New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 20, 1870

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.
A. Simon, 94 Exchange Alley.
C. C. Haley, 19 Commercial place.
C. G. D. Holle, 61 Exchange Place.
James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.
John Schafer, corner Ninth and Constance streets.
J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.
W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Fechter, the actor, denies that Miss Leclercq is his wife.

The New York mail due here yesterday noon failed beyond Chattanooga.

The nineteenth annual election for officers of the Home Missionary Society will be held on Saturday next. See special notice.

Messrs. Macmurdo & Rawle, No. 16 Carondelet street, will attend to the payment of all city taxes and licenses, at a liberal discount.

The Parisian police estimate the number of women living in that city directly or indirectly by prostitution, at upward of seventy-five thousand.

A liberal reward will be paid to the finder of a gold watch, Benedict, New York, maker, No. 8468, on its return to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. See advertisement.

A fresh lot of Blue Lick water, direct from the spring, has been received by Messrs. Frederickson & Harte, druggists, No. 139 Canal street, and for sale by the barrel and keg, or on draught.

Information is wanted by H. Settle, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Jackson, Mississippi, of Travis Settle and Louisa Settle, his wife; also of John Settle and Marshal Settle, all of Faulkyear County, Virginia. See advertisement.

The St. Charles Hotel will accommodate families and single gentlemen with board and lodging for the season, at prices varying from two to five dollars per day, according to size and location of the room. Board alone, ten dollars per week.

At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Radical Republican Club, on Friday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected honorary members: Governor H. C. Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Senators Harris and Kellogg and Representative Sheldon.

The Garibaldi Workingmen's Benevolent Association can furnish sixty good men to any good planter. Particulars may be learned on inquiring of Dr. Rocham Crasto, President of the Association, No. 230 Canal street. We advise planters to make an arrangement for these valuable and intelligent laborers.

All the conductors of the Union Pacific railroad are to be clothed in a blue uniform, consisting of pants, vest and coat, a business suit made of dark blue heavy cloth, ornamented with brass buttons. The design of the bottons is unique, with an elk in the center, and around the face are the words "Union Pacific Railroad."

Louis Stern & Brothers will sell Monday at ten o'clock, at their sales'room, No. 16 Chartres street, five hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans; and they will sell next Wednesday at the same place the finest and best assorted stock of seasonable clothing and gents' furnishing goods ever offered in this market. This will be a credit sale.

Governor Warmoth has appointed John E. King, Judge Eighth Judicial District; Elbert Gantt, Public Administrator St. Landry parish; William W. Farmer, District Attorney Fourteenth Judicial District; John Kelso, Parish Judge Rapides parish; C. C. McMurray, Recorder Grant Parish; W. R. Rutland, Parish Judge Grant parish; Robert Hutcheson, Notary Public Orleans parish.

Auditor Wickliffe's surrendered coupons have been counted, and a deficiency of $53,000 is the result. Now, the question arises, how is this thing to be made straight? *New York Evening Telegram.*

Wait until Recorder Becker and the criminal authorities are done with Wickliffe, or his security for his appearance in court, to answer to the charge of embezzlement forfeited.

The *Picayune* mentions the name of Colonel James T. Tucker, general freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, in connection with the Mayoralty of this city. If Colonel Tucker should be appointed it would be a recognition of the union he has effected between the West and the South, for his office is the head quarters of Western men visiting New Orleans and the place where they meet in fraternal sympathy and business harmony the leading men of the South.

CHOICE SQUARE OF GROUND AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, office No. 170 Gravier street, will sell, on next Saturday, the twenty-sixth instant, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, the valuable square of ground, No. 46, in the Fifth District of this city (formerly Jefferson City), subdivided into twenty-four lots, and fronting on Valence street shell road, being one of the highest points in the district, above all overflow; has a neat cottage house on it, and is under a high state of cultivation. The terms are liberal, and it offers a rare chance for a beautiful and choice building site. See the advertisement, and the plan at the Exchange, for full particulars.

THE "SOUTH LAND."—We are indebted to Mr. Russell, the business manager, for a copy of the first number of a weekly paper bearing the above name. It is edited by H. J. Leovy, Esq., and Mr. D. Redmond, and is to be devoted chiefly to the subjects of agriculture and material interests in the South. Attention will be given to law, science, and every matter which is calculated to influence public convenience or benefit the people. The field thus to be worked is large enough to employ all the assistance that can be obtained. The *South Land* is well printed, on paper of good quality, is made up in sixteen page form, nearly the size of common medium. We hope those engaged in the enter-

BY-GONES.

There are those in this country who strenuously urge that "by-gones should be by-gones;" that so far as possible past difficulties and differences should be handed over to oblivion. In a certain sense, this may be politic and expedient, though there are few men who were true to their allegiance during the recent bloody strife who feel any anxiety to invoke forgetfulness. In a certain section they can not do so if they would, while such sentiments as the following, clipped from the *New Orleans Times* of yesterday, are given to the public:

That very able journal, the New York *Times*, complains of the animosity the Southern press and people bear toward New England. How can they help it? Have not the New England people ever been the national Pharisees, saying to the South, "We are holier than you?" Did they not plunge us, through persecutions, into a war which desolated our country, and watered it with the blood of our children? And when peace came, did they not, from behind her white garments, still ply the assassin dagger at everything we held sacred? Let the *Times* deny it if it can, and then wonder that an intelligent and honorable people should bear no love where there is no cause for it.

On reading the above, even we (though not of New England origin) feel like saying a few words and propounding one or two questions.

1. By way of query, we would like to know whether the present publisher of the *Times* (being a New England gentleman) is to be considered *one* of the "National Pharisees?"

2. Presuming that he is to be counted out, we ask, why not count all out except the few whose words or acts are open to censure? In other words, why make wholesale charges against an entire section—why act, and speak, and write upon the theory that "No good thing *can* come out of Nazareth?"

As to the first charge made, we are much mistaken if the pen of history does not prove that the cry, "We are holier than you," has been, and is now, a Southern, rather than a New England, boast.

The instance does not occur to us in which even a Democratic committee in New England—much less a Republican one—has ever called upon citizens "to the manor born" to ostracise men from other States of certain political opinions. Something of that sort, connected with past events in this city, we do remember.

We can not now think of an instance in which a slaveholder, or an apologist for slavery, was driven out of New England for his sentiments, or for advocating them. We have some widely different memories of what has occurred in this city and elsewhere in the South, while history tells us how, on a certain occasion, the accredited agent of the commonwealth of Massachusetts was driven from the borders of South Carolina!

It is scarcely a stretch of truth to say that for some years before the war there was hardly a place in the South where an abolitionist—as all Northern Republicans were called—was good for twenty-four hours of healthy existence.

Much more could be said on this point, but to us the topic is not agreeable; to to others it may not be profitable.

To the second charge, viz: that "New England people plunged the South into a war, through persecutions, which desolated the country," we put in a general denial. Our contemporary need not wait for the reply of the New York *Times*; we appear for that paper and plead the *general issue*. The charge, in substance, is that the persecutions of the New England people drove the South to arms." We deny that New England or any of its people, ever did any act to justify or excuse the recent attempt of the South to destroy the Union by resort to arms. We might say, that New England, compared with the States that attempted secession, was never yet large or strong enough to persecute the South into war; but we need not say this, for the burden of proof is not on us, and the time is at hand, if it has not already come, when, upon these matters, assertion will not pass for proof.

We are no more the advocates of New England than of any other section of a common country. We do not ask that the past should be forgotten—why should a Republican or a Republican section ask that?—but are willing that unpleasant memories should be kept in the background as far as possible. All we feel like demanding is, that when the past is referred to, exact justice shall be done to all the people, and to every section.

FRITZ, THE IMMIGRANT.

Charles Gaylor, the popular author and dramatist, has presented to the New Orleans public a specimen of immigrant from the Fatherland, which may be taken as a model of what is wanted in the country generally, and in Louisiana and the South especially. His play, "Fritz, our German Cousin," has been very justly lauded by the press and the public, as a literary performance of a high order of merit. Its good points as a dramatic piece, and Mr. Emmet's judicious and skillful delineations have all been duly noted; the dancing, singing, wit, and the other attractions have occupied the attention of the critics. But the moral lesson conveyed by the author appears to have been generally overlooked or neglected. The chief character in the play, *Fritz*, as presented by Mr. Gaylor, lands upon our shores at Castle Garden, blessed with a fair share of native intelligence, a strong, brave heart, and a determination to provide himself a home as soon as possible. Being possessed of but limited means, and scarcely any knowledge of the language, he is of course beset with difficulties and perplexities at the outset, which would discourage a less determined character. His honest impulses and manly spirit of independence, however, sustain him well in the midst of his trials, while his ready wit, natural accomplishments and good sense, enable him to defeat the machinations of his enemies, and those of his affiances Katrina. Being compelled by the abduction of the latter to remain in New York for the purpose of discovering where they have concealed her he accepts, partly with a view to profit, but chiefly to assist in his stage of the "Great National Concert Hall," an establishment of a rather low order. Here is afforded the opportunity for the actor to show his excellent talents and versatility. And while this part of the performance is to many, no doubt, the feature of the whole play, it is, in fact, a mere episode, that has but little to do with the future career of the hero. The third act shows *Fritz*, after the lapse of seven years, the happy possessor of a prosperous mill in the country, the faithful husband of his beautiful *Katrina*, and the fond father of his little *Schneider*. Surrounded by every comfort, and increasing his small means from day to day by his industry and fair dealing, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of the villagers, *Fritz* presents a picture of thrift, honor, virtue, and happiness, which many of the wealthier might well envy.

His is an elevated type of character. He is not put upon the stage merely to be made fun of, but to instruct the people and show the logical results of an upright course; a determination to achieve honorable independence, and build up a name and a home to be transmitted to his posterity. Such is *Fritz*, with his mill, his wife, his *Schneider*, and the love his neighbors bear him. He is a good exemplar for his coming countrymen, and one in whom the older residents of Fatherland may feel a just and honest pride. He is so rich in his domestic treasures that not all the wealth of Wall street could tempt him to part with them, and look to the dissipations of the great city for pleasure and amusement. And we believe that with a little encouragement and assistance thousands of just such Fritzes can be persuaded to come to Louisiana. We are in great need of exactly such citizens, and we hope that some may be made out of the material we already have. There are Katrinas in plenty to be had by the right sort of young men for the asking. Together they can bring all the rest about in a very few years by industry and economy. A career of the kind is more inviting to the young, friendless immigrant, with no fortune but health, strength and a good heart, than any that is likely to be found in a great city.

LONG TERM SENATORS.

There were some errors in the recently published list of State Senators whose term of service does not expire with the present Legislature. The following is a correct list of the Senators now living, who drew the long term:

T. C. Anderson, C. C. Antoine, J. D. Beares, W. F. Blackman, T. V. Coupland, C. B. Darrell, R. W. Futch, G. Y. Kelso, P. J. B. Lewis, J. Lynch, P. O'Hara, P. B. S. Pinchback, J. Ray, M. F. Smith, W. L. Thompson, A. R. Whitney, C. Wilcox.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Gold has been remarkably steady during the last week. It has opened in New York at 112 and closed at 112¼ every day for four consecutive days. Yesterday it was a shade firmer, and at one time advanced to 112¾. It does not seem, however, that the efforts of the New York "bull" clique are attended with any success, and the probability is that they will give up the struggle, and permit natural influences to have their full sway. The Funding bill, which recently passed the Senate, has been referred, in the House, to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Schenck is chairman of that committee, and he is supposed to be in favor of the bill. It is presumed that he will report it back without the seventh section, which compels National Banks to buy on 4½ per cent bonds. The effect of that section would be to throw a large quantity of five-twenties on the market, and thus lower their price, so that the public would buy those bonds for investment instead of the new ones, which draw a lower rate of interest. This is the Western view of the case. Nevertheless, unless Mr. Boutwell can negotiate the new bonds in Europe, it is hard to see how he could place them, except in the manner proposed by the bill.

Ship Island stock had a decided tendency to advance yesterday, and, last night, sold as high as 185 at the Board. This is, perhaps, owing to the belief that the Governor had signed the bill. On the other hand, many persons, probably with a view of "bearing" the market, exhibited a disposition to discredit the statement. The following certificate from the office of the Secretary of State definitely settles the question:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Secretary of State,
New Orleans, March 19, 1870.

An act to amend an act, relative to draining districts, known as the Ship Island Company's bill, this day received; approved March 16, 1870.

PITT CRAVATTE,
Assistant Secretary.

Senator Bacon published a communication in last evening's *Picayune*, intended to show that the Secretary of State did not know what he was about, when he promulgated the Mississippi Valley Navigation act. Nevertheless the act has been promulgated, and it is a law, Senator Bacon to the contrary notwithstanding. Senator Bacon says, that it is not a law, because the extra session commenced within five days after the adjournment of the regular session. The meaning of the constitution evidently is, that the Governor shall have at least five days for consideration, and that he must return the bill as soon after the expiration of five days as may be practicable. Obviously, he is compelled so to return it at the very next session called, or otherwise. To suppose that he can let a whole session pass over without returning a bill, and thus prevent it from becoming a law, is simply absurd. But, in this case, there is no such difficulty as Senator Bacon suggests, inasmuch as the full five days did expire between the date on which the bill was presented to the Governor, and the date of the commencement of the extra session.

There is a good deal of talk about the bill compelling the Governor to sell the State stock in the Jackson Railroad Company. This project is said to have been contrived by Mr. Newcome, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but the complete success of the plan depends on gaining control of the city stock, like selling out both State and city interests, provided a reasonable price be obtained for them, and the faith of the State and city toward the bondholders be scrupulously preserved. But we do most energetically and solemnly protest against any sacrifice of the city's interests in this matter. The taxpayers of New Orleans are bound to pay the interest on the bonds issued in payment for this stock, and they have a right to at least decent protection on the part of their representatives. We trust that the new city government will not allow itself to be manipulated for the benefit of any aspirants to the control of the Jackson Railroad.

The following were the transactions at the board, last night:

	Asked.	Bid.	Sold.
Louisiana State Mutual Ins. Co.	—	45	—
Levee Steam Cotton Press	17½	—	—
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	21¼	20½	—
Ship Island Canal Company	190	—	—
755 shares	—	—	185
455 shares	—	—	180
415 shares	—	—	179
Jackson Railroad	5	3½	—
Carrollton Railroad Company	—	100½	—
Union Insurance Company	par	70	—
Crescent City Railroad	74	72	—
Hope Insurance	—	88	—
Orleans Railroad	—	60	—
Germania National Bank	106	103½	—
Merchants Bank	60	—	—
New Orleans Bank	40	—	39¾
Crescent City Bank	27½	—	—
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	47¼	46	—
Union Bank	—	57	—
Bank of America	—	138½	—
Louisiana State Bank	17½	16½	—
Canal Bank	60	43¾	—
Southern Bank	—	75	—
Gold	112¾	112¼	—
Petroleum Company	75	65	—
Opelousas first mortgage bonds	—	600	—
Jefferson City bonds	55	70½	—
Jefferson City warrants	55	54½	—
State six per cent bonds	—	72	—
Levee sixes	—	75½	—
Levee eights	—	84	—
North La. and Texas RR eights	—	80	—
State warrants	91	9 ¼	—
State coupons	92	—	—
State notes	—	—	92¼
City consolidated bonds	79	—	—
City notes	90½	80½	—

THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PAVING.—Few persons who have visited Lafayette Square during the past twelve months can have failed noticing the splendid pavement on the eastern side of the main walk, which was put down by Messrs. Page & Co., last year. Having withstood the heat of the summer—unusually intense—the effects of the damp, greater than was ever known here before, in winter, and the assaults of the "cocoa grass," no mean enemy for so long stamps it as the best thing of the kind yet introduced into this section, as it long ago was pronounced at the North. There is no mistake about its possessing all the following recommendations: Durability, imperviousness to dampness and grass, as well as to noxious vapors from the earth, and is laid down cheaply or taken up with equal facility. We sincerely wish our fellow-citizens would use it on all occasions when possible.

CAPTAIN A. W. ROBERTS.—Among our attorneys there are few who deserve a greater degree of confidence from their fellow-citizens than does the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this brief notice. True at all times to the principles he believes in, and liberal in everything where an honest gentleman could be liberal, he has won the esteem of all who ever knew him, and is worthy of any position to which he might be called. With talent sufficient to direct the machinery of great interests, and honesty enough to stamp integrity upon an administration, we would like to see him called to a position where these great qualities could be made available.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano had quite a long conference on the income tax three or four days ago. The Secretary was in favor of the continuation of the tax for the present year, but the Commissioner said that the public pressure for its modification or repeal was so great that he was inclined to favor a reduction of the rate and also an increase of the exemptions. Both had learned that the Ways and Means Committee were disposed to make a reduction, but not to abolish the tax.

THE GEM SALOON.—Among the oldest drinking saloons in New Orleans, is the GEM. We remember it as a favorite place of popular resort twenty-one years ago; and there are older fellows in town who were *habitues* there at a still earlier date. The Gem has always been celebrated for its excellent liquor, and cozy places for confidential chat, dominoes and chess. At present it keeps up the old reputation under the management of Mr. Jules P. Zatarain. What more could be asked?

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Goodwyn, pastor of the Cadiz Methodist Church, for tickets to the fair to be held for the benefit of the church, to be given by Home Hook and Ladder Company, on the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth instant, on the corner of Magazine and Marengo streets, Jefferson City.

Ladies, Mr. M. S. Hedrick, agent for Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street, is selling those splendid machines on credit, payable in small installments. Save your pin money and buy one.

Miss Effie G. Coolidge, a notorious confidence woman and female detective, made a disturbance the other night in one of the Boston theaters and was arrested.

DIED:

TEWELL—Saturday evening, March 19, 1870, MILLS, infant son of James E. and E. A. Tewell.

The funeral will take place This (Sunday) Evening, at four o'clock, from the residence of the parents, 258 St. Andrew street, between Camp and Chestnut.

GALLAGHER—On the nineteenth instant, JAMES GALLAGHER, aged 46 years, a native of Sligo, Ireland; resident of this city for the last 30 years.

His funeral will take place at four o'clock this evening, from his late residence, corner of Poydras and Rampart streets (late Circus street). The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.

Use Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder for making light, sweet and nutritious rolls, biscuit, pastry, cakes, pudding, etc. Put up in cans, actual weight of one, half and quarter pounds. For sale by grocers generally. mh20 9t 2dp

HOUSEKEEPERS LOOK HERE!

YOU CAN BUY AT

No. 162 Camp Street, Corner Poydras,

Choicest Mixed TEA (Green and Black) ..... at $1 40 ⅌ ℔
Choicest OOLONG ..... at 1 40 ⅌ ℔
Splendid OOLONG ..... at 1 00 ⅌ ℔
Choicest Japan TEA ..... at 1 40 ⅌ ℔
Choicest IMPERIAL ..... at 1 00 ⅌ ℔

TEAS of every variety and grade, at the lowest prices in the city.

Choice Old Government Java COFFEE, thirty cents per pound.

Prime Rio COFFEE at twenty cents per pound.

Choice Family FLOUR at $7 50 per barrel, delivered free of drayage, and warranted to give satisfaction

We have every article required for the table by housekeepers, at the lowest prices.

J. W. PLATT & CO.,
mh20 1t 2dp Grocers and Tea Dealers.

A CARD.

JOHN N. HENRIQUES calls the attention of the public. Carries on the Auction business for the sale of Horses, Mules, Vehicles and Saddlery on every Wednesday and Saturday, at twelve o'clock, on Common, between Basin and Franklin streets.

P. S.—I have a well and shades to accommodate customers. Gentlemen must bring their animals before ten o'clock to have them entered. Returns made the same day.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

126 ..... Canal Street 126

DRY GOODS

OF

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

We are offering our large and well assorted stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,

AND ASK A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,
mh20 2dp 126 Canal street.

SPRING BUSINESS SUITS.

THE LATEST STYLES OF BUSINESS SUITS.

I am now receiving from my manufacturers at the North an assortment of

SPRING CLOTHING,

EXACTLY UP TO THE LATEST STYLES, With FURNISHING GOODS TO MATCH.

My prices are very low, but never deviated from. Persons who wish the best quality of goods will have no reason to complain of them. Come and see.

H. B. STEWENS,
Corner of St. Charles and Common streets.
mh20 1t 2dp

DOOLEY'S

CHEMICAL YEAST BAKING POWDER.

For Biscuit, Rolls, Pastry, Puddings, etc., and requiring only two teaspoonsful to a quart of flour, is put up in cans. Full Weight, of quarter, half, one pound and five pounds, and for sale by the following dealers in New Orleans:

Webster & Co.,	Charles Ballejo,
E. Charles,	W. H. Henning & Co.,
William Hart,	J. E. Solari,
John K. Reneaud & Co.,	McGrath & Wang,
A. W. Scardon & Co.,	J. W. Platt & Co.,
Swarbrick & Co.,	Toby & Co.,
Clark & Maeder,	A. G. Phelps,
G. Beck,	C. A. Wilson,
O. F. Thiesman,	Urban Theurer,
Mrs. Mary Doban,	J. Burckett & Son,
J. Franklin,	V. E. Sarrazin,
P. N. Canton,	A. Lanata,
A. Foley,	Moran & Noble,

Kennett & Bell. mh20 2t 2dp

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1870

MR. EDITOR—Permit me a short space in your valuable paper to describe what I believe to be a very remarkable instance of recovery from sickness.

Something over a year ago I began to lose my health. My disease at first seemed to be of the kidneys, and gradually developed itself as a general dropsy of the body. During the past summer it subsided somewhat, but as autumn approached, rapidly increased until I was a sight to behold. My limbs were swollen up like those of an elephant, and my body was double its natural size.

I was then at Vicksburg, Mississippi, under the medical care of two of the best physicians there. Finding they could do me no good, I went to the Hospital at that place, but with no better success. I was next ordered to Bladon Springs, Alabama, where I was told I would obtain benefit from drinking the waters. I went and drank them faithfully for three long dreary weeks, during all of which time I was compelled to sleep in a chair or sitting. If I attempted to lie down, a feeling of suffocation came on and I could hardly breathe.

Finding I could get no benefit from the physicians where I was, and that nature refused to help me, I came as a last resource to this city, and consulted one of your most eminent physicians. After pounding and sounding me all over, and holding a consultation on my case with another well-known physician, I was informed that nothing could be done without first drawing off the water by an operation called "tapping," and that even then the result was very doubtful.

This was not very encouraging after all I had suffered, and I naturally shrank from it. If I was only to gain temporary relief from it, I thought I might as well die as I was. A Mr. Rice, of New York, who was stopping at the City Hotel, hearing of my condition, came to see me and strongly urged me, before doing anything more, to obtain the advice of his physician, Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of No. 165 Canal street. This was about two months and a half ago. Dr. HUNTER came to see me at the hotel, and gave it as his opinion that the operation of tapping was unnecessary, and ought not to be thought of until all other means had been thoroughly tried. This was the first cheering word I had received from the doctors, and though I could not forget that they are prone to disagree as a fraternity, I resolved to place myself in his hands. I have now reason to be thankful that I did so. I was then too feeble to walk, and, with all my other troubles, had a bad cough and expectoration, and could not lie down at all.

I have now entirely got rid of the cough and oppression about the chest; can sleep in any position; am reduced very nearly to my former size, and can walk all over the city of New Orleans. And this has been accomplished without the use of any violent measures, and after other physicians had tried in vain to relieve me. I feel that Dr. HUNTER has indeed raised me almost from the grave by the exercise of superior knowledge and skill, and I should be dead to every sense of gratitude did I not publicly add my testimony to that of his many grateful patients.

My former condition and present state are known to many in this city, among whom I may mention Mr. G. G. Randolph, Mr. Watson, clerk City Hotel; Dr. J. W. Allen, No. 12 Dryades street; Mr. Charles Botsford, 116 Customhouse street.

Respectfully,

G. W. CURRAS,
219 Gravier street.
New Orleans, La., March 20, 1870. mh20 1t 2dp

A CARD FROM CORONER ROACH.

THE WARNE INQUEST.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN:

A petition has been filed in the Fourth District Court by one Joseph Beasley, which charges me, in my official capacity as coroner, with acts of which I was not and could not be guilty, and which sets the man Beasley modestly estimates to have damaged him at least $10,000. I would patiently await a trial, satisfied that Beasley's petition and claims would be treated as they deserve, were it not that the allegations of this petition have been published in full by the public press, and that I have no security that either my answer to the charges or the result of the trial will meet with the same publicity.

The only defense I care to offer is my own statement of the facts, which will be fully verified by every member of the Coroner's jury, and without hesitation I leave the public to judge between Beasley and myself. On the nineteenth of January I was notified by the police to hold an inquest at 569 Magazine street, on the body of Edward Warne, an eccentric Englishman, formerly employed as Sexton at Dr. Palmer's Church. Accompanied by my deputy I proceeded to the house, and met with considerable opposition from Mrs. Beasley, who claimed that deceased had been attended by a physician, and that she had a certificate. She, however, either could not or would not produce the certificate. Beasley came in immediately after in a state of intoxication, and although she knew me and knew my business there, ordered me out of the house, saying that it was his castle, and that no inquest should be held on the body of deceased. He behaved in such an extraordinary manner as to raise the gravest suspicions were aroused in my mind as to the cause of the man's death, and by these suspicions only could I account for the remarkable interest Beasley, in whose house Warne had died, seemed to have in preventing an inquest. Under the circumstances I felt it my duty to order a post mortem examination. Beasley was so much under the influence of liquor, and was behaving himself in such an outrageous manner, that I felt compelled to arrest him, and cause him to be confined in the police station for interfering with me in the discharge of my duty. The post mortem examination was duly made by Doctor Poelman, and the left lung of the deceased was found to be entirely gone. Of course his examination dissipated the suspicions which had been very naturally created by the conduct of Beasley and his wife in the first instance. It was only with the greatest difficulty that Mrs. Beasley could be induced to leave the room during the post mortem examination—a scene to shock the propriety and modesty of most women. It did not require force, but it did require considerable persuasion to induce her to retire.

It is true that I took possession of the effects of the deceased, as the law required me to do; but I found no money on his person, as all the members of the jury can testify. I discovered that Warne's keys, including the key of his room in the Second District, were in the possession of Beasley's son, from whom I obtained them the following day. Whether he investigated the contents of the room or not before he surrendered the keys to me, I am unable to say. I certainly did refuse to turn over the property of the deceased to Beasley, and I had for my refusal the very good reason that Beasley had no claim whatever to that property. I discovered the natural heirs of the deceased in the persons of his two surviving sisters, and one of them, Mrs. Eliza Warne Hicks, of Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, whom I lost no time in notifying of her brother's death, writing to me under date of February 21, among other thing, says: "We would wish his effects to be forwarded to us by express as soon as possible, and we will pay the carriage on delivery to us. Although his effects would be valueless to a stranger, they are valuable to us, and we will willingly pay for the carriage of anything that was our brother's."

I think I have sufficiently refuted the ill-digested charges made by Beasley, and, while I congratulate Mr. Furguson upon having picked up a case in which to flesh his almost maiden sword, I doubt if his client, even with his powerful assistance, will be able to satisfy his avaricious greed for $10,000 at the expense of JOHN H. ROACH.

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