NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 299. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1211.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Engagement of the young comedian and tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS, EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear this evening in his great version of Tennyson's poem, with new scenery and effects.

Wednesday, March 29, 1871,

Will be presented the beautiful drama, in five acts,

ENOCH ARDEN,

A shipwrecked sailor waiting for a sail. No sail from day to day.

Enoch Arden.....Mr. Edwin Adams
Annie Leigh.....Mary Mitchell Alhough

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS. mh29 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

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Introducing entirely new features.

THE WALHALLAS

In dazzling prismatic fountains. The Jugglers of the revolving globe, and Pas De Cocos.

Concluding with W. R. Cavanagh's Prize Drama, entitled the

FENIAN'S OATH,

OR

The Idiot of Killarney.

MONDAY, April 3, first appearance of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS. mh29

FAIR.....FAIR.....FAIR.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THE

German Protestant Orphan Asylum

Will be held at

BLAFFER'S BUILDING,

(CANAL STREET.)

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FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or in suits, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. mh27 1m

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NEW ORLEANS. ja23 3m

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"EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES."

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(A. HAWKINS—HAIAN THARP.)

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Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts ja13

T. A. BARTLETTE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

143.....Gravier street.....143

(Up stairs),

jel3 1y NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVALS.

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

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A STATE CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, standing in the name of Van Orsum, 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. SANUEL,
mh23 3t 21 No. 18 St. Charles street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The subscribers to the above named stock are hereby notified that the balance of the installments unpaid are now due and payable at my office, No. 26 Front street, between Gravier and Poydras streets. All those who pay up immediately will participate in the bonds and stocks of the Automatic Telegraph Company, which will soon be issued and distributed to those who have paid up in full. And those failing to do so will forfeit the amount they have already paid.

DANIEL EDWARDS,
mh29 4pt 7 Local Director.

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Organized for the sale of

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VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.

The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
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All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN Railroad Company, Freight Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 23, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED UNCLAIMED articles will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, No. 47 Magazine street, to pay freight and charges, if not claimed within thirty days:

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S. P. ARMSTRONG—134 CASES H. L. OIL.
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All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. oc23 6m 3t 5p

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

Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has reopened at the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his goods, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and are warranted to be equal to anything in the market. Having bought for cash, he can sell lower than almost any other house in the city, and being in favor of quick returns and small profits, he will guarantee bargains to all customers. Come and see his goods.

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Continues to dispose of Pianos and Organs, of the best makers, very low for cash, or on the most accommodating terms of payment. One year allowed without charge for interest. No security required, a lien on the instrument being retained.

Old Pianos taken in part pay for new. New and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and the rent money allowed toward purchase.

My Method of Conducting My Business.

First—I keep no instruments but those of the best factories. Having been dealing in Pianos and Organs for sixteen years, my long experience enables me to select such instruments as I can, with perfect confidence, guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Second—I have put One Price for each instrument, and that is the regular retail factory price, which is marked in plain figures on a card affixed to every piano and organ. Many dealers make it a rule to ask from $25 to $100 more than they expect to get, and then, when "beaten down" to somewhere near my low prices, they flatter the purchaser with the idea that he has secured an unusual bargain.

Third—I give the manufacturer's and my own guarantee for six years, and warrant every instrument to please, or it can be exchanged for any other in my store.

I offer splendid, new, rosewood, seven octave Pianos, of six different first-class makers, at $135 to $225. Second-hand Pianos $75 to $125. Five octave Cabinet Organs $30 to $275. I also have Pianos of extra size and with superbly carved cases at $350 to $500. The elegant Library and Parlor Organs of "Taylor & Farley," and the celebrated Cottage and Church Organs of "Peloubet" from $150 to $500.

A. R. BLACKMAR,
ce19 6m No. 201 Canal street.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Superintendent of Public Education.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In common with hundreds of your readers I was surprised by the communication from "Junius," which appeared in the columns of the REPUBLICAN of this date. It is not so astonishing that a writer can be found in the Republican ranks capable of indulging personal feelings by engaging in an attack the animus of which is evident, as that the trusted organ of the party should open its columns to such an onslaught on one of our leading State officers, thus giving the sanction of its authority to aspersions which otherwise would have been insignificant, and the evident malignity of which would be more likely to defeat than to accomplish the aim of the writer. 'Junius" has evidently never read the maxim of the diplomatic sage: "If you want to damage a man you should say what is probable as well as what is true," inasmuch as, while the intention of damaging Mr. Conway glares through every line of his communication, he has observed neither of these conditions of success.

In assuming to speak for "everybody", your correspondent becomes a self-constituted representative, offering no credentials to warrant the exercise of so high an office. What is evident to the man of jaundiced vision is *not* "evident to everybody," nor indeed to anybody whose sight is not similarly affected. Nothing is easier than to make assertions of a general character, such as those in the article of "Junius;" the difficulty exists in finding facts to sustain them, and this your correspondent skillfully avoids.

Allow me to notice the nearest approach to definite statements in which "Junius" allows himself to indulge, when I think the baselessness of his accusations will be apparent.

His first assumption is that the party has failed to "inaugurate and enforce a system of education that will secure to the rising generations the advantages of free schools, open to all children throughout the entire commonwealth," and this (assumed) failure he, by a single stroke of his pen, saddles upon the State Superintendent, attributing the same to his "incompetency and perversity," and at once the thing is proved, the mistake made in his election is apparent, and now "it devolves on the party to apply the corrective." Logic by no means weighty.

The party has not failed, as he declares, in regard to its system of education. There are this day, in the State of Louisiana, more free schools open to all children than ever before existed in the history of this commonwealth, and the number is constantly and rapidly increasing. That the number is not five-fold greater is due to no lack of energy or intelligence on the part of the State Superintendent, but to the existence of constitutional and legislative requirements which have made the establishment of schools in the rural districts of the State a matter of great difficulty, and in some places an impossibility. Mr. Conway's great offense has been in his fidelity to the constitution and the laws enacted under it requiring mixed schools. It has been that, which, in the estimation of men such as the pleasant speaker quoted by "Junius," renders him amenable to the charge of being "incompetent and perverse," but that the obstacles to a more successful prosecution of the school work have not originated in anything possessed by or lacking in the State Superintendent is known to "everybody" capable of distinguishing an effect from its cause.

But, says "Junius," the Legislature, with a commendable promptness and liberality, has always acted on the suggestions of the superintendent. Let me remark, in passing, that it is a few weeks only since that Legislature, representing the people of the entire State, evinced their confidence in the superintendent and their approval of his course by granting him greatly enlarged powers in this same school work. How came this when, according to your correspondent, "everybody" is satisfied that a blunder was made in his election? Is the Legislature so insignificant as to count for nobody in the estimation of "Junius?" But it is not true that previous to the late session of that body the Legislature granted the superintendent such a school law as he desired and recommended. The act of March 16, 1870, inaugurated a system fundamentally different from that proposed by Mr. Conway. Junius calls it a "miserable system;" yet for the defective working of that system, forced on him against his wish, and in opposition to his judgment, the State Superintendent is held responsible by men such as your correspondent. The Legislature, at its last session, did grant the State Superintendent such a law as he had before vainly asked for, and henceforth that officer may justly be held responsible for the successful working of a system proposed by himself.

One point further. And to this I turn with great reluctance. There is a satisfaction in meeting another, however widely he may differ from oneself in fair and manly argument, but an honorable mind shrinks from contact with innuendoes and insinuations designed to effect *covertly* what argument can not accomplish. What does "Junius" mean by associating the names of George M. Wickliffe and Thomas W. Conway, and asking that, as the former was "dismissed from office, disgraced and consigned to infamy," so the latter shall have a like "corrective" applied? Does he mean that the crimes and misdemeanors which stained the soul of Wickliffe are shared in any degree by Mr. Conway? If he means this, let him emerge from the shelter of his anonymous signature and make the charge he insinuates. He dare not do this. Yet, by an artful association of these names, and a demand that the State Superintendent shall receive the doom righteously awarded to the late Auditor, he implies the charge which, if made, would not be credited by even the bitterest political enemy of Mr. Conway. Insinuations such as those can find no kindly reception in a community famed for gentlemanly instincts and for its frank and courageous spirit. SENEX.

New Orleans, March 28, 1871.

The Sabine City *Union* says:

If the steamship Kelso would make regular trips to this place, she would get most of the cotton shipped from this point to New Orleans, and also the cattle, instead of Morgan's line of steamships. But she must convince the shippers by making regular trips, and not disappoint them, then they will give her their freight.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Organization of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana—First Day's Proceedings.

The Knights of Pythias met at Ætna Hall on the twenty-seventh instant.

Samuel Reed, Esq., of Molly Holly, New Jersey, the Supreme Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Order of Knights of Pythias, assisted by Past Deputy Grand Chancellors William F. Fitzgerald and Henry M. Small, acting as supreme recording scribe and supreme guide, proceeded at half-past seven o'clock P. M., sharp, to organize the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

On the report of the committee on credentials the following lodges and representatives were admitted:

Ivanhoe No. 1.—Past Chancellors: Alfred Shaw, Michael Hahn, E. H. Shannon, J. M. G. Parker, E. S. Wurzburger, V. Mielly, J. B. Carter, W. H. Hire, J. H. Wilson, O. M. Redon, Theodore Guyol, A. V. Ward, L. F. Deyroodt, R. Von Holstenberg—14 Past Chancellors.

Louisiana No. 2.—Past Chancellors: H. M. Small, Anthony Sambola, A. De Armas, A. L. Leche—4.

Bayard No. 4.—F. A. Johnson, M. H. Nicoll, John Garstkamp, E. M. Bobler—4.

Ætna No. 5.—Past Chancellors: Ed R. Hogan, William E. Fitzgerald, John G. Guerin, P. M. Bonachi, Henry Villavaso, Anatole A. Ker—6.

Preston No. 6.—Past Chancellors: Tobias Gibson, Jr., H. B. Bond, A. W. Camelly, E. Cooper—4.

Crescent No. 7.—Past Chancellors: William F. Dunham, J. M. Currie, C. P. Ames, C. P. Briel, S. R. Dyer—5.

Teutonia No. 8.—Past Chancellors: H. Clarence, J. W. Schœnecker, J. Wenz, P. J. Kreamer, S. Schmidt, L. Lorenz—6.

Damon No. 9.—Past Chancellors: C. F. Hulsen, T. L. Winder, S. Leaweck, Clay Knoblock, Adolph Weiss—7.

The Supreme Chancellor then stated it became their duty to nominate and elect the officers of the grand lodge for the current term. The first officer in rank being that of Grand Venerable Patriarch, the following Past Chancellors were placed in nomination, to wit: E. R. Hogan, of Ætna No. 5, and R. H. Shannon, of Ivanhoe No. 1.

On ballot, Past Chancellor E. R. Hogan received 25 votes and R. H. Shannon 11 votes; blank 1; total vote cast 37; thereby electing Past Chancellor E. R. Hogan to the responsible position of Grand Venerable Patriarch.

For the next office in order, that of Grand Chancellor, Past Chancellors J. M. G. Parker, of No. 1, J. Guyol, of No. 1, R. H Shannon, of No. 1, and H. M. Small, of No. 2, were placed in nomination. Result of the ballot: J. M. G. Parker, of Ivanhoe No. 1, received 25 votes; Guyol, 6; Small, 5, and Shannon 1; total vote 37; thereby electing J. M. G. Parker as Grand Chancellor of Louisiana.

Next in order was the filling of post of Vice Grand Chancellor.

Past Chancellors William F. Dunham, of No. 8; H. M. Small, of No. 2; J. Gibson, Jr., of No. 6, and J. W. Schœnecker, of No. 1, were placed in nomination. The result of the ballot was: William F. Dunham received 18 votes, H. M. Small 15, Gibson 5, Schœnecker 1; total vote 39. No election. Proceeded to second ballot, with William F. Dunham and H. M. Small as competitors. The result gave Dunham 22, and Small 17 votes, whereupon William F. Dunham, of Crescent Lodge No. 7, of Algiers, was declared duly elected Vice Grand Chancellor.

For the position of Grand Recording Secretary, Past Chancellors H. Clarence, of Teutonia No. 8, and V. Mielly, of Ivanhoe No. 1, were placed in nomination. Ballot being taken, H. Clarence received 22 votes, and V. Mielly 17; total vote, 39; thereby electing P. C. H. Clarence, of Teutonia Lodge No. 8 (German), Grand Secretary of Louisiana.

Past Chancellors F. A. Johnson, of No. 4, A. V. Ward, of No. 1, W. H. Hire, of No. 1, T. Guyol, of No. 1, were placed in nomination for the responsible position of Grand Banker, when P.C. Johnson received 8 votes, A. V. Ward 4, W. H. Hire 13, T. Guyol 12, blank 2; 39 votes cast. No election. Proceeded to a second ballot, when Johnson received 13, Hire 12, and Guyol 14 votes; total votes cast 39, and again no election. Proceeded to third ballot, when P. C.'s Johnson and Hire withdrew. P. C. Theo. Guyol, of Ivanhoe No. 1, being the only candidate, on motion, duly seconded, P. C. Dr. W. H. Hire was elected to cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for P. C. T. Guyol, whereupon the Supreme Chancellor announced that T. Guyol, of Ivanhoe No. 1, was duly elected as Grand Banker.

For the position of Grand Guide, M. H. Nicoll, of Bayard No. 4, and A. S. Leche and H. M. Small, of Louisiana No. 2, were placed in nomination. The result of the ballot taken gave Nicoll 28, Leche 7, and Small 4 votes; total, 39; thereby electing P. C. M. H. Nicoll, of Bayard No. 4, as Grand Guide.

For the positions of Grand Inner and Grand Outer Stewards, R. Von Stoltzenberg, of Ivanhoe No. 1, and L. Lorenz, of Teutonia No. 8, were nominated, and the Worthy Grand Chancellor elect, P. C. J. M. G. Parker, was duly elected to cast the vote of the grand lodge; whereupon the Supreme Chancellor announced that P. C. Rudolph Von Stoltzenberg, of Ivanhoe No. 1, was duly elected as Grand Inner Steward, and P. C. L. Lorenz, of Teutonia No. 8, as Grand Outer Steward.

The Supreme Chancellor then duly obligated and installed the following as the officers of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Knights of Pythias:

Grand Chancellor, J. M. G. Parker, of Ivanhoe No. 1.

Vice Grand Chancellor, William F. Dunham, of Crescent No. 7.

Venerable Grand Patriarch, Edward R. Hogan, of Ætna No. 5.

Grand Recording Scribe, H. Clarence, of Teutonia No. 8.

Grand Banker, Theodore Guyol, of Ivanhoe No. 1.

Grand Guide, M. H. Nicoll, of Bayard No. 4.

Grand Inner Steward, R. Van Stoltzenberg, of Ivanhoe No. 1.

Grand Outer Steward, L. Lorenz, of Teutonia No. 8.

Next in order being the election of six Past Grand Chancellors, the following Past Chancellors were nominated, and received the following vote: Michael Hahn, 28; H. M. Small, 21; William E. Fitzgerald, 21; W. H. Hire, 22; T. Gibson, 11; A. Sambola, 13; J. M. Currie, 9; Clay Knobloch, 7; J. Wenz, 5; C. T. Ames, 6; J. H. Wilson, 9; F. A. Johnson, 14; V. Mielly, 5; E. F. Deyroodt, 8; T. L. Winder, 10; O. M. Redon, 9, and R. H. Shannon 7 votes.

The grand chancellor then announced that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had elected but four of their past grand chancellors, to wit: Past Chancellors Michael Hahn, of Ivanhoe No. 1; W. H. Hire, of Ivanhoe No. 1; H. M. Small, of Louisiana No. 2, and William E. Fitzgerald, of Ætna No. 5.

On motion, the election of the other two past grand chancellors was deferred until the twenty-eighth. The grand lodge then adjourned to meet at eleven o'clock A. M., March 28, 1871.

Second Day.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Knights of Pythias, was called to order at eleven o'clock A. M., sharp, Grand Chancellor J. M. G. Parker presiding, and all other officers in their respective stations.

The roll of lodges being called found the following represented: Ivanhoe No. 1, Louisiana No. 2, Bayard No. 4, Ætna No. 5, Preston No. 6, Crescent No. 7, Teutonia No. 8, and Damon No. 9.

The grand lodge then proceeded to the election of two past grand chancellors, deferred from previous session, whereupon Past Chancellors J. L. Winder, of Damon Lodge No. 9, of Thibodaux, Louisiana, and Tobias Gibson, Jr., of Preston No. 6, of Houma, Louisiana, were declared duly elected.

After making proper provision for the payment of grand lodge charter, rituals and other necessary expenses, the grand chancellor appointed the following committee on credentials of representatives and past chancellors: John Garstkamp, of Bayard No. 4; J. M. Currie, of Crescent No. 7, and William E. Fitzgerald, of Ætna No. 5.

The grand lodge then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, when Supreme Chancellor Samuel Reed duly "exemplified" the "unwritten work" to the satisfaction of the brethren of Louisiana, after which the grand lodge adjourned, subject to the call of Grand Chancellor J. M. G. Parker.

Burial Certificates.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the fireman Thompson, whose death was caused by a boiler explosion in Hanson & Pooley's mill, has had one or two good effects. The very stringent inquiry of the jury and their able return gave the subject a prominence greatly needed. It is well known that almost any of the cemetery sextons can be imposed on by a forged burial certificate or by one uttered by an irresponsible person. The sextons have no rule to guide them, and they possess no accurate knowledge as to who has a right to furnish certificates, consequently they usually accept any document written in the usual form. They receive certificates from physicians utterly unknown to them, and do not know whether they are doing right or wrong. How should they?

The inquest developed another disagreeable fact, namely, that the engine was under charge of incompetent persons, such as firemen and others who are unacquainted with machinery, and who can not estimate the power of confined steam. This criminality is quite universal, and we doubt if one-fourth of the mills and manufactories in our city, containing engines, have the services of competent men. Many of them would scout the idea of possessing an engineer, preferring to take the chances of an explosion rather than pay a decent salary to a man who is a practical engineer. A very limited investigation will prove the force of our remarks.

Here are two important reformations needed, and the City Council might create a law throwing its protection around innocent parties. No officer need be appointed to see that these laws are enforced, as in the first instance the sextons could do the duty; in the second place, our police department could easily attend to that, and the city would not be put to any expense.

An Additional Associate Justice.

On the sixteenth instant, General West asked and obtained leave, by unanimous consent, to introduce a bill into the United States Senate to provide for the appointment of an additional associate justice of the Supreme Court. It was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. The following is a copy:

SECTION 1. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and nine associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose there shall be appointed one additional associate justice of said court, with the like powers, and to take the same oaths, perform the same duties and be entitled to the same salary as the other associate justices. He shall be learned in both the civil and the common law, and shall be assigned to a circuit comprising the States of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

SEC. 2. That the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth circuits shall remain as now constituted. The districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi shall constitute the fifth circuit, and the districts of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas shall constitute the tenth circuit.

SEC. 3. That the circuit judge of the fifth judicial circuit, as heretofore constituted, shall be assigned as judge of the tenth judicial circuit; and there shall be appointed a circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit, as constituted by this act, who shall be learned in the law, and who shall have like powers, take the same oath, perform the same duties, and receive the same salary as other circuit judges.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

A heavy seizure of smuggled goods was made yesterday by Customhouse Inspector Hutchison, on board the steamship Liberty, from Havana. The goods seized consisted of one hundred and sixty boxes cigars, containing one hundred each, and six boxes containing fifty each, making in all sixteen thousand three hundred cigars; ninety-nine rolls cigarettes, six pieces linen and three vest patterns. The same inspector seized, Monday, on board the same vessel, five trunks containing twenty-four thousand cigars and five rolls of cigarettes.

Something of the size of Texas may be inferred from the fact, officially shown, that after deducting all the lands ever patented to her citizens, and all subsidies to railroads, the State still owns 91,929,630 acres. Granting that one-half of this is fit for cultivation, it makes a very solid bottom of credit, as the general government has no claim to title. The total State debt is reported at $508,641 08—a sum that could be paid off at any time it was seen fit to levy a tax.

In London, every eight minutes, night and day, somebody dies; every five minutes a child is born. This great city contains as many people as the whole of Scotland, twice as many as Denmark, and three times as many as Greece.

A lad in Hartford, whose fifth birthday occurred last week, asked his parents if the school would keep open on that day, adding, "they didn't on Washington's birthday."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

SHARP PASSAGE IN THE SENATE

ANOTHER ENFORCEMENT ACT

The Provisions of the Bill

SMALL VOTE POLLED IN PARIS

ELECTION OF OBSCURE MEN

A NEW MINISTRY TO BE FORMED

THIERS DEFENDS HIS POLICY

SIXTEEN LOCOMOTIVES SEIZED

SUIT FOR RAILROAD INJURIES

EMPEROR NAPOLEON INTERVIEWED

FRANCE DRIFTING TO ANARCHY

WASHINGTON.

No Cabinet Meeting Yesterday—Visit to Mount Vernon—Bill for Enforcement of Fourteenth Amendment—Provisions of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There was no Cabinet meeting to-day. The members were visiting Mount Vernon with the High Commission.

There were no important nominations nor Southern confirmations made to-day.

Senate—Resolutions were discussed to adjournment.

House—Mr. A. T. Smith presented a memorial, claiming a seat, from the fourth Mississippi district, and protesting against the entire Mississippi delegation. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Shellabarger, from the special committee on the President's message, reported a bill for the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment. The argument continues until Monday. It provides that any person who, under color of the law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the first section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in an action at lawsuit in equity, or other proceedings for redress. Such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of act of April 9, 1868, and other remedial laws of the United States, which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

The second section provides that if two or more persons shall band, conspire or combine together to do any act in violation of the rights, privileges and immunities of any person, to which he is entitled under the constitution and laws of the United States, which, if committed within a place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, would, under any law of the United States there in force, constitute a crime of either murder, manslaughter, mayhem, robbery, assault and battery, perjury, criminal obstruction of legal process, or resistance to the officers in the discharge of official duty, arson or larceny; and if one or more of the parties to the said conspiracy or combination shall do act to effect the object thereof, all the parties to or engaged in the said conspiracy or combination, whether principals or accessories, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that if any party or parties to such conspiracy shall, in the furtherance of such common design, commit the crime of willful murder, such party or parties so guilty, shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death; and, provided also, that any offense punishable under this act begun in one judicial district of the United States, and completed in another, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined and punished in either district.

The third section authorizes the President to employ the militia, land or naval forces of the United States to suppress insurrection, domestic violence, or unlawful combination, or conspiracies, in any State, if the constituted authorities of such State shall be unable to, or shall, from any cause, fail or refuse protection of the people in their rights and privileges.

The fourth section authorizes the President to suspend writ of habeas corpus, and to declare martial law in any State where unlawful combinations, exist and be so powerful as to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities, shall connive at or be in complicity with such unlawful combinations; provided that the President shall first have made a proclamation as now provided by the law, commanding such insurgents to disperse, and provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the first day of June, 1872.

Weather Report—The low barometer over Massachusetts Monday evening has passed to the northeast, beyond our coasts. The area of high pressure Monday night in Tennessee now covers Ohio and Lake Michigan. The barometer is stationary in the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific coast. Clear weather, with occasional cloudiness, prevailed to-day east of the Rocky mountains and north of the Gulf States. On the immediate Gulf coast the barometer has fallen slightly, with threatening weather.

Fresh southeast and northeast winds with falling barometers are probable for Wednesday on the upper lakes, and the same, with cloudy or rainy weather, on the Gulf States; partially cloudy and clear weather will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast and over lakes.

There were some sharp passages in the Senate to-day. Mr. Howe, speaking against Mr. Sumner's resolution, said, alluding to Mr. Sumner: "The mission of the Republican party was not ended, and he would beseech the man who would engage in its destruction to take his position with the common enemy, and not, Judas like, stab in the back the party to which he professed to belong."

Mr. Schurz said if it was proved that orders had been issued to our naval commanders in gross violation of the constitution, something more than mere rhetorical flourishes about General Grant's services, or about the secretaries of State and navy, would be required to answer the proof.

Mr. Schurz proceeded to argue that, under the constitutional clause vesting in Congress the war making power, the executive could not commit an act of war unless in case of actual invasion of the United States, or by express Congressional authority.

The instructions of the President to our naval force, directing them, in certain contingencies, to fire upon the vessels of Hayti, a power with which we are at peace, was most clearly a usurpation of the war making power.

In reply to queries by Messrs. Howe and Stewart as to whether discretionary power was not vested in the President, Mr. Schurz added, that if these functions would turn to the debates of the Senate in February, 1869, they would find that President Buchanan had asked for discretionary power to protect our citizens in transit over the Isthmus of Panama, and that Senator Hale had opposed it. He said the fact was, that President Grant had fallen into the mistake of supposing that he was the United States of America. It smacked very strongly of what was called in France, "Personal Government."

The Dominican Commissioners have agreed on a report, except upon the matter of the health and debts of the island. They will be ready to report on Thursday, possibly to-morrow. They will present no opinions or arguments, but confine themselves to direct answers to the questions contained in the resolution under which they were organized.

NEW YORK.

Government Declined—Southern Bonds—Suit Against the Erie Railroad—Stolen Locomotives Seized.

NEW YORK, March 28, Evening.—Money largely in excess of demand at 3@4 Sterling steady 9¾@9⅞. Gold 110⅛@110⅜. Governments declined ¼@⅜c all round; five-twenties of 1862, 111⅜. Southern securities dull; Tennessees 64½, new 64; Virginias 65½, new 67; Louisiana sixes 67, new 62, levee sixes 72½, eights 84; Alabama eights 100½, fives 68; Georgia sixes 81, sevens 86; North Carolinas 47, new 24½; South Carolinas 72, new 62½.

Governments' sizes of 1881, 115½; of 1862, 111⅜; of 1864, 111⅜; of 1865, 111⅜; new issues, 110⅝; of 1867, 110⅝, of 1868, 110⅝; ten-forties 110⅞.

Sixteen Erie locomotives were seized today to satisfy a judgment in favor of Mr. Vandyke for injuries received in a recent railroad disaster.

LONDON.

Only Twenty Thousand of the Five Hundred Thousand Electors in Paris Voted—Proposed German Occupation of Paris.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* special dispatch says: Paris has nearly resumed her usual appearance. Of the five hundred thousand electors in Paris only twenty thousand voted at the election Sunday. Twenty