of proof that vessels have been in the habit of landing at this wharf, and receiving bills of health which had been signed and left in blank by the quarantine physician, who actually "lived out of town."

Indeed, the ridiculous absurdity of such a system of quarantine, is the contemplation of the possible murderous results to the prosperous and thriving town of Brashear, with her more than three thousand citizens. In consideration of such facts, let the Governor decide whether the maintenance of quarantine is desirable, while its laws fail to be, even in semblance, obeyed.

The lucky month, The lucky month, Beautiful May. It draws on Saturday, Louisiana State Lottery, \$75,000 in 440 prizes, \$75,000 in 440 prizes, Tickets only \$10. Capital Prize, \$20,000.

What is it which has a mouth and never speaks, and a bed never sleeps?—A river.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Leverrier has announced to Prof. Henry the discovery of a new planet. Citizens generally pay no attention to the new tax law for the district.

FINANCIAL. The Freedman's Bank Commissioners have \$300,000. It will require \$600,000 for a 20 per cent dividend. The depositors number 75,000. Many of the depositors are selling their bank books at ten cents on the dollar. Mrs. Eliza S. Phillips has been appointed Postmistress at Union Springs, Ala.

Capt. W. T. Gentry, of the 19th infantry, has been ordered to report to the Department of the South.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VIENNA, April 29.—The police were required to protect Don Alfonso from the mob. LATER.—Don Alfonso was insulted and beaten. PARIS, April 29.—Specie increased in the Bank of France nearly 6,000,000 francs.

MASSACHUSETTS. MAJOR, April 29.—The Georgia Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons has returned to its allegiance to the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, which was severed in 1861.

NOVEL HIDING PLACE FOR A MURDERER. GEORGETOWN, Del., April 29.—A negro preacher, who murdered his wife, secreted himself in the attic of the church, where he heard his wife's funeral sermon. He was arrested.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—John S. Toof, Secretary of the National Cotton Exchange, has issued a call for a meeting of the National Exchange at Green River, White Sulphur Springs, Green River county, West Virginia, on Wednesday, July 22.

DISCOVERY OF POISON IN A CARGO OF SALT. NEW YORK, April 29.—A chemical investigation shows that a portion of the cargo of salt brought by the Niagara from Liverpool was impregnated with arsenic. The arsenic of which broke and mixed with the salt. Most of the salt has passed into second hands.

THE DAN BRYANT BENEFITS IN NEW YORK. EXCEEDED \$25,000. NEW YORK, April 29.—Performances were given in the principal theaters this evening, for the benefit of the family of the late Dan Bryant. The attendance was very large at all the houses, and the gross proceeds, which go entire to the family, will exceed \$25,000.

GALVESTON RACES.

GALVESTON, April 29.—GALVESTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES—THIRD DAY.—FIRST RACE.—Club purse \$400; second horse \$100; mile heats, best three in five; entries, Ella Harper and Sweet Bay.

First Heat—Sweet Bay took the lead to the first quarter, and held it, passing the half-mile stake in advance. On the third quarter, Ella Harper made a brush for the front, passing Sweet Bay on the last quarter and coming under the string winner of the heat by two lengths. Time—1:45.

Second Heat—Sweet Bay leading on the first quarter, Harper passing before reaching the half mile, and holding the same position to the stand, winner. Time—1:48.

Third Heat—Harper leading from the first quarter, holding it throughout the heat, coming in an easy winner of the heat and race. Time—1:49.

SECOND RACE.—One and a half mile dash; entries, Sallie Anderson, Falmouth, Austin, Pinyaw. A good start was made, Austin taking the lead, Falmouth second. Passing the stand in this position, before reaching the mile stake, Falmouth passed Austin. Before the last quarter stake was reached Austin was contesting every foot of the advance, but Falmouth held the position, passing the stand winner of the race by two lengths. Time, 2:55.

Weather pleasant. A large number of people from the interior of the State in attendance to-day.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW'S RACES.—First race, one and half mile dash—Coriander, Tom Riley, Winifred, Nannie F., Pauline Sprague. Second race, two and a quarter miles—Sam Harper, Ella Harper and Col. Nelligan.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE AT OSKOSH.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The following facts in regard to the fire at Oshkosh are gleaned from special to the morning papers: The building in which it originated was the saw-mill of Morgan & Bros., on the north side of the river. It was as dry as tinder and filled with most combustible material. The heat was so intense that the firemen were unable to approach sufficiently near to render any service.