NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 294. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1206.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Third and last week of the talented character comedian,

MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET,

who will appear in Charles Gayler's comic sensation of

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

FRITZ, a German emigrant ..... J. K. EMMET.

And will introduce his great PARLOR CONCERT SCENE, New songs, New dances, Mouth harmonicon, Banjo solo, and DRUM SOLO on a silver drum presented to him by the citizens of St. Louis.

Friday—Farewell benefit of Mr. Emmet.
Saturday noon—Emmet farewell matinee.
Sunday—Benefit of P. G.
Monday—First appearance of the great comedian and tragedian, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS. mh28

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough ..... Proprietors.
W. R. Cavanagh ..... Director of Amusements.

CROWNING ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON!

Twenty New Stars

ADDED TO THE GAIETE COMIQUE GROUPE.

Monday, March 20, 1871.

First appearance of the

WALHALLA AND BIOPLISTIC TROUPE

Consisting of twenty male and female artists, the most beautiful and lovely formed ladies, daring and graceful men of herculean strength, and

MIDGETS OF TENDER AGE.

First appearance of the song and dance artists,

Hurley and Marr.

For one week longer, D'ATALIE, and ANGELA, the "Female Samson," and "Man of Steel."

First time of Poole's Burlesque,

LITTLE JOHN SHEPPARD,

Produced with new scenery, wardrobes, etc., embracing the entire strength of the company in the cast.

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ANIMALS, RARE PAINTINGS,

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New and singular attractions this week.

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SINGING,

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DIALOGUES,

AND PRETTY FARCES EVERY NIGHT.

Admission—Free. 6 25 1m

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Title guaranteed.

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COAL,

Also, ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamships, steamboats, cotton presses, foundries and families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch office 261 Magazine street, near Poeyfarre. se3 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
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Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect.

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BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES

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nov6 15

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC.,

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Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. o 23 1m 112p

A CARD.

In connection with COLEMAN'S MILL FACTORY, No. 205 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, I have established at No. 44 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, a Depot for the sale of

COLEMAN'S

LATEST IMPROVED UNDULATORY

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These Mills are so well and favorably known, having been before the public for over twenty years, that a description of their peculiarities and advantages is unnecessary. In addition to a stock of MILLS FOR ALL POWERS AND PURPOSES, I am prepared to fill orders for Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Mill Picks, Gin Bands, Mill Bands, etc.

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LOST OR STOLEN—A STATE CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, standing in the name of Van Ormum, No. 183, for twelve hundred and forty-nine dollars. The public is cautioned not to trade for said certificate, as application has been made to the Auditor not to warrant for same.

J. SAMUEL,
m122 1t No. 16 St. Charles street.

The Resources of Alaska.

We find the following in a Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune:*

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress three reports on the condition of Alaska; one by Major John C. Tidball; a second by Major E. H. Luddington, and the third the census returns of the Territory. With regard to the resources of the country, Major Luddington says they consist almost entirely of three articles: fur, fish and lumber. The former is by far the most important, and furs are only obtained by trading with the Indians. The supply of fish is unlimited, and companies have established depots at several places, where fish are cured and packed, Indians doing the work. The timber is very valuable, but so far from market as not to be available. The agricultural resources are very scant. With great care, a few potatoes, turnips and radishes have been grown.

It is said that there are places in the interior where grain can be raised, but this is not certainly known. Settlements are far and distant from each other. There are no roads, and no available military resources. Major Luddington enumerates the various tribes of Indians, his list differing in some respects from that obtained by Vincent Collyer during his tour. Most of these tribes are friendly, and some of them are partly civilized. They subsist on the profits of the chase. The citizens at Sitka are now on comparatively friendly relations with the military. They are described as a low class of serfs, of most corrupt moral character. The trouble formerly existing was caused, in a great part, by the employment by citizens of interpreters who were personally interested in making unfair representations. The women are represented to be degraded by vice, and the presence of soldiers tends to the demoralization of both sexes. Priests of the Greek Church do not do much for the elevation of the people, as they are not above appearing in public grossly intoxicated.

The Russian inhabitants are anxious to be transferred to some portion of the czar's dominions, and Major Luddington thinks it would be better for all parties if they were sent away. Major Tidball gives, in his report, some interesting statistics touching the industries of the country. Salmon is the principal fish taken, and of these 1100 barrels were taken, with nets, around Sitka bay last year, and 700 barrels around Prince of Wales Island. Arrangements have been made to take 2000 barrels in the latter vicinity next year. The fish is worth $8 per barrel, or $14,400 for the year's work. In addition to this, the fisheries yielded 1600 gallons of seal and dogfish oil, worth $2400. The salmon fisheries are inexhaustible. The fur trade has decreased every year since the United States occupation. During the first year of American rule this trade amounted to $35,000, during the second year $20,000, and last year less than $20,000. The cause of this decline is the better prices which the Hudson Bay Company pay the Indians for skins.

The cost of occupation by the United States is $5688 a month, besides supplies, and is divided as follows: Army, $3000; navy, $856; revenue cutter, $2200; custom-house, $700. Major Tidball reports that there are but two kinds of timber in the territory—spruce and yellow cedar. The former is inferior in quality to that of Washington Territory and Oregon. The yellow cedar is valuable to make chests, bureaus, etc., of which it possesses a quality destructive to moths. Some coal has been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to be relied on for fuel. The reports that rich mines of gold, copper, etc., have been discovered, are denominated as false.

The ice of the Territory is too porous to be of value for export. Though not cold enough to produce good ice, it is not warm enough to make agricultural pursuits successful. Wheat, rye and barley will grow, but produce no seeds. Corn will not grow at all. The potatoes are too watery for table use. A few good turnips are raised. Cabbages and cauliflowers do well. Onions grow, but do not bulb, and stalk-raising can not be made profitable. The number of Americans and Europeans in Sitka, more than half of all there are in Alaska, is 391. The Indian population of the Territory is estimated at about 5369. The Indians are described as of the most degraded kind, malicious and troublesome. The great want of Alaska, according to this report, is a gunboat to keep these Indians in order, and a strong garrison at Sitka.

Commissioner Weller's Court.

John Thompson, one of the crew of the steamer Wild Wagoner, charged Moses Gibbs, mate of the boat, with violent assault and battery. Gibbs was arrested, but waived examination and gave bail to answer the charge before the United States Circuit Court.

One of the crew of the Luna May sued for wages, but as no amicable demand had been made, the defendant had to pay the costs.

Joe Armas, one of the crew of the Belle Lee, charged John Britton, mate of the boat, with violent assault and battery. Britton gave bail to answer the charge before the United States Circuit Court.

This, from the Washington *Republican*, contains some excellent suggestions:

In Richmond, we are informed, there are from fifteen to twenty thousand young men, from all parts of the Southern States, who are either out of employment or barely able to earn an existence. They belong to a class that, in ante bellum times, looked upon mercantile and trade pursuits as degrading to the instincts of Southern gentlemen, and now that the labor of the slave furnishes no longer the means of living in idleness, these young men, who were never taught to work, find themselves as helpless as so many children. We are told there is a change for the better going on; that many a young man whose family belonged, in olden times, to those reckoned in the first rank of society, has turned up his sleeves and gone bravely to the plough; but the number who have been thus true to themselves and to the State are in a small ratio compared to the large crowd that still lingers in the demoralizing atmosphere of the towns hoping, Micawber like, for something to turn up. Baltimore has a considerable population of the same kind. They are to be found lounging in bar-rooms, hotels, and on street corners, living off their friends, and vainly hoping that fortune will one day bestow her favors on them for the asking.

Even here in Washington we are not without our element of idle young men; and though the great West calls to them and promises work and a welcome, they shift along from year's end to year's end as though the country was overstocked with hands and had exhausted all its resources. All the great cities of the East have the same complaint to make—a surplus of young men for whom there is no work. The South has greatly contributed to this result. Her young men have left their homes to seek easy positions in Northern cities, neglecting the vast and profitable field of labor which the South itself presents. This is to be regretted. The South needs all the services of her sons, who, if they consulted their own best interests, would stay on their native heath and seek in honest labor the rehabilitation of their fortunes.

Hon. B. F. Butler, of the House of Representatives, has sent us a copy of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, who were directed to investigate the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"After personal conversations with Governor Brown, we are fully authorized to state that, as far as parties are concerned, he has no wish but for the success of the Republican party in this State, and in the country at large. In view of his election by Republicans and Democrats, Governor Brown especially desires to avoid what may seem offensive partisanism for or against either, but he expresses himself as fully recognizing his position as an acknowledged Republican, nominated by Republicans, on a Republican platform."

Fish, Sumner and San Domingo.

A Washington special of Sunday, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

The political community here has been much excited to-day over what purports to be the true story of the difficulty between the Secretary of State and Senator Sumner, published in the *Capital*, the new Sunday paper of Washington. The story is probably true in its essential features, and these are its chief points:

"THE TRUE STORY."

In the first week in June last, Mr. Fish visited Mr. Sumner in the evening, and after urging him with arguments, until after midnight, to cease his opposition to the San Domingo scheme, finally said to him that if he could not cease his opposition as a Senator, he could at least quit the Senate and no longer stand in the way of the President's policy.

He then offered him the English mission, as an inducement to leave the Senate. Sumner, surprised at this proposition to purchase his silence, replied in effect that we had now the best man we could get at the court of St. James, and no change was desired.

Mr. Fish left the place battled and mortified. Messrs. Sumner and Fish, however, kept up their usual courteous association. Mr. Sumner being willing to overlook the mistaken zeal of an old friend, until the Morton letter was given out, when Mr. Fish ceased visiting Mr Sumner until he had sent Senator Patterson to ascertain whether he would be well received.

Mr. Sumner replied through Mr. Patterson, that he would see Mr. Fish at the State Department, at the Senate, or at the house of either, freely, fully, at any time on public business, but, he added, tell him that I feel he has done me a cruel wrong.

Afterward Mr. Fish visited Mr. Sumner, in company with Sir John Rose, when the conferences preliminary to the new negotiations on the Alabama business were in progress, and Mr. Sumner exerted himself to make the evening pass pleasantly and cheerfully.

The narration proceeds as follows: But after midnight, when Fish had departed, Mr. Sumner, calmly sitting down in the quiet of his library, resolved that his self-respect would compel him to discriminate between Fish the Secretary and Fish the friend; therefore, when, some time afterward, they met on a private occasion at Hon. Robert Schenck's, and late in the evening Fish addressed, in the presence of some ladies, a coarse and frivolous remark about duck and partridges to Mr. Sumner, the latter merely looked at him and made no reply.

Then was formed the plot to have Sumner removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of the success of which the country knows.

Raid on Keno.

We find this special in the St. Louis *Republican:*

NEW YORK, March 19.—The police authorities organized a raid on the keno players this evening; but whether through giving away or by a blunder of time, they were only partially successful. The largest games, those at the Louvre, at No. 616 Broadway, and No. 722 Broadway, were closed before the police arrived at them; but the dealers here were so well apprized of the intended raid that they managed to run their business up to within ten or fifteen minutes of the appointed hour for the visitations. All were not so successful, however. Among the places pulled up to a late hour were:

Billy Candy's, No. 603 Broadway; Mike Murray's, 949 Broadway; Patty Walsh's, No. 690 Broadway; Jim Cusick's, 15 West Houston; Ed Johnson's, 87 Mercer; Joe Gleason's, 616 Third avenue; Jim and Pat Barry's, 220 East Thirty-fourth street; Johnny Robinson's, Twentieth street and Eighth avenue; Johnny Gleason and Johnny Condan's, 161 Bowery; Charley Shay and Pat Maddin's, 199 Bowery; James Brown's, 354 Grand; George Hall's, 54 Bowery; Frank Flynn's, 92 Chatham; and three [illegible] son, No. 947 Broome and No. 109 Wooster. The entire number of persons arrested was 87. Great excitement prevails among the gamblers. Broadway was crowded with excited spectators in the vicinity of the keno dens, attracted by the unusual spectacle of the darkened windows. It is very probable that another raid will be made next week if the games are reopened.

Extraordinary scenes took place at the police courts during the day, where all the gamblers and gamekeepers were arraigned. The former were in most instances discharged; the latter were held in default of bail, the police justices refusing to recognize bail bonds signed on Sunday. Broadway, near Houston street, is quiet to-night, though some dens are still in operation, owing to the blunder of a too loquacious police captain. A heavy force is in reserve at headquarters to-night to be ready for an onslaught on the sports should they attempt the rescue of their friends now in prison.

Bloody Affair in Mississippi.

A special to the St. Louis *Republican* reports the following:

MEMPHIS, March 19.—On Sunday evening last Mr. C. Taylor Hill was assassinated in a barroom at Okolona, Mississippi, under the following circumstances: Mr. C. J. Moore had a personal difficulty with a Mr. Chambers. Chambers then telegraphed Hill at Columbus, Mississippi, to come to Okolona and act as his second in a duel with Moore. Hill reached Okolona on Sunday morning and called upon Moore, who referred him to his (Moore's) friend, Dr. Brittany. After some correspondence the difficulty was amicably adjusted.

That night Mr. Hill went to the hotel, and there, in a barroom, met Moore, James Givin, Dabney Wilson and John Armstrong, Moore's friends, all of whom were drunk. Hill was grossly insulted by Givin, and replied that he was a stranger, but, perhaps, as brave as all four opponents, and remarked that he might be killed; upon which the lights were extinguished, and seven or eight shots fired at Hill, four taking effect, one passing through his body, bringing him to the floor, where he fired three shots at random, and expired in half an hour. The affair created great excitement. No arrests, however, were made that night.

On the next morning Chambers met Givin on the street, when both opened fire simultaneously, each firing four shots, none of which took effect. A negro girl passing was, however, struck and badly wounded. Givin then left the city and fled to parts unknown. Moore, Wilson and Armstrong were arrested for the murder of Hill. At the trial Armstrong turned State's evidence, and the balance of the party were committed to jail without bail. The excitement was then intense. The sheriff, fearing that the prisoners would be rescued, called out the citizens, who were under arms all night, but no rescue was attempted. Givin is reported to have come here, and a special officer arrived here to-night from Mississippi to arrest him.

The True Spirit.

We transfer with pleasure the following from the *Planters' Banner*:

A gentleman of Terrebonne parish lately informed us that he had a list of seventeen plantations in that parish which had been leased to strangers since the war, all the lessees failing but which have at length come into the hands of the sons of the original owners; and these sons have most of them pulled off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and pitched in, and are now in a fair way to own these plantations at a period not distant. They have led off, relying chiefly on their own industry and economy and good calculations. They have self-reliance, which is much better than a reliance on advances by New Orleans merchants. It is cheering to see young men take hold of business with that indomitable spirit which knows no such word as fail. "Providence helps those who help themselves."

Three letters that spell brandy—B R and Y. It used to be spelt O. D. V.

City School Board.

The Board met last night in the City Council chamber.

The President, Hon. H. C. Dibble, occupied the chair, the following members being present: Messrs. Boothby, Cooper, Hahn, Jackson, Joubert, Longstreet, Lynne, Matlack, Pinchback, Pierce and Toy.

Reports from standing committees being in order, General Longstreet reported the appointment of Miss Mary J. Neill as principal of the Damaine school, vice Mr. Owen Reidy.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee on text books, reported progress.

Dr. Cooper, from the special committee appointed to confer with the Board of Health, made a report to the effect that the Board of Health was acting in the discharge of a legal duty, and that this board should concur in its action.

The report was adopted, it being understood that the Board of Health communicate with the public schools of New Orleans through the Board of School Directors.

The president of the board, Judge Dibble, reported progress in the mandamus suit instituted in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting. The report was received, and the president requested to continue.

A petition from one of the teachers, asking two months' leave of absence, was granted.

A petition from the late principal of a school in the Fourth Ward was referred to the director representing that ward.

A petition from ten persons residing in the Seventh Ward, asking for the dismissal of a teacher, was referred to the director representing that ward.

The resignation of Miss Marvin, principal of the Clio street school, was accepted.

A communication from Mr. E. W. Seward, organist of Trinity church, was, on motion, referred to a special committee of three. The Chair appointed Messrs. Hahn, Toy and Boothby to constitute that committee.

On motion of Mr. Hahn, and on explanation of an annual custom, it was resolved that each member of the board be empowered to grant a day's vacation to every school in his district, at any time during the present spring, for the purpose of having a picnic; and that the committee on high school be similarly authorized.

General Longstreet, from the committee on finance, reported that the payment of the teachers and employes for February would soon take place.

Resolved, That the director in each ward have the power to appoint and remove the porters or portresses in their respective wards, subject to the approval of the board, and that the committee on high schools exercise the same power in the normal and high schools.

The board then adjourned to meet at the regular time, viz: the fifth of April, at seven P. M.

A State Senator Beaten.

Senator Butler, who represents Plaquemines parish and Algiers, went on board the steamboat Bannock City, at Capitol Bend, last Sunday, to take passage on her. He took a seat in a certain part of the cabin where he had been before. After awhile the steward came to him and told him that he was not in his proper place, that he must leave the cabin and go out on the guards. Mr. Butler did not immediately comply with this suggestion, and immediately after the clerk of the boat came along and told him the same thing. Mr. Butler said he would go out of the cabin if the clerk put him out, and while expecting to be gently led from the cabin by the clerk, several men interfered, and struck him over the head with a bar of iron and broke the dinner bell over his head.

Senator Butler shows the marks of this harsh treatment, for which he will seek his remedy in the civil and criminal courts of Plaquemines parish.

We have received the list of premiums for the second grand State Fair of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Blood Stock Association of Texas, which will commence on the State Fair Grounds at Houston, on Monday, May 22, and continue six days.

No one should forget that next Saturday the single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery takes place. Over four hundred prizes will then be distributed, some of them very dazzling ones. Secure tickets early, and take the chances of winning one of them, if no more. The fifty thousand dollar prize will be drawn for upon this occasion.

An election was held last evening by Bayou Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, for officers to serve the present year, and the following gentlemen were elected: R. H. Chadbourne, W. C.; William Weber, V. C.; Frederick A. Johnson, V. P.; M. H. Nichol, F. S.; —— Engleman, Banker. Delegates to the Grand Lodge, Messrs. Johnson, Garstkamp and Nichol.

To-morrow evening is to occur the great event of the week. Philip Phillips, the celebrated author and singer of sacred music, is to sing in Ames Methodist church, on St. Charles street. The sale of tickets has already been large, and persons who expect to secure the best seats must go early. The doors will be opened at seven o'clock, and the concert will begin at eight. Tickets for sale at several stores and at the door.

We are informed that the ladies of the Presbyterian church of the Sixth District, Rev. B. Wayne, pastor, propose to hold a festival on the evenings of April 25, 26 and 27, and a concert, under the charge of the eminent Professor Sipp, on the twenty-eighth of April, to aid in the erection of a new Presbyterian church on Napoleon avenue. We commend the object to the support of our generous community.

H. C. Paxson, heretofore manager of the Southwestern branch of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, for Louisiana, Texas and Southern Mississippi, has retired. The company has appointed Colonel Richard Gaines and P. V. Ducros, the latter heretofore the popular secretary of the Southwestern branch, as managers. The company has a large list of policy holders in this branch. Mr. I. N. Marks is an incorporator, stockholder and large policy holder. All these gentlemen possess integrity, capacity, popularity and industry. The energy of Messrs. Gaines and Ducros and the popularity of the company should inspire the community with confidence.

The best time to catch soft water is when it is raining hard.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Forney for Collector of Customs

LIMITING BUSINESS OF CONGRESS

SEATING DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE

RAILROAD CONTEST IN VIRGINIA

BLOWS EXCHANGED AND PISTOLS FIRED

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

Insurgent Positions Unchanged

CHANZY AND SAISSET HOSTAGES

HONORS TO BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE

Thiers Government Growing Stronger

WASHINGTON.

Forney for Philadelphia Collector—Resolution Limiting Business Adopted—New Hampshire and Arkansas Democrats Seated in the House—Weather Report—Six Days New Orleans Newspaper Mail at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following were the nominations to-day:

John W. Forney, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia; Prosser, Postmaster, Nashville.

John Bowles was confirmed Surveyor of the Port of Savannah.

Senate—The cases of Blodgett and Goldthwaite were discussed, but gave way to the regular order, being Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting business; was amended to include legislation on the South, with a rider by Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, for general amnesty.

Mr. Trumbull said, during the debate, that the judiciary committee was unable to agree upon a bill regarding the South.

Mr. Norton wanted the committee to report to that effect, when, possibly, the wisdom of the Senate would be equal to the task.

Mr. Thurman characterized the various Ku-Klux bills which had been introduced as entirely outside of the constitution.

The vote to legislate for the South was 31 to 18. This was followed by a number of amendments, including the tariff modifications. Finally Anthony's resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 to 18, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate will consider, at the present session, no other business than the deficiency appropriation bill; the concurrent resolution for a joint committee of investigation into the consideration of the States lately in insurrection, and the resolution now pending, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill, or bills, that will enable the President and the courts of the United States to execute the laws in the said States; and the report that may be made by the Committee on Judiciary on the subject.

The Senate then adjourned.

House—Messrs. Hibbard, Bell and Parker, Democrats elected from New Hampshire, were seated.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, noticing a newspaper statement that he had expressed a desire to charge through the House with a body of cavalry, shooting and killing, said the statement was simply ridiculous and preposterous; that he had never felt from the day of his admission, or given utterance to sentiments that could warrant any such statement. He concluded: "Like the people whom I have the honor to represent, I desire and intend to obey the laws of my country, and do all in my power for its peace, prosperity and its glory."

Mr. Edwards, Democrat, from Arkansas, was seated to-day.

The low pressure Tuesday evening on the coast of Maine has continued to prevail with cloudy and clearing weather, and brisk northeast winds. The pressure has slightly increased in the Eastern and Middle States, and is now again falling. Clear weather has generally prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, but is now followed by cloudy weather. The storm indicated Tuesday evening west of the Missouri river is now in central Indiana and Illinois, with brisk northwesterly winds on Lake Michigan.

It is probable that the area of the lowest barometer will move to the northeast, with high winds on the lakes and cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and East Atlantic States. Fresh winds are probable on the gulf and South Atlantic coast.

New Orleans newspaper mail from the fifteenth to nineteenth inclusive, received to-night.

NEW YORK.

Governments Steady—State Bonds Very Dull—John Savage Rebukes the Fenian Exiles.

NEW YORK, March 22, Evening.—Money closed active. Stock brokers 5 on call business. Prime business notes discounted at 7. Exchange 9¾ @ 9⅞. Gold 111⅛. Governments steady and dull. Five-twenties of 1862, 112⅛. State bonds very dull. Tennessees 67¾, new 63⅝; Virginia 67¾, new 70; Louisiana sixes 29, new 83; Levee sixes 73⅞, eights 85½; Alabama eights 101, fives 68; Georgia sixes 68, sevens 90; North Carolinas 16, new 25; South Carolinas 78, new 65¾; sixty-fours 111⅝; sixty-fives 111⅝, new 110⅝; sixty-sevens 110 @ 110⅝; sixty-eights 110⅝; ten-forties 108⅝.

At a session of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day John Savage, chief executive, made a long address, in which he rebuked the exiles recently arrived from Ireland for their dictatorial course in seeking to destroy the Fenian organization in this country that they might establish a secret directory, composed of themselves, for the custody of the funds of the organization.

The resolve not to yield the name of "Fenian" was enthusiastically cheered.

PARIS.

Insurrectionary Central Committee and Conditions of Peace—Situation at Montmartre Unchanged—Friends of Order Met by Insurgent Bayonets—The Hour When the Common People Can Save the Country—Determination to Defend the Rupublic and its Tranquillity.

PARIS, March 21.—The insurrectionary central committee will respect the conditions of peace, but considers the bulk of the indemnity should fall on the authors of the war.

The situation at Montmartre and Belleville remains unchanged.

Business and labor has been stopped, and there are frequent night alarms.

A demonstration of the friends of order to-day proceeded toward the headquarters of the insurgents, but found bayonets barring the way; an angry altercation ensued, when the orderlies retired.

The *Journal* says the hour has arrived when the common people of the capital can save the country, and appeals to the *bourgeois* for support in this emergency.

All the chiefs of the battalions of the national guard of the second arrondissement have signed a manifesto, joining their voices to those of the deputies of the Assembly and the mayors of Paris, in the determination to defend the republic and its tranquillity against all persons. They have organized a special force and measures for the protection of their arrondissement, and appeal for the co-operation of all in the work for conciliation and abstention from crime.

PARIS, March 22, via London, 9:30 P. M.—The official journal of the insurgents says: The central republican committee, unable to come to an understanding with the mayors, are compelled to proceed with the elections without their co-operation. The elections are postponed until to-morrow, when they will be held under the superintendency of the electoral committee appointed by the central republican committee.

The commander of the national guards has appointed Raoul Duboisson chief of the general staff; Colonel Valegranne commandant of the Hotel de Ville; and Colonel Dardelle commandant of the Tuileries.

An editorial in the same paper seeks to prove that the assembly now sitting at Versailles is legally incomplete, on the ground that the election of some of its members was vitiated by foreign occupation and pressure. The chamber is described as a narrow minded executive.

The same paper says: "On Paris devolves the duty of compelling respect for the sovereignty of the people, who must see that Paris is not separated from the provinces and that the provinces are not separated from each other. She must be the capital of France. It is unquestionably her right to proceed with elections."

The central republican committee has taken a wise and indispensable measure to prepare for the establishment of common councils and for the election of all chief officers of the national guard by the members.

A paragraph also appears in the insurgent organ, under the title of "a vertissement," stigmatizing the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the editors of the Paris press, published in several journals yesterday, as a direct provocation to the disobedience of government decrees, and encroachment on the sovereignty of the people.

Warning is given that while the central republican committee