THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1869.

RIDDOUS, TRIMMINGS, TOYS.—Mr. B. Pujol, the proprietor of that immense bazaar, at 227 Canal street, which contains almost every imaginable "click nack" for ladies' use and a great variety of toys for the children, and besides many useful articles for gentlemen, calls the attention of the public to his establishment, through our columns to-day. He has a large assortment of ribbons, very rich in quality, Roman, Scotch and striped sashes, satin ribbons of every description. Also, a large stock of trimmings, bags and baskets in infinite variety.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE GOVERNOR.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* and other country papers wish to know why Governor Warmoth withholds his signature from the acts passed at the last session of the Legislature granting aid to the Green Tree Railroad and the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company.

We suppose the Governor is busy with the trial of the Auditor and cannot find time to examine the Acts alluded to.

THE NEXT OPERA SEASON.—Our schemporary—the *Crescent*—in its issue of yesterday fell into some errors in speaking of the new arrangements which have been made for the next opera season. One of the local writers of the *Crescent* states that Mr. Caldwell will resume his position as leader of the Orchestra, and "he had heard it stated that his salary had been fixed at $6000." The same writer mentions he had information that Madame Cambier and Mr Engel will be retained as members of the Opera Troupe.

We are able to say that none of the reports thus originated by the *Crescent* are founded in fact, except that it is understood Mr. Caldwell will be leader of the Orchestra. As the Board of Directors of the Opera Association have not yet organized, no engagements have been entered into with any artist, nor has the salary of the leader of the Orchestra been fixed. Madame Cambier has not been engaged for next season. We learn it is her intention to proceed to France at the close of the present season. Her future plans, we understand, preclude a reengagement at our Opera house.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—See the announcement of the Varieties in another column on this side of the paper.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lefingwell makes his last appearance but two this evening his farewell benefit at the Academy. He appears in his great characters "Widow Twankey" and "Romeo Jenkins." To-morrow noon last Lefingwell matinee, and Widow Twankey Reception. The Worrell Sisters appear Monday evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—To-night Mrs. Scott Siddons takes her farewell benefit. We need not advise our readers not to lose this last opportunity of seeing one who is really about the most gifted artiste we have had on a New Orleans stage.

Saturday night benefit of Mr. Charles Pope and last night of the dramatic season. Sunday night first appearance of Fred. Wilson's minstrel troupe.

AMBU MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—This exhibition is now open at the corner of Baronne and St. Joseph streets. Among other animals there is a Russian bear, a polar bear, a Cafrian lion, grizzly bear, a Brazilian tiger, a lion, lioness and cubs and a leopard. These are well worth seeing. Let the young people have an opportunity of seeing these wild beasts.

A GOOD LAW.—The Illinois Legislature has passed a law providing for the empanelling of a jury to try a person charged with drunkenness. On the finding by the jury that the person is an habitual drunkard, a guardian is appointed and his property taken from his keeping. A good law and one which ought to be enacted in Louisiana.

Senator Sprague is very much in earnest in his remarks upon the Republican party, and he does not intend to cry *peccavi* to any of his adversaries. Witness the following letter written to the Providence Journal, the editor of which paper is Mr. Anthony, president *pro tem.* of the Senate:

To the Editor of the Journal, Providence, R. I.:

Sir—I am in receipt of a slip from your paper of the 16th, referring to me. The short outrage one insertion than you set forth will be answered by me in my place in the Senate. As you reflect the sentiments and are tied in every tide to the stubborn stop per that attempts to control both the politics and the public sentiments of Rhode Island. I shall give to that influence the setting forth it is entitled to. As I strike directly at the power of which you are the lieutenant, you and those who control you will find I am indeed in terrible earnest. Take, therefore, to you now I have, the position in public that I have long known was your private sentiment. Your present is a far more honorable, if honor belongs to your station, than your past dastardly and cowardly one has been.

Show this to Ives & Co.

I am, sir, W. SPRAGUE.

Hon. A. H. Stephens—His Health and Views on Public Affairs.

A traveling correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* called upon Mr. Stephens at Liberty Hall, on the 22d instant, and says:

I found Mr. S still unable to stand or walk and only able to move from the fire-place to the bed, from chair to chair, without any assistance, except some slight aid from a staff. For several months previous to the accident which prostrated him, he was so weak as scarcely to be able to raise himself when down. He now thinks there is not sufficient vitality in the organ affected to recuperate, and has little hope of ever being able to walk again. The burden of his society is the completion of his second volume of his history of the war between the States.

The material for the work is all ready, and writing having his physical strength to put it together. I learn that fifty-seven thousand copies of this work have already been sold, though the agents of the publishers.

Mr. Stephens deplores the demoralization which prevails, and thinks all good people should unite in opposing the unchecked and unconstitutional which threatens the overpation of civil government and the ruin of the country.

He has confidence in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people, and hopes they will not be blinded to their great interest, in a wise, just and quiet maintenance of law and order. In the course of a long conversation of Mr. Stephens, he cordially invited me to come and spend two or three days with him and promised to drive with me to see some of the beautiful scenery in the town. He said he house had two name, "Liberty Hall" and the "Way side Home," and in every respect I think it an appropriate and happy name. I could look to believe that the "great star of the South" should come to shine in its civil heavens, and the people be deprived of the personal of one of their wisest and purest statesmen; but hope that the unexpected omnipotence may revive and recover, and we shall once more hail Attic again, upon the arena of active life.

THE "HON." MR. MENARD.—In one of the Kingston (Jamaica) journals we find the following paragraph that may prove of interest to members of Congress:

"The Hon. Mr. Menard, the first colored member of the Congress of the United States, has been discovered to have been one of the instigators and ringleaders in the insurrection of Jamaica of 1865. Several important communications of his have been found by the Jamaica authorities written at that period. In one of them he states that the blacks of America are entitled to independence as well as freedom, and South Carolina appeared to him the best place in the United States for its establishment and position; that there were two black regiments in the West Indies, and might well be two more; and one, too, in America. Governor Eyre gave him eight days to leave Jamaica. We do proved for more than enough, for he was off in five. We cannot in truth congratulate the American Congress upon its acquisition of the "Hon." Mr. Menard."

This is a worse outrage on the United States than Governor Eyre was ever charged with having committed on the blacks of Jamaica.—*N. Y. World.*

THE GERMAN DARWIN ON THE REPUBLIC.—Mr. E. Darwin Relch, has written a very readable article for the April Radical upon the subject. In the history of mankind the question is yet to be determined whether the Republican government can or long maintained over a spontaneous and largely expanded country. He argues that the effect of the country and the constitutional interests of it endanger the peace of the country. "The great way, therefore, to mitigate civil Hostilities Government and to perpetuate it, is to make and keep it for the interest of all our people, in every State, to give it deep hearts and tolerant support. It must rest, definitely, upon the interests and affections of the people. Nothing can be worse for our people than to continue them to look away from themselves and their home governments to the national government, quantonally, for bale and business. It is for them their own proper good. Let the American people alone, and the protection of wise and equal general laws, and their industry, activity and enterprise, for [illegible] by their temperate peaceful be. [illegible] The Germans and the nation's great [illegible] The great national and powers of the country, the importance of opening every part of it to the industry and of preserving the largest and freest intercourse and interdependence among the people and facilitating internal trade, are the subject of the most important of works of internal improvement by the general government, and upon which principles, one of great public consequence."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,726.

THE EXTENSION OF THE JACKSON RAILROAD.

The *Bulletin* of yesterday contains a communication signed "Public Spirit," which very forcibly advocates granting the Jackson Railroad Company the privilege of extending its track by the way of St. Joseph street to the river. The writer brings forward certain facts which now stiffate what seems to us an irresistible argument, if any be necessary, why this "right of way" should be conceded at once. The only reason we have seen advanced against this is that made by the *Times*—that it is dangerous to allow a locomotive to move through the streets of the city. Now the locomotive, according to the ordinance before the Council, is to some only as far as Baronne street, the cars being drawn from that point to the Levee by horses or mules. It is not to be supposed that the cars would be moved at a dangerous rate of speed through the streets, and that matter can easily be provided for by restrictions. The facts cited by "Public Spirit" are these

First—That the privilege has been granted to the Chattanooga Railroad Co. without objection by the Common Council, the people or the press of the city, to run their locomotives and cars through Claiborne, Julia and other streets to the Levee, and up and down the Levee, and at an expense to the city of five hundred thousand dollars for opening up certain streets to make the route straight and uniform.

Secondly—That the privilege has been granted to the Pontchartrain Railway Company to lay a track and run their locomotives and cars up and down the levee, and through several of the most populous thoroughfares of the city, and the trains of this company are in daily and hourly motion in those streets, without any objection.

Thirdly—This City has no interest in the stock of the Chattanooga and Pontchartrain Railroad, but a very large interest in that of the Jackson Railroad, a line certainly as important, and we say of infinitely greater importance to the city of New Orleans, than either of the other roads.

We suppose the difficulty in the way of the Council granting this privilege to the Jackson Road is that the Commissioner, Daniel McClure is the *nutshell* by which such laws and ordinances are put through our legislative and municipal halls. They probably rest upon the intimate justice of their application and the evident interest of the city in the matter. Such considerations, however, are of little weight in these times. We suggest to the Jackson Railroad Company either to oil their machinery or to proceed with the work in spite of the Council, and look to the citizens of New Orleans for protection. It will certainly be given.

The Judgeship of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana.

The members of the Bar in Louisiana are distinctly solicitous that President Grant should make a suitable selection of a future resident judge for this court. We do not understand the law to require that the incumbent should have been a resident of the circuit previous to his appointment, but only that he should reside in the circuit after his appointment. In language on the best judicial tribunals.

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Third Annual State Fair.

Tenth Day—April 15th, 1869.

The attendance at the Fair Grounds yesterday was again small, most probably on account of the unprecedented coldness of the weather for April. The day was so windy and chilly, in fact, as to make overcoats and fires exceedingly comfortable.

The respective agents of the "Book Brilliant" and "Charter Oak" stoves kept up their gratuitous advertising by cooking on the grounds and giving cakes and biscuits to as many of the visitors as came near their pagodas. This, with the voluntary evolutions of velocipedists on the dancing platform, and some racing on the mile course, constituted the features of the day till night came in with the dance.

The race yesterday was a hurdle race, one mile and a quarter dash, four hurdles, six leaps. The horse entered by Henry Phelps won. Time 2:36.

To-day there is to be a grand pacing match—mile heats—to harness. Premium $150; $100 to first and $50 to second horse. Joe N. Shawhan entered ross bones "Walk-a-While"; Owner enters roan horse "John Patton"; T. P. Roche enters gray horse "Don Voorhies." The race is to come off as announced, if weather permits.

There will be a dance as usual on the platform at night.

AWARDS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Best stationary steam engine, premium diploma to Leeds & Co., New Orleans.

Hydraulic machine, premium diploma to Rice Bros. & Co., New Orleans; for Steptoe & McFarlane, Cincinnati.

Hub boring machine, silver medal premium to Harper, Gutman & Co., Pittsburg.

Small vertical engine, premium recommended to Geo. H. Dongan, New Orleans.

Anti friction journal box and lining metal, premium recommended to J. H. Orswell & Co., Cincinnati, Friction Manufacturing Company, Jersey City.

Tube expander, premium recommended to Robt McKenzie, New Orleans.

Saw mill, premium diploma to W. L. Cushing, made by Lane & Bodley, Cincinnati; favorable notice to Leeds & Co., New Orleans.

Circular saw, premium diploma to Curtis & Co., made by them at St. Louis; favorable notice to W. L. Cushing for one made by Woodruff & McFarlane.

Circular saw with inserted teeth, premium diploma to Sanford, Kent & Co., New Orleans, for Hoe & Co., New York.

Straight or upright saw, premium silver medal to Curtis & Co.

Machine for making shingles, premium bronze medal to W. L. Cushing, made by Fuller & Ford.

Saw mill head blocks, premium diploma to W. L. Cushing, (Noye's patent.) favorable notice to Leeds & Co.

Bituminous coal, favorable notice to Walter M. Philips.

Portable fire extinguisher, premium silver medal to B. L. Brown, made by U. S. Fire Engine Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Machine for stopping crevasses and natural support for spikes, honorable mention for each to J. J. Guiteres.

Fruit and potato dryer, premium recommended to G. D. Bustamente, Goodman, Mississippi, Machinery Agency.

Railway cut off saw, premium recommended to W. L. Cushing, made by Lane & Bodley.

Planing machine, premium diploma to W. L. Cushing, Noye's patent.

Best cooking stove for wood, Bostick & Seymour, gold medal for the "Concord line."

Best parlor stove, Buck & Wright, diploma.

Best display of stoves of all kinds, Rice Bros & Co., New Orleans, silver medal.

Best parlor grate, James Reynolds, diploma.

Best steam cooking apparatus, premium to Rice Bros. & Co.

Best tin stove trimmings, premium to Levi Hayes, New Orleans.

Best toy stoves and trimmings, premium to same.

Best track made in the United States, Hope Hook and Ladder Company, New Orleans.

Best fifth wheel truck made in New Orleans, Joseph Schwartz, Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company.

Best fire ladders made in New Orleans, same.

Best wheelbarrow for brick, Harper Gutman & Co.

Mr. V. Alabau, of this city, among other ladies whom we have before mentioned, has had an exhibition some beautiful specimens of skill in embroidery, which have attracted considerable admiration.

A patent self adjusting newspaper file which we notice in Secretary Holmes' office, and which was invented by an editor of Mobile, whose name we have not ascertained, is better adapted to the purpose than anything we have seen.

We are indebted to Col. Marriam for very acceptable favors yesterday, and indeed generally during the Fair.

Saturday, among other things, the Sanitai medals for competition, are to be awarded, and on Monday there will be a championship contest between Fire Companies No. 6 and No. 21. This will be the last day. The Fair will close with a grand dance Monday night.

In our last issue, on the French side of the paper, the name of Mr. E. A. Gaillard, who took the premium for the best sewing machine, known as the "Magnolia Washing Machine," was incorrectly printed L. Q. Gaillard.

We were also in error in stating the price of the "plantation cabins," framed and fitted ready to put up at short notice, to be $300. Mr. Carth & Co., of this city, one of which is on exhibition on the Fair Grounds, to be $300. They are made in various sizes, the size prize for a cabin of two rooms, each 14 by 15, 9 feet high, is only $100 delivered on boat, and $20 additional for shingles for same. Prices of larger or smaller ones in proportion. The one at the Fair, we observe, has a gallery between the rooms and would make a cheap and comfortable dwelling for a pioneer habitation.

CUBA.

Captain-General Dulce has issued the following important decree:

"The better service of the State requiring, and my judgment dictating that the inserted, which is hereby dominated, in the interest by force of arms, should receive no assistance from the exterior which might contribute towards prolonging such crimes to the serious prejudice of property, industry, and commerce. In use of the extraordinary and discretional facilities that I have invested with by the supreme government of the nation, I decree as follows:

Article 1, and only one—All vessels that shall be taken in Spanish waters or in the open seas, near to this island, with men, arms, and ammunition on board, or loaded to any extent with materials which may in any manner be employed in promoting or continuing the insurrection existing in this province, no matter where they may be destined to, with previous examination of papers and registries, shall in fact be considered enemies of the integrity of our territory and domestic tranquil, and treated in accordance with the regulations of the navy. All individuals found aboard, no matter what may be their number, shall be immediately shot."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

London, April 5.—A London merchant, who has a branch of his business in Havana, writes from that city the following account of the insurrection in Cuba:

"Notwithstanding the arbitrariness of the Spanish authorities, one cannot feel much sympathy for the insurgents, who are led by men who have little or no stake in the country. They are for the most part needy adventurers, Mexicans and Dominicans of doubtful antecedents, who, if they succeeded, would reduce the island to the condition of Hayti. The planters, "to the manner born," are the most anxious for a peaceful reform, but are the most backward in the matter of adopting an amendment, to impose the amendments upon the Spanish Government, which they blister and chafe at, but are not sufficiently strong to carry the Government, which information from Rome seems better than it used to be, is perfectly aware of the plans of the Volunteers. These were not to have been allowed into early to transpire, and it is only in consequence of the indiscretion of a highly placed signatory that they now become known. We may assume that no time will have been lost in calling attention to them at Paris, but time has not been wanting to have the impending blow forestalled, or to allow of the topic being discussed between the Cabinets. Such discipline is likely to be inflicted on by the first Government, which has been improved cordiality of intercourse between the Government.

The Ecumenical Council.

SUBJECTS FOR DELIBERATION—THE POPE OF THE FUTURE.

[Florence Correspondence of the London Times.]

Among the matters upon which the Universal Council, appointed to meet at Rome in the month of December next, will have to deliberate, there is one in which Italy is particularly interested. This is a project for proceeding to the choice of a new Pontiff without awaiting the death of him whom he shall succeed. The choice and inauguration of a Pope are divided into three parts: First comes the election by the Cardinals assembled in conclave at the Quirinal; then the exaltation, when the newly-elected, seated in the pontifical stole, is carried on men's shoulders, to the Church of St. Peter; finally, to the ceremonies, when the pontiff receives the coronation, when the spiritual and temporal rights and privileges of his high office wrunched from him by a co-ordinate department of the Government and bestowing with his own hand the double diadem.

If we find that we have done President Grant the least injustice, how gladly, oh how gladly, we shall make amends for the wrong.

ANNEXATION SUBMISSION.—The atmosphere of Washington ever since the 4th of March has been full of annexation. The feeling among politicians and others in favor of the acquisition of new territory appears to grow stronger day by day, and if public opinion on this subject should gather strength in the proportion that it had for the last few weeks, it is probable that there will be a pretty strong annexation party in the United States before the 4th of July next. Even now it is gravely and confidently asserted that the present administration will put this question in the foreground of its policy, but nothing has been said so far by the Executive or any of his Ministers to justify these statements. The Bank resolutions, which were introduced a few days ago, and the Cuban resolutions, who are at work here, and a dozen other minor influences, fan the sentiment. The newspaper articles in reference to the subject are also not without effect, and the readers spirit. He, who are always numerous in Washington, are industriously turning every little occurrence into a hint of annexation. The Cubans are looking toward the British Provinces, and others at Mexico, but at the present time the great majority have their eyes on Cuba, which they hope to see in full bloom one day within a brief time. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, at their meeting this morning, discussed the St. Domingo annexation project, but arrived at no conclusion.—[*New York Times.*

The *Saturday Review* is loud in praise of Mr. Adams as the visitor at the confectionary of Col. Dumontel, corner Canal and Bourbon streets. The fair waitress of the place having requested him to leave, Guérin went to the counter to settle his bill. It seems he insulted the chief of the bill; and he swelled in. At this moment a pistol shot was heard, and Guérin received a bullet in the neck. The wound did not appear dangerous, for Guérin remained for some time before the establishment of Dumontel, until some person took him away. Col. Dumontel, who was at the Opera, being advised of the affair, came immediately and reported the facts at the police station.

Charged With Extortion.—A colored boy, named George Morrison, eleven years of age, was arrested by Officer Anderson at the Jackson Depot yesterday afternoon, charged with extortion in exacting a sum of money for wagon hire. The circumstances are these as narrated for reporters: A family of five, by the name of Bell, reached here on the H. L. Hodges, from Rapides, yesterday, on their way to Pass Christian. Mr. Bell says he was accosted when the boat landed by a man who, the driver of a baggage wagon, who offered for two dollars to transport him, his family and some bedding to the Jackson Railroad Depot. The proposition being accepted, the driver took them by a circuitous route about town, although the depot was but a short distance off, and finally informed Mr. Bell that he must have six dollars in payment of the wagon hire. The amount was paid whereupon the man alighted, leaving the colored boy to drive the balance of the way, about two miles, in the excitement, he had forgotten the boxes were found in their possession, and forty dollars was offered by Anderson to be rid of the boxes. It was sent before the First District Court.

Attempted Arson.—A man named Jerry Sullivan has been arrested, charged with attempting to set fire to the residence of Mrs Mary Jackson, on Bond street, near Canal street, Tuesday night. He denies the charge.

SHOT SOUTHWEST PASS.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

The sense of President Grant's impulse to sign the new Tenure of Office bill seem, as this morning, to be a dead letter. Yesterday, most persons were far more desirous in him than we were. We expressed him to be what he is. Congress seems to have no respect or possession of him and it had bought him at so much per pound in the meat market. He has made about as much of it as a dog would of a clean, or any other kind of mollusk. What was called gold is dirt, gray earth. What passed as a diamond is charcoal. What seemed a delicacy is rotten. Not one in a score thought spirits of other is common warm water.

One other military Presidents carried with them a sense of the high, the honest, the manliness, the bravery, the self-reliance, the stern resolve, all the high qualities in fact, that had won for them distinction in war. Harrison, though not a soldier, was an honest, courtly, understanding gentleman, asserted them, and exercised them. He permitted no encroachments in any form, and he was respected for it. He guarded them jealously and proudly. He determined to be the people's President and not the tool of a party. Tyler, who had experienced in civil affairs, showed from the fact that he was resolved to meet and disengage, by himself and his counsels, all the great responsibilities devolved on him. His task was unchecked by any iron collar, his flanks were not corroded by handcuffs and fetters. He was no lifter; but this did his nobility. When even the great name of Clay, then a spell of power in the land, was used by those who thought to place it on the shoulders of the President, he walked down stairs with him, telling him I was very much inconvenienced by him falling to meet his colleague, and he was sorry he had asked him whose check it was. The amused said it was Mr. Alcin' check. I paid no more attention to the matter. The next morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, I stepped in the office of the accused and asked him for a certain amount of the bill; said he would call in a half hour and give me a check. I waited on him and then went to the office of the accused to demand payment. I found an envelope on my table addressed to the brother-in-law, enclosing a check on the Bank of New Orleans with a note On receiving the check, I proceeded to the office of James Adams, Search & Avery, and handed it any such transaction as the accused had stated to me had occurred between them. Mr. Search replied he did not know Mr. Mitchell had any such transaction with him. I then presented the check to the teller of the Bank of New Orleans, who replied that the check was not good. On telling the accused I had presented the check and it was not honored, he appeared very much excited and told me it would be paid in the morning. I then proceeded to the office of Mr. Clerk went to deposit the check in the Canal Bank. They refused to receive it unless certified by the Bank of New Orleans. Mr. Clark demanded his money, and threatened to tremor measures. The check was shown and a letter saying he was held as a juror, and could not see him it was paid. The accused was much surprised at the verdict.

Recorder Becker's Court.—A charge is made against Matt. Ashland and Charles Kennedy, of being away from the Mississippi Railroad Depot, because of goods valued at one hundred dollars. In the examination before Recorder Becker it was shown that the order by which the boxes were obtained was forged. The boxes were found in their possession, and forty dollars was offered by Ashland to be rid of the charge. It was sent before the First District Court.

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