NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IV—NO. 268. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1180.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, BIDWELL & McDONOGH, Proprietors and Managers.
Time changed: Doors open at seven. Performance commences at eight. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES'
COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
First Appearance of the Talented Young Actress, MISS ANNIE VAUGHN.

Monday and Tuesday, February 20 and 21,
First time in this city, Offenbach's latest and best production, entitled THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT, preceded by a Musical Farce.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, February 22 and 23—The elegant Musical Comedy, entitled THE FLOWER GIRL OF PARIS, or, THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
FRIDAY, February 24—Benefit of Mrs. James A. Oates, and, for this time only, Buckstone's Comic Drama, entitled THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, or, THE DAYS OF NAPOLEON, and a Favorite Farce.
SATURDAY MATINEE, February 25—PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT, and a Musical Farce.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, February 25 and 26—The Favorite Musical Play, THE KING'S SECRET, or, THE LITTLE DEVIL'S SHARE, preceded by a Roaring Farce.
MONDAY, February 27—The last Sensation, LITTLE FAUST AND BIG MEPHISTO, produced with great splendor. fe21

MISTICK KREWE OF COMUS.

The Reception Committee will meet at the Opera House, at half past six o'clock, on the evening of the twenty-first instant.
The doors will be opened for the reception of guests at half-past seven o'clock, and will be closed on the arrival of the Krewe and remain closed during the tableaux. Guests are requested to have their tickets ready, to avoid delay at the door.
Carriages will approach the Opera House from St. Louis street, and will, without delay, park below Toulouse street, as no carriages will be allowed to occupy Toulouse street until after the Krewe arrive at the Opera House.
Gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies will be admitted at the entrance on Toulouse street.
By order of
CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
fe21 1t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST,
MR. JOHN COLLINS.
Tuesday, February 21, 1871.
Will be presented the
NERVOUS MAN AND MAN OF NERVE.
McSlane, the Man of Nerve...Mr. JOHN COLLINS.
With Songs, Sprig of Shillelah, etc.
WIDOW MACHREE, with additional verses, written expressly for him.

The Annual Mardi Gras ball, February 21.
Managers—Colonel Gerard Stith, M. D. Lagan, M. J. M. Mason, J. A. O'Brien, P. H. Lewis, W. E. Murphy, John Black, Frank McElroy, Joshua Coprew, Colonel J. H. Wingfield, Frank Wilson, M. M. Cloney, Robert Strong, W. W. Clayton, A. Wiser, A. D. Sheldon, H. Dupre, John Burke, Henry Yeamans, Henry Mason, John Casey, E. S. Jenci, C. C. Haley, George Cenas, H. Hamburger.
Floor Managers—Frank McElroy, John Black, H. Dupre, George Cenas, M. M. Cloney, John Casey.
Tickets $3. Invitations now ready at the box office. fe21 1t

MARDI GRAS BALL.

A GRAND MASKED BALL will be given MARDI GRAS NIGHT (Tuesday, February 21, 1871), at the Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.
Admission, Two Dollars. fe21 1t

ST. NICHOLAS VARIETIES.

Most of the great artists who left Paris by balloon express during the siege came to this city and were engaged by J. HOWLETT, manager of the
St. Nicholas Varieties, No. 109 St. Charles Street.

The Array of Talent is good "for high." Howlett gives the best Variety Performance in this or any other city.
The Lady Performers are exquisite.
The Gentlemen extraordinary.
THE BARONICON IS FULL TO OVERFLOWING.
Wanted—Tailors and Customers.
The Theatre is neatly arranged and full of novelties.
One visit
Will convince that the Music, Dancing and Dialogue can not be surpassed.
fe19 6t

SUBSCRIPTION

FANCY DRESS AND MASKED BALL,
Given by the
German Theatre Stock Company,
AT THE
NATIONAL THEATRE,
Tuesday Evening, February 21, 1871.
(MARDI-GRAS.)

LADIES' INVITATION COMMITTEE.
H. H. Wulff, R. H. Benners,
C. H. Zimmermann.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
A. Eimer Bader, H. Zuberbier,
Louis Schneider, Theo. Lilienthal,
Charles Engstfeld, J. M. Schwartz,
Dr. F. Wilhoft, William Bogel,
Joseph Magnet, Jacob Hassinger,
Gustave Forster, C. H. Zimmermann.
COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
J. M. Wagner, B. Moses,
Louis Schwarz, Louis Grunewald,
Gustave Fortier, Emile Pragst,
A. Kressner, Thomas Schorr,
Dr. J. Weur, Charles Eglinger,
H. Heidenhain, J. A. Blaffer,
Emil Maier, Louis Moses,
F. M. Zeigler, J. H. C. Portmann,
Herm. Krug, P. W. Dielman,
Charles Bendix, J. P. Kock.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
H. H. Wulff, Charles Deichmann,
Louis Meyer, H. Abrams,
R. H. Benners, J. W. Buhrmann.
UNMASKING COMMITTEE.
Hugo Redwitz, Jacob Hassinger,
Louis Stein.

Tickets.....Three Dollars

Proposals for restaurant and wardrobe will be received at the box office of the National Theatre.
Ladies' invitations can be obtained by application to Messrs. H. H. Wulff, R. H. Benners and C. H. Zimmermann, of the Committee of Invitation.
fe18 4t

OLYMPIC VARIETIES.

66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66
Admission only Fifty Cents.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT,
With a powerful variety combination.
fe2 1m

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

SPANISH COCKPIT—CORNER MAIN AND Roman streets.
SPUR FIGHTS every Sunday, commencing at ten o'clock A. M.
GAFF FIGHTS every Thursday and Saturday Nights, commencing at half-past seven o'clock.
The Orleans City Railroad Cars Line leave Clay Statue, on Canal street, every five minutes, and pass in front of the PIT. fe5 1m

ST. LOUIS HOTEL MASK BALLS.

A series of SIX GRAND DRESS AND MASK BALLS will be given in the spacious ball room of the St. Louis Hotel, as follows:
On MARDI GRAS, February 21.
On ST. JOSEPH'S NIGHT, March 19.
These balls will be the continuation of the grand entertainments given every year at the New Opera House, where their order and decorum have rendered them justly popular.
Jaeger's splendid Silver Cornet Band has been engaged for the whole series.
The entrance to the ball room is on Royal street, just below the corner of St. Louis.
Doors will open at 9 P. M. Balls to commence at 10. Gentlemen $3; ladies free.
Tickets can be had at the door on the night of the ball, or at P. Dumonteil's confectionery, corner Canal and Bourbon streets. ja17 2m

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 17, 1871.
CLASS 43.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	19	23	3	33	40	12	71	9	51	73	66	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.
Information furnished and prizes cashed by
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.
Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twentieth day of February, 1871.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
COMPANY.
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
Capital Prize.....$50,000.
CLASS C.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, March 4, 1871.
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
SCHEME:
20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is		2,000
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000	are	25,000
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
316 approximation prizes		12,600
449 prizes, amounting to		$280,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. je

FOR SALE.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.
AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.
Two squares, thirty-two lots, adjoining the site recently purchased for the new State House, will be sold for $150 per lot by one determined to leave New Orleans. Apply to N. H. THOMAS & CO., No. 32 Carondelet street. fe22 3t

FOR SALE.—A FINE A1 BAY STALLION, fifteen and a half hands high, will be sold cheap. Inquire at R. K. Bonham's, 211 Gravier street, or, to R. M. MONTGOMERY,
fe21 4t No. 87 Camp street.

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 outbuildings, all in good repair, rented on a long lease at fifteen hundred dollars a year,
FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Apply to JAMES READY,
fe19 2t No. 41 Natchez street.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons, at very low prices, by
J. A. SHANNON, Agent
fe17 1m No. 54 Baronne street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—DR. O. ANFOUX HAS REMOVED his office to No. 2. Carondelet street, up stairs, near Canal. fe7 3m eod

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
The undersigned has removed his STONE YARD from the old stand, on Customhouse street, to the
ARTIFICIAL FREARSTONE YARD,
on Poydras street, between Locust and Freret streets, and the office to No. 36 Natchez street.
In extending and consolidating his business with the Frear Artificial Stone Company, he would express his thanks to a generous public, the patrons and friends of a business of thirty-eight years standing in this city, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company. NEWTON RICHARDS.

Referring to the above, the FREAR ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY will furnish their STONE, also Granite and Marble for all purposes of building, fronts of stores and dwellings, steps, window sills, lintels, tombs, monuments, flagging for banquets, yards, garden-walks, etc.
Particular attention of property holders, architects and builders is called to the Artificial Frear Stone, now offered as a beautiful and economical substitute for brick and plastered fronts of buildings, and suitable for cornices, window trimmings, wall copings, front fences, etc.
NEWTON RICHARDS, President.
JAMES CLARK, Secretary.
Depot for the sale of RICHARDS' CAPE LIME.
ap15

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS brick store, No. 8 Rampart street, known as the feed store of Jessie W. Wilder, at the head of the New Basin, suitable for a Grocery or a Feed Store. A lease for five years or less can be obtained at a very reasonable rate, by applying to William Jordan, No. 233 Erato street, or to Jenkins & Olmstead, 27 Commercial place. fe14 6t*

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. oc30

BOARDING.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS—or rooms alone—on reasonable terms at that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. de3 2m

WANTED.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED.—A small house, containing three or four rooms, good yard, not more than twenty minutes' ride from Canal street, can find a good tenant by leaving directions for SIX, at this office, stating terms and particulars. fe19 6t

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 the entire care of an invalid going abroad, or any position of trust or responsibility. Mrs. HAVELAND, No. 209 Camp street. fe15

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE
United States, to sell L. V. Deforest & Co.'s
Aluminum Gold Jewelry.
Agents are making $200 to $300 per week selling the Aluminum Jewelry. The best imitation of gold ever introduced. It has the exact color, which it always retains, and stands the test of the strongest acids. No one can tell it from gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being about one-tenth lighter. L. V. Deforest & Co. are selling their goods for one-tenth the price gold jewelry is sold for, and on most liberal terms to agents—one-quarter cash, balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. We send persons wishing to act as agents a full and complete assortment of goods, consisting of Seals, Bracelets, Lockets, Ladies and Gents' Chains, Pins, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc., for $100—$25 to be paid when the goods are received, the other $75 in thirty, sixty and ninety days. Parties wishing to order goods and act as agents will address
L. V. DEFOREST & CO.,
no8 3m 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

NEWS FROM THE TENNESSEE

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION

Details of the Voyage

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND

THE CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS, ETC

SAN DOMINGO CITY, February 8.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

SIR—Having promised you the earliest possible account of the voyage of the United States steam frigate Tennessee, and some details of what should be heard and seen of the character and condition of San Domingo by the commission sent thither by the United States Congress and President Grant, I hereby proceed, without further introduction, to fulfill that promise as well as circumstances will permit.

THE DEPARTURE.

The Tennessee left New York Tuesday afternoon, January 17, in the midst of the cold and frosts of mid-winter, and the commissioners—none of them young or robust—with the rest of the ship's company, were but too happy to take advantage of the fortunate chance on this accommodating war steamer to leave such rigorous shores for a voyage to a tropical island. All enjoyed the rare beauty of the harbor of New York, the bay, and the neighboring islands. Soon leaving Staten Island out of sight, they found themselves on the broad Atlantic.

THE COMMISSIONERS AND ADJUNCTS.

The commission, when at length complete, your readers are probably already aware, consists of Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio, chairman; Professor A. D. White, of New York, and Dr. S. T. G. Howe, of Boston; with Hon. Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, secretary; all men of mark in our country. As showing in a small degree what marked personages they are, it is but necessary to say this of them, that "Old Ben Wade," of whom his long adopted Buckeye State is so proud, is a native of Massachusetts, and son of a soldier of the Revolution, and that he served Ohio in a number of honorable positions besides being one of her United States Senators for near a score of years and acting Vice President of the nation. Old Ben is a fixed fact, at any rate, over three score and ten; and didn't I drink brandy and water with him? Of the second, it may be remarked that Andrew D. White is President of Cornell University, a graduate of Yale, an extensive traveler, and formerly a professor in probably the greatest university in America—that of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Dr. Howe, the third, is superintendent of Perkins Blind Institute, and it was he who taught the deaf and blind mute Laura Bridgeman. He is a noted philanthrophist. In early, as well as later life, he has been the friend of Greece, carrying American contributions to that country when struggling for independence, serving with Lord Byron at the time, and more recently aiding the gallant Cretans in the same way. He is known as a lifetime abolitionist, and was a practical friend of the Kansas Free State men. Dr. Howe is known to be an excellent Spanish scholar, and accompanied by his wife, Julia Ward, has spent much time in Cuba and other West Indian islands. The secretary of the commission, Judge Burton, is also an excellent Spanish scholar, was recently Minister to Colombia, and is a gentleman of fine legal and other attainments, who is not the less worthy from having had to sell his possessions and been driven from his native State of Kentucky by the Ku-Klux of the cross-roads, where he had for a lifetime resided. All these gentlemen are of independent fortunes, and not the men to be bribed.

Of scientific gentlemen there are several attached to the commission, whose names are honored with various adjuncts. Among these are Dr. C. C. Parry, botanist of the Department of Agriculture; Professor William P. Blake, the eminent California geologist; Professor Crane, of Cornell University, and others. Next but not least important, come the representatives of the leading journals of our cities. It is safe to predict that a correct and fuller account of the character of San Domingo will emanate from their pens, and be spread before all English readers, than was ever before published. Their names, and the papers they represent, are too numerous to publish.

Among them, however, are General H. V. Boynton, for a long time the industrious, sturdy, and truthful telegraphic correspondent, from Washington, of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and other Western journals, with Homer R. Ramsdell, of the New York *Tribune*, a rough diamond and jolly soul, who can keep the whole ship's company in a good humor all the time. Space is too limited for notice of all the company, and a word only will be said of the frigate's commander, William G. Temple, who has borne our flag triumphantly on every ocean, and through the Mexican and our later war, in his thirty years' service. And yet, when the land was sinking from our view on starting, it required all the hope he could master to outweigh the intense feeling of responsibility that hung over him. It may be compared to that of one doomed to destruction. But he and all could but repose confidence in the aid and protection of Him whom all hands had been called to worship.

FIRST DAYS—COLD—GULF STREAM—WARM WEATHER, ETC.

Wednesday, January 18.—It is cold and rough, though not at all stormy, and those who are on deck wear thick coats and caps. An abundance of sails in sight, and steamers, which soon disappear below the horizon. We are not far from Cape Hatteras. Hatteras Light is seen thirty miles away. The long swell lifts and drops the bow and stern and rolls the huge three thousand tons steamer from side to side; the sea-bells strike their strange reckoning of the half-hours; the wet and darkness drive all below but the seamen. Thursday it is still cold, but all can brave a few days of this sleet and cold at sea for the palm-trees and mangoes, the cocoas and the orange trees they will be sitting under in a few days. The voyage had not continued more than three days before a genial climate was entered. The change seemed almost magical, and it was no small luxury thus insensibly to glide into warmth and, as it were, to catch summer by the skirts. The steamer was now crossing the gulf stream, where it is said to have a breadth of two hundred and fifty miles, and the temperature of the air was probably heightened by the heat of the waves below. Boisterous weather and strong adverse winds were our portion thereafter for some days, when the wind again became favorable, the weather fair, the sea of the finest ultramarine blue, and nothing could be more delightful than the voyage. As the frigate glided into the tropics, the atmosphere became clearer and clearer; no mists were perceptible; the sun seldom obscured, and the appearance of the sky and stars at night peculiarly bright and clear; the moon in these latitudes often assuming an almost vertical position and many of the stars, such as the Southern cross, which belong to the Southern hemisphere, are visible. Of the flying-fish, the shark, the myriads of minute blue fishes, the blue and green glittering dolphins and of the "man-of-war birds," nothing new can be said.

LAND, HO! FIRST IMPRESSIONS, ETC.

Contrary to the first intention of steaming direct for this city, the capital, to the south-east of the island, and probably touching at Samana (on the north-east) on the way, was the determination to strike the north of the island at Manzanillo Bay, about at the line where Hayti ends and San Domingo begins, and cruise nearly around the island. Although this part of the island is at present in an uncultivated state owing to the incursions of the Haytiens, for a half century past, its appearance as you approach it from the north is picturesque and pleasing; to those who had been so long at sea, and were strangers to West Indian scenery, it seemed clad with beauty. It was easy to conceive the pleasure enjoyed by Columbus and his followers when the fertility and beauty of West Indian scenery first burst upon their view.

CAPE FRANCOIS—IBERVILLE.

A short distance west of this, but where the Tennessee did not go, is the harbor of Cape François, which is spacious and with good anchorage, but not so good as that of St. Nicholas, further west, or Samana to the east. But it is very advantageously situated, being at the western extremity of the Vega-Real or royal plain which extends far into the Spanish or San Domingo part of the island; and to this is attributed the great success which Cape François always had under French rule. Here it was that your own Iberville in 1706 came, (the year he died at Havana) one hundred and sixty-four years ago, and half a dozen years after he had pioneered the first French colony to Louisiana, headed by his brothers Sauville and Bienville, the first two Governors of Louisiana. Here this great navigator fitted out an armament to attack the English at Nieves and at Jamaica, in which he was unsuccessful.

ISABELLA, FIRST EUROPEAN CITY IN AMERICA.—NAME, DIMENSIONS, ETC., OF THE ISLAND.

It was with joy that all started to steam along the northern and rugged, rocky, and picturesque coast. But the joy was not of long duration, for the Tennessee rolled hideously. In a short time Isabella was reached, whose foundation dates sixth of January 1494, three hundred and seventy-six years ago, when Columbus here built the first city founded by Europeans on this side of the ocean. Here the immortal Christopher made his first settlement and named it after the august princess who had seconded his enterprise. But, though it accordingly had many a privilege and titulary patronage, its history is too sad a one to be here further dwelt upon. Its ruins, even, did not last two centuries; and now, toward the end of the fourth, only a half o'erhanging arch, the one-armed cross or mouldering pedestal are all that are seen to peep through the rank and luxuriant glade, or the spreading guava and wild indigo.

This island, which was christened Hispaniola (Little Spain) by Columbus, was called by the natives Haiti, or Highland, for such it presents itself, particularly to the north; they named it also Quisqueya, or the mother of countries, both of which names appear to be expressive epithets. It resumed, under the French, its ancient name of Hayti. It is, however, divided into two republics. That to the east is generally called St. Domingo, having borrowed the name given by Bartholomew Columbus to the town or city from which I write. This is by far the larger division of the island; that to the west is now called Hayti. It is not equal to a third of the whole, yet it was justly considered, in the zenith of its prosperity, as the garden spot of the western world; still it boasted not the local advantages of the St. Domingo end in point of fertility, resources, irrigation, elevation, or mines. This division is estimated at about 3175 square leagues, a tract of country equal to the support of a population of eight millions of souls, and preserving in great measure the virgin state of its soil, while that of Hayti is tired, and particularly in many of the surrounding windward islands, worn out. Here clothing and implements of culture alone are required for the planters, and while to other islands we send coal for the purpose, of fuel, and lime for building, here the tall and crowded forests defy extinction; and the abundant limestone, unequaled anywhere, lies neglected and of no use. Of the dimensions of the whole island, Raynal and Spanish authors say it is two hundred leagues long, and from sixty to eighty wide; but even our maps and surveys of the present day are imperfect, and to the scale of latitude and longitude, therefore, we are indebted in great measure for its measurement. It stands in 18° 19' north latitude, and from 68° to 74° west longitude from London. In the "America and West Indies" of Professor Long, G. R. Porter and George Tucker, it is said to be about 400 miles long and 150 broad, in the widest part and containing about 25,000 square miles, or nearly equal to that of Ireland; with its central mountain-knot, elevated 8000 feet above the sea. Johnson, also, in his "Physical Atlas," says: "The culminating point of the Cibao Mountains is about 8000 feet in height."

When first discovered its population was immense—the Spaniards say four millions, and the English authors two. Whether even this was an exaggeration or not, as it probably is, they were speedily exterminated by the Spaniards.

Having an unexpected opportunity to send you this much, I do so, reserving for a future letter or letters a fuller description of this wonderful island.

We received yesterday the coffee statement of Messrs. Small & Co., coffee brokers, for last week.

BOILER INSPECTION.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your issue of the sixteenth instant, I noticed a communication, signed by Captain Jones, of the steamer Dexter, in which there are some statements not entirely correct, and the more surprising, emanating, as they do, from a person who ought to be better informed on such matters. These misstatements are calculated to mislead the public, and for this reason I desire to correct them.

If the captain had taken the pains to have consulted the reports made to the government since the close of the war, he would not have made the statement he did in relation to the number of steamers now employed on the Mississippi and its tributaries. He would have discovered that there are more steamers, and a greater amount of tonnage now than ever before, and that the loss of life during a single year from the cause noticed (that of explosions), with one exception, that of the year 1865, much less. The following statement, compiled from authentic sources will prove this:

	1859.	1861.	1870.
Number of steamers inspected	1,117	695	3,102
Amount of tonnage inspected	431,931	298,535	942,273
Number of lives lost from explosions	127	.....	54

Captain Jones says he is "satisfied with the manufacture and metal generally employed in the engine and boilers." I should like for him and others to examine a specimen of iron, which I have in my possession, taken from a set of boilers recently exploded (those of the Judge Wheeler), which, I believe, would change his opinion in this respect. The captain says the law of Congress is good, and that the inspectors faithfully perform their duties. The law of Congress is very defective, and inspectors discharge their duties in a very imperfect manner, not from any fault of theirs, however, but from defects in the law, which limits and circumscribes the means necessary to a faithful performance of these duties. If inspections were made with the same regard to truthfulness and fulness as a private party would inspect if they were about to purchase, there would be less cause for complaint. That this is not done is not the fault of inspectors so much as it is the means placed in their hands. Look at this port, for instance. There are one hundred and fifty steamers to inspect and keep under a constant surveillance, and as many more which ought to be visited and thoroughly examined every time they come into port; and all this to be accomplished by two persons.

Any one who is at all acquainted with this subject knows how utterly impossible it is for two persons to properly perform this amount of labor. The bill just passed the House of Representatives, and now before the Senate for concurrence, will remedy this evil by increasing the inspectors at this and other ports.

As to the quality of the iron now used, it is patent with all boiler makers that it has greatly deteriorated of late years, and that "C. H. No. 1" means mostly anything. I can show Captain Jones a specimen marked "C. H. No. 1" which is nothing but common puddled iron, and that charcoal and hammering were as far from being employed in its manufacture as that of any other refining process. The bill above referred to attempts to reform this evil also, by making it the interest of manufacturers to make none but the very best quality of iron.

Pray, captain, will you inform the public wherein the construction of the Western river cylindrical boiler differs from what it was before the war? and if the sheets of iron are any shorter or narrower now than then? or wherein there is any excess of fire, surface, and rivet lines? The form of the boiler used on the Western river high-pressure steamers is the strongest possible to conceive, and I know of no way of adding to its strength, but by increasing the quality of the iron out of which it is made. What the captain means by a return to the simple and safe plan of the original river boiler, and the present ocean boiler, is not easy to understand. He certainly would not advocate the present form of the ocean boiler for our high-pressure river boats, unless he would change their whole mode and style of construction; nor can he reduce the boiler power without compromising the speed to an extent not to be entertained for a moment in this fast age.

The remarks upon the practical workings of a battery of boilers are, in the main, correct, and I have no doubt serious evils have resulted in the manner proposed. No good engineer will trust to water gauges, however correct they may be; they are only considered as helps to assure him of the situation of the water in his boiler, (not the pressure, as the captain says), when he could not try the gauge cocks, and would not, even if the water gauges were not before him. A state, or condition, of the temperature of the water in a battery of boilers may be such, and often is, as to induce a flow from one of the boilers before the pressure at which the valve is set is reached. For instance, if there should be one hundred pounds pressure in one of the boilers of a battery, allowed a maximum pressure of one hundred and thirty pounds, and but seventy-five in the remainder, the water would be forced out of the one with the one hundred, until an equilibrium is established, or serious results ensue, but the safety valve would remain intact, as it is set at the maximum pressure. "The last tests the gauge cocks and the safety-valves," the Captain says, "never (fail to) deceive the engineer." No, he would never *fail to be deceived* were he to rely either upon water-gauges, gauge-cocks or safety-valves to ascertain the pressure in his boiler. The safety-valve can only detect the excess of maximum, and not the pressure below that point, and the water-gauges and gauge-cocks the situation of the water, whether high or low.

I agree with the captain in his estimation of the gas and electricity theories of explosions, and believe the promulgation of these theories has been the cause of a vast amount of injury, by directing attention away from the true cause of these disasters. If there is any foundation in these theories whatever, I should be in favor of legislating all steam boilers out of existence at once, as the only sure way of preventing these calamities; for how can we tell when we are safe, or when the boiler is not generating this gas, or being charged with electricity?

I do not believe that it will be necessary nor advisable for the government to enter into an investigation of the correctness of the captain's idea, for I fail to see that he has presented anything new on what is known and acknowledged by all, and if this is the result of his twenty odd years of study in this direction, no wonder he meets with injurious and unjust prejudice, as he calls it. The present attempt to enlighten the public will in no wise lessen this prejudice. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Governor Warmoth yesterday made the following appointments: B. A. Salles, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Lafayette parish; Diomede Durio, Justice of the Peace, and Alexander Develle, Constable for the Seventeenth Ward, St. Landry parish; W. F. Jackson, Justice of the Peace for the Fifteenth Ward, St. Landry parish; Hugh Wagener, Notary Public, Lafayette parish; Larkin D. Corley, Justice of the Peace, Hallowell's Prairie Ward, Rapides parish; Philip Myers and Napoleon Darnell, Justices of the Peace for the Twelfth Ward, Natchitoches parish; Frank McDaniel, Constable for the town of Natchitoches.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISION

COTTON TAX CONSTITUTIONAL

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

FEAR OF DISTURBANCES IN PARIS

Movements of German Emperor

NEWS FROM SAN DOMINGO

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE

Baez Receives the Commissioners

POPULARITY OF ANNEXATION

WASHINGTON.

The Irish Exiles at Washington—Supreme Court Decision—Constitutionality of Cotton Tax Affirmed—Northwestern Boundary Discussion—McGarrahan Claim Discussed—Minority Report Adopted—Supplemental Enforcement Bill—Political Disabilities of a Louisianian Removed—Weather Report—Southern Pacific Railroad Bill Amended.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Irish exiles arrived here to-day and are receiving great attention.

The departments closed at twelve o'clock.

Farmington vs. Sanders, from Tennessee, involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax. The court below affirmed its constitutionality. Justice Nelson, in the Supreme Court, to-day, announced the affirmance of that judgment by a divided court.

House.—There was a long discussion upon the Northwestern boundary, when a resolution that a commission be appointed to fix it, passed by a vote of 122 to 72.

The McGarrahan case was resumed and discussed all day, finally resulting in the adoption of the minority report favoring McGarrahan, against the New Idria Company.

The House then adjourned.

Senate—Mr. Conkling, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the bill which has passed the House, to preserve the purity of elections, otherwise known as supplemental to an act for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment. He gave notice that he would press it upon the Senate for early action.

The Committee on Education asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, presented by Mr. Revels, for a printing-house and institution for the blind.

The committee conclude, "the whole thing is very much in the nature of a swindle."

Congressional and legislative appropriations passed, an unimportant executive session ensued, after which the Senate adjourned.

Weather Report.—The following is a synopsis for the past twenty-four hours, now 7:35 P. M.: The barometric pressure has diminished in the Southern and Gulf States since this morning. It has remained nearly stationary on the lakes. A decided diminution has appeared unannounced in Missouri, accompanied with a rapid rise in the thermometer, which is felt as far east as Cincinnati.

The barometer in Missouri is about a fourteenth of an inch lower than on Lake Erie, and on the gulf fresh north, and west winds are prevailing in the north—southerly winds in the south. It is probable that the low pressure in Missouri will make itself felt decidedly to-morrow with northerly winds, and clouds in the lakes, and brisk southerly winds in the gulf.

The House passed a bill to-day removing the political disabilities of R. W. Futch, of Union parish, Louisiana.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads instructed Mr. Wheeler, chairman, to report the Senate bill so amended as to cut off all branches and additional land grants, thus securing a main trunk line from the eastern boundary of Texas to San Diego. It is thought the Senate will immediately concur.

NEW YORK.

Under Bonds for Cruelty to a Crew—Governments and Southerns Dull.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Captain Grindle, of the ship Old Colony, arrested for the cruel treatment of his crew, has been held in $10,000 bail.

Money plethoric at 4@5 per cent. Sterling 9½@9⅝. Gold 111¼@111⅜. Governments were dull all day; five-twenties of 1862, 117⅛. Southern securities dull all day, with no change in prices.

EVENING.—Money closed easier than at any time during the war, lenders pressing money on market at almost any rate, but a small portion of offerings could be placed. Prime discounts in demand 6@7, 6s of 1881 114¼, 5-20 of 1862 111⅞, 64s 111⅝, 65s 111⅝, new 110¼, 67s 110¼, 68s 110¼, 10-40s 110¾.

Virginias 64, new 60, Louisianas 69, new 61, Levee 68 73, 8s 84, Alabamas 99, 5s 67, Georgias 81¼, 7s 89¾, North Carolinas 49¼, new 27.

LONDON.

Fear of Disturbances in Paris During the Triumphal March—British Dominions in North America—No Proposals for their Purchase—New Ministry of Thiers—Excellent Impressions Produced—Fresh Requisitions Levied on St. Quentin.

LONDON, February 20.—The *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Paris dated the nineteenth, which says: The authorities fear that there will be unpleasant demonstations against Emperor William and Count Bismarck if the Germans enter Paris.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry, denied that her Majesty's government had received any proposals for the purchase of British dominions in North America. Mr. Gladstone took occasion to deprecate the introduction of questions of this character pending the sittings of the joint high commission at Washington.

The composition of the new ministry under President Thiers produces an excellent impression.

It is reported the Germans have levied a fresh requisition of 2,000,000 francs on St. Quentin.

SAN DOMINGO.

Arrival of Dominican Commission from Samana Bay—Inhabitants in Favor of Annexation—The Commission Formally Received by Baez—Detention of the Tennessee to Coal.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, February 3.—The Dominican commission arrived here from Samana bay yesterday. Every one connected with the party are in excellent health. The want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samana.

The commission found that the inhabitants of that peninsula generally favor annexation. A full investigation made into the ownership of land around the harbor, showed that no United States official was involved in any private transactions there whatever. Fabens and associates, and O'Sullivan have a perpetual lease, at a nominal price, of nearly all the available water front for large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There are no valuable minerals in that section.

The commission landed here this morning and were favorably received by Baez. Mr. Wade explained the character of their object. Baez said peace and a stable government would follow a union with the United States. The people were all anxious for a union. Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The forces he was supposed to command were Haytiens, and Hayti was the real mover in the whole matter. He had information that an incursion was to be made while the commission was here, to influence them, and from his agents had learned the whole movement. He expressed a hope that the commissioners would examine all classes, and promised to extend every facility.

Five of the party came across the island from Samana to this place. The commission find no appearance of public disturbances or dissensions.

The season is very healthy.

The officers and crew of the United States steamers Tennessee, Nantucket and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well.

The commission will be here a week longer, and will probably visit Agua next week. Stories of trouble there