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VOLUME IV—NO. 270. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1182.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE CELEBRATED IRISH COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST,

MR. JOHN COLLINS.

Thursday Evening, February 23, 1871.
Will be presented the
IRISH ATTORNEY.
Pierce O'Hara (with Songs)....Mr. JOHN COLLINS.
Concluding with
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler.....Mr. JOHN COLLINS.

TO-MORROW—Benefit of Mr. COLLINS.
SATURDAY NOON—Collins Matinee.
fe23 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, IDWELL & 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

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 H. M. 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—Sailors 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.
fe12 6t

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 ST. JOSEPH'S NIGHT, March 18.
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 F. Dumonteil's confectionery, corner Canal and Bourbon streets. ja17 2m

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, fintels, 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.
ap5

WANTED.

TO STATIONERS AND PRINTERS—Wanted a situation in a Stationery Store by a Practical Printer and Bookbinder who has some knowledge of the stationery business and has had more than twenty years' practical experience, both as an employer and employe, in this city, in every branch of Printing—Card, Mercantile, Steamboat, Railroad, Poster and Book, and printing in Bronze and Colors. Compensation: either a salary or percentage on the amount of printing and bookbinding he may influence. Would take an interest in a Book and Job Office or Book Bindery. Satisfactory reference given. Address W. B., Jr., care of this office or care of glass box No. 716, postoffice. fe22

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.,
no6 3m 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 22, 1871.
CLASS 45.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	28	56	22	58	30	45	59	48	17	23	69	61	49

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 twenty-second 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
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1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
38 Approximation prizes		12,600
449 prizes, amounting to		$230,400

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. fe

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.
A fine three-story RESIDENCE, which cost over twenty thousand dollars to build, and nine Lots of Ground, fronting Washington avenue, filled up two feet above the street, with all necessary out-buildings, all in good repair, rented on a long lease at fifteen hundred dollars a year,
FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Title guaranteed.
Apply, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, to JAMES READY,
fe23 No. 41 Natchez street.

LANDS ON THE ROUTE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR SALE.
I have for sale 50,000 acres of LAND in Western Texas, on the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad. These lands were selected and surveyed as early as 1843, and are the best selections that could be made at that time. They are in tracts of 160, 320 and 640 acres, and for each survey there is a separate patent, and can be bought very low. As it is now certain that this railroad will be built, here is a rare opportunity for a speculation.
M. A. DOOLEY,
fe22 2t Attorney at law, and Commissioner for Texas, No. 12 Exchange Place.

HORSES AND MARES AT THE OLD Stock Landing.—Just received from Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, 110 HORSES and MARES. Also, twenty-six well broke single Buggy Horses, and the remainder Saddle and Plantation Horses and Mares. Also, 300 MULES, adapted to dray, sugar and cotton plantation purposes. All of the above will be sold in proportion to the decline in sugar and cotton, for cash. Merchants and planters will consult their own interest by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Be certain and call before you buy. Inquire for BRAXTON & HANCOCK.
fe22 1mo

FOR SALE.—A FINE AI 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.

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

FOR RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

FOUND.

FOUND.—CAUGHT, IN FRONT OF MR. J. M. Allen's plantation, on the morning of the eighteenth instant, one Flatboat—about six and a half or seven miles from the city. Any person owning the same can get it by proving property and paying expenses. For further particulars, inquire at Cut-off. JAMES HAWKINS and
fe22 2t M. C. JOHNSON.

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

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

PARIS RESTAURANT,
32.....**Bienville Street**.....32
Between Chartres and Old Levee,
Under the direction of B. PHILIBERT.
Furnished Rooms and Board by the Week or Month.
Saloons for private reunions.
NEW ORLEANS. ja3 3m

SAZARAC RESTAURANT,
16.....**Royal Street**.....16
BY SPARICIO.
The best of everything in the market, and pure Wines and Liquors, at down town prices. Table service elegant. Waiters polite and attentive.
fe5

MIKE'S HOUSE
AND
LAGER BEER SALOON
(Late Cotton Plant)
Corner Carondelet and Lafayette Streets
Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand, as also the very best Western Lager Beer.
MICHAEL SCANLAN.
N. B.—LUNCH served every day from eleven to twelve o'clock. fy8 1y

CROMWELL HOUSE,
"EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES."
BY
DR. R. I. CROMWELL,
271.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....271
Corner of Villere street, New Orleans.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week. Responsible for all parcels, moneys, baggage, etc., left in my charge. Strangers taken to the cheapest stores. au30 1y

THE COURTS.

Decision by Judge Theard—Is Flour an Agricultural Product.

Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, on Tuesday last delivered the following opinion. Yesterday, the twenty-second instant, being a legal holiday, all the courts stood adjourned over until to-day, Thursday, the twenty-third instant.

Glover & Odendahl vs. George B. Shute; Citizens' Bank, Intervenor.—The facts in this case are not disputed. Glover & Odendahl sold to George B. Shute 1729 barrels of flour, for cash, and delivered the merchandise without exacting payment. Shute sent the flour on board of the bark Minot, loading for Liverpool, took bills of lading for the flour purchased of plaintiffs, and, upon the pledge of said bills of lading, obtained from the Citizens' Bank certain advances, for which he drew his bills of exchange.

Shute having absconded without paying for the flour, plaintiffs sequestered the same, under the five days' privilege in favor of vendors of agricultural products. The Citizens' Bank intervened, and claimed the preference under the bills of lading transferred to them and as possessors of the flour.

The act of 1855, relative to privileges, on which the plaintiffs rely, says: "That any person who may sell the agricultural products of the United States in the city of New Orleans shall be entitled to a special lien and privilege thereon, to secure the payment of the purchase money, for and during the space of five days only, after the day of delivery; within which time the vendor shall be entitled to seize the same in whatsoever hands or place it may be found, and his claim for the purchase money shall have preference over all others." Acts of 1855, p. 363.

The defense of the Citizens' Bank is, that flour is not, in the eye of the law, an agricultural product, but a manufactured article, and therefore does not come within the privilege granted.

The only question, then, presented for the decision of the court is, whether "flour," the property seized in this suit, is one of the agricultural products of the United States within the meaning of the act of 1855.

The learned counsel for Glover & Odenhahl say: "If what the earth yields as the reward of tillage, culture or husbandry, were to remain in that condition, the adaptation of it to the necessities of man would be limited. Take, for example, corn: the tillage and culture of it ceases when it is shucked; but it does not come to market in that slate. On the contrary, many agricultural implements have been invented to shell it, take the grains from the husk, " " " yet it would hardly be contended that corn sold in sacks was not within the protection of the five days' lien. Take oats and wheat, for example. Where shall we draw the sharp line where it ceases to be an agricultural product? Nineteen-twentieths of it is cleaned by means of threshers and separators, and we can scarcely think that wheat and oats do not fall within the aforesaid lien law. The same may be said of rice, as it becomes a commercial product. The separation of the hull requires large and expensive machinery to fit it for the market. Take the article of sugar: the tillage and culture of the cane is a very simple process, and the preparation of it for commerce is effected through the instrumentality of machinery, and in some instances of chemicals. When we use it in our coffee, it no more resembles the cane than the flour resembles the wheat from which it is made. Ground cane makes juice, and boiled juice makes sugar, and ground wheat makes flour. Take the tobacco crop. Should it be contended that the leaf when put in hogsheads shall be regarded as an agricultural product; but when it is stemmed and put in small boxes, it ceases to be such, and the sale of it does not come under the protection of the law."

To this able reasoning the learned counsel for the Citizens' Bank answers:

"Wheat is the agricultural product, but flour is a manufactured article. The law, a law *stricti juris*, speaks only of agricultural products, and does not say all goods manufactured from agricultural products. Cotton is an agricultural product, but yarn is not, though manufactured of cotton. Hemp is an agricultural product, but not bagging or rope, though manufactured from hemp. Tobacco is an agricultural product, but snuff is a manufactured article, though it might be said also that it is merely ground or pounded tobacco. The same may be said of the cigar, which is the leaf of the tobacco rolled for smoking purposes.

"It is impossible to escape the meaning of the words 'agricultural products.' It means the raw material coming from the hands of the farmer, and their intendment can not be extended to manufactured articles."

This reasoning is certainly powerful, and the court was thrown into a state of much doubt and perplexity. But the young and learned counsel for G. T. Buddecke & Co., another firm swindled by Shute, have, in my humble opinion, cleared all possibility of doubt in the matter before the court. They say with reason:

"Now the words of the law, 'the agricultural products of the United States,' are used in their most general sense, and should be similarly interpreted.

"If flour be not an agricultural product, it would necessarily be a manufactured agricultural product.

"The law makes no distinction between a manufactured and an unmanufactured agricultural product. It embraces the 'agricultural products' of the United States, which expressions are not qualified in any manner whatever that would warrant the court to make the distinction contended for. Where the law makes no distinction the court can not. 2 N. S. 73; 4 N. S. 491; 11 A. 657; 12 A. 722; 14 A. 345, 461, 833."

Messrs. Buddecke & Upton are right. The distinction between agricultural product and manufactured articles can not be entertained by the court, when it is clearly shown that the manufactured article is simply the manufactured product. It is still the product, and as such, is entitled to the lien granted by law.

For these reasons, let there be judgment in favor of plaintiffs against the defendants, with privilege on the property sequestered, and dismissing intervenor's claim.

Professor Oakley, the Edinburgh organist, at a concert the other day, when he played some of Bach's fugues, said to his audience: "I am quite aware that fugues are not generally popular with my audience here; and, indeed, in consequence of their intricacy, fugues are difficult to follow, excepting to musicians. But nevertheless, the more you hear of Bach, the better you will like him, and his music is a very good tonic for improving your musical taste. The dose prepared for you to-day is a very slight one, and I hope that to some here it may not prove unpalatable."

A mammoth fog whistle, which has just been completed at Portland, Maine, for the Lighthouse Department, is the largest ever manufactured in the United States, and probably in the world. It is an eighteen-inch whistle, weighs some four hundred and fifty pounds, and will require a steam boiler of fifty-horse power to furnish the steam to blow it.

When boys cry and sell papers and extras through Geneva, Switzerland, the law forbids them to announce the contents. There may possibly be the most exciting news, but the boys can only cry the name of the paper, and the fact that it is an extra, when they have one.

Forney's Olivia writes of Senator Matt Carpenter: "There may be greater men in the Senate, but there are none so well adapted to woman's need." Isn't this a little ambiguous?

Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

It has been some years, at least a generation, since the "legitimate drama" seemed to pall upon the public taste, and the habitues of the auditorium, like the Athenians of old, turned to look for some new thing. The new thing appeared in the shape of melo-dramatic and terpsichorean sensation, involving ample display of feminine physical proportions. We are not prepared to say that this also has had its day, but it has occupied the stage so long that a partial reaction in favor of the sterling old drama is beginning to take place, and a large proportion of those who view the drama as a means of not immoral recreation wish to see the comedy and farce of former years return, not wholly to absorb the stage, but to share it, to some extent, with the style of attraction that belongs to the sensual rather than the intellectual.

It has been asserted as a reason for the declension of the drama as it existed in the palmy days of the Kembles, of Siddons, of Coleman, Sheridan, Dibdin, that fashions and manners change, and hence the plays that pleased in the days of George the Third, the days of flap waistcoats, knee breeches, bob wigs, shoe buckles and dress swords, are not adapted to the tastes that belong to the age of chignons, plug hats, mustachios and revolvers.

We do not, however, think that this is so. The poets and novelists of a past generation are as much read and appreciated in the present day as they ever were, and the plays of Shakspeare belonging to an age diametrically the opposite of this in manners and social ideas, yet keep their place upon the stage and in the public mind. Besides, though fashions and ideas constantly change, such change seems to be in the nature of a cycle. Even now we can trace a partial return to the ideas of a former period. A portion of female costumes imitates the mode of several generations ago, while the disposition to carry weapons smacks of the time when every man's hand had to keep his head, or to quote Major Dugald Dalgetty, when a man's head was safer in a steel cap than in a marble palace.

We believe, then, that the sterling plays of the last two generations, the "Turnpike Gate," the "Rivals," the "Heir at Law," "She Stoops to Conquer," or, belonging to our own time, the "Love Chase," of Sheridan Knowles, or the "Lady of Lyons," by Bulwer, would prove as attractive now as they were years ago. We regret therefore that one of the best actresses, in her peculiar line, that ever graced the English or American stage is about to depart from us without having had an opportunity to appear in the characters which have made her celebrated, not only in London, where she first appeared, but in various Northern cities, Washington, Baltimore, New York and elsewhere. Mrs. Marie Wilkins made her debut some time about the year 1861, at the Haymarket Theatre, London, as *Widow Green*, in Sheridan Knowles' "Love Chase." She seems to have at once taken possession of the boards in a round of characters that are part of the staple in our very best dramatic productions, *Widow Green, Mrs. Hardcastle, Mrs. Malaprop.*

The London press appears to have been unanimous in according to Mrs. Wilkins the first rank as an impersonator of characters of this type; and on her arrival in America the press, wherever she has appeared, have indorsed the dicta of the London critics.

In New Orleans, owing to the unfortunate burning of the Varieties Theatre, Mrs. Wilkins has had little opportunity for the display of her eminent talent; but there has been sufficient to convince us that in the lavish praise accorded her by the English and American press, she has received but simple justice.

We hope that, in the ensuing season, Mrs. Wilkins will again appear on the stage of New Orleans, and that we will have an opportunity of witnessing her impersonation of *Mrs. Malaprop* and the round of characters that have given her such high standing in the dramatic profession.

Washington's Birthday.

There are few things so gratifying as the revival of the feeling which disposes the American people to make a holiday of Washington's birthday, the twenty second of February. For some years past the observance of the day had fallen into desuetude, and particularly was this so in New Orleans, as for several years the day remained without other notice than a few lines in the daily journals. There is no common tie among Americans more general than veneration for the memory of Washington. It is a common feeling in which all can join, no matter how much party antagonism or violent feeling exists.

The military display yesterday shows that some of the old Americanism is reviving. True, the day was not observed to the desirable extent by the generality of our business men, but a beginning is something. We hope to see the time when the streets will be thronged with people in holiday attire, when the ringing of bells will join with the boom of cannon as indications of universal rejoicing.

Yesterday was distinguished by the parade of the Louisiana Legion, together with the Fifth Regiment Louisiana Militia. The military assembled in Lafayette square for inspection and dress parade. A full salute was fired, and the military then formed and marched through the principal streets. They were a fine looking body of men, and their full military deportment evidenced that some way or another they had smelled powder in the field of battle.

We noticed as part of the Fifth Regiment, company C, from Algiers, commanded by Captain Lorio. The whole turnout was very creditable to the military spirit of our young men, and we hope to see the militia organizations increased yearly.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* states the following:

The returns of the Erie Railroad for 1870 show that the freight receipts for the year were $12,123,077. The tonnage was 5,127,269. Of the receipts seven millions were for way freight and five millions for through freight. The former was 4,058,035 tons, and the latter 1,069,225. The passenger business reached $3,213,867 for 3,139,767 passengers. Of this 253,325 through passengers gave $1,066,823, and 3,186,442 way passengers gave $2,212,044. In the infancy of the railway business passenger receipts were largely in excess of those for freight. In 1851 the returns from each were about equal. Now the freight receipts are the largest portion of the revenue of the roads.

"In memory of Minnie J. Hodges—weight 742 pounds," is the inscription on a Milwaukee chime of bells.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Congressional Proceedings Yesterday

Washington's Birthday Observed

Armistice Extended to Sunday

RUMOR OF A TREATY OF PEACE

The French Losses in January

EARLY RESTORATION OF PEACE

WAR OR ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN TERMS

AMOUNT OF THE WAR INDEMNITY

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Yesterday—Weather Report—Sharp Discussion in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The Senate was principally engaged on Indian appropriations, but the House passed the deficiency appropriation bill.

The extreme high barometer which has prevailed all day in New York and Pennsylvania, has moved south and east similarly. The low barometer in the northwest has moved rapidly eastward, and probably somewhat to the north. A difference of one inch exists in the pressure in Iowa, and in the Middle States fair and cool weather has prevailed, followed now by high clouds, and a great rise in the temperature in the west and northwest.

It is probable that a storm is now progressing in the Northwest and will be felt to-morrow on the lakes, and will produce brisk southwesterly winds on the Gulf coast. Fresh northeast winds may be reported on the south Atlantic.

In the House to-day Mr. Farnsworth opposed an amendment for the repair and purchase of furniture for public buildings. He said, we had an instance of the result of this wholesale way of appropriation in the expenditure of $30,000 for mirrors for the Treasury Department, which, he said, had been used to decorate the residences of individuals and in one instance to grace the mansion of a distinguished member of Congress who had run away.

Mr. Lawrence said: It occurred in the administration of Andrew Johnson, and that nothing of the kind had occured since.

Mr. Farnsworth retorted that the officers guilty of that offense had been continued to the present time.

Mr. Eldridge desired to know the name of the member. He wished to know if he was a Democrat.

Mr. Farnsworth said: His politics were of that uncertain kind that it would be difficult to tell. He had been a Democrat and almost everything else.

A sharp, personal debate then ensued between Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Farnsworth, in which the former denied the charges intimated by Mr. Farnsworth, saying:

The man who accused the whole world only convicted but one.

After a direct denial of his statement, by his colleague of the postoffice committee, that he had allowed the Boston postoffice item to go by, and had turned to the Treasury Department, and had intimated that the new mirrors had been loaned for his residence, he said there was not a word of truth in it.

Mr. Farnsworth said he had before intimated, but now he asserted that it was susceptible of proof that the member from Massachusetts was interested in a stone quarry which supplied the granite for the Boston postoffice. He asserted that a former member of General Butler's staff, when at New Orleans, had bought a quarry he knew nothing about, by the advice of the member, and that he then obtained the contract through the influence and assistance of this member, although he was the highest bidder. The quarry was known as Butler's quarry.

The discussion becoming personal, Mr. Dawes moved that the debate on the paragraph close, and it was so ordered, and the amendment was adopted.

LONDON.

Rumor that Treaty of Peace is Signed—Armistice Extended to Sunday Evening—Increase of British Navy Estimates—Gladstone on the Personal Freedom of the Pope—Ten Thousand Pounds Sent from New York for French Sufferers.

LONDON, February 22.—A dispatch from Lille, to-day, says it is rumored that a treaty of peace has been signed, one basis of which is the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine. Business in the north of France is improving.

In consequence of the negotiations between M. Favre and Count Bismarck, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times, the armistice has been extended till Sunday evening.

The navy estimates about to be presented to the House of Commons show an increase of £386,000, as compared with 1870.

The increase is mainly in items of steam machinery and ships built by contract.

LONDON, February 21.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, replying to inquiries and attacks of Mr. Johnston and other members, explained that the expressions used by him in his letter to Mr. Deary were never intended to refer to the habitual character of the Pope. He said he simply advocated the personal freedom of the Pope as the head of a religion professed by many British subjects, and he proceeded to defend his course at length.

LONDON, February 22.—The *Times* says the New York commissioners sent by cable, yesterday, £10,000 for the suffering people of France, accompanied by a request that Benjamin Moran, Hugh McCulloch, Russel Sturges and J. S. Morgan act as London commissioners.

PARIS.

Approval of Thiers' Speech—Consultative Commission of the Assembly—Speedy Result of Negotiations—War Indemnity Demanded by Prussia.

PARIS, February 26.—All the city journals approve the speech delivered in the Assembly on the nineteenth by Thiers. The *La Liberte* is convinced that Thiers' intention is to loyally endeavor to found a republic.

A consultative commission of the Assembly accompanied Thiers to Versailles to-day. A speedy result of negotiations is expected.

The *Journal de Paris* says the amount of the war indemnity to be demanded by Prussia will not exceed 500,000,000 thalers.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, February 21.—The new ministry is not received favorably.

The mortality from destitution is decreasing, but is still very great. Medicines, drugs, etc., are wanted.

Peace is now regarded as almost certain.

General Von Moltke has laid before the Emperor a plan of campaign, in case of the renewal of the war.

The word republican has been struck out of all public acts and La France substituted.

VERSAILLES.

Preparations of the Germans—France Must Decide on Peace or War Immediately—War, or Acceptance of German Terms.

VERSAILLES, February 21, 1871.—If peace is not assured by noon Friday next, the second, third and fifth armies will be thrown upon the South. Frederick Charles is looked to for the execution of this enterprise. The troops around Paris are being drilled and the military bands are practicing for entry into Paris.

The King of Wurtemburg is expected here.

VERSAILLES, February 22.—The official *Moniteur* says: France must decide upon war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon injuries formerly inflicted, and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries, the demands are moderate, and the longer the delay the harder will be the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected the war continues.

AMIENS.

Chanzy's Proclamation to the Army of the Loire.

AMIENS, February 21.—General Chanzy has issued a proclamation to the Army of the Loire, in which he urges the troops to put the time of their enforced rest to profit, and prepare for resuming the struggle.

BERLIN.

Coronation of Empress of Prussia—Bismarck Opposes It—Grand Washington's Birthday Party by Bancroft—Official Returns of French Losses in January—Probability of Restored Peace Next Week

[Special to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, February 21.—The King of Saxony urges the coronation of the Empress of Prussia, but Bismarck is opposed to it.

Minister Bancroft gives a grand party, to-morrow, in honor of Washington's birthday.

Official returns received at the war office show that during the month of January the French lost 800 pieces of artillery and 350,000 men. Of the latter, Chanzy lost 25,000, Roye 12,000, Faidherbe 11,000, Bourbaki 30,000, army of Paris 150,000, and of the army of the East 80,000 entered Switzerland. The loss of the Germans the same month was 100,000 men.

BERLIN, February 22.—Provincial correspondence says the German demands are so distinctly confined to things indispensable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly. A prolongation of the armistice for a few days is dependent on the acceptance of the main German demands. The journal concludes with the prediction that next week, unless signs are deceptive, peace will be restored.

BERNE.

Free Export of Corn and Salt into France.

BERNE, February 22.—Owing to the exceptional position of Switzerland, the French customs regulations have been so far suspended as to permit the free exportation of one million hundred weight of corn and salt into France.

OTTAWA.

Dispatch from the Colonial Secretary—Motion on Joint High Commission.

OTTAWA, February 22.—The following dispatch, from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, has reference to the recent mission of the Hon. Alexander Campbell:

DOWNING STREET, January 27, 1871.—SIR: On receiving from Her Majesty the seals of this office, I took an early opportunity of communicating with the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster General of Canada, who has come to England to place before her majesty the views of your government on various questions connected with the dominion.

Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the following subjects:

The first was the protection of the Canadian fisheries from the encroachments of foreign fishing vessels. On this point I concur with your minister that it would be desirable that this question, which has been so long in dispute with the United States, as to the geographical limits of the exclusive fishing rights of Canada, under the treaty of 1818, should be settled by a joint British and American commission, on which the dominion should be represented. Her majesty's government will propose to the United States government to appoint such a commission. Now that the instructions given to her majesty's cruisers and the government vessels of Canada have been brought into harmony, I do not think it necessary in this dispatch to make any observations on the details of these instructions. I will only remark that I am most anxious to avoid a misunderstanding on this subject between the imperial and Canadian governments, and with this view the regulations to be issued for the fishing season of 1871 should be considered by the two governments in good time, before the season commences; their nature must, of course, depend much upon the establishment proposed by the commission, but I shall gladly receive from your government any statement on this subject, and shall give it the very best attention.

Secondly—A bill authorizing guarantee of the fortification loan, on which Mr. Campbell expressed some anxiety, is already before Parliament.

Thirdly—Mr. Campbell pressed strongly upon me that representation should be made to the United States government with reference to the late Fenian incursion into Canada, which has awakened such just feelings of indignation in the dominion, and he urged the claims of Canada for reparation for losses which she had sustained by that incursion.

Her majesty's government have carefully considered what steps it would be advisable to take in this matter, and have to acquaint that they are of opinion, in the first place, that your ministers should draw up a full and authentic statement of facts and claims which they found authentic. This statement should be transmitted to her majesty's government, in order that it may be laid by them before the government of the United States; and I need scarcely say that while it should contain everything which is material to the case, it should be a document of such a character as may properly be communicated to the government of a State with which her majesty is on terms of amity.

Fourthly—Mr. Campbell while stating the entire willingness of the Canadian government to take measures for the defense of the dominion, expressed the hope that the imperial garrison would be maintained at Quebec.

You are so well acquainted with the policy of her majesty's government as to the distribution of imperial troops that I need not enter into any further explanation of that policy, and as regards the particular question concerning the garrison at Quebec, you are already aware that it has been decided that a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery shall remain there during the coming winter.

I can not conclude without acknowledging the able and temperate manner in which Mr. Campbell has brought under my consideration the various questions which have been discussed between us. The opportunity I have had for explaining to him the views of her majesty's government, made it unnecessary for me to do more than briefly relate in this dispatch the course it is proposed to take.

I have the honor to be,
KIMBERLY.

The following is Sir A. T. Galts' motion on the joint high commission to be brought up as soon as the correspondence is printed, and before Sir John A. McDonald goes to Washington.

Resolved, That this house recognizes in the fullest manner the importance to the cause of peace and civilization of the settlement of all questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and especially to the interests of Canada, and will rejoice to find that the result of the labors of the joint high commission will be productive of a cordial and lasting friendship between the two nations.

That this House regards the control and disposal of the inshore fisheries and navigation of the inland waters as especially within the powers conveyed to the Parliament of Canada under the British North American act, and will view with the utmost concern and apprehension all proposals to alter or diminish the just rights of the dominion in these respects without their consent.

That this house has always been and is now prepared to concede the most free and unrestricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States upon receiving as an equivalent therefor a complete modification of the United States commercial system, directed to insure a free and liberal interchange of the products of labor in the two countries.

That concession to the United States of freedom of the fisheries and navigation of the St. Lawrence without compensation, would place Canada in a disadvantageous position in the failure of the negotiations by depriving her of the means of offering any adequate equivalent for the concession she is desirous of obtaining from that nation.

That this House willingly consents to the consideration by the joint high commission of all subjects in which Canada is concerned with the United States,