# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. **OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.** TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME I. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1868. NUMBER 297.



## New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.



**AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.**

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—St. Charles street.—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins—"The Hidden Hand" and "Ireland As It Was."

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of M'lle Antoinette Legrand—"La Papillonne," and "Le Meurtrier Theodore."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—St. Charles street.—Three Eras—Past, Present, Future—1860, 1865, 1868—Singing, Dancing, Negro Extravaganzas, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.—Open day and evening, with an immense collection of animals, birds, and curiosities.


**AFTER REGISTRATION.**

The proudest now is but my peer,
The highest not more high;
To-day, of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.
To-day, alike are great and small,
The nameless and the known;
My palace is the people's hall,
The ballot-box my throne!

Who serves to-day upon the list
Beside the served shall stand;
Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,
The gloved and dainty hand!
The rich is level with the poor,
The weak is strong to-day;
And sleekest broadcloth counts no more
Than homespun frock of gray.

To-day let pomp and vain pretense
My stubborn right abide;
I set a plain man's common sense
Against the pedant's pride.
To-day shall simple manhood try
The strength of gold and land;
The wide world has not wealth to buy
The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,
Or balance to adjust,
Where weighs our living manhood less
Than Mammon's vilest dust—
While there's a right to need my vote,
A wrong to sweep away,
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!
A man's a man to-day!

**THE TRIBUNE-TALIAFERRO-REBEL-TICKET.**

**A Remarkable Dream.**

I had a dream last night in regard to this ...Taliaferro-rebel-ticket, and thus I ... I saw leading rebels in the back ... I saw Dr. L. C. Roudanez, editor ... Tribune, in front, with a great horse... in his hand. I saw Crane excited, ...ers spread, with froth rushing from ...th, uttering a fierce tirade of abuse ... carpet-baggers who took his slaves ...m and from Taliaferro. I saw ... Smith standing behind his desk, ... uplifted, with fist clenched, and ...n his usual way to lay the whole ... on the table. His motion was ...down.

...James Mushaway going up to Post... Taliaferro, son of the Hon. J. G. ...ro, and heard him say, "I'll never ...the manner in which you kicked me ...the postoffice. It was because I ...ainst your father in the convention; ... that I am supporting him (you ... change my opinions very easily) I ... you should put me back." Crane, ...the justice of this thing, jumped up, ...the floor, and discoursed as follows: ...genius of misanthropy, and the ... of philanthropy require that Mush...go back into the postoffice, the Grand ...and the Grand League to the contrary ...standing." Crane, on concluding ...ech, looked around, and found ...y, Rodriguez, and Gardette cheer...

...anez, being the chief manager, ... his whip, and when the eyes of ... Mushaway, Gardette, Rodriguez, ...and the others were fixed on *him*, ..."Gentlemen! go for the *Tribune*, ...and you shall have places!"

...and Pitkin, who were also in the ...o, said, "We will go for you and the ...Doctor, but we have a little arrange... which we would like to make known." ...e arose, snapped his great whip ...ige, Pitkin and the others standing ...e he spoke these words: "Whatever ...ment you may propose shall receive ...tful hearing, provided, however, ... *Tribune* and *I* be always first in the ...ation."

... disliked such dictatorship, such ...s and arrogance, and declared that ...e would submit he and his friends ...ack out. Field, tall and serious as ...w reached forth his arm, and, when ... was restored, spoke as follows: ...anez has no amiable or generous ... He drives everybody away from ... I say it will never do to submit to ...rogant dictation." Ex-Governor ...ought so too.

...g back into the space occupied by ... King, Bigney, the *Crescent*, *Pica*... *Bee* folks, and other ex-rebels, ...eads, and bolters, I beheld the ven... and saintly form of Hon. J. G. Talia... ...ding over and listening to some one, ...hile conversing, was sitting on a ... I looked a little more closely, and ...e individual conversing with him ...e other than his ex-Excellency J. ... Wells. In a moment the conversa... ...e to an end, and Wells came forth ...anied by Field, Pitkin, Lynch, ...and others. They whispered a little, ...their heads, and went out, Wells ...

... again jumped up, claimed the floor, ...d out in a loud voice, "Bad men! ...! snakes! snakes! worse than the ... or the Grand League!"

...joined in the cry of "Snakes! ... seemed to enjoy it exceed... The cry seemed to be natural to him. ... was now a great degree of excite...

... wanted to lay the whole question ...able; Soude moved to lay Smith's ... to table on the table; Monthieu ... to know what was before the house, ...no, yet standing on the floor, said ...sual emphatic way, "I am before ...se."

...Mushaway rose to a point of order. ... snapped his whip, and com... "Silence!" The point of order was ...ated. Mushaway said: "The ques... ...ce the house is, it seems to me, the ...tion of Dr. Roudanez to the effect ...e will stand by him we can all have ... Roudanez, rising to his feet, ... his whip, and pronounced the point ...r well taken. Crane seemed very ...nfused at the turn things seemed to ...ion. J. G. Taliaferro, though pre... ...standing back close to the ex-rebels, ...ands, and Democrats, who occupied the background, now came forth, and, with great gravity of countenance and solemnity of tone, said: "Gentlemen! It seems to me that we should proceed in order, and not forget that I want to be elected. You have disgusted some of my friends, and they have gone from us. If you continue in this style you will drive others from us, and allow Warmoth to be elected." "Never! never! never!" cried Roudanez in a tone of great anger, adding, "I'd rather see Beauregard or Jeff Davis governor of Louisiana than Warmoth."

Here Crane shouted out, "Principles—not men." Roudanez again snapped his whip, and said, "Mr. Crane, I want you to know that with me it is men—not principles—everybody *must go for me*."

Here Crane became very angry, and threatened to go over to the Grand Army. This excited Smith and Soude very much. Both of these gentlemen went up to Crane and coaxed him not to go yet, but to hold on a little longer and he might have company. This quieted him for the time being, and he took his seat once more. Rodriguez now claimed the floor. Roudanez recognized him. He said: "Fellow-citizens, we must beat these snakes if we have to do it with rebel votes. Warmoth is a carpet-bagger. He came from the North. The North is no good place to come from. I like Southern men. Warmoth is a snake! a snake! a snake! I would vote for Taliaferro or Beauregard before I would vote for him." Here he was interrupted by cheers from the rebels, who yet occupied the background, anxiously listening to whatever was said. When the cheering of the rebels came to an end, Rodriguez was about to continue his speech, when Mr. Charles Smith asked the privilege of saying a word or two. This privilege was granted. Mr. Smith said: "In the name of my loyal constituents of the parish of St. Mary, I enter my most solemn protest against the language of Mr. Rodriguez. I will never say that I would vote for Beauregard before I would for Warmoth. It would be an insult to my flag, and to my record as a persecuted Union man, and as a member of the convention of '64. With such talk as this we will all be ruined, and I therefore move to lay the whole question on the table." The motion did not prevail.

Rodriguez, resuming his speech, and looking at Smith cried, "Snake! snake! snake!" Thinking himself insulted, Smith called Rodriguez to order. Rodriguez thinking himself interrupted, called Smith to order. At this point they clinched each other. Hon. J. G. Taliaferro, who stood a little way off, raised both his hands and exclaimed: "We are ruined! we are ruined!"

Roudanez snapped his whip at this stage of the proceedings, and reminded the belligerents that the rebels were looking at them, and that if they did not behave they might not secure any of their votes. He also warned them that if they did not behave he would not give them any offices. This had the desired effect, and the belligerents sat down.

C. C. Morgan now entered the hall. There were ten men left when he came in. One of them proposed "Three cheers for the man who passed round the hat among the Republicans of Plaquemines." This made Morgan mad, and he exclaimed, "It's a slander."

Soude presented Morgan's bill for three hundred dollars for services rendered in dividing the Republicans of Plaquemines. When the bill was presented Hon. J. G. Taliaferro left, Roudanez vacated the chair, and Crane jumped out the window. Soude approached Morgan and said kindly, "No money in the treasury, Morgan." "Then we are gone up," said Morgan, "and the Warmoth ticket will surely be elected." Upon this all present raised such a wailing and howling that I awoke, but to this hour I am in doubt whether what I saw was real or only a dream. SOMNAMBULIST.

**GREAT SPEECH OF GENERAL J. H. SYPHER.**

**At the Grand Ratification Meeting in Congo Square, on Friday Night.**

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—When I look out upon this vast assembly of intelligent citizens I am convinced that the Republicans of this district are alive to the duties and responsibilities of the hour. This large audience demonstrates the fact that you are ready and willing to perform your whole duty in the political struggle now going on in our state. The terrible war that swept over the land destroyed the local governments, annihilated their institutions, demoralized society, and laid waste a large district of fertile country. All the old landmarks are broken up, and upon the ruins and scattered fragments of the former institutions we are now about to erect a new structure, dedicated to freedom, justice, and equality. (Great applause.)

The enormities of slavery, state rights, and secession have been annihilated. They went down to infamy with the "lost cause," and their places are supplied by national unity, freedom, and individual liberty. (Applause.) The fruits of the great victories achieved upon the battle-field by the Union armies are engrafted in our new constitution.

We fought the war for liberty and union, and these will be irreversibly secured by the adoption of the constitution submitted by the late convention. All the enemies of liberty, justice, and equal rights are against us in the struggle to ratify that instrument and establish a loyal civil government in our state. All the copperheads at the North, and the mourners of slavery and the "lost cause" (applause) at the South are plotting in secret to defeat loyal reconstruction.

The Democrats claim the right to settle this dispute with the rebels upon the ground that they belong to the same family, were brought up together, lived together, and when they die expect to go to the same place. (Laughter and applause.)

What a carnival there will be when they all get there. I expect the author of all rebellions to be cheated out of all his pristine glory. (Great applause.) May they go there soon; not that I wish them harm, but "for the Lord's sake," as the deacon prayed, believing that they will burst up Pluto's government in less than a week. (Laughter and prolonged applause.)

Although the new constitution is wise, just, and magnanimous in its terms, it will never be ratified if within the power of rebels to defeat it. They labor for its defeat because under it all the rights of men and citizens are secured; because the industrious poor man has a chance to get a home, educate his children, and attain a position in society according to his merits; because it does not give the control of the political power of our state to the men whose hands are red with the blood of our murdered country; because it does not establish a "white man's government," and recognize the alienable right of rebels to rule; because under that constitution the sceptre of power passes forever out of the hands of rebels (applause) and restores loyal men to power in the state. For these reasons our constitution is opposed so bitterly, so violently; and for the same reasons the loyal people will declare it the organic law of our state by an unmistakable majority at the polls. (Tremendous applause.)

Louisiana will receive a new birth under this new charter of liberty; she will burst the cloud that enveloped her people in Egyptian darkness in the past. Our genial climate and broad fertile acres will induce capital and immigration hither; instead of seven hundred thousand, ten million inhabitants will number our population, our majestic cypress will be fashioned into tenements for their accommodation, our untilled acres made to yield the rich fruits and great staples of this semi-tropical climate, the huge live oak built into ships, by our own skillful mechanics, will bear to the markets of the world our superabundance of products; our beautiful prairies covered with a perennial growth of nutritious indigenous grass will be spotted with vast herds and thousands of flocks; our mild clime, cheap food, abundance of fuel, great variety of timber, immense mineral resources, fine water power, and superior facilities for transportation by land and water will attract hither millions of money and thousands of operatives. (Great applause.) I look with pride to my native "Keystone State," and count in a space of ten miles on a single stream over a hundred manufacturing establishments, employing ten thousand people and producing annually twenty-four millions of dollars.

Such enterprise, wealth, and prosperity will come to our shores when our state has been reconstructed and a loyal government established. The future of our state is full of promise. Who will stand in the way of her progress? What man will permit passion and prejudice to obstruct the channels of trade, and retard the restoration of peace, progress, and happiness among our people? Do the handful of rebels in our midst hope to overcome twenty million people in this country who have decreed that this nation shall live, men shall be free under it, that peace and quiet shall be restored in the Southern states, their resources developed, and made pay their tribute from year to year and generation to generation unto the treasury of our common country, in order to make good our plighted faith to the living and dead defenders of the republic? (Great applause.) Life is too short to fight our battles over again. The issues of the present struggle have been decided by the sword, and for all time. Should the enemies of reconstruction win a Bull Run in this political campaign, a Gettysburg and Appomattox will follow so certain as night follows day. Have men learned nothing by the experience of the past? Is there anything in the history of reconstruction for two years and a half to inspire the hope of better terms if this constitution is defeated? I can see nothing. Bankruptcy, poverty, and even starvation, confront us on every hand. Will the enemies of reconstruction never learn anything? Their past conduct almost justifies the belief that they are not capable of learning anything.

But the idea of carpet-baggers ruling us is intolerable. Horrible! The *old citizen* could manage the "*niggers*" (laughter and applause) if only the carpet-baggers were out of the way. (Great merriment.) Now, my friends, indulge me in a few words on this subject. As I claim the honor of belonging to that "best abused" class, I desire to say a word just to please the malignant rebel press of this city. (Laughter and applause.)

Louisiana is my adopted state; perhaps I am unfortunate in not being born here, but I think not; if I had I might have been a rebel, and there are quite enough of that numerous class to damn the state for several generations. (Laughter.) How long since it became a crime to be born out of Louisiana? What code imposes the penalty? The code that hung Union men in this country before the war—the code that made it crime to teach slaves to read the Bible—the code that muzzled the press, and stifled free speech—the code of honor, the code of chivalry, the "*black code*." (That's so.) My fellow-citizens, I came here with the flag of freedom, (tremendous enthusiasm), and God being willing I intend to live and die under its rippling folds in Louisiana. (Great enthusiasm and applause.) Do these arrogant, presumptuous rebels suppose they have a guarantee deed of this beautiful city, and the great national highway flowing past it to the sea?

Do they claim to own and monopolize all the crawfish and alligators, too? (Laughter.) If carpet-baggers don't come here and rebuild the levees the crawfish and alligators will soon take possession of the state. (Applause.) My friends, as well might you attempt to shut out the light of the sun with a cotton umbrella (laughter) as to try to exclude the advancing civilization of the age from this great state. Louisiana needs population and capital; these go where they are protected and rewarded. Ample protection will be afforded by the government we are about to establish, and our great advantages will insure a rich reward to capital and industry. The inauguration of a loyal government will bring ten thousand carpet-baggers to Louisiana in a single year, (applause), and their carpet-bags will be filled with "greenbacks." (Great applause.) The first carpet-baggers who came to Louisiana brought freedom, the next brought ballots, and the last will bring "greenbacks." (Tremendous applause.)

Carpet-baggers will regenerate Louisiana and restore her to the great sisterhood of states. They will rebuild her levees, reclaim her overflowed districts, cultivate her soil, build her railroads, open her rivers, expand her commerce, develop all her resources, and make her the greatest, wealthiest, most prosperous and powerful state in the Union. (Prolonged applause.) They will not stop there. They will build her asylums and almshouses for the maimed and oppressed poor, her churches for the Christianization of the ungodly, her institutions of learning for the education and elevation of the rising generation. While this grand work is being accomplished many of Louisiana's fair daughters will find good husbands among the carpet-baggers, (laughter), and rear a new stock that will make patent clocks and wooden nutmegs to sell to their rebel cousins and uncles. (Immense applause and laughter.) Now, my rebel friends, with this promise are you not willing to permit us to live among you in peace? Are you not willing to receive our principles in order to secure our energy, our capital, and our brain? If not, at least accord to us the same rights that we concede to you—the right of our opinions freely expressed. My fellow-citizens, I must not weary your patience longer with this flag of truce to the enemy. I fear he is chained to his idols. Let us go forward in the work of establishing a free and just government in our state. Let us ratify the constitution submitted by the convention and elect the ticket nominated by the people. It will then be unfashionable to be a rebel (applause) if treason will not be made odious. Let the contest in which we are engaged result in a triumphant victory for liberty, justice, equality. Let the friends of these principles stand united, each with a firm determination of doing his whole duty, and our combined efforts will be crowned with glorious success, and we will have established a government in the "Keystone State" of the South so just, so humane, so impartial, that the poorest, the humblest of all mankind will find equal protection with the richest, the noblest and most powerful of all our citizens. (Long and continued applause.)

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.)

**OUR NEW YORK LETTER.**

NEW YORK, March 31, 1868.

There is an item of intelligence of which the lady readers of the REPUBLICAN should be without delay apprised. Nothing of more importance has occurred in the realm of fashion since the edict was issued that compelled all street dresses to be curtailed, and gave to mankind hitherto unknown opportunities for the study of the understandings of the weaker sex. That mysterious and potent oracle which speaks from the penetralia of fashion's temple, and whose decrees are obeyed with zealous promptitude in every civilized and Christianized country under heaven, has now ordained that crinoline is to be worn no more. In its stead is to be assumed what a careless or ill-informed observer might suppose to be our old acquaintance, "the bustle," but which unexceptional authority enables me to state is really a "*panier*." Let not the bewildered reader search in Webster's unabridged for a definition of this word. It is freshly coined, and has significance only to those who accept its meaning as described by the *modiste* who fabricates this new adornment or appendage of the female form. It is "a gathered puff," located in that region where once the "bustle" stood, and over it the outer garment is made to fall in folds of winning gracefulness. The subject is a delicate one; it admits of argument only *a posteriori*, and I prefer to drop it with the hint that here, at least, no lady will be considered fully reconstructed unless she accepts this supplementary section of the toilet. And with this remark, let me hasten forward to describe the other novelties of the fashion which will rule the female world for the next five months, and which were unveiled to public view on "opening day," the twenty-fifth of this month.

Sam Weller once remarked that if his eyes "was a pair of patent double million magnifyin' gas microscopes of hextra power," he might be able to discern objects that were at present hidden from his gaze. It is still possible to see the bonnets of the coming season with unaided vision, but if they were a very little smaller one might conclude that they also had vanished with the departed crinoline. The new bonnets are much smaller than were the diminutive ones of last fall and winter; but what there is of them is exceedingly beautiful. And if the truth must be told, the very acme of the style now is to wear no bonnet at all, but a lace coiffure, draped over the hair done up in full puffs or curls, and ornamented on one side with a single rose, by which it is held back on one side of the face and left free on the other, so that it may be thrown over the countenance as a veil, or allowed to fall backward like the *coiffure mantilla* of a Spanish dame. My own opinion may be worth nothing, but it is that this head dress is exceedingly graceful and picturesque. But for those who hesitate about adopting it, there are still bonnets. The new styles do not lie flat on the head, but raise their tiny fronts above the hair with a sort of diadem or coronet. They are of all colors and designs, green and "Sultana red" preponderating. Each one is of one uniform color, bonnet, ribbon, and flowers of the same shade; and the monotony is only broken by the plentiful addition of brilliant ornaments of gold and steel. Nothing is more striking than these tiaras of cut steel, which glitter like diamonds, and bonnets thus decorated cost fifty dollars.

The new *regime* also ordains that while a bonnet of blue, green, or lilac may be worn with a black dress, a dress of any light shade must be worn only with a bonnet of the same color. Very narrow striped, checked, and *chene* silks, in light neutral tints, will be the rule for warm weather. Dresses for the street must still be nearly plain, and no fullness must be visible at the bottom of the skirt. If hooped skirts are worn at all they must be so small that no trace of their existence can be seen. Trained dresses for the house are very full at the back, slightly plaited over the hips, but perfectly plain in front.

**ARBITRARY AUTHORITY OF STEAMBOAT OFFICERS REBUKED AND PUNISHED.**

**United States District Court—Before Hon E. H. Durell, District Judge—Lewis A. Martin, Jr., Libelant, vs. G. Press Work, Respondent.**

This was a suit in admiralty *in personam* brought by Martin, a free colored man, to recover damages from the respondent Work for putting Martin ashore from the steamboat Vicksburg while on her way down to New Orleans from Monroe.

The libelant Martin is and was a barber on board of the steamboat Vicksburg, and the respondent Work was and is the clerk and owner of said steamboat. The facts were that Martin was engaged on said steamboat as a barber in the early part of February last without any wages, his compensation being the use of the barber's shop on said steamboat without charge, he having the privilege of making all he could from the passengers at his trade or occupation; Martin also agreeing to play music for the passengers as often as he was solicited so to do; that on the evening of the 19th of February last, while the said steamboat was on her return trip from Monroe to New Orleans, Martin had been playing music for the entertainment of the passengers, and had returned to his shop, when during his absence one of the hall tenders endeavored to obtain contribution from some of the passengers as a compensation for said entertainment; complaint was made to the captain of said boat, F. A. Blanc, and to the respondent, Work, of the alleged contribution; upon hearing of which the respondent, Work, immediately sent a notice or order to Martin that he must go ashore at the next landing, which was a place two miles above Trinity, on the bank of the Ouachita river.

In obedience to this order the boat was stopped, and Martin was put ashore about ten o'clock at night at an out of the way place. Martin remained at or near this place until about four o'clock the next morning, when he took the steamboat John B. Dance and reached New Orleans about the 21st of February, or two days afterward.

The respondent, Work, alleged in his defense that Martin had violated the police regulations of the boat in making the alleged collection, and that he did not give the order for Martin to be put ashore.

Judge Durell, after hearing the testimony in the case, ordered a decree to be entered in favor of the libelant, Martin, against the respondent, Work, for the sum of $150 damages with costs of suit.

R. H. Shannon, proctor for libelant; Hyams & Jonas, proctors for respondent.

**Orders for the Sale of Real Estate of Bankrupts.**

The decision of Judge Durell, authorizing the sale of real estate surrendered by bankrupts under certain circumstances, is of such importance that we give it at length:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the District of Louisiana.

In the matter of B. H. Barrow, a bankrupt—No. 27.

In the matter of Loeb, Simon & Co., bankrupts—No. 86.

In the matter of W. D. Winter, a bankrupt—No. 28.

The assignees of the bankrupts have, in the above entitled cases, filed petitions praying for orders authorizing the sale of real estate surrendered by the bankrupts free and discharged of all debts secured by mortgage thereon, thus transferring the security of the mortgage creditor, and his right to priority of payment, from the land to the proceeds of its sale. The judicial power of the court to issue orders in conformance with the prayers of the petitioners is called in question.

The jurisdiction of a district court of the United States, sitting as a court of bankruptcy, is superior and conclusive in all matters arising under the statute. The estate surrendered is placed in custody of the court so sitting in bankruptcy, and the officer appointed to manage it is accountable to the court appointing him, and to that court alone. No court of an independent state jurisdiction can withdraw the property surrendered, nor determine, in any degree, the manner of its disposition. These principles have been settled in cases which have declared the relations existing between federal and state jurisdiction. Taylor vs. Carryl; 20 Howard, p. 583.

The court being possessed of jurisdiction over the bankrupt's estate, and entitled to its exclusive administration, this question arises: How far does the power of administration extend? Does it extend to a suspension of proceedings taken for the purpose of subjecting portions of the estate surrendered to a sale under state process? The answer to this question is to be found in the general powers confered upon the court.

Until sale is made, the bankrupt is not divested of his interest in the property under seizure.

The assignee appointed before sale made acquires the bankrupt's interest, and he acquires it for the general benefit of the creditors.

The interest of creditors, in a suit wherein property is seized, is represented by the debtor, who has a standing in court, and a power to intervene at any stage of the proceedings of the case. But, by bankruptcy a new class of rights and interests are created, and each and every creditor has, through the assignee, a direct claim upon the estate. To permit a single creditor to follow his personal claim without reference to the common interest, might work great injustice.

The debtor, by his bankruptcy, is made incompetent to act. The law strips him of his property by a summary decree, and assumes the administration of his effects. It is in the nature of a bankrupt act to deal potentially (for the good of a class) with private and personal interests, and to uphold a general and just policy.

The bankrupt act of 1867 undertakes to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Without such uniformity the bankrupt could receive but a partial relief; for the insolvent laws of a state operate effectively only upon creditors residing within and upon property being within the state of the insolvent's residence. Baldwin vs. Hale, 1 Wallace, p. 223. A bankrupt law operating upon creditors wherever resident throughout the Union must have a perfect control over all the property of the bankrupt in order to fulfill its purposes. A creditor residing without the state in which the bankrupt resides is brought involuntarily into a court of the United States sitting as a court of bankruptcy, and a decree of that court discharging the bankrupt binds the creditor. It is due, then, to the creditor that the court should collect all the assets, adjust and liquidate all the incumbrances, and dispose of and distribute all of the effects of the bankrupt. And such are the powers given to the district court of the United States under and by virtue of the bankrupt act.

In the case of *ex parte* Christie 3, H. 221, the supreme court says: "Prompt and ready action, without heavy charges or expenses, could be safely relied on when the whole jurisdiction was confined to a single court in the collection of the assets; in the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon; in adjusting the various priorities and conflicting interests; in marshalling the different funds and assets; in directing the sales at such time and in such manner as should best subserve the interests of all concerned; in preventing, by injunction or otherwise, any particular creditor from obtaining an unjust and inequitable preference over the general creditors, by an improper use of his rights and remedies in the state tribunals; and finally, in making a due distribution of the assets, and bringing to a close, within a reasonable time, the whole proceedings in bankruptcy." The first section of the bankrupt act of 1867, is but a repetition of a portion of this extract from the opinion of the supreme court; and the whole of it is to be found in the act. The act says that the court has the entire direction of sales to be made, and of accounts to be rendered; that it has full power and authority to compel obedience to all orders and decrees made by it in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent that the circuit courts now have in any suit pending in equity. Such being the origin of the law, the court must suppose that the expositions of the opinion upon which it is based have been recognized as correct.

The estate of the mortgagee, at common law, is a fee simple estate. A tender after the law day does not discharge a mortgage; a reconveyance is necessary. The mortgagee can not be required to do anything in equity, other than submit to redemption. This right of redemption is, in equity, inherent in a mortgage. "Once a mortgage always a mortgage." But no such qualities attach to or are inherent in, a mortgage in Louisiana. Here the mortgagee is not entitled to possession; can not claim profit until after seizure, and instead of foreclosure can only sell. After insolvency in Louisiana the syndic sells, and all that the mortgagee can ask for is that the sale may be a sale for cash. The bankrupt act does not, therefore, in Louisiana, impair any of those vested rights which in England and America have a constitutional protection. It is not important in these cases to consider how far in other states vested rights are under the dominion of a bankrupt law; it is sufficient to know that in Louisiana a sale of the land is all that the mortgagee bargains for; and such sale is secured by the bankrupt act as fully as by the laws of the state. The bankrupt act places in the court a discretion to fix the time and place of sale; and precisely this discretion exists in the insolvent system of Louisiana. It has never been controverted as unconstitutional, and if not unconstitutional congress may confer it.

The same power is conferred upon the bankrupt courts of France, to be exerted after the concordat is settled among the creditors, and a syndic is appointed; and the same power is conferred upon the bankrupt court of England, to be exerted in all cases of liens, except those that convey a right in the land itself—a *jus in re*.

The people of the thirteen original states, when they created the present general government, gave to congress the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; and when congress put in execution that power, all the state insolvent laws became necessarily silent, and the property of the bankrupt, even to the shadow of an interest in any estate whatsoever, was thereby subjected to the dominion of the courts of the United States.

Orders will, therefore, be made and issued in conformity with the prayers of the petitioners. E. H. DURELL, Judge.

**CASE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.**

The board of police commissioners, Mr. Shelley presiding, convened in extra session last evening to examine into the charges preferred by the mayor against J. J. Williamson, chief of police.

The following are the charges and specifications:

Charge First—Disobedience of orders.

Specification: That on the 31st of March, 1868, said John J. Williamson, chief of police, issued a certain order marked "special order No. 66," in which among other things it was ordered that: "Policemen G. Willey, No. 205, T. Duffy, No. 224, P. Holton, No. 225, A. Prados, No. 226, A. F. Wildman, No. 227, J. Taney, No. 229, are hereby relieved from duty in the recorder's court, and assigned to regular duty."

"And Policeman J. Roberts, No. 279, J. O'Donnell, No. 222, W. S. Hamlet, No. 209, William A. Finlay, No. 269, and J. Higgins, No. 201, are hereby detailed for duty at recorder's court;" and that said order was sent to Lieutenant Madden, second district, for execution on same day; that on said thirty-first of March Edward Heath, mayor of the city of New Orleans, the superior and commanding officer of said Williamson, ordered said Lieutenant Madden to suspend the execution of said order until further orders, which order of said mayor was communicated to said chief of police by telegraph by Lieutenant Madden, and was further communicated to him from the office of said Madden officially, but notwithstanding said order of suspension said Williamson, chief of police, did, in reply to the communication of said Lieutenant Madden, on the second of April, 1868, order him, said Lieutenant Madden, not to obey the said order of said mayor, but to carry out the original order of him, the said chief of police, as herein above set forth, notwithstanding the suspension of the said order by the said mayor.

*Charge Second*—Insubordination, insolence to his superior officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

*Specification First*—That on the second of April, 1868, said J. J. Williamson, chief of police, directed and signed a communication to Edward Heath, mayor of the city of New Orleans, officially, in which he said Williamson acknowledged due receipt of the order of said mayor suspending the operation of said special order No. 66, of said Williamson, and in which communication said Williamson in insulting language denies the authority of said mayor overruling the said Williamson, and his powers to countermand the orders of him, said Williamson, and alleging falsely that said mayor has no right to interfere in said order, and refusing to recognize the order of said mayor suspending the execution of said order No. 66, of said Williamson, thus setting at defiance the authority of said mayor as the head of the police of New Orleans, and setting an example of insubordination to the officers and men of said police.

*Specification Second*—That in said official communication, dated April 2, 1868, of said Williamson to said mayor, said Williamson intimated that said mayor, by his suspension of the orders of said chief of police as aforesaid, desires to use the police force for political purposes, thus insinuating that said mayor desired to do so for his own ends and purposes; and that the same were unlawful and worthy of reprobation, which is a direct insult to the mayor, the superior and commanding officer of him, the said chief of police, and detrimental to the good order and efficiency of the police force.

*Specification Third*—That the said J. J. Williamson, chief of police, did cause said insulting letter officially addressed to him, the said Edward Heath, mayor, and dated April 2, 1868, to be published in the New Orleans *Times* of April 4, 1868, said *Times* being a daily journal published in this city, or that he, said Williamson, did connive at said publication thereby tending to bring into public disrepute the said mayor of said city, and thereby giving wrongfully and illegally publicity to official communications of the police department, without the knowledge or consent of said mayor, thus violating official confidence and duty, and setting an example of insubordination and defiance of duty to the officers of the police force of the city of New Orleans. The whole contrary to the laws of the state of Louisiana and the ordinances of the city of New Orleans. Wherefore said J. J. Williamson should be tried and disposed of according to law.

WITNESSES—Arthur Gastinel, recorder second district.

Chris Madden, lieutenant police second district.

J. Schonecker, lieutenant police third district.

Edward Heath, mayor.

On the filing of the above charges and specifications the police commissioners issued the following order:

To Mr. J. J. Williamson, Chief of Police of the City of New Orleans:

You are hereby summoned to appear before this board at the City hall in New Orleans, on the ninth day of April, instant, at 5 P. M., to answer the charges preferred against you, to wit:

First Charge—Disobedience of orders.

Second Charge—Insubordination and insolence to superior officers, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

You are further notified that you are hereby suspended as chief of police from the exercise of the duties of your office until further orders.

It is understood that during the suspension of the chief of police Mr. Smith Izard will be acting chief of police.

**THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.**

The Democratic nominations made last evening for municipal officers, up to the time our reporter left were as follows:

For mayor, John R. Conway; civil sheriff, T. L. Maxwell; for criminal sheriff, E. S. Wurtsberger, Charles Delery, coroner second and third districts, and —— Roach, coroner first and fourth districts; C. H. Luzenberg for district attorney.

For Judges—Abell for first district court, Duvigneaud second district, Emmerson for third district, Theard for fourth, Viavant for fifth, Duplantier for sixth, and Colless for seventh district.

For controller, J. O. Landry; for street commissioner, Joseph Murphy; for recorder, first district, William H. Manning; second district, Arthur Gastinel.

For clerk of first district court, Norbert Trepagnier; second district, M. O. Tracy; third district, D. C. Byerly; fourth district, Joseph Hanlon; fifth district, Louis Powers; sixth district, William Woelper; seventh district, J. Bernoudy.

Four attempts were made to elect a president, but the nominees—Messrs. Van Winkle, Lardner, Brady, and Howell—all declined the honor, and Mr. T. P. Sherburne was elected president pro tem.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**Academy of Music.**

Last evening and yesterday noon there was a fair house to witness the performances. This evening the programme of last evening will be repeated with the ordinary variations. To-morrow evening is the inauguration of the summer season, under the immediate direction of Manager Bidwell, who has just returned from his European tour with new features, which will be represented in rapid succession. The new ballet divertisement by M'lle Carnaggia, the Clinetop sisters, and the corps de ballet. The Misses Taylor and St. Clair will sing as usual.

**New Opera House.**

This evening is the benefit of M'lle Antoinette Legrand, and the first night of a new comedy in three acts, "La Papillonne." The beneficiary ought to have a full house.

**St. Charles Theatre.**

Last evening the drama of "Pioneer Patriot and Sheep in Wolf's Clothing." Mrs. Charles Howard Watkins rendered to the life the character in which she was cast, and Mr. H. Watkins sustained his role admirably. These favorites of the New Orleans public will, we hope, return to this city at a more auspicious season, when new crops come in and money is plenty. See advertisement for this evening's performances.

Two granite blocks, weighing 120,000 pounds each, have arrived at Washington from Maine, for the new state department. The price paid is $10,000 each, payable after they are cut and set in their places.

Anna Dickinson, it is said, prefers Colfax for president. Mr. C. is a widower.

**River Intelligence and Weather.**

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—About three inches of snow fell at Chicago, Milwaukee, and elsewhere in the Northwest this morning.

River falling very fast with twelve feet of water in the canal. Weather cloudy.

**From Galveston.**

GALVESTON, April 4.—Special Treasury Agent Stoeaker has arrested R. B. Stapp for the bonded warehouse frauds. Later developments fix complicity on merchants and others. Stapp gave five thousand dollars bail.

**From Southwest Pass.**

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 4—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind southeast—light.

Arrived—Steamship General Grant, Hildreth master, seven days from New York, with merchandise and passengers to Wood, Lowe, & Ludwigsen. No departures.

**Financial Matters in New York.**

NEW YORK, April 4.—The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $3,356,000; of specie $236,000; of deposits $5,568,000; of legal tender $413,000. Increase of circulation $36,000.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON

### THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### The Progress of Impeachment.

### THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### Interesting News from All Points.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Inquiry since its appearance gives additional credit to the following from this evening's *Express*:

"On apparently good authority we learn that the counsel for Mr. Johnson are considering the propriety of calling to the witness stand the parties concerned in the attempt to establish a connection between their distinguished client and the assassination of President Lincoln. Unexpected and startling developments may be made in the testimony of Messrs. Holt, Ashley, Butler, Conover, Matchet, and others. It ... shown that there was a deliberate ... to alienate popular sympathy from ... Johnson in order to pave the way for his expulsion from office; that the passage of the tenure of office bill was urged by the impeachment conspirators in the ... that there would be an apparent violation of its provisions by the executive in order to test its constitutionality before the courts, and they had predetermined to avail themselves of this apparent violation of the law in order to accomplish the object of their plot."

Half a million of government securities were destroyed this week.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $658,000; for the week $5,858,000; for the year $147,500,000.

Government expenditures this month $32,000,000.

Receipts of customs for the week ending March 31 $5,000,000.

The closing of the prosecution to-day caused astonishment. The defense were not surprised in any instance, and the public are disappointed. It seems admitted on all hands that General Butler's management of the case has not strengthened impeachment. Some circles claim that Mr. Butler gave undue importance to his own article, the tenth. Smaller circles insinuate that Mr. Butler is playing false, and that he intentionally made the proceedings farcical. It seems certain that the defense will not hurry the case to conclusion.

**Congressional Proceedings.**

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The senate went into executive session to remove the secresy from executive documents, which the impeachment managers wanted.

Resolutions from the Indiana legislature were presented urging a national law for making eight hours a day's work.

Impeachment resumed. Reports were examined relative to the president's St. Louis speech, and a copy admitted as evidence. Mr. Chew, chief clerk of the state department was examined relative to the routine of commissions, and the change in forms to conform with the requirements of the tenure of office act was proved.

A letter from the president to the secretary of the treasury advising him of Secretary Stanton's removal in conformity with the tenure of office act was admitted.

The correspondence between President Adams and Mr. Pickering, and Adams' message to the senate announcing Pickering's suspension, in 1800, was admitted.

A motion was made for a recess. Mr. Butler requested five minutes delay, but the senate took the recess.

On reassembling Mr. Butler announced that they had closed the case except cumulative evidence.

The defense asked an adjournment until Thursday to prepare and arrange evidence.

Mr. Conness moved that the court adjourn until Wednesday. Mr. Johnson moved to amend by adjourning to Thursday, which was carried with but ten negatives. The yeas and nays were demanded, but Mr. Conness accepted Mr. Johnson's amendment, when a final vote was taken and the adjournment to Thursday adopted by 37 to 10. The senate immediately adjourned to Monday.

**From Europe.**

LONDON, April 4.—The annual race between the Oxford and Cambridge university crews took place to-day over the usual course in the Thames. The race was closely contested, and Oxford won by three lengths. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Prince of Wales was present. The distance pulled was four miles, which was accomplished in twenty minutes.

LONDON, April 4.—The Morning *Herald* concludes a very able article, saying: "This vote is the death warrant of the Irish church. No finer trophy has been won by the Liberal party since the emancipation of 1829."

The *Standard* says: "The effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step."

The defeat of the ministry forms the chief topic of conversation, and all the journals contain articles upon the subject.

The *Times* says: "The house of commons has resolved that this cancer of the empire shall be removed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited empire, the wrongs of ages are to be ended, and right done amid the acclamation of the nation. This must guarantee peace."

BERLIN, April 4.—A resolution that members of parliament should not be held responsible for words uttered in debate passed by a large majority.

A splendid flag of the North German confederation, presented to parliament by German citizens of New Orleans, was received a few days ago. The gift was formally accepted by parliament yesterday, and the flag will be hung in the cabinet.

**From Richmond.**

RICHMOND, April 4.—In the convention a communication was received from General Schofield approving the ordinance for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to pay the expenses of the convention, but the approval extends only to April 6, and the time for the redemption of certificates is to be fixed hereafter by the general.

The convention will probably have to levy a tax if its session is continued.

The report on representation was adopted.

General Schofield to-day made new appointments to the city council. Among these are Collector Mulford, Alexander H. Sharpe, postmaster; Horace L. Kent, William C. Allen, George Smith, and H. C. Clinton—all prominent citizens.

The United States grand jury has found true bills against about thirty revenue officers for fraud.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, visited the convention to-day. He will address the colored people on temperance to-night.

**From Mississippi.**

JACKSON, April 4.—John Mullaly lectured here last night to a large audience.

In convention to-day the judiciary report passed its third reading without material change from the previous reading which has been reported.

The supreme court of Mississippi which was recently reorganized by General Gillem meets in this city on Monday.

**From Georgia.**

AUGUSTA, April 4.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Atlanta says: "Judge Irwin absolutely declines being a candidate for governor. General John B. Gordon is recommended for the position by a majority of the central Democratic executive committee, and General Meade decides that General Gordon is eligible."

**From Arkansas.**

LITTLE ROCK, April 4.—The Arkansas legislature under the new constitution assembled and organized yesterday.