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VOLUME IV—NO. 301. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1213.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Friday, March 31, 1871.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GAIETTE COMIQUE SPECIALTIES,
Introducing entirely new features.
THE WALHALLAS
Its 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

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF THE YOUNG TRAGEDIAN AND COMEDIAN,
EDWIN ADAMS, EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear this evening in his great version of Tennyson's poem, with new scenery and effects.
Friday, March 31, 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 Albaugh
To-Morrow Noon—ADAMS MATINEE. mh30 1t

FAIR.....FAIR.....FAIR.
A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
German Protestant Orphan Asylum
Will be held at
BLAFFER'S BUILDING,
(CANAL STREET,)
From Sunday, March 26, to Sunday, April 2, inclusive.
F. DELBONDIO, President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary. mh26 5t

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. jal 3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A QUARTER OF A SQUARE OF Ground situated corner of Constantinople and Pitt streets, Sixth District, opposite the residences of Mr. Veisin and Mrs. Southmayde, only one square from St. Charles street. Apply to
E. TOMATIS,
mh26 4t* No. 23 Commercial place.

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,
fel2 No. 41 Natchez street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be obtained in a private family at No. 276 Camp street. mh31 3t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or in suits, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. mh26 1m

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. 231 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The care pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in English and Music to a family in the country. Apply to J. P. HIGGINS & CO.,
mh29 3t No. 79 Carondelet street.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE KING of Horse Books—the American Farmer's Horse Book; the acknowledged standard; forty-first thousand now ready, and the demand as steady and sure as for wheat. Also, for Our Family Physician, in both English and German. Embracing the Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. Five hundred and forty-four closely printed pages. Price, only $3 50. The most complete, compact, reliable and popular family medical book out. Twenty-first thousand now ready. For circulars with long lists of practical tests of both works, address C. F. Vent, publisher, 38 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
mh26 30 ap1 1tW

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. 309 Camp street. fel5

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

VICTOR'S RESTAURANT,
185.....Canal street.....185
JULES MARTIN, Proprietor and Founder of VICTOR'S RESTAURANT, has, by the death of George Martin, resumed the administration of that establishment, along with LEON MARTIN (George's brother) as assistant, long since connected with this establishment. Weekly and Monthly Boarders received. mh30 6t

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. ja23 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. ja5

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. ma29 1y

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
The Board of State Assessors have removed their office from the corner of Conti and Royal streets to Room No. 2, Gallier's Court, Carondelet street, between Canal and Common streets.
mh30 1mo J. W. SWORDS, President.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to Business in the State and United States Courts fel2

T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
149.....Gravier street.....149
(Up stairs).
jel3 1y NEW ORLEANS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE ISRAELITES
OF NEW ORLEANS.
The undersigned will be prepared to furnish
Groceries to the Community,
in strict conformity with the requirements of the
HOLY FEASTS OF PASSOVER.
A separate and distinct apartment being prepared for said purpose, we solicit the patronage, with the conviction of being able to meet the demands of the most fastidious. At the same time we assure our friends that every exertion shall be made to please our patrons.
VANDEGRIFF & CLARK, Grocers,
mh31 4t No. 90 Camp street, corner Natchez.

SOUTHERN PORTABLE
GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Of New Orleans.
[Dunderdale's Patent.]
OFFICE, NO. 53 CAMP STREET.
President.....A. WHELESS.
Secretary and Treasurer.....S. WILKINS.
Parties desiring information, or wishing to see the Dunderdale gas burning, will please call at the office. The public are cautioned against using any gas machine which infringes on the Dunderdrie patent, now the property of this company.
mh30 1w

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
Organized for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.
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,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.
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.
All orders should be addressed,
PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
mh19 6mo No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

$1000 REWARD.
DeBING'S VIA FUGA cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female; $1000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.
Laboratory No. 143 Franklin street,
mv11 d&wly Baltimore, Maryland.

DANIEL CUMMINGS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1830.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
WOODEN WARE.
au4 Boston, Massachusetts.

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. K. Morphy, auctioneer, No. 47 Magazine street, to pay freight and charges, if not claimed within thirty days:
S. P. ARMSTRONG—50 BARRELS H. L. OIL.
S. P. ARMSTRONG—134 CASES H. L. OIL.
A. BROWN—40 CASES GASOLINE.
EDWARD A. BURK, Freight Agent.
mh24 2taw4w

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT.
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!
BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES
WILL PRESERVE IT.
THE DIAMOND GLASSES,
Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK,
Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the world to be the MOST PERFECT. The SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use.
They are Mounted in the Finest Manner,
In frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose.
EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
Is sole agent for New Orleans, Louisiana,
No. 95.....Canal Street.....No. 95
From whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price.
He also keeps constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. oc23 6m 3t 2p

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
S. SILVERSTEIN,
195.....Poydras street.....195
(Corner of Carroll street),
DEALER IN
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.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. oc23 6m 12p

BUILDING PAPER.
This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $3 to $20 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.
Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago,
Or, R. C. PALMER & CO.,
93, 95, 97 Camp street,
mh5 General Agents for the Southern States.

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. 22 Front street, between Gravier and Poydras streets. All those who pay up immediately will participate in the bonds and stocks of the Atlantic 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 HOWARD,
mh30 ap5 7 Local Director.

OPPOSITION TO SAN DOMINGO.

Senator Sumner's Speech.

In the Senate on the twenty-seventh instant, Mr. Sumner commenced speaking as soon as practicable after that body was called to order. In his opening paragraph he definitely asserts that it is now on evidence before the Senate that the navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence and of belligerent intervention; being at war, in fact, without the authority of Congress.

The whole business, he adds, is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being half an island in the Caribbean sea, and still further that this violence has been employed first to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself an usurper, upholding him in power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to menace the black republic of Hayti. Such a case, Mr. Sumner continues, is too grave for silence. For the sake of the navy, the administration, republican institutions, and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for such conduct, the case must not pass without inquiry; but beyond all these considerations is the commanding one of the rule of justice.

The question is not whether the acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition; and evidence now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which can not be justified. He had supposed that the proceedings as regards the treaty for annexation were blameless until, while it was pending before the Senate, the Assistant Secretary of State brought him a number of dispatches, among which was one from our consular agent there, who signed a treaty of annexation, from which it distinctly appeared that Baez, while engaged in selling his country, was maintained in power by the navy of the United States. Other evidence has accumulated to show that we were engaged in forcing upon a weak people a sacrifice of their country.

The State Department and Navy Department each contained a record of the disgraceful, intolerable and deplorable proceedings, and still they pressed its consummation; the story of Naboth's vineyard was revived. Unless the reports at the State and Navy departments are discredited, it is obvious, beyond a doubt, that our government has seized the war powers carefully guarded by the constitution, and without authority of Congress has employed them to trample on the independence and equal rights of two nations co-equal with our own.

The Senator then characterizes Baez and Grant as co-partners in the melancholy affair. He carefully reviews the history of the former, and his unscrupulous usurpation. He recites that the origin of the scheme for annexing the half of the island is generally known.

Baez was obliged to invoke foreign assistance. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink," cried the grand citizen. European powers would not listen; none of them wanted his halt of the island—not Spain, not France, not England—none would take it, but still the grand citizen cried, when at last he was relieved by an answering voice from our republic. A young officer inexperienced in life, ignorant of the world, untaught in the Spanish language, unversed in international law, knowing absolutely nothing of the intercourse between nations, and unconscious of the constitution of his country, was selected by the President to answer the cry of the grand citizen.

In closest association with Baez, and with profitable concessions, not easy to measure, was an American named Cazeneau—known as disloyal to our country, and so thoroughly suspected that a military plenipotentiary before leaving Washington was expressly warned against him. But like seeks like, and he at once rushed into the embrace of the speculator who boasted his intimacy, beyond all Americans, with the Samana and annexation negotiations to their close, and who did not hesitate to instruct Baez that it was not only his right but his duty to keep an American citizen in prison to serve and protect the negotiations in which our President was interested, which he denominates the "business on hand." By the side of Cazeneau was Fabens, also a speculator and a life long intriguer, afterward envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Baez in the great business.

A treaty was signed by which the usurper pretended to sell his country to the United States for one and a half million; also, another treaty leasing the Bay of Samana for an annual rent of $150,000; the latter sum was paid down by the young plenipotentiary, or $100,000 cash, and $50,000 in muskets and in a battery. The usurper thus obtained the navy of the United States to maintain him in his treason.

By the Dominican constitution of 1866, it is solemnly declared neither the whole nor any part of the territory of the republic can ever be alienated, while the President takes the following oath of office: "I swear by God and the Holy Evangelists to keep, and cause to be kept, the constitution and laws of the Dominican people, to respect their rights and maintain national independence." The previous constitution had said simply: "No part of the territory of the republic can be alienated." But now, as if anticipating recent events, it was declared that "neither the whole or part," thus explicitly excluding the power exercised.

All this was set aside while the plot went on. Even if Baez defied the constitution of his country, our government, in dealing with him, could not do so.

In negotiating with another power, this great republic, which is an example to nations, can not be insensible to the restrictions imposed by the constitution of the contracting party. This duty becomes stronger from the very weakness of the other side. Defied by the Dominican usurper, all these restrictions must be carefully regarded by the United States. This is an established rule of international law. Thus the constitution of both contracting republics and the law of nations were all set at naught in this great business.

Mr. Davis Hatch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was guilty of writing letters to a New York journal exposing the character of Baez. The latter arrested him as soon as his second usurpation succeeded, and imprisoned him, and he was detained in prison by authority of the usurper, and at the special instance of Cazeneau and with the connivance of Babcock, in order to prevent his influence against the treaty of annexation. The evidence is explicit and unanswerable.

Gaulier, the minister of Baez who had signed the treaty, in an official note to our consular agent, dated at San Domingo, February 19, 1870, and communicated to the State Department, says: "I desire that you will be good enough to assure his excellency, the Secretary of State at Washington, that the prolonged sojourn of Hatch here has been only to prevent his hostile action in New York." Nor is this all. Cazeneau had the unequaled hardihood to write to Babcock, then at Washington, under date of February 19, 1870, a similar version of the conspiracy, where, after denouncing our commercial agent at San Domingo, who was urging the liberation of Hatch, he proceeded to say that the latter would certainly make use of his liberty to join the enemies of annexation; that a few weeks of restraint would not be so inconvenient to him as his slanderous statements might become to the success of General Grant's policy in the Antilles, and that in reply to our consular agent, insisting in the presence of Baez, that Cazeneau was opposing the liberation of an innocent man, he urged that President Baez had the right and ought to do everything in his power to serve and protect negotiations in which our President (Grant) was so deeply interested.

In other days it was said that the best government is where an injury to a single citizen is resented as an injury to the whole country. Here was a respected American citizen, declared by our consular agent to be an innocent man, imprisoned, in the words of Gaulier, to serve and protect negotiations in which our President (Grant) was so deeply interested.

The cry "I am an American citizen" was nothing to Baez, nothing to Cazeneau, nothing to Babcock. The young plenipotentiary heard the cry, and answered not. Annexation was in peril. Annexation could not stand the testimony of Hatch, who would write in New York papers; therefore he was doomed to a prison.

The ships of our navy were used to menace the town of Puerto Plata, and to protect Baez and his agents at all points on the coast. The treaty was rejected in June last, and no pretext remained for intervention, but the navy continued to interfere. On July 21 Commander Greer reported that in his opinion the withdrawal of it would lead at once to a revolution. In September there was danger of an outbreak in San Domingo, and troops were sent to support Baez from our fleet.

Many other proofs are afforded by documents that nothing but an armed force of the United States has sustained Baez.

In February, 1870, Admiral Poor appeared with the dictator and Severn at Port au Prince, and declared therefore if any attack should be made upon Dominicans, meaning the usurper (Baez), during said negotiations, under the Haytien or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and world provoke hostility in return. Such was his language in the executive mansion to the President. The rear admiral reports the dignified reply of the President and Secretary of State, who said: "That while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them and their dignity as far as they were able, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy," or words to that effect. In fact, the rear admiral told the Haytien President that if any sails under a Haytien or any other flag were found in Dominican waters, he would sink or capture them.

Quoting the exclamation of the Duke of Wellington, "There can be no such thing, my Lords, as a little war," a Senator has asserted there may be war without a battle, and so our navy has thus far conquered without a shot, but its presence in Hayti and Dominica was war.

Mr. Sumner then minutely reviews the testimony to this effect, furnished by the State and Navy Departments, from which it appears that the very agent who signed the treaties, officially reported that the usurper was maintained in power by our guns.

But intervention in Dominica is only one part of the story. Even according to the reluctant confession of the Navy Department, in the effort to secure the much coveted territory, our government, not content with maintaining the usurper (Baez) in power, occupying the harbors of Dominica with war ships of the United States, sent other war ships, being none other than our powerful monitor Dictator, with the frigate Severn as consort, and with yet other monitors in their train, to menace the black republic of Hayti by an act of war. An American admiral was found to do this thing, and an American minister, himself of African blood, was found to aid the admiral. The dispatch of the Secretary of State at Washington insisting on this act of war, is not communicated to the Senate; but we are sufficiently enlightened by that of Mr. Bassett, our Minister resident at Port au Prince, who, under date of February 17, 1870, informs the State Department at Washington that he had transmitted to the Haytien government a notification that the United States asked and expected it to observe strict neutrality in reference to the international affairs of San Domingo.

This assault upon the independence and equality of the black republic, Mr. Sumner adds, appears more fully in the report of the Navy Department, which is an authentic record of acts flagrant and indefensible.

Mr. Sumner proceeds to show that this conduct is a gross violation of international law and of the constitution of the United States, and every employment of these war powers in pursuance of this assumption was a usurpation, and that the assumption in the San Domingo treaty is exceptional and abnormal, being absolutely without precedent. But, continues Mr. Sumner, even admitting some remote, infinitesimal semblance of excuse or apology during the pendency of the treaty, all of which I insist is absurd beyond question, though not entirely impossible in a quarter unused to constitutional questions, and heeding them little, conceding that the assumpsit inserted in the treaty by the Secretary of State had deceived the President into the idea that he possessed the kingly prerogative of declaring war at his own mere notion, and wishing to deal most gently even with an undoubted usurpation of the kingly prerogative so long as the Secretary of State, the sworn counsellor of the President, supported the usurpation (and you will bear witness that I have done nothing but state the case), it is hard to hold back when the same usurpation is openly prolonged, after the Senate had rejected the treaty on which he exercises kingly prerogative was founded, and when the assumpsit devised by the Secretary of State had passed into limbo of things lost on earth here, there is no remote infinitesimal semblance of excuse or apology. Nothing, absolutely nothing. The usurpation pivots on nonentity, always excepting the kingly will of the President, which constitutionally is a nonentity. The great artist of Bologna, in a much admired statue, sculptured Mercury as standing on a puff of air; the President has not even a puff of air to stand on.

Congress has the sole right to declare war; that is to say, a majority of both houses, and the President must concur in it. The President has set this principle at naught. He covenanted on the treaty that was rejected as follows: "The people of the Dominican republic shall, in the shortest possible time, express in a manner conformable to their laws, their will concerning the cession herein provided for, and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican republic against foreign interposition, in order that a national expression may be free."

Now nothing can be clearer than that this provision, introduced on the authority of the President alone, was beyond his powers, and therefore *brutum fulmen*, a mere wooden gem, until after the ratification of the treaty, otherwise the President alone was without an act of Congress—doing indirectly what he can not do directly—and thus overturning that special safeguard, placing what Story justly calls this highest sovereign prerogative under the guardianship of Congress. But the treaty-making power itself belongs to the President with two-thirds of the Senate. The President alone can not make treaties, and his treaty promising the use of the war power without the consent of Congress, was unconstitutional and void; and now the same usurpation is openly prolonged after the Senate has rejected the treaty on which the exercise of the kingly prerogative was founded.

Mr. Sumner concluded: In the evidence adduced I have confined myself carefully to public documents. On this unanswerable and cumulative testimony, where each part confirms the rest, and the whole has the harmony of truth, I present this transgression, and here it is not I who speak, but the testimony. Thus stands the case: International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules, one securing the equality of nations, and the other providing against belligerent intervention; while all distinctive fundamental principle of the constitution, of when the President is deprived of kingly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President, this is the simplest statement.

Looking still further at facts, we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island with a large promise of wealth, and that in carrying out the scheme our republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power that he might sell his country, and has dealt a blow at the independence of the black republic of Hayti which, being a wrong to that republic, was an insult to the African race, and all this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many headed in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to see what securities remain. What other sacred rules of international law may not be violated, what other foreign nation may not be struck at, what other belligerent menace may not be pointed, what other kingly prerogative may not be exercised? Never before has there been such presidential intervention in the Senate as we have been constrained to witness. The President's visits to the Capitol, with appeals to Senators, have been followed by assemblies at the Executive Mansion, also with appeals to Senators, and who can measure the pressure of all kinds by himself or agent, and through appointing power, all to secure the consummation of this scheme. This do we discern in the acts of the President, whether on the coasts of San Domingo or here at Washington, the same determination with the same disregard of great principles, and, also, recklessness toward the people of Hayti, who have never injured us.

In view of these things the first subject of inquiry is not if the soil and climate produced reverse or possibilities of wealth, but the exceptional and abnormal proceedings of our own government. Before condemning the treaty or any question of acquisition, we must at least put ourselves right as a nation; nor do I see how this can be done without retracing our steps and consenting to act in subordination to abnormal law and the constitution of the United States; therefore, on the question of acquisition I say nothing to-day, only alluding to some questions involved. Whether we will assume the bloody hazards involved in this business, as it has been pursued with alternative expenditures for war ships, and trips causing most painful anxieties, while the land of Toussaint L'Ouverture listens to the constant whisper independence, and there is still that other question—debts and obligations, acknowledged and unacknowledged within the immense claim by Hayti, and the unsettled boundary, which I have already called a blood law—suit these annexationists, I state, only. Meanwhile, to my mind, there is something better than belligerent intervention and acts of war, with the menace of absorption at a stated cost of treasure; it is a sincere and humane effort on our part, in a spirit of peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica, and establish tranquillity throughout the island. Let this be attempted, and our republic will become an example without shame to its name and the civilization which it represents, while republican institutions will have new glory. The blessings of good men would attend such an effort, nor would the smile of heaven be wanting; and may we not justly expect the President to unite in such measures of peace and good will? "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city," and so the President, by ruling his spirit in subjection to human principles and international law, and the constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

The Sturges Card.

The Louisville *Ledger*, of Tuesday morning, had the substance of the Sturges card transmitted to us in associated press dispatches from Jackson on Wednesday night. The Mobile *Tribune*, of yesterday, apologetically says:

The following card, which appeared in a recent issue of the Meridian *Gazette*, was overlooked by us at the time of its publication. We give it now, on the principle embodied in the old proverb, "better late than never."

A Card.—I have been greatly mortified at seeing a letter, copied from the New York *Tribune*, purporting to be written by my brother, William Sturges. It is well known to my friends in this community that I had no connection whatever with the acts of my brother, as mayor, and am no more responsible for them than is any other citizen of Meridian. I have been uniformly treated with kindness and respect by the people of this community, and I feel thankful and grateful to them for it. All my feelings, interests and sympathies are with the people of the South. I neither indorse the facts nor approve the spirit in which the letter referred to is written. I am fully satisfied that the facts, in many particulars, are misrepresented and perverted, and I am constrained to believe that it was gotten up principally for political effect. Feeling that it does injustice to the people of Meridian, I regard it as a duty to my friends here to make this statement.

THEODORE STURGES.

Mr. Theodore Sturges says very suggestively: "All my feelings, interests and sympathies are with the people of the South."

The following appointments were yesterday made by Governor Warmoth:

Philip Schuls Inspector of Flour for the city of New Orleans, vice Pennyman.

Constables for West Feliciana parish: First Ward, W. M. Fletcher; Fifth Ward, Joseph P. Gore; Sixth Ward, W. W. Vosburg; Seventh Ward, Joshua Johnson; Ninth Ward, John Payne; Tenth Ward, Washington Spooner; Twelfth Ward, John T. Gibbons.

The following appointments were made for the new parish of Vernon, created at the late session of the Legislature from the western portion of Rapides parish and the southern portions of Natchitoches and Sabine parishes: Parish Judge, Nathan H. Bray; Sheriff, John J. Kink; Clerk of the District Court, Isaac O. Winfree; Assessor, Joseph W. Moore; Recorder, John C. Monday. Justices of the Peace—First Ward, P. H. Cavanaugh; Second Ward, James Hicks; Third Ward, C. K. Oates; Fourth Ward, John J. Call; Fifth Ward, C. B. Burr; Sixth Ward, P. Keonce. Constables—First Ward, John Self; Second Ward, Miles Parker; Third Ward, Julius Denie; Fourth Ward, Melvin B. Hill; Fifth Ward, Albert Self, Jr.; Sixth Ward, Augustus Evans, Jr.

The police jurors for the new parish will be elected in each district under the supervision of the justices of the peace. The capital will be located in section twenty three, township two, north range nine west, being on Bayou Castor. The police jury, when elected, will, it is supposed, erect suitable buildings for public purposes as soon as possible.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Delord street, between Camp and Magazine.

2. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District (faubourg Lafayette), on Laurent street, between Josephine street and the division line of the property of William Gormley.

3. And two lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on St. Bernard avenue, between Urquhart and Girod streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

The Governor of Wisconsin has already signed 593 new laws this session, and the Legislature is still heaping him at it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

KU-KLUX BILL DISCUSSED

"GARRULOUS" DAVIS EXCITED

BUTLER QUIETLY STARES AT HIM

Resolution for More Surveys

THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN DEAD

NO COURTS OPEN IN PARIS

Death Sentence by Central Committee

PLAN FOR AN ATTACK ON PARIS

WASHINGTON.

Ku-Klux Bill Discussed—Ridiculous Scene by Garret Davis—His Endeavor to Bully General Butler—Resolution for Surveys — Unobstructed Navigation from the Mississippi to the Atlantic—Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—*House.*—The Ku-Klux bill was discussed. Mr. Wood read from the messages of the Southern Governors, to show that peace prevails in all these States, with few exceptions in several of them. He denounced as infamous the incendiary remarks of Mr. Kelley, delivered yesterday, and expressed the hope that if there should ever be a war of races the negroes would select a man more valiant than Kelly, who, during the disturbance in Mobile, hid under a table, pretending he was dead.

Senate—Mr. Anthony's resolution allowing consideration on any bill passed by the House was adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, made a speech refuting Mr. Sherman's charges against the South. Previous to its conclusion an incident of an unusual character occurred which excited considerable comment in the galleries and upon the floor.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who was occupying the seat of Senator Thurman, immediately adjoining that of Senator Davis, had been some time intently observing Mr. Davis as he proceeded. Mr. Davis growing restive, and speaking with his usual warmth and earnestness, suddenly faced Mr. Butler, and continuing his argument against the credibility of exaggerated Ku-Klux stories, said: "These fictitious charges are originated by parties to affect the coming elections; the Legislatures to be elected are to choose one-third of the members of this Senate, and it is with a view of using this political capital for these diabolical and devilish ends that these vile and slanderous stories of outrages emanate from the brains of political scoundrels and ruffians.

After taking his seat, observing Mr. Butler still staring at him, Mr. Davis rose again, and addressing the former was heard to say, "What do you mean by attempting to browbeat me in that way! You are a d——d scoundrel, sir!" adding, after a pause, "yes, sir; I repeat it, you are a d——d scoundrel, sir!"

At this juncture Mr. Wilson came from his seat on the other side of the chamber, and interposed to prevent a continuance of the scene.

Mr. Butler soon after left the chamber. It is reported he replied to Mr. Davis: "I don't know you, sir; I don't care for you, and I don't want to speak to you."

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Secretary of War to cause the Engineer Department to extend the survey to Etowah river, already ordered to the Ocomulgee river, so as to embrace estimates for a canal connecting these two rivers, with a view of opening unobstructed water communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic.

Weather Report.—It is probable that the clouds and rain will, on Friday, be more or less broken up from the Middle States to the Mississippi valley. Fresh northerly winds are probable for the lakes and gulf, and light winds on the Atlantic coast.

NEW YORK.

State Bonds Dull—Governments Strong.

NEW YORK, March 30, Evening.—Money closed easier. Exchange 9⅝@9¾. Gold 110¼@111⅜. Bonds strong; 5-20s of 1862 112⅜. State bonds dull, except Tennessees and Virginias; the former 65; new 64⅞; Virginias 70⅛; new 71.

Government bonds strong to close. The strength of the market is due chiefly to the improved prospects of funding. Sixes of 1881, 116; of 1864, 111⅞; of 1865, 112; new issues, 110⅞; of 1867, 110⅞; of 1868, 111⅛; ten-forties 108¼. State securities dull. Louisiana sixes 68, new 62, levee sixes 62, eights 84; Alabama eights 102½, fives 67; Georgia sixes 80, sevens 89; North Carolinas 46, new 24; South Carolinas 72, new 63¼.

PARIS.

Manufacturers of Paris Authorized to Resume—No Courts Open—All the Judges Have Fled—Withdrawal of Germans from France Suspended—More German Troops will Enter Paris—The Figaro Seized by the Nationals—Sentenced to Death by the Sub Central Committee.

PARIS, March 30.—The manufacturers of Paris have received permission from the authorities at the Hotel de Ville to resume work. The workmen must keep their arms stacked ready for use, as a conflict was very probable.

The Communists still disagree among themselves as to future movements.

No courts are open in Paris, all the judges having fled from the city.

In the National Assembly Thiers has declared that the withdrawal of the Germans from France is for the moment suspended. More German troops will enter Paris, and the French forces will be increased proportionately.

Copies of the *Figaro*, on sale at all the newspaper stands, were seized to-day by the nationals, the office of the paper occupied, and its publication forbidden.

The *Cri du Peuple* and *Francais* both make the announcement that General Lallemand has completely suppressed the rising in Algeria.

It is expected the Peace Conference at Brussels will continue its sessions for a long time.

At one o'clock this afternoon the sub-central committee passed sentence of death on Wilfrid Fonvielle, for being engaged in an obstinate and guilty attempt against the existence of the committee.

General Duval was at the same time authorized to search out and arrest all enemies of the commune.

The *Cri du Peuple*, *Vengeur* and *Nouvelle Republique* attack the Assembly in violent terms. There are, however, no signs of an attack on Versailles.

The executive committee appointed by the sub-central committee, is composed of Tridon, Eudes, Vaillant, Le François, Duval, Pyat and Bergeret, and will have charge of affairs for a month.

Noon.—The city is quiet. At a sitting of the sub central committee to-day General Duval submitted a proposition for the disarmament of that part of the national guard which had not given in its adherence to the Paris government.

Assy in a speech said, "the republic had formed a committee of safety, and can no longer fear the Versailles. We would be shot if they attempted any violence against us. All conspirators will meet the same fate."

La Nouvelle Republique makes a demand for action on the part of the committee.

It is stated that Delescluze has, in consequence of a declaration on the part of his colleagues that the position was incompatible with his dignity, resigned the membership of the council to which he was chosen.

Deputy Tenard has resigned his seat in the National Assembly.

The *Journal de Paris* makes the statement that the national guard costs the people of Paris 300,000 francs daily.

LONDON.

Queen of Sweden Dead—German Representative at Washington—Petition for Repeal of Contagious Disease Act—Russia Denounced in Parliament.

LONDON, March 30.—The queen of Sweden is dead.

De Schlaeser has been appointed representative of the German empire at Washington.

In the House of Lords to-night a petition was presented, bearing the signatures of a quarter of a million of persons, asking the repeal of the contagious disease act.

Mr. Simon gave notice of a motion questioning the right of the House of Lords to negative a bill that had been passed by the House of Commons, and expressing the opinion that such action on the part of the House of Lords is inconsistent with a system of representation of bill.

Sir Charles Dilke denounced the action of Russia in repudiating the treaty of Paris, and also the tone of the dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff, announcing the abandonment of the treaty. He blamed Earl Granville for consenting to reopen the Euxine question in the London conference, and asserting that owing to the obligation between Russia and Prussia, the result of the conference was inevitable.

There is great disorganization in the postal and other departments of the French public service.

The nationals demonstrated in favor of the commune in Place de l'Hotel de Ville.

The *Liberal* says four thousand English have resumed residence in Paris.

Thiers and the head of the London detectives are in the city.

The central committee of Paris declined to abolish all police force.

A dispatch from Versailles to the *Times* says: