THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new with insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1869.

FEAR OF THE SOUTH.

The North has always feared the South and the fears the South now. Not that the South can ever conquer the North, but that the manners, the habits, the principles and the political doctrines of the Southern people being diametrically opposed to those of the Northern people, they are offensive to Northern pride, a continual reproach and menace which they are determined shall cease even if it be necessary to change the form of Government. Men in high words they are determined to rule the South and to keep its people in subjection for all time to come. They know that the only way to effect this is to impoverish the South and keep her impoverished. This is the reason why they do not open the way to a full representation in Congress from the South, why they do not make any appropriations for public purposes in the South, while they exact the last cent of the revenue assessed against her people, why they implant sodoom in the minds of the negroes which lead them to refuse to return to the only kind of work for which they are fitted; this is the reason why they will never allow the South to replace the labor of negroes, with the labor of the Chinese or any other people. They do not wish even to see the emigration from Europe directed towards this part of the country, because to keep the Southern people in subjection it is necessary to keep them poor. That is the whole of it. Therefore it is necessary that the South should turn its attention exclusively to the accumulation of wealth and neglect everything else which does not contribute thereto.

These reflections have been suggested by the following observations from the Mobile Tribune:

"Does that press not know that the United States Government have already by positive instructions to the Collector of Customs and District Attorney of the United States to this city, interfered to prevent the introduction of Chinese laborers into Louisiana? Our contemporary may rely upon it that until the Radical leaders have been made to take back every thing will never be allowed. They are yet enemies in the North and they are our enemies, if we understand the legislation of Congress and the operations of the Government. Says the *Tribune*:

"Where then shall we find labor for the culture of cotton?

"Any quantity of it is ready at hand in China and India, and the question of obtaining it is only one of dollars and cents, which will soon cease to be those who expect them in the execution of the enterprise in question.

"Northern ship owners will gladly take the contract to land at our wharves Chinese and Hindoo coolies emigrants, at fifty dollars a head, and planters will be glad to pay the company that imports them from seventy-five to a hundred dollars a head.

"There is money in the thing at once. There is untold wealth in it with the development that they will bring.

SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

We observe in the *Bulletin* of Monday last a flattering, and, we may add, well deserved compliment to Mrs. Scott Siddons, who is now delighting our citizens with very intelligent Shakspearean representations. Mrs. Siddons possesses and wisely makes use of the qualities necessary for the successful performance of these plays, and has in her the making of an actress of distinction. She is probably equal, if not superior, to any English or American actress now on the boards in the United States. Mrs Sid dons is evidently a lady of high cultivation, a little extravagant perhaps in her impersonations, but she is yet a young tragedienne, and we have no doubt with her enthusiasm for the profession she will correct any little faults and exaggerations in her style, and take a prominent place among historic performers. "H.," however, qualifies his compliment. He says:

"The wonder with us was how she could speak our own language English with such scrupulous accuracy, with such judicious modulation, and yet without apparent effort. Her tones were so unrestrained and her language so natural that of a child at play, yet so precise as those of an Archbishop's Benediction.

We doubt if Mrs. Siddons will appreciate this compliment compliment. Why, we may ask, should not Mrs. Siddons speak the English language with accuracy and purity? Is she not a well educated English woman, the daughter of English parents? Does "H." think it remarkable that a lady of English parentage can speak her tongue even with correctness? Why should she not? The notion is begot of ignorance, perhaps of conceit, that well-educated people in England cannot speak their own language. We know, it is true some persons who have never visited England, and some who have, who ought to know better, and who believe that the language is more correctly spoken in the United States than elsewhere. That is nonsense. It may, perhaps, be admitted that among the middle and higher classes of educated persons in the Southern States and in the Atlantic cities of the Northern States the language is spoken with less accent and with fewer provincialisms than among the same classes in England. But there are other faults in America which balance these provincialisms. We say "spoke" because we know the language is not spoken in the United States with the same correctness and the same strength as in England, by individuals who have had like opportunities of acquiring it.

To express wonder at Mrs. Siddons' "naturalness" of language, freedom from "restraint" in speaking that language, "scrupulous accuracy," and "judicious modulation" is really amusing.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—The attention of the stockholders of this institution is called to a notice in our advertising columns to-day, touching the final dividend which is ready to be delivered to them in exchange for their certificates of stock.

PLANTERS', MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION OF MISSISSIPPI.—Our acknowledgements are tendered to Mr. J. L. Power, Secretary of this Association, for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the first and second meetings of the association, held at Jackson, Miss., on October 16th, 1868, and January 20th, 1869.

ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON III.—Messrs. White, Corbin, Beave & Co., of Cincinnati, have just published "The History of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by John S. C. Abbott, one volume royal octavo, seven hundred pages, with nine full page steel engravings. A biography of the remarkable man who so suddenly placed himself at the head of the French nation, and has successfully held that position for so many years, would, under any circumstances, be a subject of great interest; but in connection with this there is in this book a condensed yet perfectly clear history of the principal events which have made France the country so much known to the civilized world. The whole is written in the author's peculiarly graphic style, while it is as good as fiction is in all of facts and incidents, which help the reader to more fully comprehend the important questions which have agitated Europe within the last half century. The publishers have brought out the book in excellent style; the paper, letter-press, binding, etc., are all admirable.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ames' Circus and Menagerie opens to-day at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets.

Mrs. Siddons appears in a novel entertainment, at night, at the St. Charles Theatre. "As You Like It" is the selection together with readings from the poets.

Lallegrandi, the greatest harlequin and celebrated artist in the country, is the grand attraction to lovers of fun at the Academy of Music. The programme of the Varietes Theatre will be found in another column on this side of the paper. It speaks for itself.

The annual fair for the benefit of the Protestant Orphans' Home on Seventh street, is an attractive feature every evening at Odd Fellows Hall. To-night there is to be a novelty in song by the Hopkinsian Quartette Club, and tableaux vivants followed by music under the direction of Miss Plough.

The Right Honorable John Bright evidently does not seem to be at the head of a sinecure office. A few days ago a gentleman wrote to him to ask that he would grant a private interview on the subject of emigration to request the establishment of a government department of agriculture, supposing that there would be a great deal of taking, and that it would be several days before the clerks for would find time to attend to the case, he left London. On his return he found that Mr Bright had fixed an hour on the very day the letter was written, and taken pencilled to his own appointment, and had waited in vain for the arrival of the person interested in the matter.

The Southern Home says: "It is now proposed in the Senate that the issues of office be suspended till next session of Congress. We dishonor the report of this law; but, if the Senate continues to refuse to go with the House on the subject, we hope the people will hold that it is the responsible authority.

Passengers per steamship Trade Wind, J. T. Morrill, master, from Belize Honduras:

Mr Jos W Logan, Fred Mitson, J L Baxter, W S Tindall, Mrs E S Tindall, W S Tindall, Jr, T R Tindall, J T Wilson Dr J W Bartshen, S F Scott, Henry B Richardson, G Kuck, A G Lewis, Master Joseph Valentine, J E Cooper, Master Master, M F M Smith, Master H H Smith, Miss Josephine Smith, Miss Cornelia Smith, Miss L Smith, Miss E Smith, Master Frank Smith, Master Jim Smith, Master B A Morley, Master Robert Morley, Master Ira Morley, Mrs M A Johnston, Miss Fannie Johnston Dr W J Ryan, Mr Chas Joyner, Mr A Mercer, Mrs L Mercer, H S Reed, Geo Shaw, W A Bay, Mrs W Wilson Maude, W Stubbert, T W Campbell, Mr H F Byrd, Mrs J Byrd, Miss Mily Byrd, Miss Eva Byrd, Master E Byrd, Master Willie Byrd, Master Allen Byrd.

Passengers per steamship Granite City, from New York:

J Fox, wife and 3 children, Mrs McKinny, W Mair and wife, W F Wight, A H Morgan, T Finkbury, Chas Fox, E B Cage, J Bauman, E G Cox, Lieut W B Colton.

For Galveston—H Jones, Chas Fenton, M W Smith, Mrs A Jones and child, R G Vaden, Mrs Taylor, Miss Wade, G Acosta, wife and 2 children, J Lowery, J de F Schepler, J N Record and wife, A Graves, H Mayhelch, J Fennell, E Bogardus and wife, L Edmonson, wife and 2 children, Mrs G Brown, L Carlisle, Mrs L Lakey and 2 children, Mrs H Sherman, J H Sherman, Mrs A Sherman, T Parker, D Dupree, D F Cox, J T Cockle, H Logan, J Quinn, Mrs C Lucas, Charles Lucas, Mrs Johnson, Mr Fetzer, Miss Fetzer, F Amick.

The *Morning Post* has a long and pointless article on the retirement which do exist and the solutions which ought to exist between the President and Republican members of Congress respecting appointments to office. If Grant would tell the truth about most of the important and valuable appointments, he would promptly give to the country that Washburne, before leaving the Department of State, dictated who should fill most of such places, and that the creature was commissioned to yield and did yield to the crowder.—*New York World.*

At a meeting held in the corporate village of College Hill, on the evening of the 22nd inst., the following ticket for municipal officers was put in nomination: For Mayor, Henry M. Lisle; for Recorder, Edward N. Wild; for Council, Wm. C. Huntington, Chas. E. Cox, Jos. E. Mercer, Edward D. Embry and Theophilus Kelsey.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 79 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,724.

Third Annual State Fair.

Eighth Day—April 13th, 1869.

There was another beautiful day and large attendance at the Fair Grounds yesterday. The association have been exceedingly fortunate in having beautiful weather during the entire exposition, and we are gratified to hear some of them speak very enthusiastically of the success of the exhibition so far, particularly in the last few days. The Métairie races have of course drawn considerable from the attendance which might have been expected, and for this reason it is to be regretted that the Fair and Races should not have been arranged for different periods, as the attendance at both, in that event, would have been far better.

We must take occasion to return our thanks on the part of the press for the unremitting kindness to its representatives by Messrs. Hoyt, proprietor of the old Lake House, established by Mr. Dan Hickok, and to Mr. Claffey, who certainly furnish the very best of wines and liquors at their Fair Grounds Pavilion, the "Japonica," also, to Mr. George Mars, of this city, for keeping the reporters supplied with an abundance of his premium beer.

Among the many extensive and varied displays of machinery—agricultural and labor-saving—at the Fair, is that of Capt. G. D. Bastemente, of the Mississippi machinery agency, at Goodman, Miss. We noticed a churn which makes butter from three gallons of milk come in three minutes. A pea dropper, certainly very handy for gardeners. A fruit and potato drier. A corn sheller, a unique invention. A fanning machine. A machine for squeezing lard from cracklings, and other valuable and labor-saving inventions. It is time now for the introduction in the South of these labor-saving machines. Capt. Bastemente deserves the thanks of the Fair Association for the energy he has evinced in the display of such a number of attractions.

Medical men will find much to interest them in the splendid display of Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co., of this city, of surgical instruments of innumerable variety and of the latest and most improved invention, which will be found in the Ontagonal Building. Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co. is one of the oldest and, perhaps, the largest grocery establishments in the South, and are besides very extensive dealers in drugs and other articles.

Capt. James E McBeth has an exhibition in Department B of a breech-loading apparatus of his own, a breech-loading apparatus of gun, whether rifle, musket or shot-gun. Also a patent thimble in Department C, which attracts the attention of ladies as something admirably adapted for protecting the fingers from the injury generally produced by perspiration and pressing the hot iron into the flesh.

The display of confectionaries by Col. Damondel, proprietor of the Canal street establishment, is highly known as "Bellanger's," is very fine. His nougat pyramid being a remarkable feature in the way of such architecture.

One of the best photos on exhibition at the Fair Grounds at present is a new cast iron plow, the invention of Mr Charles Williams, of the Pearl River Foundry and Machine Shop, at Jackson, Mississippi. The plow is entirely of cast iron, and is spoken of by experienced Mississippi planters as having no superior as a turning plow. It is a Mississippi production, the iron being from Alabama, and the stock of Mississippi oak. It has been tested in the grass matted and tenacious soil at the Fair Grounds and operated admirably.

In the afternoon there was a running race, mile heats, best three in five, for $250 for the first and $50 for the second horse. The entries were as follows: "Bismarck," five years old, entered by Col. Sullivan; "Agnes Donovan," five years old, entered by W. K. Brady, brown colt (no name) from "Capt. Beard," entered by E. Warrick, and "Hettie Ray," three years old, entered by Richards & Kilgore. "Agnes Donovan" and the brown colt, for some reason, refused to start, leaving the contest to "Hettie Ray" and "Bismarck," with the following result:

	FIRST HEAT.	TIME.
Hettie Ray — 1		
Bismarck — 2		1:47
	SECOND HEAT.	
Hettie Ray — 1		
Bismarck — 2		1:49
	THIRD HEAT.	
Hettie Ray — 1		1:49¾
Bismarck — 2		

Hettie won the first heat by about one length, the second by half a length, and the third by a length and a half.

AWARDS IN DEPARTMENTS.

Best infant's dress made by hand, Mrs. Eggland; do do do Mrs. C. N. Dolmesn; and honorable mention made of Miss F Gesturcher, Miss C Skinner and Mrs. L. Lafor.

Best specimen of embroidery in gold and silver, Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Best embroidery in worsted and silver, Mrs Davilie, New Orleans.

Best embroidered skirt, Mrs C. N. Dolesean.

Best embroidered letters, Mrs. C. N. Dolesean.

Best fillet work, Miss A. Cassis, New Orleans

Best tapestry work on canvass, Miss D. Fatjo, twelve years of age.

Best bead work embroidery, Miss L. B. Collins

Best book mark, Mrs. M. Livingston, New Orleans

Best lace tatting, Miss Bouford.

Best wax work, Miss Ella Austin.

Best hair flowers, Miss N. Kamper.

Best artificial flowers in silk, muslin, paper or feathers, Misses Michon and Sweralez.

Best worsted or chinelle flowers, Miss M. Paquet

Best Louisiana made ladies' hoops, Mrs. G. Beauvard, New Orleans.

Best hose, N. E. Bailey, New Orleans.

Hand cultivator, brass medal to B. J. West, for Spratt, Johnson & Co.

Hand corn and coffee mill, diploma to W. Sedebert, Ohio.

Best washing machines, L. A. Candard.

Best mineral cart, Daniel Fair & Co.

Best display of wagons and wheelbarrows, same.

Best drawing with pen and best specimen penmanship, E. B. Montgomery.

Best specimen by boy under 10, pupil of Dolbear College.

Drawing on pastile, crayon or pencil—1st premium to C. McKee Selph; 2d to Mrs. Virginia C. Burke.

Best piece of penmanship by any one under 21 years, special Dolbear premium to W. H. Flynn.

Best piece by any one under 16 years, Joseph Hess.

Best set of books kept by any one, M. M. Kohlman.

Best ornamental and best practical penmanship, pupils of Soule College.

Best architectural drawing, A. Sparl.

Best engraving on copper, John Douglas Ou engraving, J. Holyhand.

W. L. Cushing for Lane & Bodley, premium recommended for shafting and pulleys.

Best display of pumps, premium awarded Thomas H. Bodley, New Orleans.

Best sugar cane knife, bronze medal to Voss Brothers, New Orleans.

Best barrel Western meat pork and best display of provisions, Keep and Caulfield, New Orleans.

Best white clarified sugar, Crescent City Refinery, honorable mention.

Best plantation sugar without bone black, honorable mention, J. Davidson.

Best white clarified sugar, Bradish Johnson, honorable mention to Bradish Johnson, of Woodlawn Plantation.

Best white clarified sugar, Goodale's Refinery, honorable mention, N. Goodale, New Orleans

Best white clarified sugar, Crescent Refinery, honorable mention, Crescent City Sugar Refinery.

Best sugar made in open kettle, P. B. Tate, Assumption, La.

Best barrel of syrup, N. Goodale.

Best barrel of molasses, Crescent City Sugar Refinery.

Special premium offered by Goodrich & Bailey, New Orleans; best sample of open kettle Louisiana sugar, $25 premium, F. A. Tate, Assumption parish.

Cuba in the Past.

In connection with the present struggle in Cuba the following issue of Cuban revolutionary history will be found of interest. They are furnished by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*:

The first Captain-general was Juan de Tejeda, appointed in 1589. The power of the Captain-general is absolute; he is, in fact, (if I may be allowed to coin such a word) a sub king. He has the power of life and death at his control; he can send into exile, no matter what may be the problem of the individual; the laws are only in existence so long as they meet his approval; he has no superiors in Spain but the reigning sovereign, the term of his office is uncertain, and his object is to make all the money he can by the legal taxes, and he generally finishes off by some extortion, to which, from the despotic mode of government, the people have to submit. The Cubans being thus governed only to the advantage of the Captain-general, their own interest being entirely neglected, have for many years been dissatisfied, and only held in awe by the superior number of troops that are constantly patrolling the island.

The first outbreak that took place was in 1823. In this the Cubans were encouraged by the great liberator of South America, Simon Bolivar, who offered them his aid.

The second took place in the province of Bayamo, in 1826, headed by Francisco Agüero and his brother. The present Colonel Fernando Agüero, of the Revolutionary army, is a son of that patriotic young man of 1826. This family has always been a source of trouble to Spain. Living in a district which has always been rebellious, they have been foremost in the revolts. Two of them suffered with Lopez in 1851.

The least and the most formidable one was in 1828, and known as *El Ayuda Kogra*, (the Black Eagle). This was in its same supposed.

Again Cuba was convulsed with a fourth outbreak in 1848. This was confined to the provinces of Cienfuegos and Trinidad. The leader of this was the brave but unfortunate General Narciso Lopez. Many suffered death, by the garrote, but Lopez escaped to the United States, and early in the year 1850 commenced preparations to invade Cuba, which he did by landing and taking Cardinas on the 19th of July. The garrison surrendered, and the Governor and other officials were taken prisoners. The natives failing to rise, he was compelled to retreat. At this time Concha, the tyrant, was first out as Captain-general.

Lopez, not discouraged by his two former attempts, conceived another, which he put into execution in 1851. He embarked from the United States with about 400 poorly armed men, and landed near the town of Las Pozas, on the night of the 12th of August. After two or three engagements—in which he was successful, but could not follow up on account of his limited numbers, and being separated from Colonel Critteenden—he was compelled to retreat to the mountains, where he surrendered to Sen Carnival, on the 16th, six days after he had landed. He was taken to Havana and garrisoned on the 1st of September in the Punta. Thus passed away one of the bravest and most determined spirits of the age.

The present revolution has been the most formidable, having been in existence since October. The men who commenced the insurgent are able. Quesada served in Mexico against the French. The Generals are principally Mazincos, but Cespedes is Commander-in-chief and Provisional President.

Many of the Cubans are fleeing to the United States with their families, from fear of the Spanish troops, who have no law, and do not respect the non combatants.

The Threatened Doom of the Redfields.

The New York *Sun* is in a bad way about the future of the party of great moral ideas, and draws the following doleful picture of the party which has been weighed in the balance and found wanting:

"Gen Butler proposes to make broad the gate and easy the way for rebels to get back into the Government. Universal amnesty and impartial suffrage have long been the watch words of Mr. Greeley and the Tribune. Gen. Jack Hamilton, of Texas, is in Washington, advocating the utmost liberality toward our erring brethren of secession proclivities. There is a disposition among the Republican leaders, in general that it is already virtually the policy of the party, to let the rebels back. The exceptions are so few, that the number to be will be kept out so small, that they amount, practically, to nothing.

"We do not for the present question, and we do not propose to discuss the intrinsic wisdom of this policy. We design simply to call attention to the prospect which it opens to the Republican party. That prospect is the grave. Whoever supposes that the money and the brains of the white rebels will not be more than a match for the negroes and the few scattering white Republicans in the former slave States, has a confidence which we do not share. Those States may be expected to vote solid, or nearly so, for a Democratic candidate for President at the next election. And we also doubt whether a large majority of the Democratic party in the free States would not prefer Robert E Lee to General Grant for President to day. The terrible burden of the heavy taxes is alike while pressing powerfully upon the Republican party. On the whole it must be admitted that any prudent life insurance company would have to regard the risk on the Republican party as extra hazardous at the present time.

Jefferson Davis.

A RADICAL BOHEMIAN MEETS HIM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[From the London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

I had an admit to the "Speakers' gallery," which holds about fifty, who get their names put down three days previous.

While I am standing in the groupe, eagerly watching the Police Sergeant, who will presently call the names of the privileged few, I hear:

"Isn't this Mr Davis?"

I turn round and right behind me stands Jefferson Davis. But sounds what a change in mortal man! I would scarcely have known him if my attention had not been called to him. And on it is he sure enough. I mused, that this shrivelled faced, thin voiced, shrunken limbed, stoochy little old man is the eloquent and commanding Senator from Mississippi, the prompt, resolute and covertly Secretary of War that was really President when Franklin Pierce was ostensibly. I tell you the truth. A feeling of pity stole all over me. I was touched, and there is no knowing what my impulse of tender sympathy to our fallen foe would have driven me to do and say if it had not met in the impulse of the man who put the question I have quoted that obsequious sycophancy toward the statesbodiers, rebellion, which for three long years past has been the pre-eminent characteristic of anti-slavery England. Mr Davis quietly replied, "That's my name, sir."

"What, Jefferson Davis?"

"Yes, sir. May I ask your name, sir?"

"Harris, but I am nobody; I am simply an Englishman who deeply sympathizes with you. I have often wanted to see you; I have your picture hanging up in my home and prize it very highly."

This was said in an agitated, fervent way, while hands were shaken, and then Mr. Harris, who was a great admirer of Gladstone, the gentleman, put his mouth close to Mr Davis' ear, and whispered what I did not hear, but what I could not but suppose was "England was with you; and, if you could have held out another year we would have joined France in recognizing your Government." Mr Davis smiled feebly, and I thought, sadly. His name was called, and he went. I followed immediately, and saw him met by one of the House attaches, the gentleman in black sword breeches and silk belly coat, with a silk surflower on its back, who absolutely been double (I am not exaggerating) at the approach of Mr. D., and went dancing and flushed and smiling before him, whispering to everybody, "this is Mr Jefferson Davis!" and gallanted him to a sort of pew there is for specially favored strangers, on the floor of the House, deep in a recess, and where Mr Davis sat down with Archbishop Manning and Dean Stanley. What the Archbishop said and what the Dean said and what the ex President said I know not, for I must hurry to my seat, for over their heads, or loss it.

Washington Items.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* writing of Gen. Longstreet's confirmation says:

The Senate after listening to an hour and a half of eulogies upon Gen Longstreet, of Alabama, from the Southern Senators, confirmed his appointment as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans by a vote of 25 to 10. The vote shows that barely a quorum was present. Many of the Northern Senators, not liking to vote against ally of Gen. Grant's nominations, and disgusted with the flattery cast upon a rebel chief, left the Senate Chamber, and failed to record their votes against a nomination which they privately denounce as an insult to be made. A distinguished Senator from New England remarked that it would be futile hereafter to consider any of the President's nominations, as everything was to be put through Lieut. Gov. Dunn and a majority of the Republicans from Louisiana opposed Longstreet's confirmation.

Washington, April 7—The U. S. Supreme Court will render the last decisions of this term on Monday next. No decision is to be rendered in the legal tender case, a majority of the judges having decided to postpone the matter until the next term of the court. It is stated that a majority of the judges entertain the opinion that the legal tender law was unconstitutional.

Louisiana Items.

HOMICIDE NEAR MARKSVILLE.—The Marksville *Villager* of the 3d says:

A colored man named Valentet Galot was killed in Pointe Plaisance, some our town, on last Wednesday night, by Agenor Duro, under the following circumstance:

It appears that Duro had been informed that Galot had threatened to kill him, when unobtrusive of course kept him on the qui vive. On Wednesday night at about nine o'clock Duro, while at home, disinguished a pulse sailing upon him from the house, and, suspecting foul play, seized his gun and left the house by Galot door in order to ascertain who his nocturnal visitor could be. On approaching Galot with a gun in his hand, he fired upon him, killing him instantly—one of the buckshot striking Galot's grandmother in the breast.

Mr Duro came to Cypremort on Thursday and made an affidavit coming near the above facts.—*Opelousas Courier, March 20th.*

On Wednesday night last, Pat Aspell, Rev. J. P. Bellier and a Mr Alexandre, in Alexandria, La. He was a native of France, but had lived in this country for many years. During his residence in this city he had charge of St. Theresa Church, corner of Erato and Camp streets. Just before the war he moved to Alexandria, where he lived during the war. In 1866, when the military academy was re opened, he was tendered the professorship of modern languages, which he accepted, resigning charge of his church in Alexandria in order to discharge the duties of his office. He was well known in this city and Baltimore will be much regretted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Concealed State Bonds.—It appears in reference to the State bonds, amounting to over $130,000, found in some air corner in the sheriff's building by Sergeant Garrett, and claimed, with other papers, as "private property" by editor Wickliffe, that Mr. Wickliffe tried very hard to get them back into his possession, telling the Sergeant that he (Wickliffe) "would be relieved if they fell into Gov. Warmoth's hands." So the Sergeant states.

The following is the inventory of the contents of the package of papers thus found secreted in the Auditor's office and claimed by Mr. Wickliffe as private property as stated:

Auditor's warrants, coupons cut from the other bonds, (the coupons all due) and license receipts, amounting to $153,000 03, with other papers pertaining to the office.

The inventory having been completed the package was sealed up and placed in the custody of the Governor.

Judge Abell is expected to decide to day upon Mr. Wickliffe's demurrer to the proceedings against him in the First District Court.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last evening, President Mackey in the chair.

A resolution calling on the Lower Board, appropriating $5500 for the expenses of the $2,000,000 bonds to be issued under the act of the Legislature, was concurred in.

Resolution from the Lower Board, approving the adjudication of the contract for digging, cleaning and widening Marigny Canal, was concurred in, as was another for Florida Canal.

Resolution from the Lower Board, for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration what legislation is necessary to obtain a new digest of city ordinances, was concurred in, and Messrs. Shields and Kaiser appointed.

The ordinance granting certain privileges to the N. O. and Jackson Railroad was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A petition from the Society of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Orleans asking that its property be taken from the assessment rolls, was referred.

A resolution authorizing the City Surveyor to have crosstreated across the Orleans Canal two bridges, one at Dupré and one at White Hall, was passed finally.

A resolution granting an extension of sixty days to Mr. J. F. Rest to finish the tail race on Orleans street was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last evening, President Kearney in the chair.

A communication from the Deputy Controller James that he has adjudicated the contract for Gas to be used by City institutions for one year from April 15th, to A. Slaybock & Co., at the following terms: Superfine $9 per barrel, extra $9.50, double extra $10.25, and treble extra $11.

The Committee on Water Works reported that they have examined the note of issue of the works, and respectfully call the subject, promising a more extended report at a future day.

The Treasurer's weekly report shows: Receipts $9,964 39; expenditures $61,193 22; balance on hand $27,103 24.

The following bills were reported favorably upon several positions for street improvements.

A communication from Gen. Bragg, Superintendent of the Water Works, favored a reduction of the price of water to hotels.

A resolution to have certain streets filled with the dirt being taken from the canals now being dredged and widened passed finally.

A resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm to place an alarm box at the Keller Market, and to extend the wires to that point, passed finally.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to contract for lumber for the city for one year passed, as did one for a contract for coal for the city.

A resolution ordering the vaults of St. Louis Cemetery put in order and the remains buried, was referred.

A resolution approving certain contracts for the repairs of streets passed.

Several resolutions authorizing the construction of side walks, passed.

The ordinance taking the gambling houses $5000 each is adopted, the regular order of business became sun up its second reading and caused much discussing. A motion to amend by reducing the tax to $1000 was laid on the table. Another to increase the amount to $20,000 was offered by Mr. Sturcken, and created a heated discussion in the matter to lay it on the table was announced to have failed, but some half dozen votes at 12½. We hear also of a round amount having changed hands at 12½. We quote 12½ to 12½ for the choice half dollars, and 13½ to 13¾ for Mexicans dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was not marked by any decided change between the views of drawers and dealers, the former refusing to meet instances to sell at the rates offered by the latter. Prices were unsettled by the course of Gold and Stocks at New York, and the market closed with a decided tone of weakness. The sales of sterling included £12,000 and £2,000 Ashby Bros. at 109½, £4,000 Al at 112, £,500 at 112½, and £1000 first class at 112½. In France 25,000 francs have been sold at 5 francs and 5 centimes (resistance) at 5.25. Sterling may be quoted at 109½ to 111 for bill of lading and clear, and to 112½ for bank, and France 4 (3½ to 4½) to 5 (5 to 5½).

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President.

The Alabama Claims Treaty Rejected.

Speech of Senator Sprague.

Large Fire in Memphis.

FROM HAVANA.

Report of the Capture of Cespedes Unfounded.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 12.—The Alabama claims treaty was rejected by a vote of 54 to 1.

The following nominations were made to-day:

Ashman—Attorney for Georgia.

Lipper—Marshal for Western Texas; Pickard—Marshal for Louisiana.

Wm. Howard—Minister to China, displacing Rose Browne.

E. H. Parker, 2d Indian, Commissioner of Indian affairs.

S. S. Fisher, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents.

H. Menos, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico. Chas. A. Monte, of Texas, Minister to Costa Rica.

J. A. Hamilton, of Louisiana, General at the city of Mexico.

Assessors—Underwood, 2d La.; Rosencamp, 3d La.; Bowen, 1st Tenn., Walling, 3d Tenn.; Jones, 3d Tenn.; Leeper, 5th Va.; Morton, 2d Ala.

Collectors—Baker, 8th Tenn.; Preston, 1st Miss.; Lyman, 9th Texas.

Collector of Customs—Spencer, St. Mary's Georgia.

Postmasters — Enos Hopkins, Nashville; Cleveland, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Arnold, Albany, Ga.; Dunning, Atlanta, Ga.

Among the nominations are Motley for England, and Jay for Austria.

All Revenue detectives appointed prior to March 19th will be discharged after April 30th.

Durant and Wm. G. Lea, Martin, of Fla., Paschall, of Texas, Joseph Hill and Brown, of Ga., and Underwood, of Va., are among the applicants for the Supreme Judgeship under the new law.

A full Cabinet was present to-day, and held a long session.

The nominations to-day cover a column.

Admiral Hoff reports from Southwest Pass, April 10, that he is unable to obtain information regarding the reported Cuban expedition from New Orleans. Hoff returns at once to his station of Havana.

It is understood that the President will take no action regarding the elections in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas until the nominations are completed.

Washington, April 13.—Sprague's speech attacks capitalist monopolies, Congressional corruption and his colleague, Anthony. His speech is a column long.

Washington, April 13.—Silas A. Hudson, appointed Minister to Guatemala, is colored.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Salt Lake, April 13.—The stage time between the Eastern and Western termini of the Pacific Railroad is only 24 hours.

Memphis, April 13.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed the Empire Saloon, Fauntleroy's shoe store, the Illinois Central Railroad office, Phœnix Life insurance office, and the national rooms of the *Appeal* on Jefferson street.

ASHLEY.—A PRETTY TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR.—James M. Ashley, of Toledo, represented the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio in the House of Representatives, 1859 to 1869. He was the bell-wether of impeachment. Last November the honest electors in the 10th district rebuked Mr. Ashley in return to private life, and sent a Democrat to Congress in his stead. Mr. Ashly refuses to retire, and the Toledo *Blade* intimates that he aspires to be Governor of Montana or Idaho territory, which reminds us that, eight years ago, Ashley worked very hard to secure the Surveyorship of Colorado for his "Dear Case." Turn back to the records from Washington, March 12, 1861: "Now, Frank, this is the best office, in my judgment, in the gift of the President, and would resign to-day if I was sure I could keep it for four years. If you get it, I want to unite with you as a full partner in all land speculations and town sites

The "Dear Case" he wrote again, March 18, 1861: "I want to have an interest with you, if I get the place in the city and town lot speculations. I will run the risk. A feeling of pity stole all over me. I was touched, and there is no knowing what my impulse of tender sympathy to our fallen foe would have driven me to do and say if it had not met in the impulse of the man who put the question I have quoted that obsequious sycophancy toward the statesbodiers, rebellion, which for three long years past has been the pre-eminent characteristic of anti-slavery England. Mr Davis quietly replied, "That's my name, sir."

"What, Jefferson Davis?"

"Yes, sir. May I ask your name, sir?"

"Harris, but I am nobody; I am simply an Englishman who deeply sympathizes with you. I have often wanted to see you; I have your picture hanging up in my home and prize it very highly."

This was said in an agitated, fervent way, while hands were shaken, and then Mr. Harris, who was a great admirer of Gladstone, the gentleman, put his mouth close to Mr Davis' ear, and whispered what I did not hear, but what I could not but suppose was "England was with you; and, if you could have held out another year we would have joined France in recognizing your Government." Mr Davis smiled feebly, and I thought, sadly. His name was called, and he went. I followed immediately, and saw him met by one of the House attaches, the gentleman in black sword breeches and silk belly coat, with a silk surflower on its back, who absolutely been double (I am not exaggerating) at the approach of Mr. D., and went dancing and flushed and smiling before him, whispering to everybody, "this is Mr Jefferson Davis!" and gallanted him to a sort of pew there is for specially favored strangers, on the floor of the House, deep in a recess, and where Mr Davis sat down with Archbishop Manning and Dean Stanley. What the Archbishop said and what the Dean said and what the ex President said I know not, for I must hurry to my seat, for over their heads, or loss it.

RADICALIZING THE JUDICIARY.—Congress will, without doubt, pass a law during the present session to add one judge to the Supreme Court and to create nine Circuit Judges. Of course the ten new judicial officers will be intense Radicals. The party in power has been working diligently and effectively for years to render the judiciary of the country of no account whatever, and the work is not already fully consummated, it will be soon. There is fearful danger that our Government is about to reach a depth from which mortal power can never raise it. Probably it might have been better for the liberties of the generations of mankind if the great American Republic had never been born. This is a fearful thing to say and to contemplate.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Another reduction in the rates charged by the Atlantic cable is announced. The reduction which it is reported the Directors have received upon making is to take effect on June 1. The contract between the price of the messages asked three years ago and the rates now to be charged, is very striking. At first the rates for a message of ten words of five letters each, from New York to London, payable in gold, were $100, reduced next year, and finally $17. A change was then made in the charge of the messages, and no restriction was placed upon the number of letters in each word. Though the rate of $17 in gold was unchanged, yet the new regulation was more than equivalent to a reduction of one third in the price. The new rate, which is reported will go into effect on June 1, is $10.

THE COMING ERA OF "DISCOUT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* expresses disgust at the squabble between the Senate and House, on assuming the standard gold. Says:

"The end is not yet. The war between these arrogant rivals has but begun. Temporary truces may be patched up; but jealousy and hate will breed one again, and will make fierce Congressional proceedings uncommonly important and interesting. Much as we regret the occurrence of these scandalous contests, we find consolation in thinking that they will produce a more general feeling of indignation and disgust among respectable men of all parties, and hasten the day when rapacity and demagoguism will be overthrown at the Capitol of the nation."

The veteran Shakspearian scholar, Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke, have now printed their long expected edition of Shakspeare—see for *Lovell Coleridge*. From it are excluded parodies and thought obscurities, at the time when Shakspeare wrote, but which are not at exactly the modern acceptation. "He unwilling more Wit," say the editors, "that any quarting should creep in the pleasure of an assembled home not together to enjoy the dramatist's page—the father, perhaps, reading to the rest while they pursued their several occupations