The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,036

Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

[illegible] AND RAY AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Washington correspondent of the New York World, writing on the 8th inst., [illegible] of the various applications [illegible] now before Congress for land [illegible] among them, we find one made [illegible] in Louisiana and Texas Railroad [illegible]pany—that is, John T. Ludeling, John Ray and Company—who have the [illegible]ssurance to ask Congress for land to aid [illegible] construction of a railroad from the [illegible] near Greenwood, to a point on the Mississippi river opposite Vicksburg. The reason assigned for this bold application is that Messrs. Ludeling, Ray and Company were *prevented from working on it during and in consequence of the war.*

Before and during the war this road was owned (and still is in equity) by the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company. John T. Ludeling, John Ray and others on the February, 1866, combined to effect, and did effect what is alleged to be a fraudulent sale of the road, by using a process of court to accomplish their nefarious purpose. That they intended to commit a fraud upon the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, and the creditors of that Company, is proved by the fact that the bid of Ludeling, Ray and Company at the Sheriff's sale of the property—fifty thousand dollars—has never been paid to the Sheriff nor to any one else and to this day, Ludeling, Ray and their associates hold possession of property for which they have never paid anything but three or four thousand dollars, which went into the pockets of the officers of the court, in the shape of fees.

The question of the validity of this sale is shortly to come before the Circuit Court of the United States, in a suit instituted by the creditors of the V. S. and T. R. R. who really own the railroad, because they have never legally been divested of the mortgage they hold against it.

Let Congress, then, defer for a time making any grant of land to fraudulent purchasers of railroad property.

The *World's* correspondent says:

Mr. Kellogg presents a very shaky bill. It comes from the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, and asks for an additional grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line near Greenwood, to a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg, because the company was *prevented from working it during and in consequence of the war.* They thereafter want more subsidies, simply because they failed to live up to their agreement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Morlacchi Ballet Troupe appear for a night, for the last time, in the "Tale of Enchantment," and the last night of their engagement. The La Rue Minstrels begin their engagement Monday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins' new drama, "Set in Gold, or One Bright Spot," and in the very amusing farce "To Oblige Benson."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Oliver Byron, one of the leading actors of the Varieties company, and an excellent artist, is announced to take a benefit Monday evening when a splendid programme will be presented, introducing him in three characters, *Othello, Collen Bawn* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan.* We hope his many friends will make the occasion one worthy of his great labors in his profession to please them.

THE NEW PARIS CIRCUS PAVILION.—This new pavilion, which the enterprising managers of the Academy of Music have erected on Canal and Villere streets, as a place for summer amusements, has been provided with every convenience suitable for the season, the seats of the circles specially being arranged so as to afford an uninterrupted view of the performances to the entire audience. We are invited to witness the inauguration of the pavilion to-night, when it will be opened with a grand exhibition of Nouveau Cirque Circus, embracing the principal features of the great "Cirque American" which accompanied Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell's famous Circus Pavilion to the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The new pavilion on Canal street is mainly the one used in Paris, the frame and canvas having been transported here, and is a model of beauty, completeness and ingenuity of arrangement for summer amusements, having the capacity to accommodate over 2000 spectators with comfort. It is richly worth seeing, independent of the merits of the performances, which, of course, will be in keeping with the reputation of the enterprising managers for affording the public the finest entertainment.

THE FAIR AND THE FAIR GROUNDS.—Preparations are already actively organized for the fourth grand State Fair which commences at the Fair Grounds on the 23d instant. The indefatigable Secretary of the Association, Maj. Luther Hoines, in forms us that the prospects indicate that this Fair will be even superior to its predecessors. Our people should take special pride in making it a great success and to that end should all of them who can place articles on exhibition and induce others to do likewise. Among those who have already entered the list of competition, we notice the enterprising firm of Lane & Bodley, extensive dealers in machinery, represented by Mr. W. L. Cushing, of St. Charles street, who has placed a number of their elegant articles on the grounds. Among a large list of premiums, we call attention as a matter of interest to planters, that premiums for cotton are to be awarded to the amount of about $300. Races and other sports will be among the daily attractions of the Fair.

A great feature at the Fair Grounds today will be the festival of Pelican Hook and Ladder Company, embracing firemen's races and other sports, a grand balloon ascension, and a ball at night.

PIC-NICS.—The third annual private pic-nic of the Young Men's Concordia Glee Club takes place next Sunday at the Oakland Course, Metairie Ridge.

Pelican Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, hold their second annual pic-nic on the 4th of May, at the Fair Grounds.

A NEW GERMAN PAPER IN VIRGINIA.

We have received the initial number of a new German paper, to be published in Richmond, Virginia, under the title of the *Virginia State Gazette.* The object of the publishers is to establish a medium between the people of Virginia and the Germans of Europe, for the purpose particularly of encouraging immigration to that State.

The steamship George Washington, Capt. Gager, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs Hickory, Mr Howland, Jos Wood, F Magrath, Mr Hardy, Wm Scott, Mrs Crane, Morris Pike, Miss E Hunt, J E Ross, Mrs McMahon, Capt Wm A Cockroy, M Beard and wife, Miss Bailey, N E Wise and 25 steerage.

THE SLIME OF THE RIVER NILE.—Is not more filthy and foul-odorous than the thick sediment of the hair coloring preparations sold in darkened bottles. Per contra, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the only article that will renew the natural color of gray hair, has no sediment, and is perfectly transparent. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. 4t

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have just received from Messrs. Coe, Westcrill & Co., Philadelphia, who have, during the past two years, obtained the head rank amongst our advertising houses, a new publication entitled "The Advertisers' Index." It is neatly gotten up in duodecimo form, and contains not only a complete record of the Newspaper Press of the Southern States, but information interesting and important to all advertisers and business men. This house, on account of their large contracts, are prepared to offer the greatest inducements to business men to advertise, especially in the best journals of the South. Messrs. Coe, Westcrill & Co. furnish the "Index" on application, gratuitously, and we advise the business public to embrace the opportunity.

The Savannah Republican learns that a surgeon administered chloroform to a little boy, lately, for the purpose of performing an operation upon his mouth, which was disfigured, from some cause which we did not learn, and that the child died from the effects of the chloroform. It is also said that the remain was also chloroformed this deplorable effect was that the fever of the child was diminished. If this be true, it shows that chloroform is a dangerous medicine in the hands of the unskillful.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Dental Convention.—The Southern Dental Association, which has been convened in annual session in this city several days, adjourned yesterday, to meet again at its third annual session on the second Monday in April, in Charleston, South Carolina.

The following gentlemen were elected officers: President, Dr. James S. Knapp; 1st Vice President, Dr. F. Y. Clark; 2nd Vice President, Dr. E. A. Herman; 3rd Vice President, Dr. L. E. Edmondson; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. N. Morrison; Recording Secretary, Dr. Jno. G. Angel; Treasurer, Dr. W. G. Redmond; Executive Committee, Drs. J. B. Patrick, G. Taft, A. M. Fonl, W. S. Chandler and Samuel Rambo.

The Chattanooga Railroad Controversy.—Yesterday, in the Eighth District Court, sitting in the Fifth District Court room, came up before Judge Dibble the case of Healey and Oglevitch, enjoining the Railroad Company from laying their track along the Levee, in front of the property of plaintiffs. The case came up on a motion made by Judge Campbell on behalf of the company to have the injunction set aside, upon defendants' giving bond.

After lengthy argument between Mr. Clark, representing the plaintiffs, and Judge Campbell, for defendants, Judge Dibble said he had before had occasion to examine the question involved in the motion. He thought that injuries to rights of property could not be compensated in money, and that the dissolution of the injunction would work an irreparable injury to plaintiffs. He therefore ordered the motion to dissolve to be dismissed.

Judge Dibble yesterday rendered an opinion refusing the transfer to the United States Court of the case entitled Chattanooga Railroad Company vs. City of New Orleans et al.

The United Water Works Company.—Messrs. Braxton Bragg, H. Gladowski, Towson Ellis, S. S. Prentiss, Eugene Wagaman, A. J. McCulloch, John C. Golding and Felix A. Sauvé, all late employes in the Water Works Department, removed by the new Administrator thereof, have filed suits in the Sixth District Court for the balance of their salaries for the unexpired month. John M. Cooney, Esq., is their counsel.

The Sulphur Mines Case.—Decisions of U. S. Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Co., No. 2403, in the Supreme Court.—On motion of A. N. Ogden, H. N. Ogden and J. D. Hill, of counsel for defendants, and on suggestion to the court, supported by affidavit that since the judgment appealed from was rendered, and after the appeal was taken to the court, the plaintiffs have transferred all their right, title and interest in dispute to one or more parties, and that it is necessary for defendants to know to whom and for what price the transfer was made, in order to enable them to exercise their rights, under article 342 of the Civil Code, of taking the place of the purchasers or paying them the real price and costs, if they should think fit to do so after being informed of the facts.

It is ordered that the plaintiffs file in court the original or authenticated copy of said agreement and transfer, with a sworn statement of the real price, or consideration of said transfer, or show cause, if any they have, to the contrary, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Jackson Railroad Case.—The case of McComb and the Jackson Railroad, the city of New Orleans and others, intervenors, was again called yesterday in the Eighth District court, Judge Dibble presiding.

Owing to the facts that Maj. Saxe, one of the leading counsel in the case, was peremptorily engaged in the Supreme Court, and that his partner, Gen. Hays, had been summoned as a witness in the present case, the other counsel for McComb on account of the absence of Maj. Saxe, asked for a continuance, which was granted and the case continued by common consent of counsel until 10 A. M. Tuesday.

The case of the intervention of Lingham, a foreign bondholder represented by General Freeman, of Mississippi, was next called.

General Freeman said he had been taken by surprise by the call of this case at this time. His intervention was so interwoven with the main case, which had just been continued unexpectedly at the instance of plaintiffs, counsel themselves, that he had been compelled to give that case his uninterrupted attention, and had had no opportunity to prepare his intervention for trial. He therefore asked time for preparation for the trial.

Mr. Randolph, of counsel for McComb, raised the point that a mere intervenor could not interrupt so as to delay the case in which he had intervened; that an intervenor must keep his steps with the main proceedings. He felt bound, however, with regret, to force the case to trial by all the means the law afforded.

Some sharp sparring occurred between counsel in this case. Judge Campbell reminding the opposing counsel that they had just obtained a continuance of their own case at their own instance, and that they could with poor grace seek, under legal technicalities, to prevent the same favor being granted by the Court to counsel on the other side.

Gen. Freeman, spoke with warmth and ability in support of his demand for time for preparation. The application, he contended, was not for delay, but for justice, and, that he needed the aid of practice that the plaintiff having been apprised of the fact that Lingham was interested in this case, not only could not proceed without bringing him into the case, but that it was his duty to bring all parties interested into the case. He only asked time to prepare the case. He only asked time for a continuance, without prejudice to the rights of the intervenor, or one intending to intervene. He could not delay the trial of a cause. He could only grant a delay on legal grounds for a continuance, without reference to the contrary desire of the counsel, which was simply a question between the parties. He doubted whether an intervention could be filed in a mandamus case.

Gen. Freeman said he would then make application to Judge Dibble replied that the intervenor, not appearing before the court, the affidavit must come from the counsel in the main case.

The matter was finally determined by the filing of an affidavit for a continuance, drawn up by Mr. Bernudez, and signed by Judge Campbell, Mr. Simonds, and other counsel, which Judge Dibble held was sufficient, and accordingly granted the continuance of the case till Monday, with the understanding that Judge Campbell was then engaged with a case in the United States Court involving the principal questions here at issue, in the case may be again continued. The case in the United States Court alluded to is the case of Morgan vs. the Chattanooga Railroad.

Subpœnas duces tecum were yesterday issued, requiring Governor Warmoth, State Treasurer Dubuclet and Mayor Flanders to produce certain papers in court Monday in reference to the cases pending against the Jackson Railroad Company.

The check of McComb for $200,000 was yesterday presented to the Crescent City Bank, which declined to pay the same, on the ground that Mr. Mount was not the City Treasurer, and that the bank would only pay to the order of the proper financial representative of the city.

Lule Nisi.—A rule *nisi* was yesterday taken in Judge Dibble's District Court, returnable Thursday, 21st inst., requiring Auditor Graham to show cause why he should not pay Mr. Bozonier and other tax collectors $1000 each for services rendered.

Judge Abell's Charge to the Grand Jury—Negro Juror.—Judge Abell has made an elaborate charge to the Grand Jury on a variety of subjects, among other the prevalence of perjury, and corruption and frauds in office. We give the following extracts:

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Escaped Convict Arrested.—Adam Hill, alias Frank Yeager, was arrested by Sergeant L. Malone and Corporal D. O. Sullivan, on Rampart street, charged with being an escaped convict from the Penitentiary, and of having committed a burglary since his arrival in this city. Sergeant Malone recognized him, having been the officer in charge the prisoner was sent, about two years ago, up to Baton Rouge, for a burglary committed at the house of Mr. Lefevre, corner of St. Peter and Bourbon street, when from $300 worth of jewelry, money and silver ware was stolen. The prisoner had escaped from the Penitentiary about a year ago.

Charity Hospital.—Mr. P. M. Tourné, at a meeting of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, held Thursday night, was re-elected Chief Clerk.

Mr. C. J. Comelle was re-elected Assistant Clerk, and J. Johnson was elected Apothecary.

Singular Casualty.—A number of boys were playing Friday evening near the corner of Clio and Dryades street, when one of them threw his top, the iron spike of which entered the face of a boy named James Carter, just below the eye and inflicted a wound which is regarded by physicians as of very serious character. He was taken to his residence and every attention given him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Lively Scene in the Supreme Court.

(Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Washington, April 11.—There was a lively scene in the Supreme Court this morning, upon which nothing like it in their day, I witnessed nothing like it in their day. It arose in connection with the legal tender case, which it was expected would be again argued on its merits. At one o'clock, hour, Potter, of New York, who is counsel in one of the cases on which the court had consented to hear further argument in effect, asked a postponement for the reason that the senior counsel was engaged elsewhere, and others were absent on account of illness. The Attorney General objected against postponement, and in the course of his remarks spoke of the necessity for an early hearing and decision, because the country is disturbed, and will continue so till the whole questionable issue is settled. He alluded to the fact that these two cases involve points somewhat like those in a case recently decided, and yet he (Potter) could not deny any order had been made which precluded reargument on the point then decided. The Chief Justice interrupted him to say that according to his recollection such an order had been made.

This was so with evident feeling, and Justice Miller remarked that he (Miller) had the impression that the original owners of the Patent Building Block company were friends of O. O. Howard and Justice Davis spoke up that he concurred with Miller. The Chief Justice repeated his statement with emphasis and Justice Davis suppressed a groan, and then, upon the suggestion of Justice Miller, it was marked that it was not worth while to argue the point, it was decided that the cases might go over to next Monday. The attorney General meantime bowed to the intervention of the Chief Justice, and merely expressed his regret that in the matter of this importance, there was no record. The point on which this dispute, so astonishing in the Supreme Court, came of, seems to be whether there was or was not such an order made when Evarts was Attorney General, as prevents a further hearing on the question whether the legal-tender act applies to debts contracted before its passage.

The Legal Tender Case—An Irate Chief Justice.

(Special to the St. Louis Democrat.)

The affair in the Supreme Court yesterday has been the subject of a good deal of talk to-day among the lawyers. All who were in the room at the time concur in saying that the Chief Justice showed unusual feeling, and it is evident that there is a state of feeling in the Court by no means pleasant in relation to a relearning of the legal tender cases. The two cases presented involve other points on which argument will be presented in any event. The Attorney General asks that the legal tender argument may also be made. Judge Messrs. Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field said that some order of argument of last year precludes this; but the majority overrules them, though Chase may be able to throw any further decision over to next Monday.

(Special to the Louisville Commercial.)

Darien Canal Survey.

Washington, April 12.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a communication from commander Selridge, in charge of the Darien Canal Survey. He had made his way across the Cordillera to the Indian trail, and found a dividing ridge twelve hundred feet high. The ascent was quite difficult, and the men had been compelled to throw away everything but their provisions. He had chosen a route by the Cape Tiburon as the lowest, and proceeded to make a survey. The country was very broken and difficult, it being necessary to cut through jungles and build a road to get up supplies.

He has left six men in the interior, and keeps up the communication by telegraph. Small parties were sent out in different directions. A man delegated by parties in Panama had arrived, and with the Sa[illegible] party was out eight days and returned unsuccessful. The health of the expedition was good altogether, sickness did not think the expedition yet a success.

"The Dutch May Go."

(From the Macon, Geo., Journal and Messenger.)

This is what the exulting Radicals of the North and West are saying now that they have made the negro a voter. They have tried and almost a monopoly of the German vote in those sections, but now that the Democrats think they have Colfax pinned, why "the Dutchmen" are thus contemptuously call the Germans, may go hang. A prominent Indiana Radical said, the other day, that his party had "satisfied the fools long enough, and now, as in Illinois, enough to offset the German votes, the Dutch may go." He said that the party could get along without the Germans, the convention to nominate candidates for the various offices for Marion county in that State, did not put a German on the ticket, notwithstanding several were asked for nomination.

But "the Dutch may go" and sneak the Radical machine, yet. They have proved themselves worthy of their liberty and pride. They will make the country in a way that even the dear "nigger" must be able to rub out. From the following letter in the Louisville Commercial we judge some of them are already at work that way:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 5, 1870.

"Clermont O. K. Four hundred negroes voted the Radical ticket in this county on Monday last, yet the county has given an increased Democratic majority. At New Richmond 107 negroes voted the Radical ticket. The German journal has Democrats *en masse*, and the negroes and the Radicals were completely routed. At Felicity twenty-five blacks voted the Radical ticket, respected and respectable citizens voted with the Democrats, which gave a majority of 109. At Batavia the blacks voted the Radical ticket, and a avalanche of Democrats voted the whole Democratic ticket was elected. The negroes were drilled during Saturday and Sunday how to conduct themselves before the polls, and everything showed preconcerted action on their part. The election intimates to a certainty that the Democrats will carry a majority next fall. The German Republicans almost to a man voted with the Democracy. The Germans will show with one or two exceptions an increased Democratic gain. Cuffy and his black allies can't make it Clermont."

The truth of the sole matter is that the great majority of the Radical party in their hearts hate all foreigners, and would, if possible, put their necks just where they have put the neck of South Carolina—under the negro's heel. They do not hesitate, now that negro suffrage has been pinned by fraud and the bayonet upon the country, to revile and sneer at foreigners as lower and more degraded than the negro race. Bullock's organ at Atlanta offered an insult of the grossest character the other day to the Irish; and the next thing we know it will turn its batteries against "the Dutch." In the true Radical's eyes the direct, loutish, most ignorant, most degraded and brutal negro, whose vote they own, is a much better custodian of the ballot and a freeman's rights, and better company, to boot, than the most honest, respectable foreign-born citizen whose vote is *not* theirs.

We expect some day to put such a fire on their backs as will make these negro-loving "Dutch" and Irish haters show their hands square down.

What *Governor Bullock's Friends Think of the Ipiak.*

A Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Era*, Governor Bullock's official organ, in a late letter to that paper, says:

From 1834 to 1860, the so-called Democratic party controlled the country when ever united. They were enabled to do this mainly through the Irish vote. Hereafter the colored *native* element will hold the balance of power, and it therefore behoves Republicans everywhere to recognize the fact and be governed accordingly.

Thirty-six years of rule by foreigners occupying a position in the scale of civilization lower than the degraded negro slave, is quite long enough for an experiment. It has strained utmost tension. All this is to be changed great results to be accomplished by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Now where the Irishman that don't disgrace his name, who will not register this insult to his country for future use? We have blunked with shame and indignation to record the many insults offered our Irish fellow-citizens by the Radicals, but never at one more bitter and deserved than this.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Charges Against Gen. Howard.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

Attempt to Choke Off the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Trip of the Labor Agent to China Unsuccessful.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Napoleon's Letter on the Signification of the Plebiscite.

Eight Hundred Thousand Copies of the Document to be Printed.

The Red River Expedition.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 16.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $[illegible], and of the month $[illegible].

The Banking and Currency Committee consided the bill for increasing the currency $[illegible], without action. On Saturday, The Iroquois arrived at Portress Monroe, 137 days from Hong Kong—all well.

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

Since June 30, 1869, 72 stills, 687 mash tubs and 150 gallons of whisky have been destroyed in Tennessee as illicit.

The committee to investigate the charges against Howard, had before them J. W. Rumsey, who was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination on his testimony of yesterday. H. H. Wheatley, the artist, was examined and testified that the original owners of the Patent Building Block company were friends of O. O. Howard and Justice Davis spoke up that he concurred with Miller. The Chief Justice repeated his statement with emphasis and Justice Davis suppressed a groan, and then, upon the suggestion of Justice Miller, it was marked that it was not worth while to argue the point, it was decided that the cases might go over to next Monday. The attorney General meantime bowed to the intervention of the Chief Justice, and merely expressed his regret that in the matter of this importance, there was no record. The point on which this dispute, so astonishing in the Supreme Court, came of, seems to be whether there was or was not such an order made when Evarts was Attorney General, as prevents a further hearing on the question whether the legal-Tender act applies to debts contracted before its passage.

The Bulletin has an article on the next Papal anathemas against Free Masonry. The writer refers to the vitality of the Masonic order, both here and on the Continent.

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

On the 1st of March the Brazilian General attacked and carried the position of President Lopez, in which himself, his son, Col. Lopez, F. Sanchez, Vice President of the Republic, Gen. Comines and several other high officers of Paraguay were killed. The mother, brothers and four children of President Lopez, with Mrs. Lynch and many officers were taken prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

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

Madrid, April 16.—The Republican journals of Spain demand a separation of Church and State, and that all priests or bishops refusing to take the oath to the constitution be at once exiled.

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

Paris, April 16.—The health of M. Guizot has caused to cause anxiety.

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

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

The representatives of the journals of the left at the meeting yesterday were divided in regard to the propriety of signing a manifesto. It is probable that no manifesto will be issued and that the splits in the ranks will continue after the plebiscite.

The jury of the Right Centre had form of a committee to operate in favor of the plebiscite. Among the members of the committee is Emile Gerardin.

The Rappel says the Republicans will propose a proclamation affirming that liberty and revolution are now face to face, if ever voted, it will amount to a vote for revolution.

The committee which has been constituted with no appeal to those who think the greatest evil for the nation is to escape revolution.

Halifax, N. S., April 16.—Murray ready, which was discussed in the House, is addressed to the Canadian Government and contains the following questions: Will the Dominion be admitted to the Union with Newfoundland? And again: Will Nova Scotia, if she is showed to become independent? The Attorney General, commenting on the resolutions, expressed his sympathy and confidence most heartily in them. The Government intends to act based on the resolutions introduced yesterday.

London, April 16.—The Edinburgh has a long article on the ballot, which concludes that the ballot is useless, and others to secure, from Mr. Hornce Greeley, the ballot, and the ballot is a mere delusion.

A collision occurred today on the London and Northwestern Railroad. Several persons badly hurt. The names cannot be stated and other particulars are withheld from the public.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, April 17. Evening Bourse closed firm. Rentes 73 and 4.

Havre, April 16.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

Augusta, Ga., April 16.—Cotton market dull, business transacted today 163 bales; receipts 107; middlings 30 a 31c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Louisville, April 16.—Cotton dull; Mid Uplands 21½c. Flour $5. Wheat $1 30 a $1 40. Corn 90 a 95. Oats 60 a 65. Rye $1 20. Bacon—clear rib sides 15½c. Lard 16c. Whisky 95. Pork $29. Bacon—clear rib sides 15½c. Lard 16c. Whisky 95. Pork $29. Bulk Meats—clear sides 15½c. Lard 15½c. Sugar 11½ a 12½. Coffee—Rio 21 a 23c. Molasses—Syrup Orleans 65 a 75c. Sugar-house 50 a 60c. Hay $28 a $30. Hemp—Dew-rotted 7½ a 8c. Tobacco—Lugs 4 a 6c. Leaf 6 a 20c.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn 84 a 86c. Oats 50 a 52c. Cotton firm and 1c higher. Pork $28 a $28½. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 15½c. Lard 15½c. Whisky 95c. Butter 25 a 35c. Eggs 15c.

Louisville, April 16.—River stationary, 6 feet 2 inches in the canal and 6 feet 6 inches in the shute. No arrivals. Departures for New Orleans—Magnolia.

It commenced snowing here this morning and continued to fall until 12 o'clock. Weather now cloudy.

New York, April 16.—Evening.—Cotton firm, a fair request for superfine State, Western at $4 70 a $5. Wheat a shade higher, mostly for Western winter for Western winter at $1 30 a $1 35. Corn active and 1c better, new mixed Western at $1 [illegible]. Pork steady, mess, lard quiet. Whisky dull at 95c. Rice, firm. Sugar steady and quiet. Freights unchanged.

New York, April 16.—Evening.—Gold closed quiet but strong; middling uplands, New Orleans 23½c; sales to-day [illegible] bales.

New York, April 16.—Evening.—The statements are favorable. Gold closed 113½. Government securities closed strong. State Bonds closed steady.

Memphis, April 16.—Passed to Cairo, Chuckatuck and Diamond, Down Bluff, Bloomfield, Pam, Robert E. Lee, River rose two inches in the last 24 hours. Weather rainy, with a slight fall now.

New York, April 16.—Evening.—The following is the bank statement: Specie increase over $2,000,000; specie, decrease $55,000; deposits, increase over $1,000,000; legal-tenders, increase over $2,000,000; loans, decrease $[illegible]; circulation, decrease $[illegible]. The Gold Exchange Bank did at 5 a 5[illegible]. Sterling firm at 109½ a 109¾. Tennessees liberally dealt in; Missouris 72½; old 6's, 73½; new 6's, 73½ a 74. Sub-Treasury balances $[illegible].

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, April 16.—Departed—Parthenia, Carroll, and Mohawk and barge for New Orleans. Mary E. Forsyth for Vicksburg. River still rising.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—Slow Edith O'Gorman was burned at Madison, N. J., on Friday, on the Roman pontifical. As she left the building a large crowd of Catholics congregated, and a serious riot seemed imminent. Gen. Howard was present at the lecture, but missed its aim. She was at a friend's house, which was instantly surrounded by rioters, and the windows were broken with stones, clubs, etc. Citizens kept guard all night, and Miss O'Gorman left town early this morning. She have been given in course but with the purchase of the Barry farm.

Washington, April 16.—The House adopted a resolution to-day, authorizing Committee on Commerce, consisting of W. A. Dixon, Sawyer, Sheldon, Conger, Fitch, Morgan and Patterson, to prepare a bill making appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Among the items agreed upon are for Beaumont rapids $[illegible], Louisville and Portland canal $250,000, for [illegible] Mississippi river and tributaries $[illegible], the Ohio river $[illegible], and for the mouth of the Mississippi $[illegible], for Hell Gate, N. Y. harbor, $250,000, besides other sums, covering improvements in all parts of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, April 16.—The agent of a Tennessee company of planters sailed for China to procure laborers for the South. It is said his mission was unsuccessful. Advices from Virginia City, Nevada, say that the Democrats will not make a nomination for Mayor, but will generally support the negro candidates, whose chances of election are good.

Rochester, N. Y., April 16.—The Eastern freight train fell off the track at Sayles St., and the freight train from the East ran into the wreck, injuring two men and killing fifty cattle. The passenger trains on the Central Railroad are delayed in consequence.

Memphis, April 16.—Etta Pope was accidentally killed on Tuesday near Como, Miss., while turkey hunting, by a scourgun.

The Arkansaw says that the Union Pacific Railroad, with the view of choking off the Southern Pacific Road, has contracted to build a road from Omaha, Neb., to Kansas City, Springfield, Memphis, Holly Springs, Selma, and thence to Savannah, Ga., and down the valley.

The Presidency of this road has been offered to Col. S. Adams, of this city.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—Henry Reys Stewart, of the cracker firm of Pittsburgh, in attempting to jump from the boiler-deck of the Belle Vernon to the Kate Putnam to-day, about 12 o'clock, missed his mark, struck his head on the guard of the latter and fell into the river and sank immediately. He leaves a wife and several children.

Norfolk, Va., April 16.—The school ship Minnesota, it is reported, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning, 12 miles south of Cape Henry. No lives lost. Assistance will be sent from this city.

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The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

(From the Vicksburg Times and Republican.)

The recent sale of the stock owned by the city of New Orleans, and that owned by the State of Louisiana, in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, to private parties, raises a peculiar degree of interest to attach to the annual meeting of the stockholders, which is to be held in the city of New Orleans on Monday next. The State of Mississippi, the owner of nearly twenty-five thousand shares of the Company's stock, which is at in the neighborhood of four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In addition, the State holds a large number of the bonds of the road, which, together with the deferred interest, makes it interested in the Company to an amount not far short of a million of dollars. Whether the purchasers of the stock lately held by the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana are favorable to the present management of the road, we are not informed, but we infer from the fact that President Beauregard refuses to permit a transfer of the stock to be made upon the company's books, that they are not favorable to that gentleman's administration, and that it is their intention to displace the present Directory at the election which occurs a week from Monday. This they can easily do, as the total number of private shares is insignificant when compared to those recently sold by the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans.

The interests of this State are at present represented in the Directory by the Hon. C. C. Shackleford, of Madison; Captain Samuel Young, of Attala, and Frederic Speed, of this city, who were appointed by Gen. Ames, acting as Governor, last spring, under protest, he claiming that an act of the Legislature ceding the right to vote upon its stock and authorizing the Governor to appoint three State Directors, was inoperative owing to its not having been formally concurred in by Louisiana and the city of New Orleans. We are not informed as to the action that Governor Alcorn intends to take, further than that the Hon. H. F. Simrall, of this city, has been employed as counsel to represent the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 16, 1870.

The money market proper continues quiet and easy, with no quotable change in street rates, which are 10 a 12 per cent. per annum for Al notes secured by unquestionable collaterals and Al business paper without collaterals, and 14 a 18 per cent. per month for second grade. Call loans on Al mortgage paper, and 12 a — for second grade.

Gold opened at 113½ a 113¾, against 113¾ at New York and after touching 113 closed at 113½ a 113¾, against 113¾. The sales included $1500 at 113, $6000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 113¼, $12,000, $45,000 and $25,000 at 113¼, $5000 at 113⅜, and $3000, $3000 and $6000 at 113¾. Nothing transpired in Silver.

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of gold, and bills at New York, the market closing at a net improvement of ⅛ a ¼ per cent. for Sterling bills. Sales embraced £45,000, of which £5000 bill of lading at 108⅞, £2000, £3000 and £2000 at 109⅛, £5000 At clear date at 109⅛, £3000 first class bill of lading at 109⅛, £3000 and £4000 clear at 109⅛; £2000 At clear at 109⅛, £2000 At clear at 109⅛, £2000 At clear at 109⅛, at 109¼. In Francs we note sales of 370,000 francs, including 200,000 commercial at 4 62½; 175,000 at 4 61½; 25,000 At commercial and private bank nearly at 4 60, and 50,000 bank at 4 58½. Sterling may now be quoted at 109½ a 109¾ for Commercial, 109¾ a 110 for bankers' and 110 a 110¼ for prime bankers'. Francs may be quoted at 4 60 a 4 58½ for commercial and 4 57½ a