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VOLUME IV—NO. 21. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 961.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARIS CIRCUS PAVILION,
Corner of Canal and Villere streets.

LAST WEEK OF C. W. NOYES'
CRESCENT CITY CIRCUS.
Commencing Monday, May 2, 1870.
And Presenting an Entire Change of Equestrian Novelties.

First Time of the
SPRITES OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
Mons. and Mme. Dennie, The Blind Horse, Apollo, Double Trapeze,
MLLE. TURNOUR, QUEEN OF THE AIR:
Great Hurdle Act, and the Grand Tournament of the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Tuesday—Benefit of Mrs. C. W. NOYES. my1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday Evening, May 2.
Commencing Second and Last Week of the Inimitable
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD
AND
ALICE DUNNING LINGARD,
This and every evening until further notice, will be given the Great Musical Extravaganza, originally written by Henry J. Byron, under the title of
ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE,
Re-written and entered under the title of
PLUTO, or THE MAGIC LYRE
BY WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
And pronounced by press and public to be the very best production of the kind ever witnessed. The gorgeous historical costumes are from the celebrated firm of Samuel, May & Co., Bow street, London, imported expressly for the above piece.
The musical portion of the extravaganza contains twenty-four of the very latest choice airs of the greatest French and English masters.
The orchestra for the above will be increased, and with the entire company will number one hundred performers.
THE LINGARD'S CHARACTER SKETCHES,
AND THE
Beautiful Comedetta, entitled
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
LINGARD MATINEE—Saturday Noon. my1

FIRST GRAND MAY CALICO BALL,
TO BE GIVEN BY
Mechanics' Fire Engine Company, No. 6
AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
Saturday Evening, May 7, 1870

FLOOR MANAGERS.
J. McCaffrey, Chairman.

H. Mason,	J. Miller,	James Comfort,
H. Tharp,	A. Kalinski,	R. Barry,
A. A. Stone,	G. Angel,	W. Swar,
J. Leonard,	T. Lynch,	J. Finnigan.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
R. E. Diamond, Chairman.

M. Carroll,	F. Crozier,	Wm. O'Neil,
W. R. Swanson,	P. C. Gaffney,	P. H. Waters,
D. Hurley,	F. Scullen,	W. Foster,
M. Leonard,	C. H. Howard,	J. T. Condon,
Wm. Johnson,	J. Bulger,	M. Kennedy,
W. Bevans	C. Hogan.	L. Norris.

Tickets two dollars, to be had of any of the above managers.
Applications for ladies' invitations to be made in writing to any of the above named committee, or to Mechanics' Enginehouse, St. Joseph street, and Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. ap29 td

FOR SALE.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY ONE TO GET A HOME IN THE GARDEN (SIXTH) DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.
By paying $1000 cash and $150 per month in lieu of rent, forty months you will get a new and beautifully finished two story house with two lots, near St. Charles street. The house contains galleries, hall, double parlor, with marble mantle, dining room, three bed rooms, bath room, store room, pantry, kitchen, servants room, wood shed. There are two very large cisterns, supplying bath room, dining room and chambers with water. Marble bowls and silver faucets.
By paying $150 cash and $37 50 thirty-six months, you will get a fine building site, four beautiful lots on Soniate, near St. Charles street.
By paying $180 cash and $45 thirty-six months, you will get a splendid building site, three lots, on Constantinople, near St. Charles street.
By paying $300 cash and $5000 in one year, you will get a lot sixty by thirty-five feet, on St. Charles street, surrounded by the most elegant residences in this city. Examine and satisfy yourself. It is better to buy than to rent.
J. J. ALSTON, 32 Carondelet street.
my3 6t

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. 196 Fulton street, corner North Market.

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.

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 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. ja6

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 122 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.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any Machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA; BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, or ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
CAUTION—Beware of all agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. ap29 3m 1taw

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri. ap29 3m 1taw

AGENT WANTED—FOR THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE.—This machine is equally adapted for Families or for Manufacturing purposes. Wherever introduced it has immediately become popular. Responsible parties can find in it very profitable employment. It can be seen in Department O, at the Louisiana State Fair Grounds.
F. B. KENNER,
ap26 6t Secretary.

DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFAIR

Three Men Wounded

Several times lately the local columns of the *Picayune* have contained broad assertions concerning the police of our city, apparently referring to no one in particular, but were full of general statements to the effect that police officials were directly interested with thieves and robbers; that they were, in fact, little better than they should be. These publications have not been noticed very extensively outside a certain ring, yet they had an effect to arouse angry passions.

Out of this came a poster from J. L. Smith, lately a special officer in Captain Cain's office, which was drawn about as strong as any document of the kind can be. In fact it was the strongest language we ever read or heard of. Its assertions are unfit for a place in our columns. These posters were extensively circulated around the streets yesterday. Mr. Barrett, the *Picayune* reporter referred to, of course was made aware of the issue of the document.

Last evening, at eight o'clock, Captain Cain, Alexander Dalsheimer, Jacob Diepert, and another gentleman were sitting at a table in the Diamond coffeehouse, corner of Carondelet and Lafayette streets, drinking lager. Mr. Smith was sitting in a chair against the wall, just beyond the party, there being no person beyond him. Without any intimation Barrett entered the front door, from Carondelet street, and before a word was spoken, even before he was noticed by the party, he discharged his pistol, evidently by accident, as the ball entered the floor only a few feet from him, striking under a chair on which sat one of the party. Barrett then advanced, firing toward Smith, and being only a short distance from him. Mr. Smith made an effort to rise, but somehow stumbled, turning his face partly toward the wall, but he quickly recovered. Barrett had by this time unloaded his revolver. Mr. Smith, as quick as a flash of lightning drew his revolver and began firing at Barrett, who at that juncture turned and went out toward Carondelet street. Smith fired several shots while pursuing, but when in the street he fell to the ground, as if badly wounded. He dropped his pistol then, which, with another revolver, was afterward picked up, within two feet of each other. Smith staggered back into the coffeehouse bleeding and appearing to suffer. He walked to a chair and sat down, and said that he was not badly hurt. He was then taken to a room and attended to by a surgeon, who found three serious wounds.

Barrett, on leaving the scene, went toward the City Hall, but was overtaken by Captain Cain, who conducted him to the station house. It was then ascertained that he had sustained no further injury than a slight wound in his right hand.

During the affray the party of gentlemen already mentioned, gained their feet, and Mr. Diepert moved toward the combatants, the consequence of which was that he received one of the balls, it passing through his body from breast to back, inflicting a wound that may prove fatal. He, however, walked half a square to his room on Lafayette street, from whence he was soon afterward sent to hospital. How he received the bullet is not clear, and an eye witness to the affair states his inability to even guess by whom the ball was fired that hit him.

Mr. Smith, when his condition was ascertained, was sent to the hospital by his friends, and the supposition was that his condition was critical. Mr. Barrett was attended to by a surgeon in prison, and made comfortable. His wound will not prove serious.

Scarce had a shot sounded on the still air before the locality was thronged with people anxious to learn particulars, and several who were not present during the duel, volunteered to furnish us with a great many particulars not in the lively programme just rehearsed. The barroom bears marks of the warfare and of the earnestness of the conflict.

Recorder Houghton refused to accept bonds for Mr. Barrett, until he should learn the condition of the wounded men.

The whole affair did not occupy the space of a half minute, as both men fired rapidly, although they were apparently quite self-possessed. Without doubt, the collision was expected, as both were prepared. Under like circumstances, no man living could have drawn and fired as rapidly as did Mr. Smith.

Death of Seth W. Lewis.

We regret to learn that this well known and prominent member of the Republican party died yesterday morning of small-pox. Mr. Lewis came to this State during the war, and resided at first in Franklin, but subsequently removed to New Orleans. He has served with distinction as chairman of various Republican committees, and was the candidate of his party for Mayor in 1868. Recently he has been employed as a clerk in the Auditor's office. He was, at the time of his death, chairman of the Republican Parish Committee. He was a man of fair abilities, firmness of principle and unquestioned integrity. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Chicago Nine.

The new base ball club called the Chicago Nine, composed of picked professional players from that city, arrived here yesterday, on the Jackson railroad train. They are the guests of the Lone Stars. The following is a list of the club: Graver, catcher; Pinkham, pitcher; McAble, first base; Wood, second base; Meyerle, third base; Hods, short stop; Treacy, left field, M. King, centre field; Cuthbert, right field; Flynn, substitute; accompanied by Mr. T. Foley, one of the directors. They will play the first game Sunday, with the Lone Stars, at the Louisiana Base Ball Park. After to-day they will practice daily in the park.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—The Conservative Press Convention, which was recently held in this city, resolved to appoint a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of looking after the interests of the party in subsequent elections. Dr. Ward, chairman of the convention, has announced the following named gentlemen to serve on the commission until heir successors are chosen by the people of the State at large:

G. A. Breaux, C. Cavaroc, W. B. Schmidt, William M. Burwell, E. North Cullom, of Orleans.
James O. Fuqua, East Baton Rouge.
Daniel Dennett, St. Mary.
W. T. Hall, Morehouse.
Sosthene Theriot, St. James.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN THE BEST PORTION OF THE FOURTH AND SIXTH DISTRICTS, AT AUCTION.—E. A. Deslonde will sell at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Saturday, May 7, a very desirable two-story frame residence on Josephine street, between St. Charles and Prytania streets; building lots on St. Andrew, Prytania, Josephine st., Charles and Foucher streets. These are all splendid locations for residences; the lots are wide and deep. The terms of sale are liberal. Parties in want of such property will do well to attend the sale, which takes place at twelve o'clock M, on the seventh of this month.

Assessments numbers twelve and thirteen. Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana. See special notice column, death of Emile Bloch and George H. Meek.

CELEBRATION OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Meeting at the Mechanics' Institute Saturday Evening, April 30, 1870.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock P. M. by the Hon. W. H. Pemberton, of the Committee of Arrangements, who introduced the Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor, as chairman of the meeting.

After a few congratulatory remarks by the chairman, the following organization was announced:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. S. Walton,	P. F. Herwig,
Charles Dillingham,	M. A. Southworth,
Thomas Isabelle,	George Y. Kelso,
R. H. Isabelle,	J. F. Casey,
B. F. Joubert,	A. L. Lee,
J. A. Raynal,	R. J. Morand,
William M. Robinson,	A. Jay Smith,
William Baker,	J. F. Deane,
C. C. Packard,	James Longstreet,
W. R. Fish,	A. F. Wild,
E. D. Champlin.	

SECRETARIES.

B. P. Blanchard,	James W. Quinn,
C. F. Ladd,	A. J. Kenner.

A blessing was then invoked by the Rev. Charles Satchell.

Hon. W. P. Kellogg, Hon. J. S. Harris, United Senators, and Hon. L. A. Sheldon, M. C., invited to be present and participate, were unable to attend on account of pressing duties in Congress, but addressed the following letters to the Committee of Arrangements, which were read:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, April 24, 1870.

James H. Ingraham and Committee of Arrangements:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the sixteenth instant. I thank you for the compliment thus done me, and regret that my duties here will not permit me to avail myself of your kind invitation to be present on the occasion you refer to.

The event you propose to celebrate is one over which you may well rejoice. It is the consummation of one of the grandest events in the history of the world. In ten years, four millions of human beings raised from slavery to enjoy all the immunities of citizens! In ten years a great national problem solved, which threatened the destruction of the government, and the solution of which has removed from the pathway of the South a great impediment to her development and prosperity.

Having now happily secured his freedom, and all the rights of citizenship, it is the duty as well as the interest of the colored man to do that which is one of the chief obligations of the citizen, to educate and provide for himself, and thus aid in the general prosperity.

To that end, forgetting the hostilities of the past, and looking forward only to the reconciliations of the future, he should unite in a common endeaver to eradicate the terrible ravages made by the war, and to develop the power and prosperity of a system of free labor.

It is proper that you should exult over your great victory and deliverance, but let your exultation be tempered by an appreciation of the new responsibilities that now devolve upon you.

And in the midst of your thanksgiving, you will not forget him who sounded the first key note of that victory and that deliverance, and who, just before he filled the full measure of his devotion to the cause of human rights, said: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves." The name of Abraham Lincoln will live forever fresh and green in the hearts of the colored people of America.

Accept my congratulations, and while I can not be with you in person, believe me you have my most earnest sympathies.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, April 25, 1870.

SIR—You have my thanks for the invitation to be present at and participate in the exercises of the thirtieth instant, and I regret exceedingly that my duties in the Senate will deprive me of the contemplated pleasure.

The adoption of the "fifteenth amendment" is, next to the abolition of slavery, the grandest event in American history. It demonstrates the proposition that justice exists as an active principle among men, and that in our native land it is at last acknowledged as a rule of action. Although two centurys and a half have been devoted to wrong and outrage upon a portion of our fellow-citizens, for the unmanly reason that their skins were dark, our people have at last become conscious of their gross injustice, and have made noble efforts on behalf of right. As Paul shook the viper from his warming hand, so have we shaken off the curse of slavery. Nor have we paused here. We have incorporated into the organic law of the land this last great provision by which the enfranchised slave is forever recognized as an equal.

I do not ignore the fact that our recent war was a potent agency in producing these results; that by the stern hand of necessity the slave was first made a soldier and then a voter. But underlying all, I believe the great law of justice is made manifest, by which ultimately all wrongs are righted. While the nation's perils transformed slaves to soldiers. It was justice that made them the legal peers of their ancient masters. Nominally the ballot and the right to hold office were placed in the hands of this class, because its representatives were the martyrs of Pillow and the heroes of Hudson and Wagner; but, in reality, those franchises were awarded by reason of an awakened consciousness of right and duty.

In my name please congratulate the assembly upon these sublime results. Say to your audience that I address them while sitting by the side of Senator Revels, that loyal and talented colored man, who to-day occupies the seat made vacant by the treason of Jefferson Davis:

"And still the world goes round and round,
And the genial seasons run,
And ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. S. HARRIS.

To the Hon. J. H. Ingraham and Committee of Arrangements, New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1870.

Hon. James H. Ingraham:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the sixteenth instant, expressing the wish that I should be present on the thirtieth of April, to participate in the "celebration in honor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment," has this moment come to hand.

It would give me great pleasure to take part in the proceedings on that occasion, but duties which I can not neglect will deny me that happiness.

The struggle for the result which has been attained, commenced in good earnest more than thirty years ago. But slow progress was made for several years, and even ten years ago comparatively few people in this great republic felt willing to move directly to the principles embodied in the late amendments to the constitution, and which complete in theory the just idea of a republican government.

It has been said by a distinguished writer that bad men assail with far more courage and vigor, than good men defend good principles. In a most marked manner this characteristic of human nature has been illustrated in the contest through which the country has passed. While for a time the cause made slow and almost discouraging progress, it is a matter of congratulation that in the last decade the issues have been vigorously and bravely pressed, and that the culmination has been a most signal triumph of principle—a victory that will forever mark a distinctive era in the history of the republic and of civilization. Opprobrium has rested upon all who lent but a helping hand to this consummation, particularly upon those who were pioneers in the cause. But the time will speedily come when opprobrium will be changed into respect and admiration. Good actions and good men have their rewards in history, and in an approving conscience.

I do not, however, consider the victory completely decisive, except theoretically. It remains for us to labor unceasingly to make the victory practical. Resistance has been made, even to the "last ditch." But I do not feel perfectly assured that the last foe fell, or that the last resistance was made in that "last ditch." Practical liberty is never secure except through the watchful, sturdy, and united efforts of all lovers of mankind.

There is much promise in the thought that all men must appreciate that security to every man, whether he be white or black, native or foreign, rich or poor, exists wholly in the practical recognition of the principles of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

The doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, have indeed been carried into solemn, fundamental law. As the day of the adoption of that Declaration by the Continental Congress has been commemmorated annually for nearly a century, and as the American people are accustomed to meet for rejoicing at each anniversary for national independence, which has been secured, so ought the day on which the President of the United States proclaimed the final ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and that it had become a part of the supreme law of the land, to be commemorated for all time to come, with increasing gratitude and fervor, for this last and greatest event in our history. Now national independence is rendered more glorious by this comprehensive guarantee of individual liberty and power.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. A. SHELDON.

Some of the gentlemen announced as speakers were unable to attend, but their places were ably supplied by others.

Hon. H. C. Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court, was the first speaker, and favored the audience with a short address, taking for his text the words:

"Washington—Independence."
"Lincoln—Emancipation."
"Grant—Universal Suffrage."

Which appeared upon one of the numerous banners of the procession of the day—which was listened to with marked pleasure by those present.

Mayor Flanders was the next speaker, and spoke of his experience in the city during a residence of some thirty years, and of the difference in position and treatment of those who rejoiced most to-day, in years gone by and now.

Hon. John Ray, State Senator, was next introduced, and delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Fellow-Citizens of New Orleans: The event we celebrate to-day is the final consummation in this country, so far as legal enactments can do it, of one of the great movements in the progress of humanity and civilization of modern times.

Among the different governments of the earth, that of the United States is justly regarded as the only one predicated on the equal civil, political and public rights of the citizen. It is a part of the history of the country, that long before, and at the time of the revolution by which the colonies obtained their independence of England, the institution of slavery existed in the colonies, and in the organization of the government, both under the articles of confederation and the constitution, persons held as slaves were not recognized as citizens, or taken into account as having any civil or political rights.

From the time of the Declaration of Independence, philanthropists and statesmen, among whom Washington and Jefferson may be classed as at the head, were opposed to the institution of slavery, and opposition to that institution gradually manifested itself, which increased and attained greater and greater intensity, until it culminated in civil war in 1861. The main purpose and object of the war was to extend the area of slavery by forcing it into territories of the United States, where it had not formerly existed, thereby strengthening and perpetuating the institution.

The institution of slavery, lying at the bottom and being the cause of the war, the issue of the war, unfavorable to the side contending for its extension and perpetuation, as a necessary consequence, destroyed the institution, and the result of the war in that regard was legalized by the new constitutions of the States in which slavery had existed before the war, and by the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, declaring that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, nor any place subject to their jurisdiction." Thus terminated the institution of slavery in the United States, the longest stride made toward carrying out, in its true spirit and meaning, the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence as the true basis of free government.

But the destruction of the institution of slavery left that numerous class of our people in the situation of freedmen, without the rights of citizenship, and the refusal of the law-making power, in those States in which slavery had existed at the commencement of the war, to accord the rights of citizenship to the freedmen, made it necessary that those rights should be guaranteed by constitutional enactment; this was done by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; this marks another step in carrying out the true theory of our government.

But in order fully to accomplish the work and to carry out, in its fullest extent the true theory of free government, and the legitimate consequences of the war, another step had to be taken, which constitutes the crowning act of all. Freedom and citizenship being secured to the freedmen, fully to protect them in their civil and public rights as citizens, and to place them on a perfect equality before the law with all other citizens, it was found necessary to take another step, that was to secure to them the right of suffrage or equal political rights with other citizens, this has been accomplished by the fifteenth constitutional amendment, which declares that, "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Unites States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." It is the final adoption of this amendment of the constitution of the United States that completes the work of free government in its true spirit and intention, and this is the event we celebrate to-day.

So far as constitutions and legal enactments can do it, all the inhabitants of the United States are secured in equal civil, political and public rights. The final consummation of this advanced progress in free government was deemed of sufficient public interest by the President of the United States upon which to congratulate the people of the United States through a special message to Congress announcing the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

The political party that has been instrumental in securing those great results to the country in behalf of free government and to civilization certainly deserves the gratitude of every philanthropist and statesman.

The great National Republican party first obtained the control of the government of the United States in 1861, in the election of President Lincoln and a Republican Congress, and in the brief period of nine years has accomplished all those grand results. In every step has this party encountered the most decided and violent opposition from the Democratic party. Had the course recommended and pursued by President Buchanan, and the Democratic party that elected and sustained him in his course, been carried out, in what condition would our country have been now? Instead of one great government, founded on the equal rights of all, free from the institutions of slavery we would have had at least two, possibly more, petty governments, discordant and hostile to each other, one at least of which would have attempted to perpetuate the institution of slavery; but the good sense and the patriotism of the country prevailed, the Democratic policy of secession was repudiated, and the Union policy of the Republican party was sustained and triumphantly carried the country through the war, and has since confirmed, by constitutional enactments, the legitimate results of the war, in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments.

The government of the United States, and of more than two-thirds of the States, is in the hands of the Republican party. The patriotic citizens of the country have sustained that party through all the trials of the war, and since; and to-day this great party has as strong a hold on the country as at any former period. Its achievements in behalf of free government will constitute an epoch in the history of our country, that will be looked back to by succeeding generations as one of the most wonderful in the history of civilization. Had the Democratic policy of secession succeeded, we would not have been here to-day celebrating the final consummation of the equal civil, political and public rights of all citizens. Where would we have been in that event? I leave each one to conjecture for himself.

These constitutional amendments will stand as long as free government lasts. How strange it appears, yet it is true, that in 1861 the war was commenced to extend and perpetuate slavery; it originated with and was precipitated by the Democratic party. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, which first abolished slavery, then made the freedmen citizens, and lasdy and finally, gave them equal political rights, were each persistently opposed by the Democratic party; yet now few, if any, can be found who would admit that they desired to see the institution of slavery re-established or the freedmen deprived of their equal civil rights; and I venture the prediction that that party will at the next canvass as earnestly protest that they are in favor of the political rights of the freedmen, conferred by the thirteenth amendment, as the Republican party. It is true their sincerity in this particular may well be questioned, but that such will be the case I have little doubt. Could there be any better vindication of the acts of the Republican party or any stronger condemnation of the policy of the Democratic party than this?

The National Republican party has fully securred the fruits of the war to the country, all the States that were in rebellion, have been reconstructed on the basis of full and equal civil, political and public rights to all the citizens, and are now working in harmony with the national government, this has all been done under the most decided opposition of the Democratic party. All that is wanted now to make the country as prosperous and harmonious as any on earth can be, is for those who have been disappointed in the changed condition of affairs to accept the situation and assist in the enforcement of the laws.

Our State government is in full accord with the national government, every department of the State government is in the hands and under the control of the Republican party. The party in this State has adopted all the amendments to the constitution which I have referred to, and has, under a constitution framed according to the principles of these amendments, put into operation a State government with all the legislative enactments necessary for good government.

No party has ever accomplished greater results under such opposition and difficulties; but the country is now safe, our free institutions are placed on their proper foundations, and have the support and full sympathy of the country, and the event we celebrate to-day is the crowning act of all.

Hon. T. W. Conway then made a short and pithy speech upon the uses to be made of the privileges conferred by the recent amendments to the constitution, after which the meeting adjourned.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD IMBROGLIO

Ex-Treasurer Burbank Enjoined

HIS BOOKS AND PAPERS SEQUESTERED

The Board of Metropolitan Police yesterday filed a petition before Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, stating, that S. N. Burbank, late treasurer of the board, has in his possession a large sum of money, Metropolitan Police warrants, important vouchers and books, belonging to the Metropolitan Police, and that he refuses to render any account whatever of his acts and doings to the board. It is alleged that it is the duty of said Treasurer to keep the money belonging to the police in a chartered bank of this city, under his official name, and to keep his books, papers and vouchers in the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police, subject to the control of the board.

Plaintiffs allege that said S. N. Burbank has, contrary to the orders of the board, and without their knowledge, received large sums of money belonging to the police fund, and has not made deposits thereof in any bank to the credit of the board; has no account in any bank as treasurer; that he does not keep his books, papers and vouchers in the central office, and that the board does not exercise its legitimate control over said treasurer.

Petitioners allege that said Burbank is an unsafe depositary and custodian of the property, funds and effects of the board, and they fear he will conceal or dispose of the money and effects of the board pending this litigation, unless the same be sequestered.

Petitioners aver that Burbank was removed from his office of treasurer by a resolution of the board of October 25, 1869, but, notwithstanding his removal, he has obtained an injunction from the Sixth District Court, prohibiting the board from electing his successor; and that the injunction still remains undecided by the Sixth District Court.

Petitioners further aver that since the creation of this, the Eighth District Court, the other district courts have been divested of jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and the Eighth District Court has been invested with exclusive jurisdiction in cases of this character. Petitioners aver that application has been made to the Sixth District Court for a transfer of the case to this court, and refused.

They further allege that notwithstanding his removal, Burbank pretends to act as treasurer in defiance of the board, and by his unlawful acts will cause irreparable injury to the Board of Police, unless restrained by an injunction.

Petitioners pray for a writ of sequestration to seize the property hereinbefore mentioned, and everything else belonging to the Metropolitan Police that may have come into the possession of said Burbank as treasurer.

They also ask for a writ of injunction prohibiting the said Burbank:

1. From interfering by suit, or in any manner whatever, with the Board of Police, and from interfering with them in the election of a treasurer.

2. From acting or pretending to act as treasurer; from disposing of property, money, police warrants, or anything belonging to the police.

3. Commanding him to deliver the property hereinbefore described to the Sheriff, to be held under sequestration until the further order of this court.

Judge Dibble issued the writs as prayed for.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

The American Medical Association

SUMMARY EXECUTIONS IN MONTANA

FRONTIER JUSTICE FULLY SATISFIED

CUBAN INSURRECTIONISTS SEEKING PEACE

Spanish Minister Conciliatory

REUNION OF THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS

Samana Bay Acquisition Meeting

SERIOUS RIOT IN PARIS

THE POLICY OF FRANCE

THE AGGRESSIVE AGAINST ENEMIES

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

Six Hundred and Forty-four Thousand Dollars Internal Revenue Receipts—American Medical Association—Drawbridge Over the Channel of the Great Rigolets—Cubans in Washington Communicating with the Spanish Minister as to Giving Up the Contest—Supreme Court Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $644,000.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association convened to-day.

Reports on admitting delegates from institutions whose teachings lead to consultations with negro doctors, was referred to the Committee on the ethics without any debate.

The following are the new Committee on Medical Ethics: Drs. Stille, Pennsylvania; Davis, Illinois; Keller, Kentucky, and W. Askew, Delaware.

Professor Mardelhall delivered the annual address. The association then adjourned.

Senate.—The Committee on Foreign Relations considered the Tehuantepec canal to-day without taking action.

A bill was introduced to require the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanoogs Railroad Company to construct a drawbridge over the channel of the Great Rigolets.

A bill passed changing the place of holding United States Courts in the northern districts of Mississippi.

The conference committee's report on the census bill was adopted.

House.—The day was consumed in discussing the rates of tariff on steel.

Commissioner Delano has gone to Ohio.

Recruiting for the navy has been resumed.

Several Cubans, who were prominent in the insurrectionary movement, have lately made overtures to the Spanish minister in this city, in order to come to a direct understanding with his government, through him, preparatory to their giving up the contest. No definite conclusion has been reached, but it is understood that a most conciliatory disposition was manifested by the Spanish minister.

The Supreme Court at the last term disposed of 225 cases, leaving 250 on the docket.

NEW YORK.

Governments Strong—Southerns Steady—Meeting of Merchants in Favor of Samana Bay Acquisition—Murder in Bergen City—Sub-Treasury Balance.

NEW YORK, May 3, Evening.—Money closed steady, at 5@6. Sterling at 9⅞. Gold closed strong at 114⅞@115. Governments closed strong and steady. Southern securities closed dull but generally steady.

Money quiet and steady throughout the day; prime discounts 6@7. Gold opened quiet, but declined from 114⅞ to 114¼; during the afternoon it became firmer, and advanced to 115, on purchases by foreign bankers, some of whom have dispatches from Frankfort to the effect that the Prussian government have ordered that all American railway securities shall be stricken from the list of Bourses of money centres in that kingdom, which of course includes Frankfort. Gold finally closed steady and strong at 114⅞@115.

Government securities opened heavy and lower, but late in the day became stronger, in sympathy with the rise in gold; closed strong and steady; '81s 116¼; 5-20s of 1862 111¼; '64s 111; '65s 111¼; new 113¼; '67s 113¼; '68s 113¼; 10-40s 108¼.

Southern securities were dull throughout the day, closing as follows: Tennessees 60, new 56¾; Virginias 69¼, new 69; Louisianas 75, new 72, Levee 6s 72½, 8s 91; Alabama 8s 103; Georgia 7s 95; North Carolinas 47½, new 23½; South Carolinas, new, 81½.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrangements are being made here for a meeting of the merchants in favor of the acquisition of the Bay of Samana.

Robert Hartmar was murdered in Bergen City last night by Dennis McGrathy, who has since been arrested.

Sub-Treasury balance, $89,412,000, including $2,694,000 in currency.

MONTANA.

Frontier Justice Satisfied—Summary Execution of Acknowledged Robbers.

HELENA, MONTANA, May 3.—This morning a meeting of citizens was called to decide what should be done with the prisoners A. L. Compton and Joseph Wilson, who had been identified by Lenhart, the man whom they robbed and attempted to kill on the night of the twenty-seventh April. District Judge Simmons first addressed the meeting and strongly protested against any interference with the civil law, stating that the time for a vigilance committee had passed, and advised the people to disperse.

The meeting was then addressed by some of the leading citizens, stating that it was necessary to strike terror into the rest of the band known to exist at this time, and that immediate action be taken in the case. A committee of twenty-four were selected to try the case. The prisoners were brought before the committee and confessed the crime. A more cool and premeditated robbery could not have been planned. At two P. M. the committee reported that both men were guilty, and they were sentenced to be hung at half past four P. M.

Over three thousand people congregated at the hangman's tree. At five o'clock the wagon upon which the prisoners stood, with ropes around their necks, was driven from under them, and frontier justice was satisfied. The citizens' meeting was not a vigilance committee, but comprised the best citizens of the country. The whole affair was conducted in the most quiet but determined manner, and no one questions the justice of both the trial and the verdict.

FOREIGN.

The Infernal Machine Described—A Fearful Contrivance for Desolation and Death—Investigation of Nunneries—Irish Land Bill Amendments Defeated—Expelled Banker Ordered to Leave Genoa—Cotton Production Commensurate with Its Consumption—Serious Riot in Paris—Tactics of Revolutionary Journals Denounced—Aggressive Measures Against Enemies of the Government—Rebellion in India—Hunting for the Greek Brigands.

PARIS, May 3.—The following is a description of the infernal machines which were captured at the house of the conspirators against the Emperor's life. They resemble quoits. The ring is divided into several small chambers, each of which contains a vial of nitrate of potash. Percussion caps were ingeniously fitted and slightly raised from the surface, so that in falling upon any hard substance the machine is nearly certain to explode. A ring is attached to the periphery to aid in throwing the missile adroitly.

La France says that the recently discovered conspiracy makes the amnesty of forty-two persons now in custody improbable.

Some disorder, but no violence, has occurred at the public meetings.

Three P. M.—A serious riot occurred yesterday at Quentin, caused by the arrest of a member of the International Society of Workingmen. Two thousand workmen attacked the National Guard and gens d'armes stationed around the prison. The guards held their ground, though a number were wounded.

The Prefect, Commanding General and Procureur, came to their relief with a detachment of regular troops, when the mob was dispersed and order restored.

The Prefect and General held a review to-day, at which they thanked the troops and National Guard for causing the laws to be respected.

The official journal denounces the tactics of the revolutionary journals in seeking to make their readers believe that there has been no conspiracy, and declares it the duty of the government to warn the public against the effect of such electoral tricks. The journal adds, that the conspiracy is a part of that of last winter, investigation into which has been so protracted that when the examinations are terminated, and they soon will be, the public will know all, and be able to appreciate the danger in which the country has been placed.

Mons. Ollivier has addressed a letter to the *Moniteur* in which he assures the editor that the government will not fall into the policy of reaction, though obliged to take oppressive measures against its enemies. He hopes this frank answer will dissipate the fears expressed by the *Moniteur*.