NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
SUPPOR & LIBERT, PROPRIETORS.
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Single copy, six cents. In advance, $2; half-yearly, $3; quarterly, $1. Prices of subscription, $6 per annum, or $5 for six months. The Weekly, $4 per annum; Tri-Weekly, $6 per annum; Semi-Weekly, $8 per annum; Daily, $2 per month, payable in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Regular advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square, each continued insertion, one-fourth of the first rate.
Inside Page, first insertion, $1 per square, each continued insertion, $1 per square.
Special advertisements, not to be changed, and first insertion.
First, by Editorial Page, third insertion, and subsequent, $10 per square.
Regular advertisements, what advertisers largely, shall be allowed each discount from the above stated terms, which may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents per line, each insertion.
All editorial advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1872.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1872. 8TH YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,629.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Le Barbier de Seville" and "Ma Grossesse."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Lancers" and "Ours."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Boy Detective."

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.—We publish to-day the programme of the races to begin on the sixteenth instant on the Fair Grounds Course, under the auspices of the Louisiana Jockey Club. These races will continue daily until the twentieth instant, during which time there will be thirteen races for a grand total of purses and stakes amounting to twenty thousand dollars. Prominent among the events are the grand inaugural post stake with six entries—value $4100; Louisiana stake, with fourteen entries—value $2700; and Rickwick stake, twenty-three entries, value $2075.

The horses expected to be in attendance will number over a hundred, and among them will be found the names of those whose brilliant exploits on every course in America have passed into record as among the most novel events in the history of the turf. There are already in training several stables of horses, to which will be added the horses now entered at the Metairie.

The Fair Grounds Course, over which the meetings of the club will be held, has been materially improved and beautified, and in general appointments will compare favorably with any track in the United States. The course has been shortened to the exact length of a mile, the home stretch and first quarter have been widened from sixty to 115 feet; a great deal of labor has been performed in grading the track, and now, as an evidence of the state of perfection to which it has been brought, it is said there is none faster extant.

The Club is located in the Third District of New Orleans, it devolves upon our down town residents to do all they can to encourage these equine contests, and render the meeting a brilliant one. We have no doubt the fair ladies of our part of the city will, by their presence and smiles, contribute to the success of the efforts of the Jocky Club to minister to their amusement.

BARNES'S HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY.—By reference to an advertisement, on the French side, it will be seen that the Barnes's Hotel, at Mississippi City, formerly conducted by J. D. Mayer & Co., has been taken by Maior W. A. Hurd and Colonel J. O. Nixon, who will have the house in complete order and open for guests by the middle of May. Major Hurd was one of the proprietors of the St. James Hotel, for some time after the war, and Col. J. O. Nixon was proprietor and editor of the late *Crescent* newspaper. It would not be easy to select from our population two citizens so widely known to the community and so distinguished as these gentlemen are for business capacities and social graces, and, with them as the hosts, we think the annual accession to the population of that delightful watering place may be confidently anticipated for the season, which is almost upon us.

BY TELEGRAPH.

We the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hamilton, Ont., April 6.—Hon. Wm. McDougall, lecturing upon the relations between Great Britain and Canada, after consultation with high parties in England, said: He had been forced to the conclusion that this policy was not to abandon the colonies, nor to let go so as to deprive them away from their allegiance, but to prepare them for maintaining their own position by means of their own right hands, and make them conscious that if an attack is levelled against them, they must defend mainly, if not altogether upon their own resources, be ready to fail, in which they must be prepared to accept the consequence, whatever they might be, which followed invasion and conquest. Speaking for himself and speaking freely, frankly and truthfully, he was of opinion that the union of these provinces was a preliminary step for the establishment of a system of government in British America, which would enable us, when the moment arrived, when the necessity pressed upon us, to maintain a separate and independent existence among the nations of the earth.

He believed that that idea was present to the minds of most, if not all those who took part in carrying out that great and important political change, but because they foresaw that which they believed must happen, because they took the initial steps to put the country in a position to maintain itself in case of war, was to be charged, as he saw some of the public press has charged, that they had ulterior objects in view, that they had proved themselves disloyal to the mother country, that they had shown themselves to be the authors of dangerous measures and that they should therefore be politically opposed and condemned. He denied that they were open to such condemnation and he referred to the phrase of Lord Monck about new nationality and Lord Lisgar's declaration that alliance should now take the place of allegiance, as well as to the reported observations of the leading newspapers of England, to establish the fact that what the public men of Canada foresaw was based upon a correct understanding of the opinion in the mother country, the drift of that opinion was that the connection with Canada was a source of embarrassment, from which the mother country should be freed as soon as possible. If English statesmen and the English press discussed the question so unreservedly without being subject to the imputations of disloyalty, it could not be charged against the public men in Canada that they were wanting in loyalty because they recognized the actual position of affairs. The speaker's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 6.—HOUSE.—Met for debate only.

SENATE.—No session.

Washington, April 6.—An appropriation will be made for the improvement of the Mobile harbor, which will be due to the efforts of Hayes, of Alabama. The resolution offered by him for this purpose has passed the House.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 4.30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will move northeastwardly over lake Michigan, and quite a severe storm will be preceded by diminishing pressure, thence to the lake and Atlantic coast. The area of rain will extend eastward over the middle States and western New England by Sunday morning and over north New England during Sunday. Increasing to brisk easterly winds are probable for the Upper Lake region to-night, gradually backing to northwesterly, and increasing to brisk southeasterly for the Lower Lake region gradually veering to southwesterly with rising barometer. Northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley by Sunday morning, and extend eastward to lake Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia by Sunday evening. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukie, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 6.—Arrived—Columbia. Arrived out—Cuba.

Boston, April 6.—The bark Willie and Emma from Wilmington N. C., for Queenstown with a cargo lumber, struck on Great Rip, Nantucket, on Thursday night, and bilged. The steamer Island Home went to her assistance and stripped off her sails and rigging. The crew were saved and landed at Nantucket. A small part of her cargo may be saved.

Philadelphia, April 6.—The number of deaths for the week amount to 430, a decrease of 10. Small-pox deaths, 74—a decrease of 11.

San Francisco, April 6.—Mrs. Fair's second trial has been set for June 24th.

The Crown Point Mining Company have declared a dividend of $25 per share; the Belcher Company a dividend of $50; the Meadow Valley Company a dividend of $1.50, and Raymond and Ely Company a dividend of $7 per share.

Great Salt Lake City, April 6.—The Mormon Republican Convention in session last evening in this city elected Frank Fuller and Thos. R. Jeffery to represent the Philadelphia Convention, and Geo. A. Smith and Wm. Jennings alternates. The platform adopted is quite elaborate. It sets forth that the Republican party had its origin in the necessities of the nation; it was an embodiment of the demand for a purification of the government from the corruption growing out of human slavery, and no party in history has so grown in power; that the public policy of the administration with few exceptions has been in keeping with the high prestige of the Republican party. The resolutions pledge the party to countenance the party measures of the past, with such modifications as experience and exigencies may suggest. They deprecate the course of many of the Federal officials in Utah, but express confidence that the administration will relieve the people of the oppression so long borne; that no portion of the people should be deprived of a voice in the selection of those who execute the laws; that the election system is to prepare the people for self-government, not to rob them of it, and it is the duty of the Republican party to see that Utah be restored to her national rights.

A delegation of the merchants and mine owners to protest against the administration of Utah as a State, left for Washington this morning.

New York, April 6.—The stringency in the money market continued to the close, after bank hours half commission was paid. Sterling dull, 9½@9¾. Gold firm, 10¼@¾. Government stocks steady, with little business. Tennessees firm; old and new 67, other Southern securities dull. The Naval Stores trade has been completely unsettled during the past week, but closed with some signs of recovery; the present anomalous condition of this trade grows out of a series of large speculations, beginning last summer, and intended to control the entire production of 1871. The necessities of the foreign market were allurements for a combination or ring in naval stores.

The Franco-Prussian war has stopped the production in the forests of Northern France, where the bulk of continental supplies have been secured, and up to the time for the sap to run but little concentrated effort was shown to continental trade to resume operations. In this section houses in June and July last, foreign capital entered largely to operate on the American market. It was reported that supplies from Wilmington and Charleston would average about the same as the previous year, and upon this assumption an advance in the price was established about the middle of July over the corresponding time in 1870 of 15 per cent. A scarcity of ocean freights lowered the accumulation of stock both here and at Wilmington. An effort was made to relieve the latter port, but the vessel was wrecked, and the news of her loss broke the market, and prices were depressed 50 cents 12 per cent. Since then reports in naval stores have been unsettled and spasmodic, significant one in the dropping of prices in noticed this week. The reason for the excessive fall in rosin lies in the fact that the stock in yards here is about 105,000 of 70,000 bbls. did not include the stock in one yard of nearly 40,000 bbls. This is against 96,000 bbls. the same time in 1871. The stock of turpentine now in this city is 35,000 gals. against 75,000 at the same time in 1871. The market in the city has been relatively within the past 3 days of about 10,000 bbls. of resin by export vessels, and there is a disposition with the trade to make concessions that will induce still larger relief on export, and place all stocks and stores on a level that at single previous season.

New York, April 6.—Dr. Lyman Evans, who was sentenced some time ago to three years in the State prison for manslaughter in killing Mr. Rose, gave bail in $10,000 to argue a new trial, which was granted by the Court of Appeals.

There were 56 additional cases of small-pox reported yesterday, cases of small-pox still continued to increase, 33 deaths during the week.

A suit for $50,000 against Mrs. Rose Kelly for the alleged seduction of the deceased Mr. Rose, was filed yesterday.

The special Supreme Court met to-day and adjourned over until Monday, by which time Attorney Genl. Hall and the Attorney General will have filed the bill of complaint against the officers of the court under the new charter, already passed by the House, and now before the Senate, for the purpose of a test case for the validity of a very large number of prisoners confined by order of the Special Sessions Court.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Japanese Embassy sailed for Europe to-day.

In view of the passage of the new charter of this city, candidates for the mayoralty are many. Among those mentioned are Gen. Shaler, Gen. Hawley, Wm. Orton, Ben. Ward, Senator O'Brien, Oswald Ottendorfer, Judge Kelly, Richard Schell and others.

Albany, N. Y., April 6.—The $22 per hundred appropriation from the State Treasury to orphans or institutions under supervision of the attorney general was defeated in the Assembly to-day.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 19½c; sales to-day 1201 bales. Flour a shade firmer. Wheat inactive; winter red and western $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. Corn 2@3c. Grain freight quiet and firm. Naval Stores dull and weighed quietly.

Cotton futures close to-day inactive, as follows: April 19 [illegible]; May 20 [illegible]; June 20¼ [illegible]; July 20¼ [illegible]; August 20 5-16; September 20 [illegible].

[Previous Edition.]

Paris, April 6.—The council of war now sitting at Versailles has sentenced the Vicar of St. Eloi to two months imprisonment for the crime of arrest of a number of persons by illegal means.

Paris, April 6.—Henri Rochefort, Pascal Grousset and Jaff called to-day for the penal colony of New Caledonia.

Madrid, April 6.—The election for the Electoral College, in the town of San Lorenzo, Catalonia, was accompanied by serious disorders. A mob attacked the building where the voting was in progress and completely stopped the election.

The urns containing the ballots were demolished and the poll lists were scattered throughout the town.

Several persons were injured during the attack, but no fatal results are reported.

There was also considerable excitement in the towns of Santiago and Alcala, and soldiers were requiring all idlers and attempting to vote with arrestees in his hand.

Five were arrested and the excitement subsided.

Senors Rivero and Morot, who were candidates for the Cortes, were defeated.

Washington, April 6.—Advices from the Indian Country state that Red Cloud, Chief of the Sioux, had a talk at the Agency recently. He is peaceful, but his young warriors cannot be kept from the war-path.

New York, April 6.—The District Attorney says that it will be sometime yet, owing to the pressure of business before he will be ready to bring on the Stokes case to trial. The voluminous bill of exceptions put in by counsel for the prisoner are hardly yet digested by the District Attorney.

Miss Mansfield has not visited Stokes since his arrest, but will appear as a witness on the trial. Stokes is said to be anxious to have his case brought on, when, it is said, startling revelations will be made by him. Stokes is said to be connected therewith.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of Tammany, held last night, and last night, resolutions were adopted, favoring joint action with the council of reform and the Democratic Committee of candidates for the forthcoming municipal election. They also decided to have the practical work of the campaign conducted in conjunction with the Democratic Party of Seventy.

San Francisco, April 6.—The Government buildings at Camp Independence were entirely destroyed by the earthquake of the 26th of March.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The body of Mr. Arristide de Lavigne, which was drowned by falling into the river, at the head of Second street, on Friday last, was found floating down the Peter Horton, colored, under arrest, charged by Matilda Cantanale, No. 51 Hospital street, with stealing from her premises a quantity of jewelry.

Louis B. Morse has filed a suit in the Fifth District Court against the Louisiana Lottery Company, to recover the sum of $1667 shares of house stock—a suit similar to that of Mr. Durante Da Ponte, which was recently compromised by the Company issuing to him half the amount of stock claimed.

First District Court—Saturday, April 6.—The jury in the case of Julius Sachs, proprietor of the Gem Saloon, Exchange Alley, the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, came into Court at half-past eleven o'clock and rendered a verdict of guilty. The offense of which he was found guilty, convicted, "keeping a disorderly ale and tippling house," is punishable with imprisonment in the parish prison, both at hard labor, or fine, at the discretion of the judge, with a forfeiture of the license of the party to keep a house of public entertainment. As an object of the prosecution, which was instituted by citizens residing in the neighborhood of the house, was to abate a nuisance, not alone on account of the disturbances caused by it, but also of the immoral character of the establishment, it is expected that the judge, in passing sentence, will declare the license forfeited. Mr. Sachs, upon the verdict being rendered, did not appear when sentenced, to receive sentence.

Charles Owens, for larceny, was sentenced to two years in the State prison.

Lorenzo B. Jenks, State Senator from Plaquemines, indicted for the embezzlement of Election money, paid to him by Gelliot, for Jenks, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

A new trial has been granted James Gorey, convicted of cutting Michael Fallon with a dirk knife.

Henry Gruzy, colored, for larceny, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

Richard Williams, for larceny, was sentenced to eight months in the Penitentiary.

Several parties, convicted of assaults and batteries, and petty misdemeanors, were also sentenced.

THE CINCINNATI CALL.

General Purpose of the Convention.

The following circular for the guidance of Liberal Republicans has been issued from the Ohio headquarters of the convention:

Headquarters of the National Convention of Liberal Republicans and Reformers, to be held in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872.

At a meeting of the organization for reunion and reform, at Cincinnati, it was

Resolved, That we invite all voters, whether of Democratic, Republican or other party antecedents, who are willing to unite with us in favor of maintaining the constitution as it is, of civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, or general amnesty for all past political offenses, and a local and national policy, to meet with us in national convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first day of May next, to decide on the best means of action to secure the above named objects, and the promotion of the general welfare.

We very cordially hope that the call for the first of May, issued by the Committee, that by the terms of the call of the Democrats of Liberal Republicans, only Republicans were invited, will be the great objects to be attained of both the Reform and Reform organization, and that of the Liberal Republicans, are similar, not one of the other and opposite aims of the organization for reunion and reform is to unite members of all parties, and from all sections of the country, in the support of those principles so vital to the welfare of the people.

The purpose of the circular is to set the above facts clearly before those in our state to come to the convention, and to inform them that a committee of arrangements, with power to act for both conventions, has been appointed, which will, in its, among other things, to facilitate the transportation of those coming to the convention, and to assist them in obtaining accommodations, which are in every way ample, while here.

It may be stated that arrangements have already been made with some of the railroads, and probably will be with all, by which persons paying full fare to the convention will receive, through the convention of arrangements, free passage to their homes.

Any information concerning these conventions will be promptly given by addressing the committee of arrangements, consisting of Hon. Thos. Ewing, Jr., Colleott, R. B. Hayes, Jr., and Milton Sayler, secretaries.

The names of the Reunion and Reform Organization are appended, as subjoined for the information of those concerned.

The following declaration of principles is signed by several hundred prominent citizens, Republicans, Democrats, and a plan of organization was adopted. We earnestly urge those who agree with us in the declaration of principles expressed, to form other local bodies in other localities, by the previous adoption of the plan and declaration expressed.

We, the undersigned, disregarding former political affiliations, throwing aside all mere partisan prejudices, and believing that the condition of the country demands such a course, do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, to unite in an earnest and compacting effort to prevent the recurrence of the evils which have caused the present disturbed condition of the government as a free and fraternal union, and which, if not arrested, a majority may soon be unable to remember.

1. Equal protection has been violated, in the enfranchisement of the ex-slaves, to the serious and dangerous purpose of a third party.

2. The support of the constitution as it is, and the protection of the rights of all citizens, is the first duty of the government.

3. Universal amnesty and the restoration of fraternal feeling and relations, are the duty of the hour, and the great object of a party worthy of the name of Republican.

4. Complete equality before the law, equal rights and equal privileges to all, are the only means and end of a lasting peace.

5. The abolition of the proscriptive test oath, prior to a single restoration of the franchise.

6. Opposition to all sectional legislation, or to any legislation, which, in its effect, is sectional.

7. Amnesty, as the general rule, and the general amnesty, as the exceptions, are the most effective means of healing the wounds of war, and of establishing a lasting peace.

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