New Orleans Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 19, 1868

CIVIL LAW IN TEXAS.

A Disgraceful Outrage—The "Chivalry" on the Rampage—A Republican Meeting Broken Up—The Lives of Union Men in Jeopardy.

(Correspondence of the Republican.)

MARSHALL, Texas, January 4, 1868.

This place was the scene of one of those disgraceful outrages of such frequent occurrence in this state that it is doubtful if information of them ever reaches headquarters.

According to previous notice Judge Caldwell reached here on the 30th ultimo to address the people in behalf of the congressional plan of reconstruction. The day was very boisterous, a terrible snow storm prevailing, and not more than some three to four hundred persons attended.

The rebel sheriff refused to allow them the use of the court room. The county judge, a Union man, interfered and ordered the sheriff to open the door, which he refused to do. The county judge was proceeding to make a written request upon Lieutenant William Hawley, commanding for the requisite force to compel a compliance with his order. By this time it was growing late, and Judge Caldwell seeing the menacing attitude of the rebel element and fearing that a speech would not be listened to anyway, requested the county judge to desist from any further effort to open the court room, and spoke about three minutes in the basement aisles to the people. He made no speech, but simply informed them of the order for an election ordered by General Hancock on the 10th instant, January. The negroes then began a parade by home. Then the pent-up wrath of the white community broke loose. Chief of Police Richardson, Sheriff Adams, and some dozen others rushing into the basement with pistols drawn and cocked. A shot was fired at or in the direction of Judge Caldwell, when the rioters used their revolvers and clubs, and quickly dispersed the meeting. The negroes were unmercifully beaten, and, fortunately for them, offered not the slightest resistance, or there would have been a more cruel massacre than that of New Orleans.

Judge Caldwell was surrounded by Sheriff Adams, Policeman Richardson, and others with revolvers cocked and presented, and he ordered to leave the city instantly. The Judge sought safety with Lieutenant Hawley, but the malignity of the rioters seemed to have been aroused to a greater pitch on the following day when they discovered that Judge Caldwell refused to obey orders and leave the city. He was sitting in the office of Lieutenant Malloy, with General Boughton, late of the army, and now collector of this district, when the sheriff and his deputy came in. They abused and insulted Judge Caldwell most grossly and were put out of the house by Lieutenant Malloy. Then in connection with Policeman Richardson and others they stationed themselves in the vicinity of the office with the expressed object of doing violence to Judge Caldwell. This was unknown to the gentleman until a young man named Coleman, lately from the North, heard of these threats, and with double-barrel gun in hand, ran up stairs and gave the information.

Lieutenant Malloy then dispatched a messenger to camp for a squad of men, which the assassins discovered and withdrew. Post commander Lieutenant Hawly then arrested the sheriff, his deputy, and Policeman Richardson, and lodged them in the guardhouse. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Williamson, district judge, and these facts were drawn out on the examination. The judge, however, admitted them to nominal bail—$500 for one and $1000 for the other two, holding them to answer before a jury of their peers—peers in villainy. These statements are not denied, but the whole proceeding on the part of the rioters is justified by the citizens of this place. If there are those who deplore the outrage (and there are a few), they speak in the cautious whispers of trembling slaves. It is boldly announced by leading men that no "radical" shall speak in this place; that the power of the troops here is not sufficient to protect a radical meeting, and he who attempts it will fall to his cost.

All this flows from General Hancock's order. It is given a construction by the rebel element never dreamed of by that soldier. It is held that by virtue of that order in no case can the military act otherwise than as a posse comitatus, and when they make arrests they must in all cases turn their prisoners over to civil authority. This amounts to a complete immunity from punishment when any political question is involved or an injury to a Union man is in question.

In this riot and threat of violence to Judge Caldwell it is not remotely hinted that there was any pretext or cause for it other than to "break up a radical meeting." This is sufficient in the judgment of sheriff, police, and citizens to justify the dispersion of any meeting.

Hence you can see what mockery it will be to attempt to hold an election in this state for a convention. A few voters without character or responsibilities, instigated by leading rebels will disperse the voters, clear the polls, and thus thwart the whole object of congress, and this too without fear of consequences, because to answer for the offense before a jury would be considered as a honor to be courted. If there is not some vigorous action on the part of General Hancock in this case it will be a precedent to be followed, and no election can be held. A canvass that had begun in this part of the state is abandoned. The speakers all fear consultation, and the loyal heart of Texas aches with painful anxiety the action of General Hancock.

REPUBLICAN.

ARE WE RUINED?

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

To read the rebel and coppery journals of the country one would suppose that we were, and that the whole South was about to become a howling wilderness, inhabited only by negroes and alligators. One of our citizens, in the days when he was ranting secession, said that "sooner than submit to Yankee rule he would repair to the native swamps and there among the native inhabitants breathe the air of liberty." Perhaps some patriots wish to be outlawed, and by their croaking and lugubrious prophecies and opposition to new comers to discourage and frighten off the people that they may behind have nothing but the native alligators and pelicans as their associates. But for our part we do not wish anything of the kind. We believe that land is of very little use without people, and we do not propose to discourage the people at present in Louisiana, or those that may wish to come. We have advantages of climate and productiveness, land is the world, that can be had at low prices. We have a mild, delightful climate. But the destruction of the war, the stifling out of our labor system, the outrage of the radical congress have rolled us. Not so but my secesh friend; you jump at your conclusions too much. Suppose this state had never seceded, would we have been in our present forlorn condition? Suppose that instead of going to war we had spent the same money in building levees, in draining our land, in paving our streets, in building a line of steamships to Liverpool, one to Havre, one to Rio Janeiro, another to Havana, had established banks, drawn our own bills of exchange, done our own importing and exporting, built warehouses, elevators, had millions of bushels of grain passing through our port, had thrown open our doors, and invited people from all parts of the world to come here to settle, to reclaim our waste land, to cultivate and put to use our now half-cured fields, to develop the resources of the state on all sides. Had we done this, instead of going into this suicidal war, where would Louisiana have been to-day? On the summit of prosperity, instead of in the vale of humiliation and weakness. No, my secesh friend, it is you, and your associates that have brought this ruin upon us. You have burned down your house, and now you are sighing over the coals and ashes. But we are not totally ruined; there are left to us elements of prosperity—all the elements that we ever had—the same rich soil, the same genial climate, the same noble rivers and beautiful lakes. We have lost slavery, but the men are here, and can be usefully employed as of old. Perhaps not as efficiently as then, but in time successfully. Many of our sugar planters have succeeded admirably during the past season. I have heard of one wise, purchasing a plantation for $40,000 last year, raised a crop that, after paying all expenses, netted him $42,000—$2000 more than the plantation cost him. Another has made $30,000 by the working of one place. A planter who was advised not to use all his force in cultivating sugar, but to put a part of his place in rice, tried it, and raised only between some 100 and 200 hogsheads of sugar, but raised also $22,000 worth of rice, which crop was harvested, sold, and the money in his pocket before September. A gentleman living down the coast sold the crop of oranges grown on five acres of ground for six thousand five hundred dollars. A country where such results can be realized may be ruined, but we can not see it in that light. We must remember that the past season was very unfavorable to the growth of sugar, and the profits in a favorable season would have been much greater. As to cotton, we would remark that if in spite of overflow, a bad planting season, and in spite of worms we could and have raised twenty-five hundred thousand bales, what could we have raised if we had had a favorable season? Our old number of 5,000,000 easily. What is the use of croaking then and crying over the past? Slavery is dead and secession is dead. It is vain to keep them about our houses, and try by the perfume of praise and the sweet waters of admiration to preserve them. Like other dead things, they are bound to decay and become offensive. Let them be buried—the sooner and more thoroughly the better.

There are other elements that enter into our present depression. A fall of cotton from fifty cents to fifteen cents has caused our merchants to lose heavily. The failure of the banks and private bankers, the depression of city notes, and the wiping out of all the circulation of all our old chartered banks that used to furnish facilities to the commercial community, are sufficient reason for it all without any reference to a radical congress. But we are not dead or buried yet. If we will but accept the situation—will but be true to ourselves, and each put his shoulder to the wheel, we shall soon be out of this slough of despond.

B.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.

A Steam Man.

The following story of a remarkable mechanical invention is told by the Newark (*New Jersey*) *Advertiser*:

Mr. Zaddock Deddrick, a Newark machinist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. The history of this curious invention is as follows: Six years ago Mr. Deddrick, the inventor, who is at present but twenty-two years old, conceived the novel idea of constructing a man that should receive its vitality from a perpetual motion machine. The idea was based on the well-known mechanical principle that if a heavy weight be placed at the top of an upright slightly inclined from a vertical, gravitation will tend to produce a horizontal as well as vertical motion. The project was not successful. However, by observing carefully the cause of the failure, preserving and perfecting the manform, and by substituting steam in place of the perpetual motion machine, the present success was attained.

The man stands seven feet and nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three-horse power engine like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring and thrown forward by the steam. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. As the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute, it would get over the ground, at this calculation, at the rate of a little more than a mile a minute. As this would be working the legs faster than would be safe on uneven ground or on Broad street cobble stones, it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of five hundred revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute.

The fellow is attached to a common rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron, fastened in the usual manner to the front of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular mounting by which passes around the waist like a belt, and in which the man moves so as to face in any direction. Besides these motions machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a vertical nearly forty-five degrees. This is done in order to enable it to ascend or descend all grades. To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which effectually prevent slipping. The whole affair is so finely contrived by the Shafts and has so excellent a foothold that two men are unable to push it over, or in any way throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly it is provided with two applances, one of which will, as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position.

An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash-board, and within easy reach of the front seat, contains two miniature pilot wheels, by the turning of which these various motions and operations are directed. It is expected that a sufficiently large amount of coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine for a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day.

In order to prevent the "giant" from frightening horses by his wonderful appearance, Mr. Deddrick intends to clothe it, and give it as nearly as possible a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are unnecessarily heated will be encased in felt or woolen undergarments. Pantaloons, coat, and vest of the latest styles, are provided. Whenever the fires need coaling, which is every two or three hours, the driver stops the machine, descends from his seat, unbuttons "Daniel's" vest, opens a door, shovels in the fuel, buttons up the vest and drives on. On the back between the shoulders the steam cocks and gauges are placed. As these would cause the coat to set awkwardly a knapsack has been provided that completely covers them. A blanket neatly rolled up and placed on top of the knapsack perfects the delusion. The face is moulded into a cheerful countenance of white enamel, which contrasts well with the dark hair and mustache. A sheet iron hat with a gauge top acts as a smoke stack.

The cost of this "first man" is $2000, though the makers, Messrs. Deddrick & Gruss, expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repair, for $300. The same parties expect to contract, on the same principle, horses which will do the duty of ten or twelve ordinary animals of the same species. These, it is confidently believed, can be used before carriages, street cars, and plows. The man now constructed can make his way without difficulty over any irregular surface whose ruts and stones are not more than nine inches below or above the level of the road.

The Law of Human Progress.

We begin to have faith. One of the ablest orthodox religious papers in the country, the New York *Methodist*, comes to us this week containing the following thoughts upon the law of progress. We call the *Methodist* an orthodox paper, and presume its editor and proprietors would feel indignant were we to call it anything else. But what would the paper have been called one generation ago if it had published its present theory of the law of progress. The most conclusive proof to us of the existence of such a law is the present position of the *Methodist*. We presume, however, it would deny the sweep of the law in all its logical severity, and perhaps await another generation before it steps beyond its present position. May the *Methodist* enter every religious circle in the land notwithstanding:

One of the most important means of the safety and prosperity of public bodies is a knowledge of their law of self-development, and the practical conformity of their policy to this law. Geology proves that in the physical world progressive succession is the order of the Creator; through uncounted ages we see this law operating invincibly from the lowest forms of organic life up to the vertebrated type, crowned by the human being. History shows that the intelligent world is subject to the same order, and the decay and decadence of nations and churches can be traced to a misapprehension or misdirection of this divine law. Some of the profoundest thinkers have pointed out as the chief cause of public degeneration and of disastrous revolutions the fact that given ages have fixed unalterably their opinions or policy, assuming that they were absolutely, that is to say, unchangeably, true.

How full of the demonstrations of this view is the history of the human mind. How full of proofs of the ultimate impotence, yet temporary disasters, of any opposition to this invariable law of progress. Within the period of the pupilage of most of us, it was supposed that we had the final theory of heat or caloric; and we really had a large amount of relative truth about it—that is, knowledge true relatively to our progress. We supposed heat to be an entity, an essence, per se, though we could not define it. We could collect it in a focus, could reflect and refract it, and even analyze it by the prism. If anything in natural science seemed demonstrated, it was this. Black, the Edinburgh chemist, reduced its phenomena to even mathematical expression, and Watt applied his figures with mechanical certainty to the greatest invention in the history of man. But within a few years we have found reason to change our whole theory of its essential nature. We have resolved it at last into motion, and the grand doctrines of the correlation and conservation of force have entered into our scientific system. The whole theory of the "imponderable agents" has been revolutionized. Our former knowledge of the subject was so far relatively true that we could explain most of the phenomena of heat by it; we had, indeed, the truth relatively, but not absolutely. We have now approximated nearer to the absolute truth, and with magnificent results. There is hardly a name, if indeed a single one, of scientific authority that does not endorse the new theory, or rather the new demonstration.

What, now, would have been the result of the old hypothesis of heat, had it been immutably decreed in a formula, had it been made a fatal heresy to change it? To a certain degree the intellectual universe would have been arrested at this point.

The Ptolemaic theory of astronomy had much relative truth. Its cycles and epicycles explained many of the cosmical phenomena; but the system of Copernicus supplanted it. Ptolemy erred in respect to a grand, absolute truth—the centre of our astronomic system, placing the earth where the sun is. And what an error was this! Suppose the scientific world, or the church, had decreed his system to be the final truth, what an arrest of the human intellect would this have been! Neither did so, in any formal manner, but both did so tacitly, and when the Copernican doctrine was announced the church attempted to proscribe the newly discovered truth in the person of Galileo. The church has never yet recovered from the disgrace of that fact—nothing has perhaps more effectively broken its claim to infallibility, or to any final authority over opinion than that unprecedented example of "conservatism." The scientific world has never since ceased to re-echo against its interdiction of Galileo's response, E pur si muove (and yet it moves), and none now fear his late of the dungeons of the Inquisition, and a three years' repetition of the penitential psalms.

The specific discoveries mentioned are grand in themselves, for they make eras in scientific progress. But they have led to a greater discovery; they demonstrate the law of progress; they have instituted the freedom of inquiry, the liberty of the intellectual world. And they teach to all thoughtful men a grand practical lesson—the true policy of philosophic safety, the only conditions of their security and progressivity—namely, that they should not only tolerate but promote their own progressive development.

They have an interesting "hard cider" case in Connecticut. A few days ago a car loaded with barrels of cider was thrown from the track at West Cornwall. The weather was so cold that the cider became frozen, and was taken away in paper bags by the people.

Two human bodies have remained in the museum of the Bellevue medical college, New York, for over a year, in perfect preservation, kept so by the injection of a fluid which is promised to cause a revolution in the art of embalming.

Last year Cleveland imported from Canada 11,450,000 laths, 1,656,000 shingles, 29,000 bushels wheat, 39,000 do. barley, 5000 cords wood, 18,000 pounds butter.

If you want to be happy be good. Pull low up one good deed with another. There are no better turns in life than a good turn to a fellow-creature. The more you try it the easier and pleasanter it will become. The best of it is there are always lots of opportunities for happiness in this direction.

MILITARY ORDERS AND DECISIONS.

The following communications and orders were received from headquarters yesterday:

The Proposed Ordinance for the Stay of Executions.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Office of the Secretary of Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., January 18, 1868.

Honorable D. H. Conley, New Orleans, La.:

SIR—The major general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, in which you ask whether he "will enforce an ordinance which the constitutional convention may adopt, providing for a stay of execution on all judgments rendered in this state, by state courts, until the 1st of January, 1870; excepting judgments for taxes, and for wages of laborers," etc., and in reply to call your attention to the 4th and 8th sections of the act of congress, passed on the 23d of March, 1867, defining powers of the convention.

By the first of these sections, it is enacted that "when organized it shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and to the act to which it is supplementary." And the 8th section provides, "that the convention for each state shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized, or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for; and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such state as may be necessary to pay the same."

From these provisions, it is clear that the convention is clothed with the extraordinary power of framing a constitution and civil government, etc., and that it possesses no authority to deal with subjects of ordinary legislation, except to levy and provide for the collection of taxes to pay its members, officers, etc.; and as the ordinance to which you refer in your letter is entirely foreign to the framing of a constitution and civil government, it appears to the major general commanding that such an ordinance, if passed by the convention, would be without any validity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. MITCHELL,
Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. A., Secy. for Civil Affairs.

Collection of Taxes.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., January 16, 1868.

H. Perkins, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts, New Orleans, La.:

SIR—I am directed by the major general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you state that "the taxes imposed by the constitutional convention can not be collected through the ordinary process of collecting taxes in this state," and "refer the whole matter to him for his action," and in reply to state that the tax collectors of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, in their report to you of the same date, say that "the taxpayers have generally refused to pay the tax." By reference to the ordinance of the convention you will find "that the auditor of public accounts of the state shall, as under existing laws in relation to the collection of taxes, superintend and control the collection of said tax of one mill per cent, and shall give immediate notice and instructions to the different sheriffs and tax collectors."

It does not appear from your statement that any process for the collection of this tax has issued, or that any other steps have been taken, except giving notice in the newspapers, and a demand to pay which has been refused. No resort has been made to those coercive means to enforce the payment of taxes, pointed out by the laws of the state; this it is your duty to direct the tax collector to do, when that is done, and forcible resistance should be made, the major general commanding will, upon it being reported to him, take prompt measures to vindicate the supremacy of the law. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. MITCHELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Secy. for Civil Affairs.

Appointments to Office.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., January 16, 1868.

Special Orders No. 13.

(Extract.)

1. Upon the recommendation of his excellency, Governor Baker, the following appointments in Louisiana are hereby announced:

Auguste Bertant, justice of the peace, fifth ward, parish of St. James, to fill a vacancy.

Samuel B. Curry, police juror, ward No. 7, parish of Winn, vice Daniel O. Quinn, resigned.

Frank White, justice of the peace, and P. A. Dupuy, constable, second ward, parish of West Baton Rouge, to fill existing vacancies.

John A. Dougherty, police juror, second ward, parish of East Baton Rouge, to fill a vacancy.

August Worms, alderman of the town of Clinton, parish of East Feliciana, to fill a vacancy.

Henry H. Womack, sheriff parish of De Soto, vice Bolling Williams, resigned.

Upon accepting these appointments, the above named persons will transmit to this office a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

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By command of Major General Hancock:

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Attempted Robbery in Texas.

The particulars given below were obtained from Mr. Blake, of South Carolina, who was en route from San Antonio to Gonzales:

When within ten miles of Columbus, on Wednesday night, 15th instant, the stage, containing two passengers, was attacked by three men who suddenly made their appearance from ambush, asking where the mail was from. Their sudden appearance frightened the mules from the road, whereupon the driver asked the would-be robbers to wait a moment until he could get his team on the track, and when he had succeeded he made an effort to pass the rascals, who had posted themselves in advance, but they immediately fired several shots, and two of the mules being wounded fell dead after traveling four or five hundred yards, and the robbers did not follow. The mail was a heavy one, and contained a number of registered letters, while the passengers had with them small purses. The whip driver declares that he recognized the features of one of the villains by flashes from the pistols.

Inauguration of President Juarez.

This interesting ceremony took place in the hall of the national congress, in the City of Mexico, on the afternoon of December 25. We copy from the Mexican *Standard* of the 30th December the following translation of the address of Senor Don Benito on that occasion:

CITIZEN DEPUTIES—The confidence of the people, which has again honored me with their votes, imposes upon me new and sacred obligations. With the loyal and patriotic determination to fulfill them, I have come to take the solemn oath before you prescribed by the constitution.

Scarcely had the struggle which compromised the republic ceased when it presented to the whole world the example of a speedy return to the regular administration of its institutions. In order to act in conformity to those institutions as well in the Union as in the states the people have freely elected all their public functionaries.

During the perils of the country congress decreed that the executive should be clothed with extraordinary powers. Then by a necessary consequence of circumstances the observance of several clauses of the constitution was interrupted. Nevertheless I always acted according to the spirit of the constitution whenever the inevitable exigencies of war permitted it.

Now that the happy triumph of the republic has brought about a thorough establishment of a constitutional regimen, I will faithfully observe it, and cause it to be observed, as well on account of the obligations imposed upon me by the confidence of the people as from my own private convictions.

The faithful observance of the fundamental pact, by the federal functionaries and those of the states will be the most efficacious means of consummating the reorganization of the republic. So important an object will be attained whenever the federal power respects the rights of the states, and the states respect the rights of the Union, according to the constitution.

Without this the primary basis for the consolidation of peace, which ought to be the principal aim of our aspirations, would be lacking. All private rights, and all the interests of society depending upon the preservation of peace, the government should omit nothing in order to protect the liberty and guarantees of citizens faithful to the laws, and to suppress "those who rebel against them, thus destroying public tranquillity.

During the time I have been at the head of the government, in prosperous as well as adverse situations, the only object of all my acts has been to watch over the interests of the people, and to procure the welfare of my country.

I feel very grateful, knowing full well that in order to be re-elected I have possessed no merit except the sincerity of my intentions.

One of the fundamental principles of the constitution is that all public power emanates from the people, and is instituted for their welfare. As a son of the people, never could I forget that my only title is their will, and that my only object is to secure their greatest happiness and prosperity.

During my administration, citizen deputies, your wisdom shall be my guide, in carrying out your decisions, in sustaining the independence and dignity of the nation, and in enforcing the principles of liberty and progress, which the Mexican people have conquered with their blood.

To this address Senor Saavedra, president *pro tem.* of congress, replied as follows:

CITIZEN PRESIDENT—To many nations of the earth only one independence has been necessary in order to be regenerated, and to march on the high road to progress toward prosperity and happiness. Mexico has required a triple renewal of her independence in order to place herself in the road which will lead to the same end—her independence from Spain, her independence from the clergy and old army, and her independence from Europe. Mexico, by her efforts and with the blood of her noble sons, has consummated this triple independence, and by it has given incontestible proofs of a noble existence, and that she is now placed on the road to rapid prosperity. In order to reach that point she has had to tread a path of blood and of tears, through fifty odd years of sacrifices, deceptions, and bitter experience; but she will profit by those bitter lessons of the past, and, by the aid of her noble sons, will guarantee a happy future.

You, Citizen President, elected by the people, have been placed at the head of government, and have acted a very important part in two of these epochs, conspicuous in the life of the country. The country intrusted to you its liberties in 1857, and you preserved them, procuring its emancipation from the clergy, from the army, and from ignorance. Its banner was intrusted to you in 1863, and you preserved it unblemished, presenting it to-day triumphant and proud. The national representation fulfills a just and grateful obligation in saluting you as the worthy standard bearer of Mexico.

The Mexican people in the exercise of their sovereignty has again elected you president, and intrusts to you the final work for its happiness, the consolidation of public peace. Grave and difficult is the task; but your constancy and patriotism, and the good sense of the nation, proofs of which have been recently given, proclaim that you will not despond in the undertaking, and that it will be realised. The sovereign congress of the union has a special participation in its success. It well knows the magnitude of the work, and although it doubts its capacity to accomplish its mission, it feels itself encouraged by patriotism, that noble feeling which produces the public good and noble actions, and it will not cease in its labors nor vacillate in the accomplishment of the object of its constant determination.

The inauguration of the federal powers proves that Mexico returns to a constitutional regimen, and the situation in which the country is placed reveals the fact that the only problem to be solved to guarantee public peace is that of a good administration. The best means of obtaining it is respect for the law and its faithful and exact fulfillment. Let us direct all our efforts to that end, and if we have a good result we will correspond to the great confidence placed in us, accomplish the elevated mission intrusted to us, and realize the hopes which our beloved country entertains through us.

THE MEMORY OF ARTEAGA.—Some months since we alluded in our columns to the shooting, in Mexico, under the decree of Maximilian, of the brave general of the liberal army whose name heads this paragraph, who had been captured in arms against the aggressive government of imperialism. In the Mexican congress on the 13th of December the following propositions were entertained, discussed, and referred to the "committee of justice:"

1st. Congress declares General Arteaga well deserving of the country, and his name shall be inscribed in the halls of congress, along with those of the heroes of our independence.

2d. The resolution of the legislature of the state of Queretaro is approved, wherein said city is to be named "Queretaro de Arteaga."

3d. General Arteaga shall be considered as living at rollcall, and his pay shall be distributed to his daughters and other relatives through the government of Queretaro.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Property Given Away.

The following particulars of sales made yesterday by Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde show evidences of great depression in the real estate market:

The four-story brick store No. 57 Camp street, now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph company, $54,000.

Eight lots of ground, being square No. 397, bounded by Claiborne, Willow, St. Andrew and Josephine streets, at $200 a lot, $1600.

Twenty-six lots of ground, being square No. 398, bounded by Claiborne, Willow, Josephine, and Jackson streets, $3950.

Eighteen lots of ground, being square No. 399, bounded by Claiborne, Willow, Jackson, and Philip streets, $2345.

Five lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 414, bounded by Claiborne, Derbigny, Melpomene, and Josephine streets, at $185 a lot, $925.

Twenty-six lots of ground, being square No. 413, bounded by Claiborne, Derbigny, Josephine, and Jackson streets, at $90 a lot, $2340.

Seventeen lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 412, bounded by Claiborne, Derbigny, Jackson, and First streets, at $80 a lot, $1360.

Three lots of ground, being a portion of the irregular square No. 415, bounded by Derbigny, Melpomene, and Josephine streets, at $110 a lot, $330.

Twenty-six lots of ground, being square No. 416, bounded by Derbigny, Roman, Josephine, and Jackson streets, at $45 a lot, $1170.

Fifteen lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 417, bounded by Derbigny, Roman, Jackson, and First streets, at $40 a lot $600.

One triangular lot of ground, corner of Melpomene and Prieur streets, in square No. 430, bounded by Melpomene, Thalia, Roman, and Prieur streets, $70.

Twenty-two lots of ground, being square No. 429, bounded by Roman, Prieur, Melpomene, and Jackson streets, at $45 a lot, $990.

Fourteen lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 428, bounded by Roman, Prieur, Jackson, and First streets, at $40 a lot, $560.

Ten lots of ground, being portion of square No. 431, bounded by Melpomene, Thalia, Prieur, and Jackson streets, at $31 a lot, $310.

Fifteen lots of ground, being square No. 432, bounded by Prieur, Johnson, Melpomene, and Jackson streets, at $30 a lot, $450.

Twelve lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 433, bounded by Prieur, Johnson, Jackson, and First streets, at $40 a lot, $480.

Sixteen lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 447, bounded by Melpomene, Thalia, Johnson, and Galvez streets, at $25 a lot, $400.

Four lots of ground, being the irregular square No. 446, bounded by Johnson, Galvez, Melpomene, and Jackson streets, at $36 a lot, $144.

Eight lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 445, bounded by Johnson, Galvez, Jackson, and First streets, at $41 a lot, $328.

Five lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 436, bounded by Galvez, Miro, Melpomene, and First streets, at $43 a lot, $215.

A Story of the War.

During the war a portion of a German family arrived here and landed only a few days previous to the setting in of the blockade. The boy, by name Charles Redinger, located himself and his sister in the third district. Not being very successful in a pecuniary way, he bade his sister a farewell, and heroically joined the Ninth Connecticut in 1863, then in the barracks below this city. While there a woman whose name is Maria Deiherbe was in the daily habit of peddling cakes to the boys in blue. Charles became one of her best customers, and his money went freely into her cash box, and becoming quite intimate, began to call her mother, and occasionally visited her house.

His regiment was finally ordered to Virginia, where he was killed at Fisher's Hill, September 23, 1864, bravely falling by the side of his captain, Wm. Wright, and was there buried by the hands of his comrades. He was, up to that time, still unable to fully converse in English.

On the 23d of September, 1865, Maria Deiherbe appeared before Justice Meunier, Exchange alley, in company with Peter Lorenzo and Fred Bechman as witnesses, and made affidavit that she (Maria Deiherbe) was the mother of Charles Redinger, and on that statement procured bounty money to the amount of $462.

After the young man's death his sister made inquiries about the money, but never again heard of her application until she learned that some one had already been paid the amount. Tracing it up she learned the facts as stated above, and on advice procured the arrest of Maria, who was yesterday taken before Judge Shannon, and faced by Amelia Riva, the poor boy's sister, who stated that her mother died in Germany several years ago, which statement she made good by testimony of several competent witnesses.

There was no evidence for the defense, but the woman gave bonds in $2000 for her appearance before the United States circuit court for trial.

Organization of the Normal School.

The board of school directors has established rules and regulations for the government of the Normal school, which is to be revived under the auspices of the present board. The sessions are to be held in one of the school houses after regular school hours. The pupils will be required to furnish text books. To those worthy diplomas will be granted, and the holders will have the preference in appointing supernumeraries and selecting teachers. The course of study will be as follows:

Literary department—Grammar, rhetoric, metaphysics, moral science, Tuesday.

Ancient and modern languages—Latin, Greek, French, German, and Spanish, Friday.

Principles of penmanship, drawing, music, and elocution, Wednesday.

Mathematics—Trigonometry, analytical geometry, and calculus, Thursday.

Natural sciences—Botany, chemistry, and natural philosophy, Monday.

Principles of education—Methods of instruction, educational statistics, theory and practice of teaching, Saturday.

A Policeman in Trouble.

W. J. Douglass, Jr., made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, charging one J. King, of the second district police force, with having made, at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphine streets, a violent assault and battery upon the person of Sergeant W. Douglass, with a dangerous weapon, with attempt to kill, severely wounding said Sergeant Douglass. The affiant further charges one Hatts Leonard, living on Dauphine street, between Toulouse and St. Louis street, with having, without cause or provocation, aided and abetted said King in assaulting Sergeant Douglass, who is in a dangerous condition. King is in prison.

The Fire Yesterday Morning.

There was quite a heavy conflagration yesterday morning, at the corner of First and Constance streets, which turned out of doors seven or eight families. The corner house was occupied by Mr. N. H. Chester, and the adjoining one by Mr. Malone. The double dwelling below on Constance street was owned by Mr. Cuddeny, whose loss is $2,500, with insurance of $1500. Brown occupied one of the burned buildings.

There was a most complete ruin, as the houses were all wood, and nothing remains but a few charred chimneys. The loss is heavy.

Fair Grounds To-Day.

The exhibition halls will be open as usual for visitors. At mid-day the firemen will put their best foot forward for the Zimmerman prize. When this list is finished, and the victors crowned, there will be a foot race, and several horse runners are expected to make good time.

The Colored Orphans' Home.

The annual meeting of the above institution will be held on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, at Wesley chapel, Liberty street. Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Rev. N. L. Mooney, and Mr. Langston are expected to be present.

Death Caused by Coal Oil.

Naomi Meyers yesterday died in the Charity hospital from the effects of burns by an explosion of coal oil. She was thirty-seven years old, a native of Georgia, and formerly resided at 33 Rampart street.

Inquest.

An inquest was held on the body of colored Dicks, who some days ago fell from the steamboat Henry Ames into the river and was drowned, near the head of Customhouse street. The verdict was accidental drowning.

First District Court—Judge Howe.

SENTENCES.—John Action was yesterday sentenced to six months in the house of refuge, having been found guilty of larceny. He is the lad who was tried Friday, charged with embezzlement in not making returns of collections made for H. O'Donnell.

Jean Lisca, larceny, six months hard labor.

George Fay and Johnny Lowry, boys, burglary and larceny, each six months in house of refuge.

Charles Dupre, alias Stonehouse Jack, larceny, six months hard labor.

Augustin Gale, colored man, for assault on a colored woman, was fined $10 or ten days in the parish prison.

Palmyre, colored woman, larceny of clothing from L. Scrapura, two months in the parish prison.

Paul François, alias Batteau, assault with intent to commit murder on Josephine Albro, one year hard labor.

Edward Walter, larceny of jewelry and watches from Ed. Gaucheau, one year hard labor.

Leon Johnson, larceny of a wheelbarrow and money, three months in the parish prison.

Lubin Johnson, embezzlement of clothing belonging to Antoine Pons, six months in the parish prison.

Henry Williams and Lafayette Robinson, both colored men, larceny of coffee, six months hard labor.

First District Recorder's Court.

J. Leonard was fined $25 for violating city ordinance 933.

Mike Saunders goes to the workhouse for ninety days, being a dangerous and suspicious character.

Phil. Thomas, colored, was sent to the parish prison for a month in consequence of having stolen property.

Frank Brown, colored, was fined $20 and placed under peace bonds in $500 for his unwarrantable attack on J. Scott.

Jeff Grant and Henderson Moore, for trying to pass counterfeit money, were allowed to hide themselves in the parish prison for only a month.

John Thomas, colored, who stole a pair of shoes, goes to the workhouse for a month.

Mrs. A. H. Blair will be tried on the accusation of embezzlement and breach of trust toward A. M. Wilson. She will be tried on the 27th.

C. T. Hollie, corner of Thalia and Carondelet streets, was intrusted with a gray mare that is not produced as is requested by Sam Sewell. Fixed for the 27th.

Mary Ford, colored and insane, was sent to the asylum.

Jim Coffee, Toney, and Stallion Price, all colored, charged with various degrees of larceny, have been sent to the parish prison for a month each.

Second District Recorder's Court.

David E. Roach was before Judge Gastinel on two accusations, both larceny. Accused was sent to the criminal court on the charge of having stolen a pistol from H. H. Lundy, corner of Canal and Rampart streets. Roach had pawned the revolver, which was recovered. The charge made by Struhle that the young man had stolen $13 in paper money, and some coin, was dismissed.

J. Ribet was sent before the same tribunal for trial, on the treble charge of forging, attempting to defraud, and carrying concealed weapons.

Michael Shell was found guilty of trying to rob a drunken man. Workhouse three months.

William Morris is charged by Jennie De Forrest with having robbed her of jewelry worth at least $800. A search warrant recovered a portion of the valuables, one article being a gold cable chain worth $300. Charles Bergholdt is under arrest, supposed to be an accessory to the robbery.

Officers Madden and Malone succeeded in tracing some of the stolen articles to the steamboat Lodona, and deposited them in court.

Nellie Hamilton with Pauline Myers, in the attire and mud of debauchery, being "took" in for the exceeding great rumpus they created on Customhouse and Treme streets, were let out by paying a fine of $25.

William Scully, one of the crew, was workhoused.

Third District Recorder's Court.

The following parties were arraigned before Recorder J. A. Letten yesterday:

Narcise Parker, arrested by Officer Myers as the fair ground, charged by him with insult and abuse; Alexander Christopher and William Burke, soldiers of the sixth United States cavalry, arrested by Officer Demaselliier, both for resisting the officer in the discharge of his duty, were all, on the payment of $5 fine each, released.

Tom Leary and Peter Lane, arrested by Corporal Icks, both for being drunk and resisting the officer, were each fined $5 or five days in the parish prison; and John Bipath, arrested by Officer Kinsella on St. Ferdinand street, drunk, fighting, disturbing the public peace, and resisting him, was fined $10 or ten days in the parish prison; all of whom in default of their fines were committed accordingly.

Jack Walsh, arrested by Officer Blake on the levee, charged by him as being a vagrant following no honest occupation to earn a living, was committed thirty days to the