THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

VOLUME I.—No. 1. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874. PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

The Printers' Union and Associated Press.

It is a matter of regret that in conse-uence of differences between the Associ-ed Press and the New Orleans Typograph-al Union, in relation to the price of compo-tion, that only two of the four daily jour-als belonging to the Association were ena-bled to appear this morning; containing nothing beyond usual standing advertise-ents, and an exceedingly limited amount f reading matter.

The Associated Press, it would appear, ks a reduction of fifteen cents per 1000 ns—a reduction of over twenty-three per ent, while the Union consents to a reduc-ion of nearly eight per cent.

So far as we can judge from conversation on th the leading members of the Typo-eographical Union, there is no enmity on heir part toward the proprietors of the ew eral journals, and this is further evi-enced by the fact that, in aspirit of con-ciliation and in view of the general busi-ess depression, the Printer's Union agreed to submit to a reduction of five cents per housand ems, which proposition was rejected by the Associated Press.

We understand, if it be necessary, in due ime a full statement of their case will be laid before the public, from which their patriotic sentiment can be formed.

Why?

For years the people of New Orleans were bowed beneath the incubus of the Bank-ruptcy Court. Lawyers spoke in bated breath of the enormities practiced there and the helpless victims protested and bewailed in vain. It really seemed that there was no help on earth for us as against this ghastly mockery of justice, and there was not a journal in New Orleans, if we except the Picayune under its former management, bold enough to the true enough to the peoples' in-fluence of denounce the Universal Assignee and the system of highway robbery prac-ticed in his office. The Times spoke not dearly for its temerity in assailing the purse-proud assignee and his fawning friend, his *alter ego*, Durell, and soon found itself captured and thrust into the "black hole" of bankruptcy, whence it never since fully emerged. Finally, Rampa ver, spite of the long silence of the profession and of the bar—the bar which owed the entire duty to itself, as well as to the peo-ple, to combat this monstrous sarcasm on justice—the Congress of the United States took us as an investigating committee whose mandate it was to examine thoroughly into the acts of Durell and the uni-ted assignee and to take testimony touching their complicity in schemes of plunder. The committee came and took a mass of testimony, which if it did not succeed in establishing complicity between Durell and Norton, at least proved the Bankrupt Court to be quite as rotten as had been supposed. The committee occupied its time at the St. Charles Hotel, and their proceedings were canvassed daily in the Delaunda and on the streets, but save an oc-casional squib in the Picayune, which gave no light on the subject, the papers were quiet and undemonstrative. Business and business men were as though a prayer meeting were going on at the St. Charles, and not an investigation into one of the most monstrous wrongs and hideous nightmares that ever inflicted a community, without driving it to despera-tion and violence.

Not were the matter mysteriously si-lent. About 2:10 this morning a fire broke out in the premises on St. Mary street, the premises occupied by families and owned by Mr. Hacker, was entirely consumed by the flames. In the Lafayette Insurance Company's adjoining one-story frame building, which was owned by Mr. Hacker, not a word of Mutual Insurance Company's proceedings thereof as they appeared in the Cause of Bankruptcy could not hurt the delicate feelings of Norton and Durell.

No word of the robbery of Wyche & Mull; not a syllable that could by any possibility excite the ire of the vicegerent or "his al" gained access to the columns of the English journal in this city, and the people were left to draw the inevitable con-clusion that those who controlled those papers were actuated either by fear or personal interest. Unfortunately some of the journals are involved in litigation, and it may that fear of an unfavorable decision in the "little cases" exercised a poten-tial influence in the course they pursued. We would dislike very much to think so, but it is, perhaps, the most charitable con-struction to place upon their actions.

The fact is patent, and known to the world, that whereas almost every paper in the country, of any standing, has de-nounced in fitting terms the iniquities of the Bankrupt Court, the journals of New Orleans, since the demise of the Herald have been shamefully silent.

Sagacity of a Judge.

The Nashua *Telegraph* relates that recently a juror approached the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court and stated that it would be impossible for him to serve.

"Why not?" inquired the clerk.

"Because I'm deaf," responded the juror.

The clerk had reason for incredulity, and he confronted the deaf man in a whisper that would report his case to the judge. Turning to his honor, he said: "Mr. Badman, of Manchester, desires to be excused."

"What are his reasons?" asked his honor, without raising his eyes from the paper he was reading.

"Says he is deaf," replied the clerk.

"He is excused," said the judge, quickly. "If he is deaf, we don't want him; if he is a liar, we don't want him."

Badman is at home now.

The New York Post says: "Wherever we go in this moiety place we strike Butler, uncertain as Dow, of Dow's Flat, used the water wherever he dug for gold."

"There is strong in the new Parliament. All that brewers are in it—the two Basses, Allsop and Coope.

Miss Engel in popular songs at the Academy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM ALL POINTS.

WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF JUDGE DENT, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE PRESIDENT—THE PRESIDENT ON INFLA-TION.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Judge Dent, brother-in-law of the President, widely known in earlier days in California, and later as a candidate for governor of Mississippi, was a cotton planter, and in his candidacy opposed by the administration, and in all known re-spects a high-minded and honorable gentleman, is dead. Judge Dent died in the Catholic faith.

President Grant yesterday, in conversation with a leading Western Republican Senator, said the state-ment in a Washington special despatch to a New York paper, published Saturday morning, that any legisla-tion tending to inflation must run the gauntlet of his veto, was wholly without foundation; that he had conversed with no one at all on that subject; and that if he were himself a member of Congress he should regard an intimation of a veto on legislation as an unbecoming threat by the Executive, and should resent it.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The New Orleans mail of the 19th, as late as due, has been received.

Among the bills introduced and referred in the House was one by Mr Hunter, of Virginia, repealing the law forbidding payment for army supplies, etc., to persons not known to be opposed to the rebellion.

In the Senate the financial question was discussed at length in the morning hour.

FOREIGN.

BIRTHDAY OF THE EMPEROR OF PRUSSIA—THE CURE OF SANTA CUZ ARRESTED BY FRENCH OFFICERS—AUSTIAN MINISTER TO WASH-INGTON APPOINTED—THE ATTEMPT TO RE-LIEVE BILBOA A'AILURE.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Generals of the army waited in a body on the Emperor to-day and congratu-lated him on reaching his 77th birthday. The Em-peror, in the course of his reply, referred to the crisis which was hanging over the army, and declared he was determined to maintain its strength and thereby insure peace to Europe.

BAYONNE, March 22.—The wife of Don Carlos has been delivered of a daughter.

The French officers have arrested the Cure of Santa Cuz on the frontier, and brought him to this city.

VIENNA, March 22.—The appointment of Baron Schwartz Penborn, to be Austrian Minister at Wash-ington, is gazetted.

LONDON, March 23.—A special to the Standard, dated Santandee, Sunday, says:

"The first movement of the government troops, for the relief of Bilboa, by way of Bilboa river, was a failure. It was found impossible to effect a landing, and the expedition returned to Santone."

A dispatch to the Journal reports the explosion of ammunition at Serranoamp, killing and wounding fifty.

ROME.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNI-VERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF VICTOR EMANUEL TO THE THRONE OF SARDINIA—NINE CARDINALS TO BE CREATED BY THE POPE.

ROME, March 23.—This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Sardinia of King Victor Emanuel, and the day is being celebrated throughout the country.

The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and two other Archbishops will be created Cardinals at the next consistory.

LONDON.

THE ENGLISH TROOPS RETURNING FROM THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LONDON, March 23.—The returned Highlanders from the Ashantee war were landed from the steamship Sam[illegible] at Portsmouth, and a note was given to their honor by the populace.

NEW YORK.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE—THE ERIE STRIK-ER—THE [illegible] $300,000 WORTH OF FREIGHT AWAIT-ING TRANSPORTATION AT THE LONG DOCK.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The temperance crusade yes-terday [illegible] marked by meeting in many of the churches. At two of the Church of the Strangers there was a large gathering, and much enthusiasm was evinced. Addresses were delivered by A.T. McMillen, Mrs. Lawrence, [illegible] others. At the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church a temperance prayer meeting was held under the auspices of Rev. William H. Beale, and at the Forsyth street M. E. Church another meeting was conducted by Rev. J. M. Farnhart.

The freight handlers at the long dock refuse terms. The Erie company employed 500 others, who will come to the dock by water. Seventy five police are detailed to protect the men. It is said that there are $3,000,000 worth of freight now awaiting transporta-tion at the long dock. The company so suffers a heavy loss from its inability to receive freight.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Jim Smooth fell under the cars at Virginia, Nevada, to-day, and had both legs cut off. A young man who witnessed the accident fainted and his hair, which was black, turned in a startling way. Probably neither will survive.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—Nearly half million fire originated in the Exchange and burned Pennsylvania street, caused by an incendiary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—North Carolina colored people here say that they will have an interview with the President on Friday to secure a change in the Wilmington, N. C., Collector of the Port.

Gen. Clarke, Postmaster at Gravson, has resigned, and resignation accepted. There is a big struggle for success.

There is also a struggle over the Rome, Ga., post-office.

The compromise bill on the state reopens the whole subject, and a vote settling the financial question, giving a safe basis upon which prudent mer-chants could operate, seems to be indefinitely post-poned. So far as the Senate is concerned. It is to be hoped that the House bill when passed today, will be thrown down the Senate throat and choke off its blab.

In the Senate, the New York Cotton Exchange memorialized against inflation and specie resumption. Several petitions were read urging Congress to say whether it would inflate or contract or do nothing, saying that the present uncertainty paralyzes spring business.

The committee on Finance reported a new bill as a substitute for the one pending for the distribution of the currency. It provides for free banking and limits legal tender circulation. It is a compromise measure. Mr. Sherman, who reported the bill, said he gave his adhesion to some of its provisions with great reluct-ance. He will explain the points and bearings to-morrow.

Mr. Morton spoke for two hours in favor of inflation. After which there was a short running debate, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House the bill for loaning the bills in-troduced by Young, appropriating $10,000 for certain levees; Smith, of Virginia, authorizing the George Washington, Ohio and Lake Erie Railroad to ex-tend through the district of Columbia. The House passed by a more than two-thirds majority a bill re-ported from the Committee on Ways and Means fixing the limit of legal tender notes at $400,000,000. Amendments by two members of the committee, to fix the amount at $356,000,000, the present legal limit, and at $382,000,000, the amount actually in circulation, were defeated by majorities considerably over two-thirds. The representatives from the New England States and New York voted for the most part against the bill; those from Pennsylvania, the West and the South generally for it. Also, passed bill for the re-moval of the Kickapoo and other Indian tribes from the borders of Texas and New Mexico to the Indian Territory.

The case of the late Judge Underwood against McVeigh, from the Virginia Court of Appeals, having been submitted to this court on a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, the motion was to-day granted, and the case dismissed, because the writ of error should have been directed to the Court of Ap-peals instead of the judge of the Corporation Court of Alexandria. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented. The court below gave a judgment in favor of McVeigh, on a verdict which found that there was fraud in the procurement of the sale and confirmation under the proceedings in confiscation.

The case of Epsy Heilteback & Co. against the First National Bank of Cincinnati was to-day decided in the Supreme Court. A check drawn by H. M. on the bank for $2650, in favor of H., was raised to $3920, and the payee's name changed to E. H & Co., and offered to the latter by a stranger in payment for bonds and gold purchased by them. E. H. & Co. sent the check for information to the bank, where the teller replied, "It is good," or "it's all right." Suit being brought by the bank against E. H. & Co., judgment was for plaintiff and on error to this court, it is held:

1. That where money is paid on a raised check, neither party being at fault, the general rule is that it may be recovered back as paid without consideration.

2. But that if either party has been guilty of negli-gence or carelessness by which the other has been in-jured the negligent party must bear the loss.

3. That where a party to whom such a check is of-fered sends it to the bank on which it is drawn for in-formation, the law presumes that the bank has knowl-edge of the drawer's signature and the state of his account, and it is responsible for what may be replied on these points.

4. That unless there is something in the terms in which information is asked that points to the atten-tion of the bank officer beyond these two matters, his response that the check is good will be limited to them, and will not extend to the genuineness of the filling in of the check as to payee or amount.

5. As to whether the indorsement of the word "good," with the officer's initials, under such circum-stances, would make the bank liable beyond the genuineness of the signature and the possession of funds to meet the check certified querie.

6. Where the check is certified for the purpose known to the bank, of giving it credit for negotiation, or to be used as money, and it so passed into the hands of third persons, the bank would be bound though the case might be otherwise when it was only certified to give the party presenting it assurance that it was good for his own satisfaction in taking it.

7. But it is clear that a verbal reply that a check is good, given for the information of the party about to receive, extends only to matters of which the bank had knowledge, or is presumed to have by the law, unless he is told that more extended information is expected or asked for as to the validity of the check.

Mr. Justice Miher delivered an opinion in the case of Burke against Gregre et al., from the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in which the question was whether a sale of real estate, in pursuance of an order of the Provisional Court of Louisiana, was operative to pass a title after the surrender of the rebel forces in that district, when the terms of the order creating the court limited its existence to the restoration of civil authority in the State. The court answered in the affirmative, holding that notwithstanding the cessa-tion of actual hostilities, military rule prevailed; was the city of New Orleans in that state long after that event, and after the sale in controversy. This fact is a conclusive proof that the civil authori-ty was not restored when the sale was ordered, and that the Provisional Court was in the rightful exercise of its authority. Mr. Justice Dawes delivered the opinion.

Senator West introduced a bill to-day appropriating $50 000 for the removal of the Bailey dam, near Alexandria, in Red River. He also called up the bill appropriating a deficiency of $30,000 for the work at the mouth of the Mississippi, but under the pressure of the finance question the bill went over.

HARTFORD, March 23.—Landers, Frary, Clark & Co.'s cutlery works, New Brighton, burned; loss $800,000. Insurance nearly half a million. About 500 hands are thrown out. Incendiary it is believed. The fire first appeared in the cupola.

AUGUSTA, March 23.—The Exchange passed resolu-tions favoring Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and requesting members of Congress from Georgia to advocate an appropriation.

Jude R. Smythe, of Charleston, spoke in favor of a line of steamships from Charleston to Liverpool or Bremen. Resolutions passed indorsing the project, and pledging support to the same.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

By the regular mail line of steamers between this city and Havana we are placed in possession of dates of the latter city up to the 18th.

Great dissatisfaction continues to be manifested at the draft, and at the necessity, which the volunteers have thus far escaped, of performing active military duty in the field. This will be better understood when it is remembered that no quarter is given or shown on either side, and that at present victory in-clines to the side of the Cubans.

Letters from the interior are mostly made up of the exploits of different battalions and of puffs of the "jefes" or officers.

Salvini is playing at the Albisa.

Apropos of the last military execution, the follow-ing is given from an authentic source:

On the 12th of the present month, in the town of Cruces, Senor Don Manuel Cruces died, a martyr to his country. You all know what a Spanish court mar-tial and execution is. I need hardly say that one fol-lows rapidly upon the heels of another. The rapid in-terrogation of a few witnesses, whose answers are well known beforehand, an hour or so of preparation short shrift, and then, with arms pinioned and bandaged eyes the prisoner is hurried off to the plaza. It is rather hard to be forced upon your knees, shot like a dog by a detachment of men assigned to this duty in the presence of enemies who gloat over your ruin, or of friends who can render you no assistance; or what is still harder, to have them write your epi-taph. But that is what the Spanish papers do. For example, the considerative old Diario of the 17th inst., the most humane of all the island papers, simply con-cludes a three line paragraph with the pious hope *su triste fin sirva de saludable ejemplo.*

Academy of Music.

Last night the Academy was attended by a fair and appreciative audience, to witness the splendid enter-tainment afforded by the accomplished variety com pany, who have gained a popularity in this city which is only surpassed by their superior merit. We have not space to enumerate all the good things in the way of comic songs, eccentric dances, German specialties, or "Street Scenes in Washington," but we can affirm that the audience was pleased, judging from the fre-quent encores and the prolonged applause in which they gave vent to their feelings. The whole concluded with that popular burlesque, the "Black Crook," which is replete with wonderful transformations, gor-geous scenery and spirited acting.

The same programme will be repeated to-night.

The origin of the word "muff," applied to a fool, is said to be that a muff holds a woman's hand without squeezing it.

The Black Crook Burlesque is one of the best ever presented at the Academy.

City Council.

The Council met at noon, Mayor L. A. Wiltz pre-siding, and all the Administrators present.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Calhoun called up several ordinances for third reading, which were passed, making appropriations to pay certain bills. Among the items were: Pay of tax bill makers, $15,00; Dennis Ahrn, transferee of John Burke, clerk of the Superior District Court, for docketing, etc., tax suits, $3000; Department of Im-provements, $2350 19; Surveyor's Department, $129 07.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Mayor, on behalf of the Committee of the Whole, reported favorably by resolution on the petition of Homer Kellogg, asking to have the title of a certain strip of land, bought from the city, transferred to him.

Also, on behalf of the Committee of the Whole, on the petition of J. Benjamin Chandler, in regard to his contract with Mayor Lowe, of Jefferson City, asking to have it compromised—that the city has no jurisdic-tion, referring Mr. Chandler to the Park Commis-sioners.

Administrator Sturcken reported unfavorably on the petitions of Ignacio Frenna, E. J. Florance, Miss Mary A. May, Lehmann, Abraham & Co., and Mrs. Emily E. Farriday.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

By Mr. Lewis: To accept William Henry, transferee of J. J. O'Hara, as contractor for shellroad on Henry Clay Avenue. Adopted.

Resolution to authorize the Mayor to issue title for property bought from the city to Homer Kellogg was laid over.

The ordinance, reported by the Committee on Rail-roads, to change the right of way of the Canal street City Park and Lake Railroad Company, from Conti to Bienville street, passed.

Resolution, by Mr. Stucrken, in regard to reducing assessments, etc., of Charles Biggs, Mrs. M. J. L. Macarthy, Joseph Leblanc, Mrs. V. Girodias, Hugh W. Montgomery, P. Sullivan and Mrs. J. M. Whann, was adopted.

Mr. Calhoun offered several ordinances for appro-priations, which were laid over after second reading.

PETITIONS, ETC.

A communication was received from Sanitary In-spectors, Dr. Drew and Dr. Newman, both of whom have agreed to accept the terms of the city budget in regard to their pay, stating that they think that re-trenchment in regard to all the salaries of public offi-cers is necessary at present. The communication was received.

Petition of N. Bauer, No. 79 Chartres street, asking four months' time to pay a judgment for taxes of 1873, was rejected.

Petition of A. Schmattlach stating that he is erect-ing a frame building at No. 282 Magazine street, which he will cover with tin, and has been stopped by order of the authorities, asking for permission to continue the work, was referred to the Department of Police.

The protest of Thomas McNamara, Joseph Wagner, Morse & Zuntz, Rev. N. Simon, of St. Francis Roman Catholic Church, C. J. Berry & Co., New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company, and Mrs. Jane T. Punch were referred to the Administrator of Assessments.

The Council then adjournment.

The Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of W. L. Jurgielweicz, charged by W. C. Harrison with libel, the counsel for defense, George H. Braughn, on Monday, after a jury had been empanneled, moved to quash the indictment. The court took the matter under advise-ment and the case went over until Tuesday morning, when the indictment was quashed.

The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi to the cases of Thomas Conners, Love Adams, charged with wounding; Louis Master, A. Adler and Patrick O'Neile, assault and battery; and Charles McCarthy, trespass.

WEAVING CARPET.

I am sitting in the sunshine,
Gathering up the sunny gleams,
And weaving them with tear-drops
Through the chain-work of my dreams.
I am weaving me a carpet
For the floor of coming years,
And the sunshine woven in it
Will engild the mist-dimmed tears.

I will sprinkle it with roses,
And the sunbeams shining through
Will drink up the drops of sorrow
They mistook for drops of dew.
When the roses grow all faded,
And their fresh young beauty dies,
The pale leaves will bid sweet fragrance
From their dead crushed hearts uprise.

Then I gather blushing roses,
Ere the hearts are filled with tears,
Weave them with the treasured sunshine
In the garnered wealth of years.
But sometimes I'll tread a carpet
Made of clouds and stars above,
With the rainbow for its chain-work,
By the great All Master wove.

"Sauce for the Goose, Sauce for the Gander."

The St. Louis Republican, discussing Simmons and Massachusetts, has these pointed, and, in the main, sensible remarks:

Massachusetts is like the ancient female described in the nursery story, who "didn't care what happened, so long as it didn't happen to her." When Butler was ruling New Orleans with a rod of iron, and covering the American name and nation with ineffaceable disgrace, Massachusetts thought it was all right, and applauded him to the echo. But when But-ler ventures to squint at the gubernatorial chair, and wants to get his understrappers and wire pullers in comfortable position for working in his behalf, then Massachusetts rises upon her tiptoes and shrieks forth vituperation like a crazy fishwoman. When Northern carpet-baggers of the Kellogg and Scott stripe are forced upon the helpless people of the Southern States by Federal laws and Federal bayonets, Massa-chusetts lends her voice and her vote to a system which is literally the sum of all in-iquities. But when a disagreable person is nominainated for the Boston Collectorship, then Massachusetts is almost ready to get up a little rebellion of her own and establish a codfish confederacy. When the rest of the country is lamenting the pernicious results of the Presidential weakness and favoritism, Massachusetts smiles serenely at influences which have not chanced to hit either her pride or her pocket. But when the President is weak enough to yield to Butler, and obstinate enough to cling to Butler's favorite, then Massachusetts excom-municates him with bell, book and candle, and sits in sackcloth and ashes because the Government is going to smash.

We have not an atom of sympathy for the Republicans of Massachusetts in this their day of trial and tribulation. In fact, we are rather disposed to "laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh." The cup they have commended to the lips of others is now pressed to their own reluctant lips, and we shall not be sorry if they are obliged to drain it to the very dregs. Outside of Massachu-setts no tears will be shed if Simmons is made collector of Boston, and if next year Butler "turns up trumps" and wins the gubernatorial game. Of Grantism and Butlerism Massachusetts is justly entitled to the heaviest dose that can be crammed down her throat.

The Courier-Journal allows its proof-reader to go to prize-fights, on steamboat excursions, down in mines, and up in bal-loons, but it can't kill him.

See the new burlesque at the Academy—Crook.

Washington News.

(From the St. Louis Globe.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The re-port of the First National Bank investiga-tion, just concluded by a portion of the House Banking and Currency Committee, was made to-day. It consists in great part of a recapitulation of the Receiver's report, and shows how this bank, doing a prosper-ous business, was wrecked by the specula-tive necessities of Jay Cooke & Co. The sub-committee are quite emphatic in their characterization of the loose manner in which business was conducted. The bank acted as agent for other banks in the re-demption of mutilated currency. The funds thus received are shown to have been handled by all parties in a manner criminal-ly careless. The general business of the bank is shown to have been loosely conduct-ed. The Cookes were the principal stock holders in the bank. They are shown to have drawn and used the assets of the bank, the mutilated currency, etc., in ways not only outside of, but in

VIOLATION OF LAW.

The whole business is severely assailed.

Reports are again circulating in relation to Secretary Richardson and his probable resignation.

The Secretary declares there is no truth whatever in the stories. On the other hand influential persons affirm that he will retire. In their case the declaration is probably fathered by their wishes. The rumors grow out of the charges made that the Treasury has withheld information in relation to the Sanborn contracts. Among other statements is a curious one from Judge Pendry, of Leav-enworth, that when the law passed he asked for a contract, specifying that Kansas was withholding taxes to the amount of $3,000,-000, but that he could not obtain the con-tract, which was afterwards awarded to others. The statement of any such sum being due is regarded as extremely fishy.

The inter-convertible bond proposition as a basis for expansion of the currency ap-pears to be growing in favor. Congressmen are receiving letters from all quarters, crit-icising sharply the delays in settling some financial policy. Senator Sherman does not seem to be desirous of pressing the financial debate to a conclusion.

The Senate Finance Committee are said to desire to report a bill fixing the green-back volume at an amount now believed to be but $382,000,000. There is a minority of the committee in favor of fixing it at $400,-000,000, thus

LEGALIZING THE ISSUE

of the balance of the forty-four million. The feeling in the House in favor of a large addition to the volume of the currency in-creases with the delay. It is predicted that no concurrent action will be had during the session, except, perhaps, the legalizing of the issue of the forty-four million reserve, and fixing the volume of the currency at four hundred million. These will probably be taken by both Houses as a compromise.

Senator Windom, chairman of the Com-mittee on Transportation Routes, has his report nearly ready for submission to the committee. Many parts of his report have been prepared in consultation with the other members.

Senator Morton will make another speech on Monday on the financial question.

Mr. Dawes will, on Monday, for the Ways and Means Committee, endeavor to procure action under suspension of the rules on their bill restoring the greenback vol-ume to

FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS.

He will permit only two amendments to be offered, namely: One to fix the legal tender volume at the old limit of three hun-dred and fifty-six millions, and another at its present volume.

HEAVY REAL ESTATE SPECULATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — CONGRESSMEN AND HIGH OFFICIALS BELIEVED TO BE IN-VOLVED.

[Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The District in-vestigation has reached a stage when the proceedings begin to be decidedly lively. In the first charge of the counsel for the memorialists, which the ring newspapers affected to treat with ridicule as unimpor-tant, it was alleged that there had been formed some years ago a real estate pool and conspiracy, and that Messrs. Kilbourn and Latta, said to be in the ring, had in-vested $718,081 58 in real estate in the north-western part of the city. To-day Mr. Latta was put on the stand and interrogated pretty closely on the subject. It appeared that Henry D. Cooke & Co. had advanced $25,000 about the 25th of August, 1871, for this purpose.

Here Latta's memory began to fail him, and Judge Black, who had given his aid as counsel to the ring, came to his aid, but without avail. The committee insisted on his answer. Mr. Stewart, a member of the committee who has been understood to be largely interested in these real estate trans-actions, thought it the most politic course for him to come out and make a clean breast of it, which he did by owning up to the pur-chase, in 1871, of $361,940 worth of real estate for himself and two others, and a sale of his portion at a profit of $18,000, the virtuous Senator stating that in building his house he did not know what improvements were to be made on the street. It so happens by the most curious coincidence that a very extrav-agant and costly set of improvements was made in that very direction soon afterward, and the property of the ring purchasers taxed only at a nominal rate pay for them.

HIGH OFFICIALS SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

Mr. Latta was next brought to book on the question where he got the money for the land which he bought as trustee; this he flatly refused to answer. Judge Thur-man informed the witness that he must answer, citing the rules of law on this sub-ject. The pushing home of this matter goes over till Monday, when Mr. Latta is told to bring his deeds and answer all ques-tions. Of course, if there was nothing rotten in this business, Latta, who is said to be intimately connected with the District ring, would be glad to answer at once. The general belief is that among the people for whom Kilbourn and Latta hold as trustees there will be found a number of members of Congress and high government officials, and some predict that they will be strong enough in Congress to prevent any real and effective punishment of the witness for his contumacy.

THE EFFECT ON THE HOUSE.

The proceedings in the House to-day upon District matters showed the effect of the pending investigation. The bill to appro-priate $250,000 for a bridge over Eastern Branch received its quietus, and the bill to appropriate $97,400 for the salaries of the District school teachers came very near being beaten. The bill provides for a levy on personal property in the District to repay this sum, but the District Government will, of course, manage to evade, in some way, obdience to this requirement.

It will interest our young ladies to learn that Miss Nellie Grant's accepted suitor, Mr. Sartoris—a more Englishman—is driving her about her father's im-beg pardon, the country's capital, in a regal equipage, drawn by [illegible] horses, who are appi-mented with [illegible] harness and glittering ch[illegible]. The groom-to-[illegible] is said to handle the long white [illegible] most dexterously, and the liveries of the servants [illegible] at the [illegible] high degree.

[From the New Orleans Bee, 22d March.]

The Trial of the Grant Parish Prisoners.

We closed our article of Tuesday on the result of the deliberations in this trial, with the following appeal to the District Attorney, Mr. Beckwith:

"We appeal to his intelligence, his heart, and to his sentiments as a good citizen, with the confidence that he will not disappoint our expectation."

Mr Beckwith has disappointed our expectation. We presumed too much on his intelligence, his heart, and his sentiments as a good citizen. He persists in pur-suing men, who, in our opinion, have done no more than resort to the right of legitimate defense. The almost unanimous opinion of the community, so well reflected by the division of the jury, has no weight with Mr. Beckwith.

But we leave aside the question of feeling to calmly examine the affair from the standpoint of criminal law.

Mr. Beckwith pretends that the fight at Colfax was the result of a great conspiracy, and that all those who had any participation in it are responsible for the death of the thirty-six negroes killed at the close of the contest. He has gone so far as to say that those who have done nothing more than approve and ratify these things after they were done should be con-demned as the others. From his own avowal there is then but a single and identical criminal affair, which should comprise all the homicides. How is it then that he has divided his accusations, and that Mr. Lewis, acquitted of the murder of two of the killed negroes, finds himself under an analogous accusation with the simple substitution of one name for another? Has Mr. Beckwith the intention of trying the accused thirty-six times in succession? This would be more than hatefully ridiculous; it would be illegal. The constitution of the United States says that no per-son shall have his life put in peril twice for the same offense. But if the death of the thirty-six negroes at Colfax has been the result of a crime, as Mr. Beck-with alleges, it is very evident that there is a connec-tion between the facts, and there is only a single and identical criminal offense. All of Mr. Beckwith's argument, in effect, was directed to that connection. As he could not prove that it was such and such a one of the accused who had killed such and such a negro, he has maintained that their criminality resulted from their participation in the fight. Consult the criminal jurisprudence of all countries, and it will be seen that the attempt of Mr. Beckwith to divide—to detail, so to speak—his accusation, is an unjustifiable proceeding; or it tends to nothing less than to elude the very pre-cise provision of the constitution which we have cited above—a provision which renders sacred a principle recognized by all codes.

Judge Woods well understood it, for he ordered the release on bail of Mr. Alfred Lewis, acquitted, on the ground that the new accusation was of an offense analogous with the first, with the simple substitution of the name of William Williams in place of that of Tillman.

Judge Woods refused to put the other accused un-der bail, although one of the jury, called for the pur-pose, testified that there were nine jurymen for ac-quittal of four of the accused and eleven jurymen for the acquittal of four others. We bow before the de-cision of the court, but we deplore the fate of the un-fortunate citizens who will be subjected to long months of continued imprisonment, possibly for the whole summer, when the opinion of the majority of the jury established so strong a presumption in favor of their innocence.

We have never ceased to say that the accused had acted only in the case of the most legitimate defense, and we persist in believing that no jury will be found in New Orleans, impartially chosen, who will find them guilty. Only in the court that Mr. Beck-with may succeed in composing his jury, entirely of ignorant and fanatical negroes, will he succeed in a conviction. The testimony of the defense has fully confirmed what has been stated relative to the force of the negroes and to their military organization. The defense was able to cite on this point extracts from the Radical organ of New Orleans, who, during the fight at Colfax, published the following in its issue of April 12, 1873.

"But there is one thing apparent—the local majority of Grant parish is prepared to *clean out* the local mi-nority of Grant in twenty-four hours or less, if not prevented. * * * In Grant parish it seems there is a local majority of colored men, not only ac-customed to the trade of war, but equipped with arms of the most perfect character."

Another article of the same number contains the following:

"According to the last reports from the scene of conflict, the difficulties in Grant parish seem to have been more serious than at first believed. The colored population seem to have reached a height of exasperation and resolved to obtain a redress of the wrongs they had suffered, or believed they had suffered, and not to disband until they had obtained guarantees for the future.

"According to statements most worthy of belief, they are well armed, well disciplined and are confi-dent of success. The provocation which has driven them to that attitude is not very clear. At least we have heard nothing sufficient to justify it. * * * The negroes, not even the field hands, are no longer the weak and simple creatures they were before the war. The years of freedom which they have en-joyed have had their effect on them, as well as the military education which many of them have received in the United States army. The time is passed, if ever it existed, when a handful of whites could frighten a regiment of colored men."

Well, Federal justice has not enough persecution for the handful of whites, who to defend their prop-erty, their liberty, their wives and their daughters have not hesitated to meet in arms a troop of four or five hundred negroes, intrenched in the Court-house at Colfax, and who had been living there, from pillage during several weeks, throwing a terror throughout the neighborhood and forcing white fami-lies to quit the parish.

The privilege of being admitted to bail is refused to these whites after a quasi-acquittal by the majority of the jury. It will probably be their fate to undergo a year of imprisonment. We can not help thinking that Federal justice has two scales and weights when we reflect that the murderers of Judge Lawes and Mayor Schonberg, assassinated while they were proceeding unarmed, on a mission of peace, by a band of armed negroes, are still at liberty without an effort on the part of federal justice to disturb them.

The Colfax fight was deplorable indeed, but those who were the victims were the aggressors and the pro-vokers; and the Governor, recognized by the Federal authority, though fully forewarned of the troubles did nothing to prevent a conflict which he knew to be inevitable. Nothing in the whole course of the trial has shaken our conviction that the whites of Colfax had acted in a case of legal self-defense. The majority of the jury thought as we do, and this authorizes us to invoke anew in behalf of the prisoners the sympathies of all friends of justice.

Black Crook—Academy—Black Crook.

The full returns from the New Hampshire elections show a largely increased vote over that of last year, the candidates of all parties gaining, but the prepon-derance of gain being with the Democrats. Never-theless no one candidate received a majority over all competitors, and the Legislature will choose the Governor. The Republican vote was increased from 34,023, in 1873, to 34,136; the Democratic from 32,[illegible] to 35 611, and the Prohibitory and Temperance from 1757 to 2135. The total increase was from 67,796 to 71,882. In 1873 Straw, Republican, had a majority over all of 228, but this year Weston, Democrat, falls of a majority over all by 661 votes. The Senate will consist of four Republicans and eight Democrats, and the House of 175 Republicans and 101 Democrats, thus [illegible] the Democrats [illegible] insurgents.

A CERTAIN ABOVE NOTICE APPEARED IN the Times and Picayune of Sunday, and emanated from one James Wood, who is without authority to use the name of Allen Brothers in any manner. And I here announce that the firm of Allen Brothers has been dissolved, and that hereafter I shall conduct the RICE MILLING BUSINESS, at Nos. 90, 94 and 96 Tchoupitoulas street for my own account.

COLUMBUS H. ALLEN,
Proprietor brook Rice Mill.

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