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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1869.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1869 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,728.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF JACKSON RAILROAD.—An election for Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will take place to-morrow, Monday, April 19th, 1869, at the office of the Company, (Odd Fellow's Hall) opposite Lafayette Square, between 9 and 3 o'clock. A lunch will be served, to which the Stockholders and all the friends of the road are respectfully invited.

SALES OF OPELOUSAS RAILROAD BONDS.—The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sold at the Auctioneers' Exchange yesterday, for account of the succession of Millie Jadjon, deceased, 92 bonds of $1000 each of the Opelousas Railroad Company, and 889 coupons of $40 each—say, in round figures in the amount of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars ($125 000).

Saml. Smith & Co., bankers of this city, purchased 15 of these bonds at the rate of $55 and $55 50, amounting to $11,157 50, and DeBuys and Kilbourn, brokers, purchased 77 bonds at the rate of $60 50, amounting to $56,723 60, the total sale amounting to $67,911 40.

These purchases, or some of them, were supposed to have been made for account of Mr. Charles Morgan.

DEATH OF JUDGE H. B. EGGLESTON.—We are again called upon to notice the death of an old and respected citizen. Judge H. B. Eggleston died on Friday last, and thus another familiar face disappears from our midst. Judge Eggleston was a man of reserved disposition, and very fixed in his opinions, but this fault, if fault it was, was redeemed by his inflexible honesty. The Judge was a native of Virginia we think, but he has been a resident of New Orleans for many years, occupying at one time before the war, the bench of the Fifth District Court and other public positions, with credit to himself and advantage to the community. He was regarded as a sound lawyer, and an impartial Judge.

HARAMBURE'S GREENBACK DETECTOR.—The American Photograph Company of Bridgeport, Conn., have published a set of fac similes of the various issues of United States Treasury and National Bank notes, by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will enable any one to detect counterfeits by comparing them with these photographs for detection. They are for sale by Bastian Brothers, booksellers and stationers, and general news agents, 108 Canal street. A photograph of each note—one fourth of the size of the note—for the pocket use, can be obtained separately, or the whole placed on a board so as to be seen at one view. Price for either, one dollar.

The New Orleans circus and menagerie closes its exhibitions at Bayonne and St. Joseph streets to-morrow.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Madame Bourgeois appeared last night in the character of *Fanny* in the opera of "La Favorite," assisted by Messrs. Picot and Van Huffelen. These artists were in excellent voice and we may safely say achieved "a success." Mme. Bourgeois, who has recovered her voice, was repeatedly encored, and the Picot, and the duet was sung sup.ibly.

To-night "La vie Parisienne," and on Monday night the opera of "William Tell," with Mesdes Hasselman and Chanveau, and Messrs Picot Engel, Perout and Van Huffelen in the leading characters.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.—The plan of the Lottery to be drawn in the city on April 24, will be found in our French advertising columns. The capital prize is $20 000, and there is a prize of $10,000; one of $6000 out of $8000, and ten prizes of $1000 each, and the balance lesser amounts. The total number of prizes are 255 and the number of tickets 10,000. Here is an opportunity for everybody to try his luck in a well established enterprise, and where the lottery is drawn under the supervision of respectable citizens in the presence of the purchasers of the tickets and all who may wish to be present to see for themselves that every thing is done right. It is an easy way to make money this, and there is no reason why the purchaser of one ticket may not be one of the fortunate individuals. If our people will try their chances in lotteries, and we know many of them who do it with success, then we say they cannot do better than to take an interest in the scheme presided over by Mr. Charles T. Howard, corner St. Charles and Union streets.

NEWFOUNDLAND BITTERS.—The success of these bitters increases every day. They are highly appreciated as an excellent cordial and an invigorator of the blood, and also on account of their strengthening and aperient qualities. Their use, for a limited number of days, restores the healthy action of the stomach, and imparts to that organ an energy which allows it to counteract the pernicious effects of a warm climate.

Anyone, without being a physician, knows that the physiological influence of the stomach on the whole animal economy is a great law in medicine. If it is healthy, it enriches the blood and moderates the nervous system. In this country, where the blood loses some of its capital properties through the debilitating effects of the climate, and also on account of the unhappy habits contracted by many persons to indulge in strong drinks, before and after meals, the Newfoundland Bitters will prove a most important auxiliary to restore health. Hence their superiority.

They stimulate a gentle appetite for food where none existed before, they facilitate digestion and bring back the colors of health on pallid cheeks. A better and a more pleasant preparation can be found nowhere. It cures speedily cramps, as well as liver and bowel diseases of the most inveterate kind. It has a remarkable power to enrich the blood when it has been altered by disease, want of sleep or exposure.

The Newfoundland Bitters have two distinct physiological actions: they stimulate rapidly the system and they impart tone to all the organs. To those who are in good health we say: You will continue to enjoy it by using every day the Newfoundland Bitters. To those who suffer from fever or bowel complaints, we say: Your health will, sooner or later, be restored by the regular use of the bitters, and you will then proclaim their superiority.

To-night and to-morrow noon and night go to the circus of Bayonne and St. Joseph streets

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The celebrated character and burlesque actor Lotlingwell appears for the last time to-night. His selections are the characters of *Rippe* and *Cornish*.

To-morrow evening the renowned Worrell Sisters appear for the first time in the great fairy piece, entitled "The Sea of Ice; Child of Gold." Each of these announcements must attract a crowded.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Wilson's celebrated troupe of minstrels make their first appearance to-night at the St. Charles Theater. Among other features the programme embraces: Amorous opera, the laughable theatrical sketch "Somebody's Cook," a fancy dance by Master Marks, "Genuine Statue pedal by Fred Wilson, "Tomb Man of Mesopotamy," skyrocking "Watch Dog's Grip," a company skirmish, etc. The troupe is large and talented.

ARMY CIRCUS.—Do not forget the circus at the corner of Dauphin and Bayonne street, which appears this night again before moving to the Second District. It is the most attractive circus we have ever had in New Orleans.

It is reported that many personal friends of Secretary Stanton propose to present him with a new carriage, as a testimonial of regard for his great services and sympathy in his present and, it is feared, permanent loss of health. If the sight and scent of his victims and their families spoil his social and money Secretary Stanton would be the richest dead alive. He was called, several months ago, upon when in power, and, as Secretary of War will see his account right, money or no money.—*Philadel Ledger.*

A GOOD IDEA.—In a pamphlet announcing their demand for an entire change in the New York *Herald* says:

Our idea is that if a republican form of government is to be secured only by arming the franchisement of the people, it must be a very real and extraordinary republic.

P. S. Only some astounding or any kind of republican and Earlesses in the coming Empire.

AMERICAN RAILROAD DESPOTISM GIVES OMNIBUS TO PARIS.—*Paris*, April 3.—The Commissioner of the Exposition, Pavillon, and the Paris Railroad have given orders to engine builders in the south of France for five additional cars, to be put on the road. At the same time they have succeeded in introducing their free omnibus and the Paris Omnibus, where they are now passed. The two companies have been condemned, it is said, under the management of General Pourcaut and Mr. Sprague.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD CASE.

The argument before Judge Durell, of the United States Circuit Court, for an injunction to prevent the sale of this road under Mr. Morgan's writ of seizure, was opened on Friday last by Mr. M. M. Cohen, the attorney of the company, and continued yesterday by Mr. Miles Taylor on behalf of Mr. Morgan. It will be closed on Wednesday next by Judge Campbell for the Opelousas Railroad Company.

The argument turns upon the power of the United States Circuit Court to issue executory process, according to the practice of the courts of the State of Louisiana, in cases where mortgages import confession of judgment. It is urged by the Opelousas company that notice of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States must be made upon the defendant by serving process. Notice of seizure, it is argued, is not "process" within the terms of the act of 1789 from which the court derives its powers. It is also urged that the other bondholders who have concurrent interest with Mr. Morgan, must have time to receive notice of the sale and must be brought into court by service of process. In other words, that this proceeding of Mr. Morgan's to sell out the road, is essentially a chancery suit, and the forms of chancery must be observed, rather than those of the Code of Practice of Louisiana, relating to the hypothecary action. Mr. Taylor argues that the court has the power to issue the executory process, according to the proceedings laid down in the Code of Practice for our State courts, and claims for Mr. Morgan all that the act of mortgage and the confession of judgment empowers him to demand under the State law. Mr. Taylor claims that the mortgage on the whole road for the whole debt is indivisible, and that any one of the bondholders (mortgagees) has the right to bring the road to a sale, and that the sale would extinguish the mortgage, whatever the property sold for. He said the proceeds of the road, in the event of a sale, must be distributed among the bondholders pro rata, and according to the amounts due to them by the road.

New Books.

KENWOOD, OR AFTER MANY DAYS. A historical romance, founded on the events of the late war, from the manuscript of a Confederate spy. By Hieronne, Louisville, Ky Published for the author. 1868.

This book purports to be a recital of events connected with the war, in which the authoress participated. They are thrown into the form of a novel, the plot of which opens in and about the city of New Orleans. From the cursory glance we have been able to give it, we are able to say that the book and its story will be of interest to those who never tire or grow weary of reading about the war and its incidents. Mrs. Meeker—the authoress—was an enthusiastic Confederate, and served the cause to the best of her ability. Many historical facts and anecdotes are set forth in this book not found elsewhere. It is known that the recollection of many of the events connected with the first American revolution have been perpetuated in similar works, and can only be read there. We suppose that many facts touching the Confederate movement will be preserved only in the pages of Mrs. Meeker's book, which is written in an engaging style, is worthy of preservation for the reason we have given.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' MANUAL: By W. Newman. Illustrated. Wood and Malvern, by George E. Waring, Jr., author of Elements of Agriculture and other works. Two hundred thousand. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 654 Broadway. New Orleans, James H. Hummel, publisher, 106 Camp street.

This book contains many valuable tables for machinists, manufacturers, merchants, builders, engineers, masons, painters, plumbers, gardeners, accountants, etc., etc. Its design we learn from the preface "In presenting this volume," says the author, "a chief aim was so to combine the Manual with the Reckoner as to furnish the inquirer, in brief, with all the necessary rules and data and the elementary facts and axioms relating to almost every branch of industrial science, and particularly that of agriculture, and, at the same time, whenever it was possible, to compute and tabulate the results for him in the same connection. Hence he will find in the ensuing pages the axiomatic or elementary propositions, the data, the standards, the units, etc., of almost every useful and practical art with which he may have occasion to deal, clearly stated, together with their simplest rules, illustrated by examples and solutions, and, whenever it was practicable, the arithmetical results calculated and tabulated.

"The design was to produce a work of substantial and enduring value and of universal application and use—something in the sphere of agriculture corresponding to Haswell in Engineering or Fairbairn in Mechanics."

For real pleasure visit the fine circus and menagerie, corner of Baronne and St Joseph streets.

"H. G." Among the Chickens.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.]

Greeley came late to the Poultry Show, as usual. The attendance was small, and looked all the smaller from the vast space the show was held in. The venerable editor of the *Tribune* was in good humor, and he had a certain quietuousness in his tone that he does not usually reveal in public, reserving his chief fire-greatness for the editorial room and his intimate friends.

His voice was pitched to a higher treble than common, and the various birds there, not being very intelligent, failed to recognize it as human. They evidently mistook it for the expression of an unknown animal, and greeted it accordingly. In "Hi! friend, friend!" "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" peared forth a cock a doodle-doo in clarion notes that fairly drowned the feeble organ of the journalist. "My friends," he repeated, "I am glad to meet you (quack, quack, quack) went a whole corps of decks, and kept it up for five minutes). As I was saying, I am glad to meet you here on a night (gobble, gobble, gobble, sounded from a hundred turk-ys, until the speaker turned red with vexation). Farming is the noblest calling, so every wise man will assert (a cautious number of geese drowned his voice with a hideous noise), so every one will affirm who is the friend of my (quack, quack) gobble, gobble, cock a doodle-doo, all in chorus) —within reach of my voice.

"The farmer (quack, quack, quack)—the farmer I say (gobble, gobble, gobble)—the farmer (cock a doodle doo) If I could make myself heard to a somewhat noisy place—" (the o H. G. lifted his shrill treble so high that a huge Cochin China cock, considering it a challenge from a rival rooster, flapped his wings, and gave such a loud and prolonged crow that the Spruce street philosopher was completely drowned in the tumult of sound).

Greeley made no effort to finish the sentence. It was evident anger was getting the better of his judgment. He was aloof for some minutes before he was seen to be "feathers ruffle in the country; there is her sanctuary; there—(beyunk, beyunk, beyunk yelled one of the many geese he had brought to town, and I tell in the inclosure)

One more the sentence was cut off, and an other began. H G growing red about the ears, and saying, *sotto voce*, "D—n poultry, anyhow! Who that has a generous soul will not respond (beyunk, bow-wow-wow, yaunk-yaunk, quack gobble, gobble, quack, hiss, hiss, cock-a-doodle doo, yaunk, bow-wow-wow, chimed in geese, ducks, roosters, turkeys, and dogs.)

The audience could not repress their merriment longer. Everybody burst into a roar of laughter save Greeley, who looked as mad as he ever can look. There was a long pause and then the venerable journalist took heart again "Great cities have many attractions, but they are artificial and deceptions, my friends. Look into your hearts, and ye will find, if ye answer in a still, small voice" (bee-haw, hee-haw, bee-haw, bellowed a mule almost under the platform, and the audience shrieked the editor's sentiment in the roar of a battery sixties the piping of a thrush)

The philosopher lost his philosophy. He spoke no more. The mule's protest against his assistance was too much for human nature He felt the rostrum sulying in sudible tones, "I always did hate mules. D—n mules; they'll do anything!"

The audience exploded once more. The geese hiss'd, the turkeys gobbled, the ducks quacked, the roosters crowed, the dogs barked, and the cows bellowed in such a grand menagerie chorus as has rarely been heard on the Island of Manhattan. Attempts were made to pacify Greeley, but he strode off in a towering rage, declaring, it is said, "D—n you; I hate all of you. You're as bad as that d—d mule!"

Everybody will visit the fine circus and menagerie to-night and to-morrow.

SAILING OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Horatio Nelson, commanding, sailed this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, $66,700 in specie, and the following named passengers:

H F Merchant, John A Stringer, W Lorenz, Miss Lorenz, Mrs L Lorenz, L Dennis, Miss Brady, W H Wilson, L Lebon, C Provenique, F F Soper, Jas Francis, Geo C Lee, Miss M Mott, L L Stanford, Miss Fox, Mrs. Dual Tenny, E Trowbridge, and 21 in second cabin.

SAILING OF THE GENERAL MEADE.—The steamship General Meade, Captain Sampson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

P Pramboff, Mrs Capt Crosby, Miss B Cole, M Dupuy, F Stratton, Jas Muldoon, W H Wolf, Geo Stewart, F B Parks, and 4 in steerage.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Holmes, from New York direct, arrived at her wharf last evening, with the following named passengers:

G W Embury, E Rathbone and wife, R G Mills and child, Jas Forster, J Sturm, J B Manning, F S Stone, and 3 in steerage.

The receipting of Gen. Sherman's order, directing a report to him instead of to the Secretary of War, was made by the President at the request of Secretary Stanton. He evidently would rather resign than serve only as an ornamental figure head. The system inaugurated by Grant, however, is now fixed, and not easily overturned.

Third Annual State Fair.

Twelfth Day—April 17th, 1869.

There was a large attendance at the Fair Grounds yesterday, independent of the children under 12 years of age, who were admitted gratuitously, and despite the fact that the weather in the forenoon was rather unpromising. A slight shower of rain fell during the day, but not sufficient to interrupt the pleasures of the festivities, and at the time our reporter left the grounds late in the evening, though there was some appearance of more rain, a great many of both sexes remained to participate in the dancing on the platform. Charley Jaeger's celebrated brass band, which has been furnishing the musical entertainment during the entire fair, was on hand dispensing the dance music, as usual, during the day, and ready to serve the devotees of the dance at night.

The exercises of the day comprised, among other things, the awarding of the Sanitai medals for the best school compositions by children of any of the schools of New Orleans. The awards were made publicly from the music stand in the arena in front of the amphitheatre, and attracted a large assemblage of gentlemen and ladies and children from all parts of the grounds. The awards were made through the special committee appointed for the purpose, composed of Messrs. Alexander Dimitry, Rob M Lambert and Wm O. Rogers, the announcement of the names of the fortunate recipients of the handsome gold medals offered by our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Joseph Sanitai, being received with rapturous applause, as was also an eloquent and appropriate address, in the connection, delivered by Prof. Dimitry. Among those present was the donor, Mr. Sanitai, and a number of distinguished gentlemen on the musician's stand, from which Prof. Dimitry delivered his address.

Before these interesting ceremonies the children's ball had begun on the dancing platform, and was renewed after the exercises concluded. The dancing seemed to be heartily enjoyed by the little folks, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, seated or standing around the platform. Jaeger's band furnished the music for the occasion.

Simultaneously with the children's ball, and after the medal awards, an interesting trotting match, double teams to harness, best two in three, mile heats, $100 for the first and $50 for the second horse, came off on the race track. There were but two entries, Mr. Shawhan's "Shawhan" and mate, and Mr. ——'s "Sicilia" and mate. The latter team won the first two heats and, consequently, the race. Time 2:58 and 2:56.

The only awards announced were: Premium to Mr. John H. Butler for the best cotton tie for strength and simplicity of application; honorable mention of Messrs. Lemle & Co for the best cotton tie sheaves, and the stockholders of the Sanitai medals as stated, and some blue ribbons besides to children whose compositions approximated to excellence to those of the recipients of the medals.

The "Rock Brilliant" and "Charter Oak" stoves, we noticed, were kept busy cooking cake and biscuit for the crowds which invariably gathered around several times during the day to witness the interesting process. By the way, they must have had a good, if not profitable business in this way during the Fair. Some of the cakes cooked in the "Brilliant," and perhaps some biscuits, have been perpetuated in similar works, and can only be read there. We suppose that many facts touching the Confederate movement will be preserved only in the pages of Mr. Lonapre, No. 272 Hampart, corner of Hospital street.

In passing through the departments we notice some corn-cob pipes, something very unique to be made of such crude material. The maker is Mr H Gesse, of Fig Jd R Barnard street, in this city, who took the premium for them.

Mr. Wellamon Smith, superintendent of the Floral Department, has received and placed on exhibition several timbers of the old Nanavite Railroad, which was constructed in the time of General Jackson. These timbers are of Tennessee pine, and are in a remarkable state of preservation, forming quite a curiosity.

Messrs L. F. Ludney and J. F. O'Sullivan, of Jackson, Miss., publishers, have an exhibition case, containing specimens of every branch of industrial science, and particularly that of agriculture, and, at the same time, whenever it was possible, to compute and tabulate the results for him in the same connection. Hence he will find in the ensuing pages the axiomatic or elementary propositions, the data, the standards, the units, etc., of almost every useful and practical art with which he may have occasion to deal, clearly stated, together with their simplest rules, illustrated by examples and solutions, and, whenever it was practicable, the arithmetical results calculated and tabulated.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Capt. B. B. Kenny.—We are pained to hear of this popular Captain in the Red River trade, which we learn by private dispatches yesterday from San Antonio, Texas, where his death occurred and where he had gone in hopes of improving his health which had long been delicate. The flags of the boats were generally at half mast yesterday in respect to his memory.

Collision.—A collision occurred about seven o'clock last evening, between the steamship Crescent City from New York, and the lower Coast packet Myrtle, lying at the Second District landing. The latter was driven bow up the current of the river forced the bow of the Crescent City some eight or ten feet also upon the wharf. A tow boat will be required to get them off. We understand that the smoke stack of the Crescent City was knocked down, and the machinery of the Myrtle considerably injured. We are not advised how the collision occurred.

The Brig Colson Afloat.—Yesterday morning the officials of the Government commenced the work of discharging the brig C. C. Colson, which lies opposite the foot of Canal 10, for an attempt to defraud the revenue by false entries of false papers. So far as ascertained at a late hour last evening, nothing had been found to implicate the Colson in any dishonest movements, but quite sufficient to prove the falsity of the manifest.

Among other things was the "sealed letter" brought aboard, it is supposed, by Capt. Cain, who was to go as first mate, addressed to Capt. Baker, which proves to be merely a very ungrammatical composition, pretending to be a defective. It is even unworthy the distinction of being called "ambiguous." The work of discharging was still going on yesterday evening.

In the course of reporting this matter it would seem that a great wrong has been done a very estimable young man, Mr. F M Roby, who was acting mate of the Colson, and who was, with the Government keeper, left in charge of her under seizure. Mr. Roby was a student of the Annapolis Naval School, from Mississippi, served in the Confederate navy under the late Secretary Reed, who so gallantly ran the Webb past the Federal batteries of this city during the war, a fact witnessed and wondered at by thousands; afterwards serving as Executive officer of Commodore Farragut's flagship, and to whose name has never been tarnished by an unworthy act. Mr Roby swears to, and we doubt him not, that he never before heard of the brig William; that he never saw or knew the said Capt. Cain until the evening of the seizure, when Cain came aboard to relieve him of his position. We think he is more justice.

The cotton or rubbish which has been taken off a bale seized by the U S Marshal, to satisfy a judgment of $100,000 against Forbes, growing out of some whisky frauds, Forbes says he is ready to pay the amount, and claims that there is a bigger gun behind, who must eventually shoulder the responsibility. It is quite probable that the developments growing out of this case will open a more extensive field of inquiry than was at first supposed.

The New Fire Wells.—Yesterday the commission appointed by the City Council to locate and designate the new wells, which are intended to test the practicability of using and supplying the deficiency of water for the use of the Fire Department in case of fire, located under considerable difficulties the ten experimental wells authorized by the Council. The commission consists as follows: Mr. Thomas O'Connor, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Gen Braxton Bragg, Superintendent of the Water Works, and the committee appointed by the City Council, with Capt John Ray, as Engineer.

In order to prove the benefit of the system, by the use of no small a number of wells as proposed by the Council, it was necessary to bring the whole ten within the base of the pipe length of the Department; this could have been done, if necessary, by extending the pipe from Camp street, which is nearly the centre of the new wells, to the Mississippi River, a distance of 22 inches in diameter, and Magazine street which has one of 16 inches. This would not be a fair test, and the commission determined to occupy a square surface instead of a lineal one, in the most centrally business located portion of the city. A square surface of ten wells in the Camp street main is only 2 inches diameter, while the great thoroughfare St Charles street only a 6 inches pipe. It was considered necessary to use the connection to have a well centrally located on the latter street, and at last the way was clear for the new pipe extends from Camp street into Commercial Alley, where it is plugged; by extending this to the St. Charles street pipe in front of Masonic Hall, a 10 inch flow could be obtained, then they could fall back to Magazet, which has a 16 inch main.

The work was to be commenced with solid brick walls, with main be constructed with solid stone, and the work to be completed in a manner of very outspoken resolutions—declaring this to be eminently a white man's government—that neither Congress nor the State Legislature has any more power to change the white supremacy basis than to dive into the Union—that the legislature be would attempt to give away the elective franchise belonging to the Caucasian race to the low negro, is unworthy of respect and social recognition among white men—that as the federal government has no power to confer but such as were delegated by the States, so neither have State or federal legislators any authority as they are mostly composed of men who are honestly delegated to them by their white and American citizen peers. We may in fell the sixteenth and twelfth amendments.

Eighteenth—That we utterly repudiate the doctrines and practical workings of the beauty resolutions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. We will not be bound by such political dogmas, constitutional anacronisms or judicial decisions that set aside the rule of white men, as the ruling element of our country—that would destroy the white race supremacy basis in our civilization.

Twentieth—That should five millions of Chinamen or Coolies settle in California, we must protect our white race brothers and sisters, there, in the extensive supremacies of their white civilized institutions; or, if five millions of Coolies and negroes were to settle in Illinois, we would still insist on the Governors right of white race rule on home board practice; or, furthermore, should fifty thousand negroes come to Madison county, they could only be tolerated here while doing the bread of honest industry, as subjects, not as citizen sovereigns. The only safety for our republic is in exclusive white race supremacy, universally enforced in every part of our country on the cardinal, inalienable doctrine.

The last resolution calls upon all conservative democrats and republicans to rally to the protection of the white race against the threatened dehumanism, to form state, held indignation meetings, &c., &c.—*Exchange.*

A SENSIBLE ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.—The New York *Commercial*, noting the fact that the Duke of Argyll, secretary for the British Indian Department, fully recognizing that there is no opening for young men in the civil service, had placed his youngest son in a commercial house, in the city of London, thinks this is an example that is worth following. It is a tribute to the manliness of parents, this applies with just as much force on this as on the other side of the Atlantic. The Duke of Argyll's course is in meritorious contrast with the notion of too many of our officials in the "model republic." Some of our public men really seem to think that the public service is a kind of huge orth especially established for the benefit of their relatives and dependents. There is also another view. Fathers frequently do their sons a positive injustice in training them up for the over-stocked professions for which they are manifestly unsuited, and at which they can seldom, obtain a decent living. Many a good tailor and shoemaker has been lost to society in this way. There is a kind of false pride that 'fits parents with the idea that it is better that their sons should half starve at some of the out-of-date professions than learn a trade that will insure them a competence in any part of the world.

A writer, but true, remark was that made by Senator Sprague in presenting a petition for women suffrage: "As the voters of this country seem disposed to do with the management of the Government than any other school of thought, there could be no great harm in granting the power of the petitioners."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[For the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Nominations by the President.

A Called Session of Congress to be Held to Consider the Cuban Question.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intell'gence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 17.—Among the confirmations to-day were Louisa D Kellogg, General, Appraiser for the South; Lacy, Assessor Fifth Virginia District; Chas. O. Drew, of Alabama, Governor of New Mexico; Wm A. Howard, Minister to China, vice J. Ross Browne.

Nominations—P. E. Dumas, Louisiana, (colored) Consul General to Liberia, Peyton, Marshal 16 others District Mississippi; John Millledge, United States Attorney for Georgia.

Postmaster—Herman L. Grant, Goldsboro, N. C; Wm. Logan, Hagerstown, Md.

Gen. Chas. Ewing has sued Perry Fuller for a share of the property of certain lobby transactions. Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, is not a party to the transactions as has been stated

Among the visitors named by the President for the Naval Academy, is Judge Humphreys, of Alabama

Col. Moore, Johnson's Private Secretary, has been ordered on duty in California.

The bill restoring Blanton Duncan's property, which passed during the last hours of the session, has failed

It is stated that old letters, expressing Duncan's desire for a change in the times, was the cause of the withholding of the Executive signature.

Geo Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been sued for $4000 balance for the Howard University. It is expected that the suit will expose all transactions connected with the potent black school in the Bureau.

A delegation of the colored preachers in conference here called on Grant to-day, who said he would endeavor to administer the law so to have peace at home and abroad, and to do justice well race and colors, and if he failed it would be from any want of good intention on his part.

Discussion in the Senate to-day indicates an adjournment about the middle of next week

A Spanish steamer dispatch to the New York *World* says a called session of Congress will be held within 30 days, to consider the Cuban question. The Spanish government is made upon the authority of one of the Senators from California.

The New York *Daily News* prints an extra with this dispatch.

Washington, April 17.—Clay first, and then Dumas, were nominated to Liberia, at the instance of Mr. Kellogg.

J. S. Clair Beal goes to Mexico, with Nelson, as Secretary of Legation.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Savannah, April 17.—Dr. Benjamin Ayer, a member of the Georgia Legislature from Jefferson county, was found dead on Friday morning, lying by the road side near Louisville, Ga. He was shot between the eyes.

The *Advertiser* publishes to-morrow a special from Bayou, Cuba, dated 7th, announcing the arrival of three expeditions from Florida, and the sending of volunteer and patriot forces, which are increasing daily. It says the Spanish troops are deserting.

Boston, April 17.—Orders were received yesterday from the Navy Department directing all our vessels at Portsmouth, Charlestown navy yards, to get ready for immediate active service.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 17.—Evening.—Cotton without decided change. Sales 1700 bales, middling uplands 29c. Flour dull, superfine at $5 40 to 5 80. Wheat dull and 1c lower. Corn heavy, mixed Western 81c to 1 12c. Pork dull, prime mess Pork a shade lower, at 30 50 to 30 75. Lard a shade lower. Turpentine 52c. Groceries quiet. Freights quiet

New York, April 17.—Evening.—Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling in fair request at 9. Sterling Gold 134 to 134¼. Gold opened at 134¼ and closed firm at 134¼. Louisiana 6s 71½ to 71¾. Stocks generally higher. Cotton at present and a perfect rush to buy. Orleans Cotton opened firm at 32c, closed 33c. Sales 1000 bales at 31c, of 32 bales at 31½, of 65 bales at 31¾, of 65 at 31¾, of 65 at 32c, of 65 at 32½, of 65 at 32¾, of 65 at 33c, of 65 at 33½, of 65 at 33¾, of 65 at 34c, of 65 at 34½, of 65 at 34¾, of 65 at 35c, of 65 at 35½, of 65 at 35¾, of 65 at 36c, of 65 at 36½, of 65 at 36¾, of 65 at 37c, of 65 at 37½, of 65 at 37¾, of 65 at 38c, of 65 at 38½, of 65 at 38¾, of 65 at 39c, of 65 at 39½, of 65 at 39¾, of 65 at 40c, of 65 at 40½, of 65 at 40¾, of 65 at 41c, of 65 at 41½, of 65 at 41¾, of 65 at 42c, of 65 at 42½, of 65 at 42¾, of 65 at 43c, of 65 at 43½, of 65 at 43¾, of 65 at 44c, of 65 at 44½, of 65 at 44¾, of 65 at 45c, of 65 at 45½, of 65 at 45¾, of 65 at 46c, of 65 at 46½, of 65 at 46¾, of 65 at 47c, of 65 at 47½, of 65 at 47¾, of 65 at 48c, of 65 at 48½, of 65 at 48¾, of 65 at 49c, of 65 at 49½, of 65 at 49¾, of 65 at 50c, of 65 at 50½, of 65 at 50¾, of 65 at 51c, of 65 at 51½, of 65 at 51¾, of 65 at 52c, of 65 at 52½, of 65 at 52¾, of 65 at 53c, of 65 at 53½, of 65 at 53¾, of 65 at 54c, of 65 at 54½, of 65 at 54¾, of 65 at 55c, of 65 at 55½, of 65 at 55¾, of 65 at 56c, of 65 at 56½, of 65 at 56¾, of 65 at 57c, of 65 at 57½, of 65 at 57¾, of 65 at 58c, of 65 at 58½, of 65 at 58¾, of 65 at 59c, of 65 at 59½, of 65 at 59¾, of 65 at 60c, of 65 at 60½, of 65 at 60¾, of 65 at 61c, of 65 at 61½, of 65 at 61¾, of 65 at 62c, of 65 at 62½, of 65 at 62¾, of 65 at 63c, of 65 at 63½, of 65 at 63¾, of 65 at 64c, of 65 at 64½, of 65 at 64¾, of 65 at 65c, of 65 at 65½, of 65 at 65¾, of 65 at 66c, of 65 at 66½, of 65 at 66¾, of 65 at 67c, of 65 at 67½, of 65 at 67¾, of 65 at 68c, of 65 at 68½, of 65 at 68¾, of 65 at 69c, of 65 at 69½, of 65 at 69¾, of 65 at 70c, of 65 at 70½, of 65 at 70¾, of 65 at 71c, of 65 at 71½, of 65 at 71¾, of 65 at 72c, of 65 at 72½, of 65 at 72¾, of 65 at 73c, of 65 at 73½, of 65 at 73¾, of 65 at 74c, of 65 at 74½, of 65 at 74¾, of 65 at 75c, of 65 at 75½, of 65 at 75¾, of 65 at 76c, of 65 at 76½, of 65 at 76¾, of 65 at 77c, of 65 at 77½, of 65 at 77¾, of 65 at 78c, of 65 at 78½, of 65 at 78¾, of 65 at 79c, of 65 at 79½, of 65 at 79¾, of 65 at 80c, of 65 at 80½, of 65 at 80¾, of 65 at 81c, of 65 at 81½, of 65 at 81¾, of 65 at 82c, of 65 at 82½, of 65 at 82¾, of 65 at 83c, of 65 at 83½, of 65 at 83¾, of 65 at 84c, of 65 at 84½, of 65 at 84¾, of 65 at 85c, of 65 at 85½, of 65 at 85¾, of 65 at 86c, of 65 at 86½, of 65 at 86¾, of 65 at 87c, of 65 at 87½, of 65 at 87¾, of 65 at 88c, of 65 at 88½, of 65 at 88¾, of 65 at 89c, of 65 at 89½, of 65 at 89¾, of 65 at 90c, of 65 at 90½, of 65 at 90¾, of 65 at 91c, of 65 at 91½, of 65 at 91¾, of 65 at 92c, of 65 at 92½, of 65 at 92¾, of 65 at 93c, of 65 at 93½, of 65 at 93¾, of 65 at 94c, of 65 at 94½, of 65 at 94¾, of 65 at 95c, of 65 at 95½, of 65 at 95¾, of 65 at 96c, of 65 at 96½, of 65 at 96¾, of 65 at 97c, of 65 at 97½, of 65 at 97¾, of 65 at 98c, of 65 at 98½, of 65 at 98¾, of 65 at 99c, of 65 at 99½, of 65 at 99¾, of 65 at 100c, of 65 at 100½, of 65 at 100¾, of 65 at 101c, of 65 at 101½, of 65 at 101¾, of 65 at 102c, of 65 at 102½, of 65 at 102¾, of 65 at 103c, of 65 at 103½, of 65 at 103¾, of 65 at 104c, of 65 at 104½, of 65 at 104¾, of 65 at 105c, of 65 at 105½, of 65 at 105¾, of 65 at 106c, of 65 at 106½, of 65 at 106¾, of 65 at 107c, of 65 at 107½, of 65 at 107¾, of 65 at 108c, of 65 at 108½, of 65 at 108¾, of 65 at 109c, of 65 at 109½, of 65 at 109¾, of 65 at 110c, of 65 at 110½, of 65 at 110¾, of 65 at 111c, of 65 at 111½, of 65 at 111¾, of 65 at 112c, of 65 at 112½, of 65 at 112¾, of 65 at 113c, of 65 at 113½, of 65 at 113¾, of 65 at 114c, of 65 at 114½, of 65 at 114¾, of 65 at 115c, of 65 at 115½, of 65 at 115¾, of 65 at 116c, of 65 at 116½, of 65 at 116¾, of 65 at 117c, of 65 at 117½, of 65 at 117¾, of 65 at 118c, of 65 at 118½, of 65 at 118¾, of 65 at 119c, of 65 at 119½, of 65 at 119¾, of 65 at 120c, of 65 at 120½, of 65 at 120¾, of 65 at 121c, of 65 at 121½, of 65 at 121¾, of 65 at 122c, of 65 at 122½, of 65 at 122¾, of 65 at 123c, of 65 at 123½, of 65 at 123¾, of 65 at 124c, of 65 at 124½, of 65 at 124¾, of 65 at 125c, of 65 at 125½, of 65 at 125¾, of 65 at 126c, of 65 at 126½, of 65 at 126¾, of 65 at 127c, of 65 at 127½, of 65 at 127¾, of 65 at 128c, of 65 at 128½, of 65 at 128¾, of 65 at 129c, of 65 at 129½, of 65 at 129¾, of 65 at 130c, of 65 at 130½, of 65 at 130¾, of 65 at 131c, of 65 at 131½, of 65 at 131¾, of 65 at 132c, of 65