NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME IV—NO. 296. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1208.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Saturday Evening, March 25, 1871.
Two Grand Performances—Matinee at Noon, and Evening at eight o'clock, and last appearance but one of
MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET.
Charles Gayler's new sensation of
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
FRITZ, a German emigrant ..... J. K. EMMET.
The great PARLOR CONCERT SCENE, with new SONGS, DANCES, DRUM SOLOS, etc.
Sunday—Benefit of P. Gleason, Treasurer.
Monday—First appearance of the great, talented young comedian and tragedian, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS. mh25 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Spalding, Bidwell & Macborough ..... Proprietors.
W. B. Cavanagh ..... Director of Amusements.
CROWNING ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON!
Twenty New Stars
ADDED TO THE GAIETE COMIQUE GROUPE.
Monday, March 20, 1871.
First appearance of the
WALHALLA AND BIOPLISTIC TROUPE
Consisting of twenty male and female artists the most beautiful and lovely formed ladies, daring and graceful men of herculean strength, and
MIDGETS OF TENDER AGE.
First appearance of the song and dance artists.
Hurley and Marr.
For one week longer, D'ATALIE, and ANGELA, the Female Samson," and "Man of Steel."
First time of Poole's Burlesque,
LITTLE JOHN SHEPPARD,
Produced with new scenery, wardrobes, etc., embracing the entire strength of the company in the cast.
In active preparation, Cavanagh's Irish Drama THE FENIAN'S OATH. mh21

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.

Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.
Now on exhibition, a large and attractive series of
LIVING WONDERS.
ANIMALS, RARE PAINTINGS,
AND
100,000 Curiosities.
From every part of the World.
ALL FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Open Daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. ja1 3m

ST. NICHOLAS BEER SALOON.

No. 109 St. Charles Street.
New and singular attractions this week.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
The stage is enlarged, and a comfortable gallery for colored citizens has been erected.
STUNNING FEMININE TALENT
On the stage and at the tables.
SINGING,
DANCING,
DIALOGUES
AND PRETTY FARCES EVERY NIGHT.
Admission—Free. 6-25 1m

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.

A fine three-story RESIDENCE, which cost over twenty thousand dollars to build, and nine Lots of Ground fronting Washington avenue, filled up two feet above the street, with all necessary out-buildings all in good repair, rented on a long lease at fifteen hundred dollars a year,
FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Title guaranteed.
Apply between the hours of ten and two o'clock, to JAMES READY,
fe25 No. 41 Natchez street.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. ne30

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank.
CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.
This, its three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.
Principal Office:
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary.
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.
114 ..... Carondelet street 114
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes three times in each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.
OFFICE HOURS. From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.
C. D. SHURTEVANT,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 ..... Camp Street ..... No. 51
JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
W. H. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.

15 ..... St. Charles Street 15
ST. L. DESTEZ,
SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.
Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc. ap2 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19 ..... Commercial Place 19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts. ja13

T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
142 ..... Gravier street 142
(Up stairs),
fe18 1y NEW ORLEANS.

WANTED.

5000 AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND Female, to sell two new articles, as salable as flour, and needed in every family. Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear five to ten dollars per day. This is no gift enterprise or humbug, but they are new articles of real merit. Reader, if you want profitable and honorable employment, send on your name and postoffice address, and receive full particulars with sample, free by return mail. Address N. H. WHITE,
mh18 6td 4tw Newark, New Jersey.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK. APPLY to No. 161 Robin street, between Magazine and Constance streets. mh12

A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW LADY wishes a home in a family, for which she would give in return those little accomplishments she possesses. Speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; would take entire care of an invalid going abroad, or position of trust or responsibility. Mrs. H., No. 309 Camp street. fe15

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending February 28, 1871		$576,943 77
Viz: Fire Premiums	$157,289 20	
Marine Premiums	150,600 78	
River Premiums	69,053 79	
		$376,943 77
Unearned and Return Premiums and Rebate on Premiums		52,204 64
Net Premiums		$324,739 13
Fire Losses	$99,759 93	
Marine Losses	136,593 19	
River Losses	21,670 33	
		$258,023 45
Taxes		15,764 02
Expenses, Profit and Loss, Reinsurance, etc		27,304 55
		301,093 77
Net Profits		$23,642 36

The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:

City and other Bonds	$53,879 00
Bank and other Stocks	24,850 00
Real Estate	37,742 67
Scrip of Insurance Companies	32,796 05
Bills receivable on Mortgages	91,959 40
Bills receivable on Pledges, etc	32,069 27
Premiums in course of collection	63,956 05
Cash on hand and in Europe	119,200 95
	$511,455 20

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-second day of March, 1871.
P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Monday, eighth of May next.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
P. ROUX, Secretary.

Board of Trustees, elected on the twenty-first of February, 1871:

Charles Briggs	Charles Lanitte,
Ant. Carriere	John S. Wallis,
George A. Fosdick	George Foster,
R. Brugier	Rudolph Siegel,
P. Anderson	H. P. Given,
A. Fredicks	W. C. Black,
George W. Bunner	Thomas H. Hunt,
E. S. Stockmeyer	Chs. Bonold,
George W. Hynson	D. Jamison,
A. Montgomery	R. S. Howard,
Henry J. Vose	Felix Larine,
E. Marquezie	Aug. Bohn,
Charles Weishaar	G. D. Fisher,
A. Lecourt	F. Schroder,
Frank Williams	O. Pressoich,
Thomas Byrne	Richard Nugent,

mh25 1mo M. Gillis.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1870.

For premiums, extra premiums, etc	$1,004,275 32
For interest	271,461 26
For interest, etc., accrued	100,535 13
Total	$1,376,171 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on policies and bonus, and payment of annuities	$530,013 57
Paid expenses, salaries, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, etc	202,736 29
Paid dividends	689,554 60
Total	$1,422,304 46

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$77,364 91
Bonds and mortgages, and interest accrued on same	2,410,355 91
Loans on policies in force	2,764,027 74
United States and New York State stocks	706,350 00
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	630,423 56
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds [Market value of securities, $606,312.]	603,725 00
Interest due to date, and all other property	59,964 52
Total	$8,251,116 59

The ratio of expenses to receipts was only about twelve per cent of the income.
The interest account alone is over sixty-five per cent more than the total expenses.
B. MORDECAI & SON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 140 Gravier street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
mh24 Sat & Sun 1m

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Mrs. C. Williams vs. John Berry—Sixth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warerooms, No. 231 St. Anna street, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871—
A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES MOORE,
mh25 2t ap3 Constable Sixth Justice Court.

C. Callier, Charles E. Caylat, Transferee, vs. Charles Kaukiser, No. 4126.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND sale directed by the honorable John P. Montamat, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 25, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—
A CERTAIN CORNER LOT OF GROUND, in the Third District, in the square bounded by Delery, Moreau, Casacalvo and Tricou streets, being No. 4 of square No. 10, measuring 29 feet 1 inch and 6 lines front on Delery street, by a depth and front on Moreau street of 104 feet; together with all the buildings thereon. Which property was purchased by the defendant herein, by act passed before O. de Armas, notary, dated March 29, 1870, from Agnes Johnson and Adolphe Abeillard, alias Jean Baptiste Guillemin, of this parish, sole heirs of their deceased mother, Sarah Guillemin.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
WILLIAM WEEKS,
fe18 2tmh19 25 Constable of Third Justice Court.

William Wooderson vs. Alfred Robert—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans. No. 10,772.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 1, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to wit—
ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the defendant in and to the succession of François Robert, No. 31,365 of the honorable the Second District Court, said defendant being the only heir, and entitled to one undivided half of said succession, the widow in community being entitled to the other undivided half. Said succession consists of the effects of hardware store No. 214 Chartres street, a lot of furniture (or the load thereof), and certain real estate in the parish of Jefferson and elsewhere, moneys, credits, rights, etc., including the whole of defendant's said rights in said succession of F. Robert.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash.
A. J. DAVERN,
Constable Second Justice Court.
mh1 3 15 29 ap1

Terrorism in Mississippi.

In the United States Senate a few days since Mr. Ames, of Mississippi, made a speech, which is thus reported:

He said that one-half of the suffering of the people of the South had not been told, and attributed much of the disorder to the enfranchisement of the colored element and their daring to contend for political supremacy with their fellow-citizens. The theory that the minority had control in the Senate was a mistake. In Mississippi the colored population had a majority of seven thousand, and their sympathies were all with the Republican party.

It had been said on the floor that the army had been used to intimidate the citizens, and prevent free expression of the popular will at the polls. He denied that there was any foundation for such statements except that soldiers acting under the directions of white men, had, at times, driven colored voters from the polls. As a contrast to the unforgiving spirit of slavery and rebellion still rampant in the South, he had read by the secretary the resolutions passed by the Republican Legislature of Mississippi asking Congress to remove the political disabilities of all people in that State. Yet the very members who passed that resolution had been compelled to petition the government for protection.

The most fearful outrages were of daily occurrence in that State. He then referred to the recent dispatch from Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, to the effect that the State authorities are competent to put down any disorders which may prevail, and also to Mr. Alcorn's proclamation of December, 1870, against the Ku-Klux Klan. The Legislature had appropriated $1000 to aid in the arrest and conviction of Ku-Klux associations. Governor Alcorn had drawn every cent of this money, yet he (Ames) had not heard of one Ku-Klux being arrested. He was in constant receipt of letters from Mississippi, detailing wholesale outrages upon Unionists by rebels. The telegraphic report of the revolution at Meridian was untrue, and the judge who was shot was a Republican, and it was preposterous to say that colored men would shoot their friends.

Mr. Ames then submitted and had read a letter from a Republican member of the Legislature, that the riot was the result of a combination by the rebels to overthrow the Republicans in that county, and that many murders of colored men had been committed which would never be discovered; that the colored people had been disarmed by the Sheriff, who promised to protect them, and condemning the Governor for his failure to protect them. The occurrences, within sixty days, of over eight hundred murders of Republicans in Louisiana, for which there were no convictions, and the fact that no Ku-Klux was ever punished, was spoken of by Mr. Ames as an indication of the wide-spread terrorism exercised by the Ku-Klux order. Murders at the South, unlike individual cases at the North, were systematic and for political reasons.

Coal and Salt Bills.

A Washington special of the twenty-first instant to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The Senate finance committee had a long and interesting session to-day, at which various questions received elaborate discussion. The propriety of taking any action this session on the House bill abolishing the duties on coal, salt, tea and coffee formed the main topic of consideration.

It was urged on one hand that in view of the present predominating sentiment of the House as to these matters, it would be advisable to have them passed upon before adjournment by open Senate, even though such a course would result adversely to the objects contemplated by these bills; but a large majority of the committee thought otherwise, and declared it to be unwise to interfere in any shape with the existing tariff laws of the present session.

Mr. Sherman was instructed, when these bills came up for discussion, to move their reference to the finance committee, with instructions not to report thereon until next December, when the committee would be prepared to enter upon legislation for the modification, change or alteration of the existing tariff law, and when they would have the benefit of suggestions from the Secretary of the Treasury upon all points or questions in this connection, and in much the same spirit the proposition to abolish the income tax was debated. Mr. Sherman took the same ground as in open Senate, last session, when this bill was up, that it was unwise to cut off any branch of the revenue without being first sure that it would not have a bad effect upon our public securities among capitalists both at home and abroad.

The committee, by a large majority, agreed that it would be better also to allow this matter to go over until next December.

Mr. Philip Phillips.

The concert at the Ames Methodist church last evening was a brilliant success, if an overflowing audience could make it so—the building being crowded to the utmost in every part. There was every indication, too, that this large audience was thoroughly delighted. The music introduced was certainly different from any ever before heard in this city, and probably in the South.

Mr. Phillips has evidently given much attention to a certain class of music. He illustrates his ideas with a sufficiently strong voice, well cultivated, but not peculiarly rich in tone. He handles the instrument with skill and effect.

Besides the attraction of the solos, the audience was all the more interested from participating in the choral singing. In the intervals between his songs, Mr. Phillips made some judicious remarks on the subject of congregational singing.

At the close of the singing, the assembly expressed their gratification by unanimously voting to have a repetition of the concert this evening, for the benefit of Mr. Phillips. The concert will therefore be repeated at seven o'clock this evening, and the price of tickets be reduced one-half. No doubt the house will be crowded.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The fifth anniversary, since reorganization, of the Coliseum place Baptist church Sunday school will be held in their church edifice, corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets, on Sunday, the twenty-sixth instant, at eleven o'clock A. M. An address will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. Edward G. Taylor, D. D., and other interesting exercises will take place. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHOICE FOURTH DISTRICT BUILDING SITE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12 M. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange:

Two valuable and large lots of ground situated on Second street, between Camp and Chestnut streets, fifty-three by one hundred and twenty-five feet, together with the double tenement frame cottage thereon. See the advertisement for full particulars.

The thermometer, yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, was 55° at New Orleans, 48° at Augusta, 52° at Charleston, 31° at Cincinnati, 41° at Louisville, 38° at St. Louis, 43° at Nashville, 62° at Key West, and 62° at Havana.

We received yesterday New York papers of the fourteenth and twentieth instants, and Western papers of the sixteenth and twenty-second.

A Wag Discourses of Queen Elizabeth.

Here is the latest outbreak of eccentric humor:

Queen Elizabeth is dead. It doesn't make any matter how we got the information. This is none of our fight—this quarrel between the Associated Press and its rival. We've received the news, and that's enough. She died two hundred and sixty-eight years ago the twenty-fourth of last month. She survived until the vital spark had fled, and then she saw it was no use resisting the inscrutable decree of fate, and so her unfettered soul took its flight into the mysterious void, and settled down in that bourne from which no traveler returns unless he has a mission to jerk chairs around and rap on tables for the benefit of mediums and other long haired, wild-eyed lunatics.

Queen Elizabeth was a virgin—a virgin' on seventy; and yet the fire gleamed as brightly as ever in her cream-colored eye, and the delicate sheen of her finely tinted maroon nose contrasted as forcibly as in her youth with the alabaster of her brow; and the plugs in her teeth were just as valuable as when gold was at 156.

She had no small vices. She did not smoke or chew, or belong to the society for promotion of cruelty to animals. And when she swore, she never descended to the vulgarity of Horace Greeley—Queen Elizabeth didn't. When she used profanity, she gave it with a finish, an elegance, a delicate airy grace, and infused into it a luxurious abandon, and rounded it off carefully at the corners, and dressed it up with well selected poetical adjectives, so that it sounded like a strain from some sweet singer straining himself, in fact. And she had red hair.

Her chignon was burglar proof. And often, in the dim twilight of the evening, when the sun had sunk to rest, when the western sky was filled with tender radiance and lambent light, and the bullpd wooed the rose in the back yard, she would play a few notes upon her harpsichord or write a Latin hymn or an essay upon the Harrison boiler. She was supposed to be the author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and "Beautiful Snow," and "Five O'clock in the Morning." But, nevertheless, she was a very estimable woman, and with all her faults we love her still—better, indeed, than if she were still fooling around.

Queen Elizabeth was not proud. She always insisted upon cleaning her own teeth, even if she was a queen, and she always did it once a week, every Sunday morning, with her own tooth brush. What a lesson does it teach to those who are haughty and vain, and belong to the *bon ton!* She never forgot that she was mere perishable dust, and that the sheep and the silkworm were her fine clothes long before she got them. She read every Sunday school book that taught these facts; and once she trod on Sir Walter Raleigh's cloak to remind him of them, because he was so set up with his new fancy cassimeres. She said upon her deathbed that Lydia Thompson need not learn this lesson, because it had no moral for those who frowned round in nature's simple garb.

Queen Elizabeth was not sorry to die. She foresaw that George F. Train was coming to England, and she said to her physicians that she would prefer the enduring peace of the cold and silent grave to three weeks of George and the Alabama claims controversy, and the Schleswig-Holstein question, all at the same time. Her last words were: "Kill Horace Greeley before he has a chance to write, 'What I Know About Farming.'" There was not a dry eye in that second-story front room. Everybody was thinking how impossible it was to fulfill her dying request, and to escape so much misery.

But she has now gone; she has left us; we shall see her no more. Perhaps it is for the best. She was a vigorous woman, and if she had lived she might have come to America, and we might have given her offense, and she might have pranced around here and flogged us like the very nation. For she was a woman who followed closely in all the prevailing fashions. And so we are glad she is dead, and has four tons of marble planted on her to hold her down.

Rest in peace, old gal! Rest in pieces!

The Madison *Journal* has this to say about levees:

If General Jeff Thompson had taken our advice, he would never have built that cross levee from Carthage to the Dahlia plantation. If he will come up and examine it now, he will find that its effect is just what we told him it would be, without any corresponding advantage in any other direction. The water is backing up from it, and is now as high as the rear of the Biggs plantation, within two miles of Delta.

The general built that levee under the direction of the Board of Public Works; he had better come up, and have it cut under his own direction.

Since writing the above, we have been told that the levee has broken, so the general need not come up to cut it; but it would be well enough for him to come up and take a look at the Biggs levee, the work on which the Board of Public Works ordered stopped within a few yards of its completion. It is, at the present writing, in a very interesting condition, with a rising river in front of it—just ready to fall to pieces.

A Washington dispatch of the twenty-second instant says:

Mr. Chamberlain, Attorney General of South Carolina, with Senators Sawyer and Robertson from the same State, had a conference with the President to-day on the subject of sending troops to the disturbed districts of their State. The President assured them that he had already ordered twelve companies of infantry and four of cavalry to that State, and they are now on their way from Fort Laramie. If two regiments will not do, he remarked, ten shall be sent, and kept there if necessary, as long as this administration is in power. A prominent South Carolina Representative says sending troops there will be attended by one of two results: it will either cause a collision between them and the Ku Klux, or the outrages will cease. His opinion is that the latter will be the case, as experience shows that no disturbance has occurred where troops have been stationed.

A Washington correspondent tells a story of a member of the Forty-first Congress, whose constituents have kindly allowed him to retire to private life, who, during his whole term of Congressional service never drew a dollar's worth of stationery, but instead took a money allowance under an existing rule. But it would not do to neglect his constituents, and he could not correspond with them without writing materials; so at an early hour every morning he made the tour of the House, picking up all the loose sheets and scraps of paper from members' desks, and transferring them to his own. The same member manifested an exalted appreciation of the value of the Agricultural Department, and was liberal in his drafts upon the seed repository. Upon one occasion he sent in a single order for thirteen hundred dollars' worth of seeds. It is to be presumed that this statesman's district next season will yield a bounteous harvest of penstemon pulchellum and Abergeddie kale.

This, about a railroad through Franklin parish, we copy from the Madison *Journal*:

A railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, is in contemplation. It is supposed the route will be through Franklin parish, and its citizens are taking steps to secure it. With a railroad running through it, Franklin parish would become one of the richest and most desirable sections of Louisiana. We hope the efforts of her citizens will be successful. Give one-half of your lands, planters of Franklin, rather than miss. Colonel Louis Zim, Judge Thomas, John W. Willis, Dr. William E. Rapp and P. B. Brown have been appointed a committee of correspondence on the subject.

The *Congregationalist* is the authority for the statement that no class of men among us has so long a life on the average as the minister.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

To-day, at twelve o'clock, grand matinee of the Academy, when the immense combination of talent will be fully developed. The variety is great and the attractions numerous, and, therefore, the house will probably be full. This evening a new bill, and splendid one.

St. Charles Theatre.

The usual matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, which will be the last grand "Fritz" midday performance in this city. This evening the sensational comedy of "Fritz, Our Cousin German." To-morrow evening, benefit of Mr. P. Gleason, the universally esteemed treasurer of the St. Charles Theatre. Monday evening, first appearance of Mr. Edwin Adams.

Commissioner Weller's Court.

John Johnson, one of the crew of the steamer City of Albany, charged J. McNoon, first mate of the boat, with violent and unprovoked assault and battery. The mate was arrested and held to bail to appear for trial before the United States Circuit Court.

A similar disposition was made of the case of Pat Reilly, second mate of the steamer Indiana, who was charged by Sandy Rogers, one of the crew, with unprovoked assault and battery.

The somewhat sensational case of the United States vs. John H. Addis et al occupied the court to a late hour. This is the charge of mutiny made by Captain Patterson, of the ship St. James, against ten of the crew, while on the voyage from Liverpool to this port. The evidence was extremely conflicting, some portion of the witnesses testifying one way, and some the opposite. The evidence of the first mate was to the effect that the hands refused to work when absolutely necessary, and that no undue severity was used; that the crew demanded supper before supper time, making no work the alternative.

The second mate, Robert Geary, gave an excessively rose colored account of the righteousness and fidelity of the crew, evidently doing his best against the captain, with whom, as he told our reporter, he had an unpleasantness. The stewardess, Rebecca Chase, gave a rather reticent account of what she knew of the affair. The evidence of the boatswain was to the effect that between five and six o'clock in the morning the crew demanded breakfast, the breakfast hour being seven o'clock. Several other witnesses were examined, and the whole testimony appears to be in effect that the crew came on board mostly drunk and unfit for duty; that after the anchor had been weighed, some order was given in relation to setting up certain "gear," which they refused to obey; that the captain refused to give them food, at least till they had done certain duty; that afterward he gave "grub" to those who had worked. Some of the crew rushed aft to seize the food, and were repulsed—one of them, Bill Armstrong, receiving a pistol shot, not dangerous, for he was in court among the prisoners. One of the crew called Yellow Jack appeared to be a species of ringleader; him the captain determined to put in irons. Approaching for the purpose, Yellow Jack appealed to the crew for rescue, and they rushed after, Jack seizing the pistol the captain held in his hand. The captain, being unarmed, retreated to the cabin, a shot being fired after him.

After the testimony had been given, the commissioner discharged five of the accused and held five to bail, two of whom, Yellow Jack and Jack Wilson, were required to give bonds for one thousand dollars each, to appear before the United States Circuit Court. The other three, Moses Matter, George Edwards and Bill Douglas, were required to give bonds in the sum of three hundred dollars each.

Meridian, Red River and Texas Railroad Company.

We copy the following report from the Jackson *Pilot*, of Thursday:

The organization of the Meridian, Red River and Texas Railroad Company was completed last night at the Edwards House by the election of the following officers:

President, G. W. Cochran; Treasurer, Louis Trager; Secretary, T. H. Whipple.

Proper by-laws and regulations were also adopted, and the capital stock placed at $5,000,000. It is expected that books for subscriptions to the stock will soon be opened in this and other principal cities, and that, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, an opportunity for counties to subscribe will also be given. The terminus of this road in Mississippi is to be at Riverside, in Wilkinson county. From the large capital controlled by the directory, and the known character of the president and officers, we predict the early completion and equipment of the road. It will form, with its Louisiana and other connections, the nearest and most direct route to Texas and the Pacific coast.

We learn from Mr. Cochran, the president of the company, that it is proposed to have a railroad direct from Meridian to New Orleans, striking the Jackson railroad at Ponchatoula, or some other point. We certainly hope the projected railroad will be built speedily.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call public attention to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, on Live Oak street, between Lyons and Upperline streets.

2. And a lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, No. 417 Greatmen (now Dauphine) street, between Union and Frenchmen streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

There is much excitement existing throughout the city in consequence of the forthcoming game of base ball between our champion Lone Stars and the invincible White Stockings of Chicago, at the Park to-morrow. The Grand Duchess, for the accommodation of ladies and their escorts, is in splendid order, together with covered seats capable of sustaining five thousand people. The railroad company has provided a sufficient number of cars for the transportation of visitors. Let every admirer of our national game witness this grand exhibition of skill. Tickets for sale everywhere, to avoid the rush and inconvenience in purchasing them at the gates. Both nines are in splendid condition, and our boys are confident of giving the Chicago chaps a good and closely contested game.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day at half past ten o'clock, on the premises, the contents of the cooper shop situated on Front Levee street, between Conti and Bienville streets, Second District.

Preparations are going forward among the nights of Pythias to organize a Grand Lodge for this State—for which purpose Bayard Lodge No. 4 will hold a meeting at Ætna Hall, No. 3 Carondelet street, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The New Iberia *Times* has been merged in the *Planters' Banner*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Proclamation by the President

SOUTH CAROLINA DISTURBERS WARNED

SUMNER'S SPEECH NEXT MONDAY

His Dominican Resolutions Received

CONDITION OF PARIS AND VERSAILLES

EARLY RESTORATION OF ORDER EXPECTED

Requisitions to Sustain the Government

Award of Louisiana Mail Contracts

WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President—Commanding Ruffians to Disperse in South Carolina—Sumner's Dominican Resolutions—Sumner Speaks Eleven Columns Monday—Weather Report—Award of Louisiana Mail Contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President issued a proclamation to-day. After quoting the laws giving him authority, and stating he has received information that a combination of armed men, unauthorized by law, are disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence which render the power of the State inadequate, and the Governor of South Carolina having asked for a military force of the United States adequate to protect South Carolina and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the laws, the proclamation concludes:

"Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President, command the persons comprising the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peacefully to their respective homes within twenty days from this date."

George W. Graham was nominated as Assessor of the fourth Virginia district.

Correction.—Jennings, nominated as Assessor of the third Alabama district, was rejected, not confirmed, as previously reported.

Senate.—The House resolution to adjourn sine die Monday, was tabled.

Mr. Sumner's Dominican resolutions, after a long contest, were received and ordered printed.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Sumner speaks eleven columns on Monday.

Mr. Sherman's resolution ordering the judiciary committee to report a Ku-Klux bill, was laid aside by a majority of four in favor of the deficiency appropriations, but the Senate adjourned.

Weather Report.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. The low pressure Thursday evening over Lake Champlain has moved rapidly down the valley of the St. Lawrence. Minor areas of low barometer in the Southern and Middle States have moved rapidly with brisk winds in a northeasterly direction. The lowest barometer is now south of the Bay of Fundy. The highest pressure extends from Tennessee to Northern Michigan, and from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, into which region it has moved from the Northwestern plains.

The pressure is falling rapidly in Nebraska, with increasing temperature, and is raining on the Pacific coast. Fair and cool weather has generally prevailed to-day east of the Mississippi. Threatening weather and a rapid rise in the barometer is now reported from the extreme northwest.

It is probable that on Saturday an area of low barometer will develop in the northwestern stations, and move southeasterly. Partially cloudy weather, with fresh winds, will probably prevail on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, and the lakes.

A large number of mail contracts in Louisiana have been awarded to D. Peterson, of New Orleans. The competition for New Orleans and Vicksburg, and Red river, is very great. Vicksburg, three times a week, was awarded to Mr. Williams at $7000, and Red river to Williams, also, three times a week, $6500. The St. Francisville route to Mr. Pellver, $5500, twice a week. The Ouachita river route is suspended; bids take a wide range, and many awards will be reconsidered, on account of the incapacity of contractors to render service.

NEW YORK.

Steamship Arrivals—Governments Heavy—Boutwell Will Do Something Remarkable in April.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived: Nevada, Queen, Huntsville, Adger.

Arrived out: European, Denmark, Ottawa.

Evening.—Money 3@4. Sterling dull at 9¼@9⅞. Gold 110¼@111. Governments heavy and unchanged. Virginias strong; Tennessees quiet; others dull: Virginias 67¼; new 69½.

Money easy. Some brokers loaned at 3 P cent. Discounts 7. Large sales of long gold were made by prominent holders in the fear that Boutwell will do something remarkable in April. Bonds: Sixes of 1881 115¼; five-twenties of 1862 112¼; sixty-fours 111¼; sixty-fives 111¼, new 110¼; sixty-sevens 110¼, sixty-eights 110¼; ten-forties 108¾; Louisianas 69, new 63; levee sixes 73, eights 85; Alabama eights 101, fives 67; Georgia sixes 81, sevens 90.

LONDON.

Early Restoration of Order at Paris—Train of Returning French Prisoners Stopped by Montmartre Insurgents—Paris Quiet—Shops Closed and Few People on the Streets—When Paris will be Treated as an Enemy by Germans—Insurgent Justification of the Massacre in Place Vendome—Early Restoration of Order at Versailles—Terror-stricken People Fleeing from Paris—Returning French Soldiers Killed by Railway Accidents.

LONDON, March 24.—The Belleville nationals occupied mairies in Rue Dronet after long negotiations with the nationals of that quarter, with whom a number of Zouaves and Mobiles of the Seine were seen.

The Mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents, who have barricaded the Place Vendome.

General Ladmirault succeeds Vinoy.

Disturbances are reported at Lyons.

The Montmartre insurgents stopped a train of prisoners, who, refusing to join the insurgents, were received with enthusiasm at Versailles. The officers were immediately promoted.

Lullier, a member of the insurgent committee, was arrested by the insurgent committee.

Latest.—Paris is quiet; the shops are closed, and but few pedestrians are on the streets.

The civic guard of Versailles seized the telegraph in the vicinity. The service toward Spain has been stopped.

The national guards of Rouen have been notified to prepare to defend the government against insurrection.

General Schulten, the Prussian commander at St. Denis, informs the commander of Paris to the effect that the Germans occupying the forts north and northeast of the city will maintain a friendly attitude while nothing hostile is done, but if the provisions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped Paris will be treated as an enemy. The delegate of Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the revolutionary proceedings in Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and can in no instance be regarded as toward Germany.

The delegate adds he has no jurisdiction and can not discuss matters in reference to the preliminaries of peace, which were voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

A special to the London *Telegraph* gives the justification, published by the commander of the insurgent nationals, of the massacre in the Place Vendome. He says the people who demonstrated against his forces provoked them by yells of derision, and fired first.

Lord Lyons telegraphs Earl Granville his confidence of an early restoration of order at Versailles.

M. Thiers has telegraphed to prefects to set at work anarchist Lyonese, and given credit for that purpose.

General Charette, who is at Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the west of France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order, family and religion to join the ranks.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says