NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 8. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 948.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday Evening, April 19, 1870,

MAILLART'S COMIC OPERA IN THREE ACTS,

THE DRAGOONS OF VILLARS.

Thursday Evening, April 21,

BENEFIT OF MR. KETTEN,

FAUST. ap19

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

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

Tuesday Evening April 19th, 1870,

The interesting Drama of the

DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER.

Concluding with Douglas Jerrold's drama of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Wednesday—HOW SHE LOVES HIM. ap18

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 Carlton.....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

CIRCUS EXTRAORDINARY.

SPALDING & BIDWELL'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

G. 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

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.

ap9 t23 COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

THE SERIES OF REVIVAL MEETINGS,

Will be continued in the

AMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Corner St. Charles and Calliope streets, until further notice is given.

Services daily, during the week, at 7½ P. M., Rev. J. C. Hartzell, Pastor.

All are invited to attend.

Services to-night at 7½ P. M.

While God invites, how blest the day!
How sweet the Gospel's charming sound.
Come, sinner, haste, O haste away,
While yet a pardoning God is found.

ap17

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, No. 87 Constance street, between Thalia and Melpomene streets—

The very desirable raised COTTAGE, containing two Front Rooms, Dining-room, two Bedrooms, Cabinet, Hall, Front Gallery, and two Servants' Rooms.

The Kitchen contains one Pantry, Servants' Room, Ironing Room and Gallery. There is on the premises Wood, Coal and Wash Sheds, two large Cisterns, good Hydrant, good Yard. The house is retired from the street; front yard paved and filled with shrubbery; in a good, healthy and quiet neighborhood; convenient to two lines of cars, market, etc. Gas throughout.

To a good, responsible party the above will be rented low, with or without furniture.

For further particulars apply on the premises. ap16 3t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A neat two-story brick house, situated on Esplanade, near Rampart. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 62 Magazine street. ap16 1w

SPLENDID DWELLING FOR RENT A RARE CHANCE.—The second and third floors of that splendid brick dwelling house, No. 17 Dauphin street, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, until the first October next, on very reasonable terms, to a good tenant. The furniture is elegant and the location one of the most desirable in the city. There are ten rooms, besides bathroom, wash-room and kitchen, with both hydrant and extra large cisterns. The ground floor is detached from the balance of the house and occupied by a popular dentist. For terms, apply on the premises. jan14

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For families or gentlemen, at 282 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. jo8

CAUTION.

CAUTION.....CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against negotiating for a certified check No. 2, payable to bearer, drawn by J. Strauss on Southern Bank, on April 9, 1870, for $19,000, as payment has been stopped. ap12

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1870.

F. BEER having this day sold his establishment, No. 60 Bienville street, to Mr. A. C. HEARING, he takes pleasure to recommend his successor to his numerous friends and patrons.

A. C. HEARING, No 60 Bienville street, ap14 3t Dealer in Furniture.

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 Streets Railroads, in the new Sixth 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, $3200; one lot on Milan street, between St. Charles and Pitt, measuring 50x150 feet, $1600; seven lots on Prytania street corner Constantinople, each $750; square on St. Charles street, between Calhoun and Foucher, measuring 223x275 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 buildings, 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 124 feet 3 inches and 5 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, ap9 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
3589 acres on Boeuf river.
690 acres on Cocinna creek.
4157 acres near Boeuf river.

CATAHOULA—80 acres one-half mile from Tensas river.

CONCORDIA—1514 acres on Bayou Cocodrie.

CALDWELL—1600 acres on Bayou Lafourche, near Boeuf river.

EAST BATON ROUGE—880 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 Boeuf river.
36 acres on Bayou Bonne Idee.
1041 acres near Bayou Bonne Idee.
997 acres on Bayou Gaillon.

POINTE COUPEE—1397 acres near Bayou Fordoche
638 acres near False river.
218 acres near of Grand levee.
202 acres near Old river.
60 acres near Bayou Grosse Tete.

ST. BERNARD—118 acres near Mississippi river, five miles below New Orleans.

ST. CHARLES—767 acres near Mississippi river.

ST. JAMES—1100 acres near Golden Grove Plantation.

ST. JOHN—1020 acres back of Mississippi river.

ST. LANDRY—336 acres near town of Washington and Bayou Teche.
490 acres on road from Washington to Bayou Rouge.
1433 acres on Bayou Courtableau.
1115 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—1836 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 Boeuf 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—960 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 68 Tchoupitoulas street. mh17

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 inexhaustible 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. 108 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 this 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 15, 1870. ap16 7t

STOLEN.

$500 REWARD—STOLEN, FROM MY Store, on the thirteenth instant, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., a package of United States INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, of the value of $1550. The above reward will be given for its recovery, and no questions asked.

O. C. HALEY,

Bookseller and Stationer, No. 19 Commercial Place. ap15 3t

STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned, during the year 1868, the following certificates:

1. A CERTIFICATE of thirty shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
2. A CERTIFICATE of twelve shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.

Application has been made for new certificates.

P. L. BERNARD,

Corner St. Louis and Rampart streets.

ap7 2tam 6m

LOST.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING ABOUT nine o'clock one large red COW, with large bag of milk. Any one returning her to me, at the corner of Jackson and Bacchus streets, will be rewarded to their satisfaction.

ap19 1t* JAMES COYLE.

THE COLORED RACE.

Important and Remarkable Letter from Chief Justice Chase.

The following letter from Judge Chase has been received by the Committee on Correspondence of the colored citizens of Cincinnati, answering an invitation to join them in celebrating the ratification of the fifteenth amendment:

WASHINGTON, March 30.

GENTLEMEN: Accept my thanks for the invitation you have tendered me in behalf of the colored people of Cincinnati, to attend their celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. My duties here will not permit me to be present except by good will and good wishes.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed since some of you, probably, heard me declare, on the sixth of May, 1845, in an assembly composed chiefly of the people whom you now represent, that all legal distinctions between individuals of the same community, founded on any such circumstances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty; "that true democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin, or the place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance of condition; and that the exclusion of the colored people, as a body, from the elective franchise, is incompatible with true democratic principles."

I congratulate you on the fact that these principles, not then avowed by me for the first time, nor ever since abandoned or compromised, have been at length incorporated into the constitution and made part of the supreme law of the land.

Many, no doubt, would have been glad, as I should have been, if the great work consummated by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, could have been accomplished by the States, through amendment of State constitutions and through appropriate State legislation; but the delays and uncertainties, prejudicial to every interest inseparable from that mode of proceeding, seemed to necessitate the course actually adopted. Nor does the amendment impair the real rights of any State. It leaves the whole regulation of suffrage to the whole people of each State, subject only to the fundamental law, that the right of no citizen to vote shall be denied or abridged, on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude. It is to be hoped that each State will so conform its constitution and laws to this fundamental law that no occasion may be given to legislation by Congress.

But the best vindication of the wisdom as well as justice of the amendment must be found in the conduct of that large class of citizens whom you represent. On the occasion to which I have referred, I ventured to say that "the best way to insure the peaceful dwelling together of the different races is the cordial reciprocation of benefits, not the mutual infliction of injuries; and I can not now give you better counsel than I offered then: "Go forward, having perfect faith in your own manhood, and in God's providence, adding to your faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, patience; and to patience, temperance; and to temperance, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity."

Why not signalize your rejoicing in the rights secured under the fifteenth amendment by urging upon Congress the prompt removal of all political disabilities imposed upon our fellow-citizens by the fourteenth amendment? so that through universal suffrage and universal amnesty, peace, good will and prosperity may be established throughout our country.

Every good man must rejoice in the progress which the colored citizens of the United States have made in education, in religious culture, and in the general improvement of their condition. Every good man must earnestly desire their continued and accelerated progress in the same direction. All public and private interests will be promoted by it; and it will insure, at no distant day, cordial recognition of their rights even from those of their fellow-citizens who have most earnestly opposed them.

No man can now be found who would restore slavery; a few years hence, if the colored men are wise, it will be impossible to find a man who will avow himself in favor of denying or abridging their right to vote.

Very respectfully yours,

S. P. CHASE.

Messrs. Peter H. Clark, etc., committee.

The Pioneer Patriot.

This drama, now absorbing the attention of theatre-goers who visit the Academy of Music, possesses extraordinary interest. The following is a synopsis of scenery and incidents:

Wood in the western wilds of New York—renegade father and hopeful son—their murderous plans—Pioneer's home on the banks of the Mohawk—a Patriot's meditations—story of Isabel Carlton—the brutal savage and his damning stipend—aged men, helpless women, and innocent children fleeing from their merciless foe—destruction of the Patriots home and their growing crops—the Maid of the War Path—sudden appearance of the negro—the genius of plenty gives way to the fiend of destruction—flight of the fugitives guided by Jocko—the patriot's home in flames—the incendiaries caught in their own trap—escape of Isabel—Philip in the hands of his enemies—the defiance—death of the great chief—joyous and thrilling tableaux—Fort Schuyler and its gallant defender—a command given by Washington can only be surrendered with life—spy or deserter—successful ruse—abduction of Isabel—desperate tree fight—thrilling conflict with savages—Phillip's peril—drawing fire—Jocko in time—a double shot—the spy's death—effective and imposing tableaux.

Tent of the Tory Leader—Isabel's captivity—The Tory Persecutor—The dark hand shown—Appearance of Jocko in the British camp—Jocko astonishes a Britisher—The Tory chaplain—The ceremony interrupted—Flight of the chaplain—Isabel carried off by her persecutors—Phillip's daring resolve—Interior of the Renegade's retreat—The Renegade and his victim—Jocko among the enemy again—Isabel resolves to keep her pledge—Jocko in danger—Jocko's flying leap from the window—Pursuit—"He must be the devil"—Appearance of Phillip as the war chief of the Iroquoise—Ready for the bridal—Jocko forbids the banns—The bullet hits the mark—Phillip's detection—"Hang him"—The deformed slave again his master's preserver—Sudden appearance of the Continentals—Desperate hand-to-hand conflict—Glorious triumph of the Pioneer Patriot and union of Phillip to the Maid of the War Path—Grand Finale.

Letters were received in Washington, Friday, from near Calon, situated in one of the richest sugar raising districts in Cuba, stating that plantations had been abandoned there, owing to the advance of two thousand insurgents and the retreat of the Spanish forces. These letters add that the column of the Spanish General Goyeneche, has lately been defeated and driven back on Puerto Principe by the Cubans. There is no truth in the Spanish report that General Jordan, the insurgeant commander, has fled the island. He is in command, and is said to be hopeful of success.

The LaRue Minstrels will win their way to popular favor, if we may judge from the applause they received last night at the St. Charles Theatre.

The $50,000 prize was sold in the last grand drawing. Remember the next drawing takes place on Saturday, April 23.

Captain John Jourdan, the new Superintendent of Police of New York, is a journeyman printer, and served his apprenticeship in the New York *Tribune* office. He is acknowledged to be the best detective officer in America.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Durell Presiding.

Charles Morgan vs. Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, in chancery.—This case, heretofore reported, in which plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining defendants from interfering with his rights on the levee, came up for examination yesterday. Hon. Miles Taylor appeared as counsel for Mr. Morgan.

After the reading of the bill filed by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Taylor asked leave, which was granted, to file an affidavit showing that since the filing of the bill asking for an injunction, and since the defendants had had notice of the same, they had, in utter disregard of the application, gone on to lay down their tracks, and to do the very thing the court was asked to enjoin them doing.

Judge Campbell objected to the filing of the affidavit until he had been notified of the application to file, but Judge Durell ruled that it was proper it should be made at once, and said the defendants had exhibited a very defiant disposition in pushing forward their work on the levee before the application for an injunction could be heard by the court.

The case will be resumed this morning at eleven o'clock.

The Magazine Street Railroad Case.

J. D. Young vs. Magazine Street Railroad Company of Jefferson City.—This case came up yesterday before Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, on a suit to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that the surety on the injunction bond was insufficient, and also on the plea of *lis pendens*, it being alleged that another suit, involving the same subject matter, is on file in the Second Judicial District Court for the parish of Jefferson. The case was continued until next Friday.

H. S. McComb vs. Jackson Railroad.—This case, which was fixed for yesterday, was continued on account of the absence of Judge Campbell, one of the principal counsel, who was engaged in the United States Circuit Court.

Fourth District Court.—Important Decision.

R. Temple Young, brought suit against Scott & Cage and Charles Cavaroc, for sixty-four bales of cotton, shipped by him to Scott & Cage for sale, and upon which no advances had been made by the consignees. The cotton was sequestered on shipboard, and is claimed by Cavaroc as owner or pledgee, on the ground that he made advances to Scott & Cage and received orders on the cotton press, as security for his loan, including the sixty-four bales. Cavaroc claimed that by the act of 1868, he had the right to hold the cotton against the consignor, R. Temple Young, as the real owner. The question involved is, whether the act of 1868 meant anything more than to give to commission merchants the right to pledge press receipts for their own cotton, or whether cotton consigned to them by planters for sale could be validly pledged, so as to destroy the right of the planter to recover his cotton or its proceeds, if it should be wrongfully pledged.

It was argued by D. C. Labatt and Julius Aroni, Esqs., for plaintiff, that the act only authorized Scott & Cage to pledge their own cotton in press, and not cotton in their name, belonging to their customers and stored in press; and that the factor to whom cotton was consigned to sell, had no right to pledge it, without special authority to do so; that Cavaroc could acquire no greater rights over plaintiff's cotton than Scott & Cage had, and that was, to sell and account to plaintiff for the proceeds. The judge maintained plaintiff's views of his rights, and gave judgment accordingly.

The Jackson Railroad Case—Election for Directors Enjoined—Letter from General Beauregard—He Calls on the Stockholders to Protest.

Early yesterday morning H. S. McComb filed, in the Eighth District Court, Judge Dibble, a petition for an injunction to restrain the president and directors of the Jackson Railroad Company from holding an election for directors, which was to have taken place yesterday.

The petition sets forth, in substance, that on the ——— day of April, 1870, H. S. McComb purchased from the city of New Orleans 80,000 shares of stock in the road, for which he paid $300 000, giving his bond for $500,000, approved by the Mayor. Plaintiff alleges that said stock was purchased by authority of an act of the Legislature and an ordinance of the Common Council of the city. He also avers that he purchased 35,360 shares of the stock owned by the State of Louisiana in the railroad company; that he demanded of R. S. Charles, secretary of the company, and G. T. Beauregard, its president, that they should transfer to him, on their books, this stock, amounting to 115,300 shares, and they refused to do so.

Petitioner shows that he has applied for a mandamus against said railroad company and said Charles and said Beauregard, to enforce his legal rights and to enable him to assert them by having said stock, purchased as aforesaid from the city and from the State, transferred to him on the books of said company, and to enable him to cast his legal vote, under the provisions of said law he was entitled to do, but that he has been unable to have the mandamus, in the said two cases, determined, although he has pressed them forward with all the vigor of which he was capable; but that his rights are still judicially undetermined. He avers that in consequence of the inability to obtain a decree of this honorable court before the time of the election for the directors of said company, which is advertised to take place between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on Monday, the eighteenth instant, that he will not, by reason of the fact above given, be able to vote said stock; that he is the owner of it, and as such is entitled to cast 115,360 votes of the said stock of the said company, which said stock is a clear majority of all the stock of the said company entitled to vote in said election, and that the said railroad company have refused to recognize him as the owner of said stock, and as entitled to any right under his purchases, and thereby refuse to permit him to vote therein for directors, and he will not be able to cast the vote he is entitled to cast if the contemplated election takes place; that it will work an irreparable injury to petitioner; that the value of his stock will be greatly impaired and most probably rendered worthless if the Directors should be elected without the vote cast by petitioner; that should the election go on on the day named, or any other day before your petitioner should be enabled to vote on his stock, he will suffer an irreparable injury, and that the money paid by him for his stock may and probably will be lost to him.

Petitioner prayed for an injunction, which was issued by Judge Dibble, as follows:

Let a writ of injunction issue as within prayed for, and according to law, upon petioner's giving bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned as the law directs, and let the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, G. T. Beauregard, president thereof, and the directors and stockholders and all commissioners of election be prohibited, enjoined and restrained from holding any election for directors of said company, or from receiving or counting said votes thereof, until the further order of this court.

HENRY C. DIBBLE, Judge.

New Orleans, April 16, 1870.

Upon the service of the injunction, General Beauregard issued the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
New Orleans, April 18, 1870.

All shareholders in the capital stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company are requested to come to the office of the company during this day, and enter their protest against the above injunction of H. S. McComb, who owns only one hundred shares of this stock, and by this injunction attempts to prevent an expression of opinion by the other shareholders.

A book will be kept open during the day for the entry of the protest.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, President.

And so ends this chapter in the history of the great railroad war!

TAXATION.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Friday, says:

The following important and just letter was received yesterday at the office of Supervisor McDonald. It hits the nail on the head, and will, no doubt, do much good in the future enforcement of the tax laws:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, March 29, 1870.

SIR—I desire to call your attention to the fact that frequent complaints are made by taxpayers, that internal revenue officers are uncivil and offensive in the execution of official duties. You will especially enjoin it upon your Assistant Assessors to guard against giving cause for such complaints. The greatest civility and courtesy should be observed by officers while in the discharge of their official duties. No rude or offensive language should be indulged in, and no harsh or improper conduct practiced. Any violation of these directions should be regarded as cause for removal.

These suggestions are not intended in any manner to diminish the efforts of officers to enforce the laws. That work must be done efficiently and resolutely, without fear or favor; but it should be done kindly, decorously, and in such a manner as to give no just grounds for offense. I am aware of the difficulties which internal revenue officers have to encounter. During the war, the abundance of money and a spirit of patriotism prompted men to pay their taxes without complaint. Now, money is more valuable, business less remunerative, and all fear for the stability and perpetuity of the government has vanished.

Persons now resist taxation who, heretofore, paid cheerfully; and rulings of this office, made by former commissioners, and which have hitherto been cheerfully obeyed, are now not unfrequently opposed with bitterness, and denounced as the arbitrary and illegal decisions of the present commissioner.

This is referred to in order to show the necessity of prudence, courtesy and conciliation on the part of officers in the discharge of their official duties, and not in any manner to justify any neglect or omission to enforce fully and fairly the laws against all persons, without distinction and without favor. Taxation, in order to be just, must be impartial, and enforced upon all classes, according to the exact measure of their liability. A great wrong would be done, therefore, if the laws were enforced only against a portion of those who are embraced within its provisions, and nothing could justify executive officers in allowing any discrimination in this regard.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

General John McDonald, Superintendent Internal Revenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

PERILOUS FEATS OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

Her Dangerous Mid-Air Walk.

We copy this dispatch from Jacksonville, Illinois:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 14.—An insane woman in some way escaped from the apartments of the Insane Asylum in which she had been confined, rushed up the stairway, leaped upon the roof, and dashed away to the end of the building, swung herself over the edge of the roof, and dropped to a cornice some six or eight feet below. Upon this, a foot wide, and some seventy-five feet above the ground, the wild maniac walked back and forth for a quarter of an hour. The men rushed up to the roof and passed a rope to her, and tried to persuade her to fasten it about her body, but in vain. Beds were brought and placed below so as to break the fall if she should leap from her perilous position. After remaining on the cornice for fifteen minutes, seemingly unconscious of all danger, she swung off, and holding by the crevice until her feet touched a cap of the fifth story window, when she let go of the cornice, and, wonderful to relate, alighted erect and steady upon the cap, which was but a foot wide and four feet long. There, at that fearful and dizzy height, she stood gazing about for fifteen minutes, then she seized firmly the rope lowered to her and leaped into the air. The strong arms above her gradually lowered her, and when she was about thirty feet from the ground, she relaxed her hold and fell upon the beds below, and although stunned was taken up uninjured.

We learn from the Natchez *New South*, that Norris Delaplane, of Hillsboro', High-land county, Ohio, committed suicide at the residence of Mrs. Elward, in Natchez, on the fourteenth instant. Mr. Delaplane was about twenty-three years old, a man of good education, good habits and fine address—was educated at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He came to this city in search of work, but was unsuccessful, although he tried hard to get something to do. He spent considerable money, but at the time of his death the money had given out. What he wanted was occupation, and to this, we think, may be traced the immediate cause of the foolish act.

President Grant received a letter Friday morning from Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, stating that she was still in Germany, and not in very good health, but very much in need of assistance. This she sees has been proposed in the bill pending in the Senate to give her a pension, but the delay in acting on it, she is unable to account for. The President will probably send a letter either to the Senate or House committee. The Senate Pension Committee, however, has already agreed to report a bill giving Mrs. Lincoln a liberal pension.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The fourth annual statement of this company will be found in another column. The exhibit shows that unusual good fortune has attended the risks, inasmuch as after paying all liabilities a net profit of $88 579 is shown on the gross premiums of $191,670, with a contingent interest in $18,000 additional not yet paid, but due and collectable. The company is strong and solvent beyond any doubt, and promises to become one of the most popular in the city.

FAIR AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—We were rather pleasantly reminded last night that a first class fair is in progress at St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church, on Common street, by receiving, with the compliments of Mrs. William Lee, of the R. E. Lee table, a very excellent bowl of champagne punch, with *et ceteras* to match. This fair is well attended, is amply provided with the most attractive decorations, edibles, etc., and the fairest of attendants to dispense the good things.

Sewing machines are now sold on credit by M. S. Hedrick, the agent of Wilcox & Gibbs, at his two stores, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street. Here is a chance for poor sewing women.

Among the recent arrivals in this city are Hon. W. J. Blackburn, of the Homer *Iliad*, and Captain D. H. Reese, of the Lafourche *Republican*.

James Coyle, corner of Jackson and Bacchus streets, advertises that he has lost a large red cow.

Hon. P. G. Deslonde has been appointed census enumerator for wards Nos. one, four and five, of Iberville parish.

Magnificent weather yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

COIN IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

Georgia Corruption Resolution

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD GRANT

SYPHER ENTITLED TO A SEAT

A BANK ROBBERY IN CHARLESTON

ACCOMPLICE LOCKED IN THE VAULT

Miscellaneous News from Europe

REPULSE OF INSURGENTS IN CUBA

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Coin in the Treasury—Georgia Corruption Resolutions—Night Sessions of Both Houses—Mail Contract Bids of Bryan Tyson—Bills Granting Lands to Memphis and New Orleans Railroad, and Establishing Mail Steamers to Mexico—Passage of the Apportionment Bill—Sypher Entitled to a Seat in the House—Equal Rights on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $595,000. Coin in the treasury $112,250,000, including $37,000,000 of coin certificates. Currency balance $10,250,000.

The government has no advices regarding the Fenian raid.

The steamer Sabine was at Gibraltar March 22. All were well.

No Southern nominations were made today.

General Samuel Brick has been assigned to General Terry as Adjutant General.

In explanation of the Georgia corruption resolution, the *Star* says: It has been rumored about the capital, that a prominent Senator was offered a Georgia State bond, if he would vote against the Bingham amendment, and the son-in-law of another Senator was offered a large sum of money to influence the vote of his father-in-law against that amendment.

In both the above cases, the lobbyist was sent away with a flea in his ear, and the Senator approached in the matter gave the information which led to the introduction of Mr. Edmunds' resolution.

Both houses of Congress are in session tonight.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.—Sir: The Postmaster General duly received your favor of the eighth instant, in which were enclosed circulars issued by one Bryan Tyson, intended to be addressed to parties bidding for contracts for the transportation of the mails, and which you say have been scattered broadcast in the Southwest, to the injury of the department; said Tyson having proposed by his circulars to enter into a combination to prevent the making of bids for mail contracts by other persons.

The Postmaster General has lately issued an order to reject all bids submitted by Tyson. This is done in conformity with the twenty-eighth section of the act of July 2, 1836. See Statutes at Large, volume five, page eighty-seven, which provides the only remedy for any injury the department may have received.

Respectfully, J. L. FRENCH,
Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General.

House.—Among the bills introduced was one granting lands to the Memphis and New Orleans railroad; establishing a line of mail steamers between the United States and Mexico; for the surveying of the harbor of Corpus Christi, Texas; for erecting a customhouse at Austin, Texas. The apportionment bill passed 86 to 83, the Northern and Eastern members voting nay. The Sub-Committee on Elections reported J. H. Sypher is entitled to the seat from the First Louisiana District. The case is made special for to-morrow.

The tariff bill was resumed. Pig iron was discussed to adjournment.

Senate.—The negroes occupying Arlington desire Congress to lease the property to them.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the bill amending the trade mark law.

A bill was introduced appropriating land for the improvement of the navigation of the upper Mississippi.

Sumner offered a resolution instructing the committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia to report a bill securing equal rights on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Mr. Edmunds rose and stated that charges had been brought to his attention, in which the names of parties who were said to be ready to sustain the same, were given, to the effect that attempts had been corruptly made to influence the votes of Senators in the Georgia case. He did not say upon which side, but these charges were made in such a manner that he would be recreant to his duty as a Senator if he did not notice them. He, therefore, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether any attempts have been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the bill now pending in the Senate for the admission to representation of the State of Georgia, and with authority to the committee to send for persons and papers. The resolution was adopted.

The Georgia bill was resumed. Senators Drake, Sumner and Carpenter spoke. No action was taken.

A brief executive session was held, but nothing transpired affecting the South.

NEW YORK.

McFarland's Insanity—Ship Carpenters' Strikes—Governments Steady—Southern Securities Quiet—Strike of Street Car Drivers.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The evidence of McFarland's insanity accumulates.

Seven hundred ship carpenters have struck. The strike extends to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Green Point yards.

Evening.—Money closed easy at 6. Gold closed steady at 113¾. Sterling closed stronger at 9. Governments closed steady. Southern securities closed quiet.

Some street car drivers struck against an extra daily trip, and are preventing new drivers from working. The depots are guarded by the police.

FOREIGN.

Insurance on the City of Boston Not Yet Payable—Provisional Government for Paraguay—Plebiscite Debate—Volunteers and Reguinra in Spain—Sailing of an Australia and California Steamer—Napoleon Attends the Races—Question of a Monarchy in Spain.

LONDON, April 18.—The pioneer steamer of the new line of steamers between Australia and California sailed from Sydney on March 26.

It is stated that the City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyds on the loss book for some weeks, and until so posted the insurance is not payable.

A provisional government has been formed for Paraguay under Brazilian patronage.

PARIS, April 18.—A dispatch has just been received from Montevideo, stating that an attack from the exiled Blanco faction was expected. Extensive preparations have been made for defense. The Emperor sends his plebiscite circular to the different departments to-day. The Senate commences the plebiscite debates to-day. The Emperor attended the race at Long Champs to-day.

LONDON, April 18.—The topmast of a wrecked steamer has been seen near Troon.

Rosicrucian won the craven stakes at Newmarket.

The holding of public meetings will commence next week, at which the *plebiscitum* will be discussed, and the people instructed in the proposed constitutional changes.

MADRID, April 18.—The feeling between the regulars and volunteers has nearly subsided.

The *Imparcial* says that it is probable the question of the monarchy will be brought before the Cortes before the discussion of organic laws, which will take place at an early day.

LONDON, April 18.—The produce market review praises the government for reducing duties on sugar, and says it gives general satisfaction.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The boiler of a large linen factory, near Brussels, exploded today. Twenty men and women were either killed outright or frightfully scalded. The factory was burned to the ground, with a loss of no operatives employed.

CUBA.

Repulse of the Insurgents on Valmaseda's Lines.

HAVANA, April 18.—The Captain General telegraphed from Puerto Principe that the insurgent forces under Gomez and Deas made an attempt to pass Valmaseda's lines at Cinque Abajo, with the object of invading the jurisdiction of Bayamo. They were met by two Spanish battalions, who repulsed them. After losing 170 killed, the rebels fled in great confusion, and at last accounts were utterly disorganized. The dispatch from the Captain General does not give any further particulars.

MADRID, April 18.—The Government publishes an official dispatch from Cuba announcing that the insurgents attempted to pass Gen.