NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 7. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 947.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
Monday Evening, April 18, 1870.
BENEFIT OF MR. OLIVER BYRON.
The performance will commence with the second and third acts of Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO!
Othello.....Mr. OLIVER BYRON.
Iago.....By a Member of the O. D. R. A.
After which the first act of Boucicault's
COLLEEN BAWN.
Myles-Na-Coppaleen.....Mr. W. R. FLOYD.
Concluding with the drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar.....Mr. OLIVER BYRON.
ap17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday, April 18, 1870,
COMMENCES LAST WEEK OF THE
Accomplished Actress and Vocalist, and the Eminent Comedian,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
Producing
This, Easter Monday,
Mr. Watkins' Popular American Drama, entitled
THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH.
Jocko, the Deformed.....Harry Watkins.
Isabel Coulton.....Rose Watkins.
(Their Original Characters.)
The Entertainment will commence with a well done Domestic Broil, served up by Mr. Watkins for the gratification of henpecked husbands, tied at home wives, and matrimonial squabbles in general, entitled
IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.
ap17

OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, April 17, 1870.
A Comedy in three acts,
LES JOCKISSES DE L'AMOUR.
Divertissement by Mmes. Bilon, Pepita, Kelit, Noelly and Mr. Charles.
Previously—LE CHALET—Comic Opera in one act.
Sunday Prices.

Orchestra Stalls	$1 50
Parquette stalls	1 00
Lattice Paquette boxes	1 00
First Tier boxes	1 50
Second Tier stalls	1 00
Latticed boxes	1 00
Third and Fourth Tier reserved to the Public.	
Third Tier stalls	75
Other seats	50
Fourth Tier	50

Monday, April 18, 1870.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES,
Ballet Master.
Last time of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
THE PROPHET,
Tuesday—THE DRAGOONS OF VILLARS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance at 7 P. M. Box office open every day from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ap17 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Saturday Noon, Night, and Sunday.
The Accomplished Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE WATKINS,
And the Eminent Comedian,
HARRY WATKINS,
In the Grand Romantic Drama,
SET IN GOLD.
HARRY WATKINS as.....FARDOROUGHA
ROSE WATKINS as.....BIDDY McNULTY
And the Comic Farce,
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
ap16

CIRCUS EXTRAORDINARY.
SPALDING & RIDWELL'S
PARIS CIRCUS PAVILION,
Erected on the corner of Canal and Villere streets
Will open for a short season on
Easter Sunday, April 17, 1870,
WITH
C. W. NOYES'
CRESCENT CITY CIRCUS.
Expressly re-organized, and embracing the principal features of the
GREAT CIRQUE AMERICAINE,
Which accompanied this famous building to the
WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS.
ap12

GRAND DRUIDICAL FESTIVAL
TO BE HELD BY THE
ORDER OF DRUIDS IN LOUISIANA,
Under the Auspices of the
GRAND GROVE OF LOUISIANA,
At the
FAIR GROUNDS,
On Sunday, May 8, and Monday, May 9, 1870.
ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN, FREE.
For full particulars of the various amusements, see programmes.
ap10 17 24 my1 8

FIRST GRAND MASQUE AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
By the Order of the Knights of Pythias.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR RELIEF FUND.
To be given at Odd Fellows' Hall,
Easter Monday Evening, April 18, 1870
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Jotham Potter, Chairman.
O. M. Redon, Henry H. Small,
G. W. Willey, T. J. Bromley,
William DeLacey, C. F. Schnell,
F. A. Johnson, J. B. Williams,
M. H. Nichol, J. Gartskamp,
J. A. Bourg, H. Villavaso.
T. J. Farrell, Secretary.
INVITATION COMMITTEE.
T. J. Farrell, Chairman.
A. A. Atocha, V. Meilly.
S. M. Terrell, J. M. G. Parker,
J. R. Dacres, J. T. Kelly,
C. A. Beck, C. DeArmas,
T. J. P. Flynn, Jr., S. D. Oliver,
E. F. Chauviere, R. H. Wood,
J. W. Overall, M. H. Nichol,
F. A. Johnson, T. Lipshutz,
W. E. Fitzgerald, E. R. Hogan,
G. C. Norcross, J. B. Warner.
RECEPTION COMMITTEE:
F. A. Johnson, Chairman.
E. S. Wurzburger, J. W. Madden,
Joseph H. Wilson, Joseph Holtz,
J. B. Manuel, H. Weisers,
H. Millspaugh, G. W. Willey,
E. W. Howell, P. M. Abadie,
S. M. G. Mount, W. McC. Jones,
T. Lipshutz, J. Gartskamp,
H. Heidingsfelder, James Crawford,
Martin Elsil, Tim McCarty,
J. L. Conlon, J. Villavaso.
FLOOR MANAGERS:
William DeLacey, Chairman.
Alfred Shaw, John G. Guerin,
O. M. Redon, A. A. Ker,
F. A. Johnson, A. Gastinel,
T. R. Duval, A. Sambola,
J. H. Rees, M. H. Nichol.
TICKETS, $2. To be had of any of the above Managers. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be made in writing to any member of the Invitation Committee.
ap3 td

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
Sunday and Monday, May 1 and 2, 1870,
Will be given by the
TURNER ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,
ON THE
Oakland Course Riding Park,
Their Annual
GRAND MAY FESTIVAL.
Particulars Later.
ap1 10t COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
EXTRA CARD.
Easter Monday, April 18th, 1870,
BENEFIT OF
OLIVER BYRON,
Three Great Plays
OTHELLO, COLLEEN BAWN and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
ap17 1t*

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
GRAND EASTER-DAY PROGRAMME.
Sunday Evening, April 17, 1870,
BEN DE BAR
Will appear in two characters, TOBY TWINKLE and MOSE, in
THE FACTORY GIRL and GLANCE AT NEW YORK.
TOMORROW—The celebrated LA RUE MINSTRELS.
ap17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF THE most select Improved and Unimproved Properties, on and in the vicinity of the St. Charles and Magazine street Railroads, in the new 8th District of New Orleans. S. SEYMOUR,
ap13 6t No. 41 Carondelet street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN INTEREST, the following choice building sites will be sold at a bargain: One lot on St. Charles street, between Peter's avenue and Octavia street, measuring 60 feet front, with a depth of 355 feet, $25.0; one lot on Milan street, between St. Charles and Pitt, measuring 50x150 feet, $ 600; seven lots on Prytania street, corner Constantinople, each $700; square on St. Charles street, between Calhoun and Foucher, measuring 225x175 feet, $8000; one square next to St. Charles street, between Calhoun and Foucher, $4000.
J. J. ALSTON,
ap10 6t No. 32 Carondelet street.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAMBOAT HULL, built and fastened in the best workmanlike manner, expressly for the Red River trade. Her dimensions are:
Length, two hundred (200) feet over all.
Beam, thirty six (36) feet.
Depth of hold, about seven (7) feet.
Apply at the Lumber Yard of J. H. MASSIE,
ap8 No. 193 Fulton street, corner North Market.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE ON the corner of Poydras and Johnson streets.—A large and eligibly located portion of Ground, with old building sheds, a large number of trees and fine shrubbery thereon, in the square bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Johnson and Galvez streets, First District of this city, measuring 74 feet on Johnson street, by a depth, between parallel lines, and a front on Poydras street, of 172 feet 3 inches and 3 lines. Said portion of ground forms the corner of Poydras and Johnson streets, and is well shaded and susceptible of being made the finest place in the neighborhood with very little expense.
Price and Terms reasonable. Inquire of
J. W. SHAW, Notary Public.
ap8 No. 44 Perdido street, up stairs.

TWO THOUSAND
ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS
AND
ONE HUNDRED RESIDENCES,
In the Sixth District of New Orleans.
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, by
J. J. ALSTON.
ap6 1m No. 32 Carondelet Street.

LANDS FOR SALE,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
The undersigned offers for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, from forty acres upward,
UNCLEARED LANDS
in the following parishes:
ASSUMPTION—920 acres near Lake Verret.
AVOYELLES—440 acres on Atchafalaya, near its junction with Old or Red river.
CARROLL—2730 acres near line of Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.
2588 acres on Bœuf river.
690 acres on Colima creek.
4157 acres near Bœuf river.
CATAHOULA—80 acres one-half mile from Tensas river.
CONCORDIA—1574 acres on Bayou Cocodrie.
CALDWELL—1066 acres on Bayou Lafourche, near Bœuf river.
EAST BATON ROUGE—830 acres on Mississippi river, six miles above city of Baton Rouge.
IBERVILLE—165 acres near Indian Village, at junction of Bayou Plaquemine and Grand river.
320 acres back of Bayou Goula, near Grand river.
748 acres on Bayou Alabama.
1157 acres on Bayous de Glaize and des Ours.
77 acres near Bayou Grosse Tete.
MOREHOUSE—1847 acres near Bœuf river.
386 acres on Bayou Bonne Idee.
1041 acres near Bayou Bonne Idee.
997 acres on Bayou Gallion.
POINTE COUPEE—1327 acres near Bayou Fordoche
638 acres near False river.
218 acres rear of Grand levee.
212 acres on Old river.
40 acres near Bayou Grosse Tete.
ST. BERNARD—113 acres near Mississippi river, five miles below New Orleans.
ST. CHARLES—767 acres near Mississippi river.
ST. JAMES—1100 acres rear Golden Grove Plantation.
ST. JOHN—1050 acres back of Mississippi river.
ST. LANDRY—336 acres near town of Washington and Bayou Teche.
400 acres on road from Washington to Bayou Rouge.
1423 acres on Bayou Courtableau.
1118 acres near mouth of Bayou Petit Prairie, on Atchafalaya river.
320 acres near mouth of Bayou Rouge.
1080 acres near line of Louisiana Central and Baton Rouge Railroad.
ST. MARTIN—1936 acres on Bayou Alabama.
883 acres on Bayou Cane.
40 acres on Bayou des Ours.
TERREBONNE—770 acres near Bayou Black.
57 acres near lighthouse at Pointe aux Fer, Atchafalaya bay.
OUACHITA—1410 acres near line of Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.
640 acres near Bœuf river.
WEST BATON ROUGE—392 acres near Bayou Grosse Tete.
1040 acres, partly cleared, with dwelling house and cabins, known as the "Mittie Lawn Plantation," on Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad.
1416 acres, same description as above, except no buildings on the place.
WEST FELICIANA—550 acres on Mississippi river, four miles above Bayou Sara.
A small portion of land cleared, having a dwelling house and four cabins for hands on same, suitable for a wood yard, being well timbered.
Also, a large quantity of Graduated Lands in the parishes of Winn, Franklin, Catahoula, Ouachita, Morehouse and Caldwell.
J. H. HALSEY,
Attorney for estate of A. J. Powell, deceased,
Office No. 135 Gravier street,
mh19 New Orleans.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—THAT very large property, consisting of two undivided squares, corner St. Charles and Peters avenues, with Nicolson pavement in front, having large dwelling, two large outhouses with servants' rooms and stables, gardener's house, bath house, chicken house, hot house, etc. Will be sold low and a perfect title guaranteed. In case not sold shortly will be rented for a term of years. Apply at 65 Tchoupitoulas street. mh11

FOR SALE—ONE-FOURTH INTEREST IN about eleven thousand acres of the finest Sugar lands in the State. A large portion of these lands is covered with magnificent forests of cypress, and portions are near the river and the Opelousas Railroad—contiguous to an inexhaustable market for lumber and wood—and are very valuable. The interest in question will be disposed of at extremely low rates, as the owner is about leaving the state. For full particulars apply to Colonel J. O. Nixon, No. 128 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. ja8

WANTED.

WANTED—A good COOK. Apply at No. 19 St. Charles street. ap17-6t

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES on property in the city of New Orleans (including Jefferson City, lately annexed; also, Metropolitan Police warrants of the city, right and left bank, parish of Jefferson, and the parish of St. Bernard. VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
Real Estate Agents,
No. 46 Carondelet street.
Back of the Life of Association of America.
New Orleans, April 16, 1870. ap16 7t

JUDGE ABELL TO THE GRAND JURY

His Ideas of Colored Jurors

AN OLD STORY AGAIN TOLD

Judge Abell, of the First District Court yesterday morning delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury, sworn in for the quarter ending the thirtieth of June:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You have been selected and sworn as the grand inquest in and for the body of the parish of Orleans.

Withdrawn, as you are, from the gaze of the inquisitive, sworn to keep your deliberations secret, you can prosecute your duties faithfully and impartially, without fear of criticism or unjust censure. Being entitled to the aid and advice of the law officers of the State, you will find but little difficulty in the prosecution of your arduous duties.

The judges of the several District Courts of the State having criminal jurisdiction are required specially to charge the Grand Juries relative to trespasses upon public lands belonging to the State, misapplication of the school fund, the destruction of levees; and carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is also made obligatory upon you to visit prisons within the parish, and report the manner in which prisoners are treated, and present any sheriff, jailor or prison keeper for violating the law regulating the treatment of prisoners under their charge.

Gentlemen, there are other subjects immediately connected with the administration of the criminal laws of the State, to which I deem it proper to call your attention; not that it is in your power to afford a remedy, but you may make such suggestions as will direct the public mind to a consideration and discussion of the matter to which I refer, and no time could be more appropriate than before an election of the members of the General Assembly which is soon to take place. Party rancor having measurably subsided, it is reasonable to suppose that each of the political parties will select the most intelligent, honest and faithful of their party to conduct the affairs of State and city. If this policy should be adopted, any suggestion from you, looking to a greater security of life and property, and a more efficient administration of the criminal laws of the State, will be duly considered.

By examining the law it appears manifest that the existing jury system is wholly inadequate to the protection of the best interests of the State by a faithful enforcement of the laws. As the law stands the sheriff is required to take the names of all registered voters from the register, each on a strip of paper, and place them in a wheel. The court, in the last week of each month, is required by statute to order the drawing of a sufficient number by the sheriff to form a panel for the ensuing month. About three hundred are usually drawn. Out of this number it is seldom that more than one hundred are found by the Sheriff.

At least one-third of that number come under some statutory exception, the principal of which are the Governor, Secretary of State, officers commissioned by the United States, Mayors, Recorders, and all city officers, including policemen; all judges, and officers of the courts, attorneys, notaries, ministers of the gospel, school teachers, officers and clerks of incorporated institutions; all over sixty years of age, physicians, apothecaries, inspectors of flour, pork, etc.; also exempt and active firemen.

Besides these exceptions, there are a large number of the most intelligent citizens who never register, in order to avoid jury duty. These exceptions usually include many of the most intelligent and deeply interested of the people. The remaining number, who form the white element of the panel, are from a class of citizens who have not had the experience and advantage necessary to qualify them for the complicated and responsible duties of jurors. A large majority are adopted citizens, many of the most intelligent of whom frankly avow their inability to understand the English language sufficiently well, to act understandingly as jurors.

To the white jurors thus selected is added, by legislative enactment, all the colored people of the parish, who have been made jurors without regard to qualifications, except that of being a registered voter. Many of them are men of understanding, principle and intelligence, and make good and safe jurors. If the jury box was limited to such, they would reflect credit to the colored race and furnish security to society.

Before proceeding to speak of the other (and by far the most numerous) class, who certainly are not qualified, I muss digress so far as to assert that I am actuated by no ill motives toward any of the colored citizens.

Upon my oft-repeated theory, their intelligence should be encouraged more fully by those who have raised them, in order to prepare them for the destiny that awaits their race. That theory so often repeated by me is that just as soon as they realize fully their subordinate condition toward a proud race, that now outnumbers them ten to one, they will go forth under the auspices of the government of the United States to a separate nationality, and true and manly equality; if not, they will be voted by the States to a most abject subordination; otherwise it is to be feared they will prove an explosive element that will rend the government into fragments. Gentlemen, I have already said that the intelligent part of the colored people make good and impartial jurors, but by far the largest number of them are totally disqualified to understand either the principles of law or the application of evidence. It is certainly not their fault, as they are uneducated, and have been deprived of the ordinary intercourse with men of information. The fault of assigning them to the jury box is with the Legislature.

If this wrong is rectified, it must be by the aid of the virtuous and intelligent colored people. They deprecate the vice and ignorance of those who have flocked from the plantations to the city, for the purpose of living a life of idleness and crime. Their crowding the dock of this court, and a single instance that has recently occurred, demonstrates them to be too vicious and ignorant to be entrusted with the honor of the State, or the life and liberty of the people. Nearly one thousand of them falsely swore that they were veterans, and fought under General Jackson, at New Orleans, in 1814 and 1815, and each of them procured two others to swear that they did so serve, or that they were for ten years reputed to be veterans, and then proved so stupidly ignorant as to permit a few white rogues to swindle them out of the fruits of their crime and perjury. It was clearly established in a case of perjury before this court, that these deluded people only received from seven to fifteen dollars each, out of a warrant of three hundred and thirty-seven on the State treasury, as their share of the fruits of their perjury.

With a colored population of a fraction less than one-third of the whites, there is five colored claimants to one white one; and out of that number not one-twentieth belong to the old colored population of New Orleans.

All these persons rushing from the plantations to the city are the first to register as voters, and by that act, *ipso facto*, become jurors.

Gentlemen, I have endeavored to explain to you the mode of drawing, the only qualification required by law, that of being a registered voter. I have shown you the element out of which the general panel is composed, and that it consists of about sixty of the first persons drawn from a wheel containing about fifty thousand names of voters. Every special jury is made out of the first thirty. The jury consists of twelve. The State has a right to challenge six, the prisoner twelve, which, of course, if the case be important and desperate, the most virtuous and intelligent will be challenged. You will perceive from this view of the subject that special juries are taken from the first thirty called of the panel, and I leave you, gentlemen, and the complaining portion of the public, to imagine the qualifications of the jury, after it is pruned of twelve of the most substantial of the thirty called. A jury thus selected the Supreme Court have declared to be the judges both of the law and the facts.

In the case of the State vs. M. Jachie, seventeeth annual, seventy-first, the Court says: "It doubtless would be a safe rule for the jury to take the law from the judge as their guide; but they are not bound to do so—they are the judges of the law and the facts in forming their verdict." By the seventeenth section of an act of the General Assemby, approved March 14, 1855, relative to criminal proceedings, the court is prohibited from summing up, or in any way referring to the evidence. That section declares: "In charging the jury in criminal cases, the judge must limit himself to giving them a knowledge of the law applicable to the case. In doing so, he shall abstain from stating or recapitulating the evidence, so far as to influence their decision on the facts. He shall not state or repeat to the jury the testimony of witnesses; nor shall he give any opinion as to what facts have been proved or disproved."

You will thus perceive, gentlemen, that the judge is prohibited from summing up the evidence or recapitulate it so as to influence their decision on the facts. With such a jury system, with the hands of the court completely tied by adjudications and legislation, no wonder the public with astonishment exclaims, monstrous verdicts. I have heard it patiently and repeatedly, and can only console myself as did Parson Denham, a Methodist, in Hill Grove, Kentucky, which was a very disorderly neighborhood. Complaint after complaint reached the ears of the venerable parson. One of the members had been slandering, wrangling and quarreling, had been reported. Finally it was announced to the parson, by Brother Whimp, that there had actually been a fight in church. "Brother Whimp," exclaimed the venerable man, "if the Lord will have a Methodist church in such a place as Hill Grove, he must put up with such members as he can get." I am clearly of the mind that if the people of Louisiana will have such a jury system, with such laws and decisions binding upon the courts, they must "put up" with such verdicts as they can get.

Gentlemen, if the court was permitted by law to order the Sheriff to form a panel, ratebly from each district, of good and substantial jurors, as is done in the Federal and most of the State Courts in the Union, the complaint of *monstrous verdicts* would cease, life and property secured, or responsible jurors be held to answer for delinquency.

Gentlemen, I have already detained you too long, but as the journals of the city are earnest in denouncing fraud and corruption by public officers, and ask why the law is not enforced against them, it is proper to say that with the present jury system any attempt to enforce the law against official corruption would be but little better than a farce. I am satisfied that the officers of the State and city have, by extortion, fraud, bargain and intrigue, robbed the State and people of more in the last year than every thief in the State for five years. All, from the catchpole to the highest officials of the State and city seem to have, with a few noble exceptions, been unmindful that the glory of all States consists in the integrity of agents called public officers. The remedy is with the people only. They must elect officers who scorn bad faith as they would extortion, peculation and fraud, or continue to see their revenues absorbed, the people impoverished, and the State disgraced.

The Knights of Pythias Ball.

The end of Lent will be celebrated by a grand fancy dress and mask ball, to be given by the Knights of Pythias, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, the eighteenth. The names of the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements have been announced to the public through the columns of the papers. The most ample and extensive preparations have been made to make the affair worthy of the reputation of the Brotherhood, which is of the very highest order. Already, and for several days past, the number of tickets sold has been more than sufficient to assure the most gratifying financial results. And as the proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of their relief fund, this fact forms one of the gratifying features of the undertaking.

That it will be one of the greatest social reunions that has taken place in this city during the season, we have no doubt. More than a thousand ladies' invations have been issued to the fair members of the households of the brotherhood, and tender hearts are in a flutter of excitement and anxious delight in consequence of the expected good time in store for them on Monday; when, escorted by their gallant knights, they will enter the gaily lighted hall to the sound of soul-inspiring music. The milliners and costumers in all parts of the city are put under requisition, and nimble fingers are diligently plying the needle in preparation for the great event; for the knights are believed to be the very pink of chivalry, and their entertainment will be one at which to shine resplendently will be a crowning triumph.

The order of Knights of Pythias has grown to a widespread organization, embracing five lodges, numerously attended. The members are among the best young men of the city. They are naturally imbued with the generous spirit of brotherly love which lies at the foundation of the order, and are bound to each other no less by the natural promptings of their nature than by the obligations they assume on entering the brotherhood.

A fete prepared and conducted by the Knights can not fail, therefore, to be a grand affair, and long to be remembered.

We understand that it is the intention of the officers of the various lodges to appear on the floor in full regalia, thus affording the fair sex something of an insight into the mysteries of what is otherwise to them a sealed book. The following lodges will be represented: Ivanhoe, No. 1, J. M. G. Parker, W. C.: Louisiana, No. 2, H. M. Small, W. C.; Templar, No. 3, J. H. Rees, W. C.; Bayard, No. 4, J. W. Overall, W. C., and Etna, No. 5, A. A. Kerr, W. C.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

At last, after two or three months' discussion of the question, the House special committee on the subject of a Government system of telegraph has agreed to report a bill, which, in effect, provides for the purchase of the existing lines, and places them under the Government control, prohibiting at the same time any other lines from being worked by private parties or corporations. It proposes to connect the lines with all post-offices, and provides for a cheap rate for messages. A similar bill is pending in the Senate. It is believed that the House is opposed to the proposed system, but it is not safe to declare this positively.

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.

Ross, who is Chief Justice in the Red River Provisional Government, is a half-breed, a man of ability and considerable cultivation. He was at one time editor of the *Spectator*, in Hamilton, Canada, and afterward, for some years, was one of the editors of the Toronto *Globe*. He was also in a law office for a while in Toronto.

The weather yesterday was several degrees cooler than for the few days previous.

SMALL-POX.

This disease still prevails in this city to a considerable extent, although the time when, according to precedent, it might be expected to abate has elapsed by several weeks. It made its appearance during the fall, which is not an unusual occurrence, and has remained with but little variation for nearly six months. It has heretofore run its course, or been checked by prompt measures on the part of the city authorities in from sixty to ninety days. Since its first appearance, the number of deaths from that cause is officially reported at over four hundred.

The Board of Health took early action in the matter, and applied to the Common Council for the usual assistance and authority. For some reason, the desired action was not taken by that body. No provision was made for the erection of a hospital or for renting a suitable place to which to send infected persons. Even the authority to remove patients was withheld. At one time the Sanitary Police erected small, yellow flags for the purpose of pointing out to passers by the localities where small-pox was known to exist, but this practice was of no possible benefit, and and was not long continued.

The Board of Health adopted the plan of free vaccination, and gave notice to the public where this could be performed, and this was about the extent of the relief they were enabled to afford. That they accomplished much good by this process there is every reason to believe; but as they could only reach a fraction of the public, but little influence was exercised in checking the spread of the epidemic. It will be seen by the notice of Dr. White, President of the Board, which we publish in another column, that free vaccination is to be resumed at once, in order to stop, if possible, the spread of the disease. The backward spring and unusually cold weather for the season, affect injuriously small-pox patients, and render in many cases the efforts of the physician unavailing.

Every person liable to infection should attend to the subject without delay, and either apply to his own physician or to one of those pointed out by the Board for vaccination.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Comparative statement of internal revenue collections, First District of Louisiana, for the month of March, 1869 and 1870:

	1869.	1870.
Spirits	$42,572 14	$44 900 44
Tobacco	47,649 92	105 298 69
Fermented liquors	3,286 82	3 686 13
Banks and bankers	9,568 32	9,578 96
Receipts	20,117 33	20 663 49
Sales	28,629 39	37,271 98
Other special taxes	1,134 64	1,449 56
Incomes	9,292 94	17,675 98
Legacies	361 54	1,936 73
Successions	2,594 73	2,335 37
Articles schedule A	4 60	61 00
Gas	5,047 18	5,128 18
Not otherwise provided for	1,406 59	8 60
Penalties	127 10	1,726 13
Total	$171,792 55	$251,720 64

Collections of 1870 exceed those of 1869 $79,928 09.

Germania Insurance Company.

In another column will be found a statement of the affairs of this company for the past year. It merits the careful perusal of of every business man, as it shows the solvency and prosperity of the company, and the success which must attend an institution managed as this is, by prudence and integrity. The Board of Directors, whose names are given, have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent, which is the most satisfactory proof of the eminent success of this company. The officers are men of strict integrity and great business experience, and with the management of the affairs of the company in their hands, the people may safely insure with them.

We copy this from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a journal by no means prone to bloodthirstiness or vengeance:

On Saturday, Yerger, the Vicksburg desperado and assassin of the brave Crane, was removed from the city prison to the State prison for safe keeping from a supposed mob; but, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he was returned to the city prison. He thereupon write a letter, wherein he says: "My friends regard the proceedings as an additional outrage, intended for political effect. I have been unlawfully detained in prison and denied a trial from time to time by partisan interference. I have borne this patiently, but I now solemnly protest against any insinuation that the people indorse the action of the authorities." This request for a trial ought to be granted, and the scoundrel hung within twenty-four hours after its conclusion.

CHOICE FAMILY RESIDENCES AT AUCTION.—By reference to our auction columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell on next Saturday, the twenty-third instant, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, for account of the succession of Benedict Baggett, deceased, that very eligible three-story frame residence, No. 218 Delord street, between Carondelet and Baroone streets, on one-third cash, balance at one and two years. This house will readily yield one hundred dollars per month. Also, that new and beautiful two-story Swiss cottage style, frame residence, No. 121 Washington street, between Constance and Laurel streets, with two large lots of ground; a really delightful, commodious and well built establishment, which can always find a tenant at fifteen hundred dollars a year.

For full particulars, read the advertisement and see the plans at the Exchange.

According to the following, from the Pensacola *Observer*, Morgan proposes to establish a line of steamers between New Orleans and that port:

In a previous issue we stated that Mr. Morgan had announced his intention to run a line of his steamers to this point from New Orleans. This intention becomes daily more evident. His agents at New Orleans are continuing the negotiation with our railroad company, and the inducements at this point are so strong that it does seem that Mr. Morgan will not leave the field open to other less competent men. To say nothing of the easy and cheap handling of freights by this route, the saving of twelve hours time between New Orleans and New York by the same, is a matter which begins to attract attention.

The Argentine legation at Washington has received an official dispatch from the Argentine Consul in London, confirming the telegram to the press that information had been received there that the Paraguayan war had ended, and that Lopez had been killed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Illicit Stills Destroyed in Tennessee

Howard Corruption Investigations

APPROPRIATION FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

$300,000 for the Mouth of the Mississippi

Lady's Lecture on Roman Priesthood

CHINESE LABORERS CAN NOT BE HAD

Commodore Meade down with Paralysis

INTERESTING NEWS FROM EUROPE

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts of the Day and Month—Arrival from Hong Kong—Illicit Stills Destroyed in Tennessee—Important Military Changes—Business of the Internal Revenue Bureau—Howard Corruption Committee—Appropriation for River and Harbor Improvements—Three Hundred Thousand for the Mouth of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Internal revenue receipts to-day, $292,000, and of the month, $7,300,000.

The Banking and Currency Committee considered the bill increasing the currency $50,000,000, without arriving at any result.

The Iroquois arrived at Fortress Monroe, 157 days from Hong Kong. All well.

Senator Cole declines compromising his complaints against Secretary Gorham, and threatens to ventilate the matter in the open Senate should the caucus fail to meet his views.

Since June 30, 1869, seventy-two stills, six hundred and eighty-seven mash tubs and one hundred and fifty gallons of whisky have been destroyed in Tennessee as illicit.

The following has been issued from army headquarters: The Department of Alaska has been added to the Department of Columbia; Virginia to the Department of the East; the Department of the Cumberland added to the Department of the South, headquarters Atlanta, Georgia. This department, General Terry commanding, now includes Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, the post of Jeffersonville, Indiana, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. General Schofield commands the Department of the Pacific; General Pope commands the Department of Missouri; General Cooke commands the Department of the Lakes; General Canby commands the Department of Columbia. These changes will occur as soon as possible.

The report of the Superintendent of the Internal Revenue Bureau gives the following for the quarter commencing January first and ending March thirty-first, 1870:

Written opinions by Solicitor	139
Compromised cases disposed of	153
Abatement claims disposed of	24,453
Refunding claims disposed of	1,535
Requisitions for stamps filled	2 447
Value of same	$21,185,766 28
Total number of letters written	18,529
Total number of forms and accounts entered	387,09

The committee to investigate the charges against Howard had before them J. W. Rumsey, who was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination on his testimony of yesterday. He was further examined in reference to the expenditure of $4000 to put iron columns in the Howard University to relieve the weight of the floors from the patent brick walls and the expenditure of $13,000 to repair the damage by the falling of a portion of the buildings of the University. H. R. Searle, the architect, was examined, and testified that the original owners of the patent building brick company were Generals O. O. Howard and Charles H. Howard, C. H. Whittlesey, J. W. Alvord, D. L. Eaton and George W. Balloch.

The committee adjourned until Tuesday, Ketcham, General Howard's attorney, being called to New York. The evidence yesterday shows in regard to certain bonds of the Church having been cashed at their face value by General Balloch, upon the order of General Howard, and that the amount of twenty-four thousand dollars had been deposited in the Freedmen's Saving Bank, eighteen thousand dollars to his (Howard's) credit, as the special treasurer of the Church fund, and six thousand dollars to his individual credit, which amount he secured to the Church by the deposit of a mortgage made by D. L. Eaton to General Howard, on a piece of property, which the latter had previously sold to the former.

It was also stated that General Howard had requested the contractors and others that in making purchases, they should obtain whatever hardware, etc., needed, of J. R. Elvans, as it would be to his (Howard's) pecuniary advantage, and that when the bills were presented they were taken to General Balloch, who did not pay the money to Mr. Elvans, but upon the bill being receipted, the amount was applied to the payment of certain protested notes of Mr. Elvan, on the back of which was General Howsad's name indorsed. These notes are understood to have been given in connection with the purchase of the Barry farm.

The House Sub-Committee on Commerce, composed of W. A. Dixon, Sawyer, Sheldon, Conger, Finklinberg and Patterson, have prepared a bill making appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Among the sums agreed upon, are, for Des Moines rapids, $400,000; Louisville canal, $250,000; for removing obstructions and snags from the Mississippi river and tributaries, $150,000; for the Ohio river, $50,000, and for the mouth of the Mississippi river, $300,000; for Hell Gate, New York, harbor, $250,000, besides other sums, covering improvements in all parts of the country.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Newman Hall Does Not Propose to Live in the United States—Vitality o the Continent in Spite of Papal Anathemas—General Disarmament to the Prussian Government—The Alabama Case Discussed—Letter From Napoleon on the Plebiscite—Details of the War Termination in Paraguay—Treaty of Peace Prepared—Separation of Church and State in Spain Demanded—Formula of the Plebiscite—Right and Left Centre Meetings.

LONDON, April 16.—Dr. Newman Hall denies the report that it is his intention to live in the United States.

The *Builder* to-day refers to the vitality of both England and the Continent, in spite of the recent Papal anathemas.

The *Saturday Review* discusses the Alabama case in the light of Sargeant Barnard's books, which maintain that the detention of the Alabama would, even if possible, have been legally unjustifiable. The *Review* thinks the Sargeant wrong, as a detention order had been actually issued, though it came too late.

The *Builder* has an article on the recent Papal anathemas against Free Masonry. The writer refers to the vitality of the Masonic order both here and on the Continent.

LISBON, April 16.—A regular steamer from Rio De Janeiro has arrived, bringing the details of the termination of the war in Paraguay.

On the first of March the Brazilian general attacked and carried the position of President Lopez, in which himself, his son, Colonel Lopez F. Sanschez, vice-president of the republic, General Comines, and several other high officers of Paraguay were killed. The mother, brothers and four children of President Lopez, with Mrs. Lynch, and many officers were taken prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

At the last advices a treaty of peace had been prepared with the provisional government of Paraguay, which had convoked a constitutional assembly for that purpose.

MADRID, April 16.—The republican journals of Spain demand a separation of Church and State, and that all priests or bishops refusing to take the oath to the constitution be sent to Rome.

The Duke de Montpensier, who was banished from Madrid for one month, has gone to Seville.

PARIS, April 16.—It is reported that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament to the Prussian government.

It is understood that, at the termination of the *plebiscite*, the Duke de Pesliegney will proceed to Berlin to propose a general European congress.

The *Figaro*, an independent organ, announced to-day that Napoleon has written a letter on the signification of the plebiscite for the instruction of the people.

There will be 8,000,000 copies of the document printed forthwith, in order that it may be placed in the hands of every voter in France.

The health of M. Guizot has ceased to cause anxiety.

It is now tolerably certain that the formula of the plebiscite will be, "Do the people desire a constitutional reform in 1870," which will assure liberty by placing it under the guarantee of the Empire and dynasty.

The members of the left centre held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided that all would be free to vote as they pleased. It is generally believed that a majority will vote in the affirmative.

The representatives of the journals of the left, at the meeting yesterday, were divided in regard to the propriety of signing a manifesto to be issued.

It is probable that no manifesto will be issued, and that the splits in the ranks will continue after the *plebiscite*.

The party of the right centre had formed a committee to operate in favor of the *plebiscite*, among the members of the committee is Emile Gerardin.

This committee has already issued a proclamation affirming that liberty and revolution are now face to face. If yes be voted, it will mean liberty; if no, revolution.

The committee, which has been formed with no spirit of exclusiveness, make a