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AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
SEN DeBAR.....Proprietor

LOTTA! LOTTA! LOTTA!
The ever-popular, ever-bright and never-fading Star of America.

The manager has much pleasure in announcing that the above charming artiste will make her first appearance on
Monday Next, January 15,
in her wonderful impersonation of the
LITTLE DETECTIVE,
in which she portrays SIX DIFFERENT AND DISTINCT CHARACTERS. In preparation for
LOTTA! LOTTA! LOTTA!
New Pieces, with New Music, New Scenery, New Effects. Box sheet now open. jal1 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
SEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
Farewell benefit of
LUCILLE WESTERN.
Friday Evening, January 12.
EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE.
Saturday Noon,
LAST WESTERN MATINEE.
EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE.
GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
SUNDAY—Last night of LUCILLE WESTERN.
ja9 11 12

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
SEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
Last week of the eminent artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
Assisted by Mr. J. A. HERNE,
Who will appear to-night, by particular request, in the play of
FROU-FROU.
SUNDAY EVENING—Benefit of Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, who will appear in her own original version of EAST LYNNE.
SUNDAY—Benefit of Mr. ALEX FITZGERALD.
MONDAY—First night of the charming LOTTA.
jal1 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LAWRENCE BARRETT.....DIRECTOR.
JOHN H. SELWYN .....STAGE MANAGER.
Great success of the unrivaled artist,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his unprecedented representation, "the vagabond of the East kills,"
RIP VAN WINKLE.
"Full of tears, full of smiles—one touch of Nature makes the whole world kin." Will be presented this evening, and every evening during the week, with a powerful cast, including
Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON as GRETCHEN.
First Jefferson matinee SATURDAY, January 13—RIP VAN WINKLE.
Admission fifty cents; secured seats $1.
Business Manager.....Lorraine Rogers.
jal1 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Thursday, January 11.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
The management, at the earnest request of the patrons of the Academy, will present the great emotional play entitled
DORA.
FRIDAY, January 12—Benefit of Mrs. P. S. CHANFRAU, when, in compliance with the general request, she will appear in her beautiful personation of JULIA, in Sheridan Knowles' famous play, THE HUNCHBACK.
SATURDAY NOON, thirteenth instant—CHANFRAU MATINEE—CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—A new drama in five acts, of peculiar and stirring interest, by C. W. Taylor, Esq., entitled IN THE TOILS, OR THE FATAL SECRET.
SUNDAY NIGHT—ARRAH-NA-POGUE. ja11

OPERA HOUSE .....OPERA HOUSE
Thursday, January 11, 1872.
A. Thomas' Opera in one act,
LE CAID.
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE, Opera in one act.
Doors open at half-past six; performance commences at seven. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. ja11 1t

AMERICAN UNION CLUB BALL.
Odd Fellows' Hall, February 1, 1872.
Tickets and ladies' invitations can be obtained William Wright, Appraiser's office, Customhouse; George P. Fernald, Clerk Fourth District Court; G. P. Houghton, Recorder First District; or any member of the Club.
Military are requested to appear in uniform.
de24 31 ja7 14 21 1d

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FOR RENT—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE IN the Fourth District; contains seven rooms, halls, pantry, front and side galleries; large yard. Will exchange for good house in the First District. Inquire at No. 158 Julia street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. de30 1m

FOR RENT.—WITH GAS FIXTURES, A VERY desirable and well located house, convenient to two lines of cars and the market, situated on St. Andrew street, No. 201, near the corner of Magazine. Possession given immediately. Apply to B. Conery, corner of Canal and Delta streets. de17 1m

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se8

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence No. 139 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to Lock-box No. 166, New Orleans Postoffice. se15tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE of the owner for Europe: "Sea Glen Plantation," located near the sea shore, thirty five miles from New Orleans, and about three and a half miles from Lookout on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad. The place fronts upon water navigable for steamboats and sailing vessels; has about 3000 acres of excellent hammock land; about 700 open for culture; and will produce one bale to the acre of either sea island or upland cotton; large gin house and machinery for both; is finely adapted for tobacco, cane or rice, and especially to fruit and stock growing; is above all overflow; guaranteed perfectly healthful and free from epidemics; excellent fishing, hunting, boating and bathing facilities. There are about 2000 acres of valuable timbered land on navigable water, and almost inexhaustible banks of lake bank shells. The residence is large, well built and commands a very extensive view; the grounds tastily laid out in lawn and parterre, with abundance of bearing orange, pecan and another fruit trees. There are a gin house, barn, stable, blacksmith shop, poultry house, quarters, boat house, wharf and bath house. The supply of water for drinking and for stock is excellent and never-failing. I will sell the place as it stands, stocked and furnished, mules, horses, cattle, poultry, implements, machinery, tools, seine, boats, house and kitchen furniture, etc. Terms of payment easy. I refer, by permission, to GEORGE SMITH, Esq., Commercial Cotton Press, and COPES & OGDEN, No. 44 Carondelet street. Parties who desire to see the place can leave New Orleans by 3 A. M. or 3 P. M. trains (Sundays 8 A. M.) and will always find a boat at Lookout to convey them to my wharf. Postoffice address, Box 429, New Orleans. S. TYLER READ.
ja6 1mo

WANTED.

WANTED, IN A FAMILY OF THREE TWO white GIRLS, Germans or English—one to cook, wash and iron, the other to take care of a child and do general housework. References required. Call at No 126 Prytania street. de30

WANTED.—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR companion to a lady. Would take the entire care of one or two children, and instruct them. She speaks a refined and correct German; also, French and English. Is a good housekeeper. Would not object to go in the country.
MRS. HAVELAND,
no12 No. 209 Canal street.

$1,000,000
Can be made in a short time by a few shrewd men who will not reveal the secret of the business under any circumstances.
For full particulars, address
JAMES CLARK,
no13 3m D W 169 Breecker street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE UNIVERSAL TWINE AND THREAD CUTTER. Saves time, twine, thread, fingers and teeth. Something everybody wants. Sample mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address GEORGE DAVIS,
oc31 3m No. 590 Broadway, New York.

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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. a13

LOUISIANA POLITICS DISCUSSED

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Federal Officials Condemned

The St. Louis *Democrat* narrates the progress of affairs, the convening of the Legislature in extra session, and the election of Mr. Brewster as Speaker, and adds:

At first the United States officials at New Orleans were known to sympathize with the Carter side, and made some militia demonstrations apparently to counteract those of the Warmoth police and militia. But when it came to the pinch, and the latter took the bold initiative above described, giving the opposite side the choice of attacking or backing down, a messenger from General Emory informed Warmoth that the United States troops would assist the Governor's forces, under his Excellency's direction, in maintaining order. This result was reached in consequence of dispatches from Washington; and all concerned, which phrase includes the whole country, are to be congratulated on the wisdom of these dispatches. The government at Washington properly sees that the main thing at present is to preserve the peace, and it is profoundly to be desired that this policy will be rigidly adhered to.

* * * Warmoth holds the reins, judicial and military; his grasp upon them is firm, and he draws them skillfully. But the condition is, nevertheless, one of full-grown civil strife, pregnant with deadly peril. Should the intrepid Governor maintain his advantage, keep the peace, and settle in law what he has snatched * * * his success will be something wonderful. The situation requires the keenest vigilance from the government at Washington, and prompt and just decision in whatever emergencies may arise.

The anti-Carter journals of New Orleans, received since the above was in type, charge that the arrest, on the fourth, of eighteen members of the House, was a trick to so reduce temporarily the Warmoth strength as to enable the Carterites to unseat enough Warmoth men to give themselves permanent control. This statement has a strong coloring of truth. The arrest of legislators, when about entering upon their duties, is a most extraordinary act, inviting the severest scrutiny. Admitting the persons so arrested to have been fully entitled as members, and that the charge named is true, it was a grossly iniquitous proceeding, and can not fail to receive the heaviest condemnation. It would go far toward justifying the action of the Governor.

The St. Louis *Republican* has an editorial on "Two Lessons," from which we extract the following:

The other lesson is given to the people of every State—if they choose to take it—from the action of a United States commissioner in New Orleans. Whatever may be the facts regarding the scandalous squabble at New Orleans between the Warmothites and the Grant or Customhouse Radicals, the constitution and laws of Louisiana, and the court which acts under them, are doubtless competent to decide as wisely as any such petty magistrate as a United States commissioner, whether offense against the peace and dignity of that State has been committed. Should events take such a revolutionary shape that two governments will be established there, each claiming to be legitimate (as happened in Rhode Island on the occasion of the Dorr rebellion), the application of either for aid would place the President of the United States in the predicament of deciding which one he would recognize and suppert by federal bayonets. Our federal constitution contemplates that in such a deplorable condition the people of a State are entitled to a decision of their fate by no less than the very highest functionary in the Union, his action itself being also subject to revision by Congress as soon as it assembles.

The St. Louis *Republican* thus sums up the result in this State, from information received up to the fifth instant:

THE NEW ORLEANS BUSINESS.

The Presidential game has been played too strong in Louisiana, and the result is that the President is compelled to abandon his friends there and disavow their conduct. The Warmoth faction have, through the madness of the administration party, triumphed over the President so completely that the President himself is forced to take the side of his victorious enemies. The federal guns that were brought out to intimidate the Warmothites have been turned against the Presidential faction. Speaker Carter and the administration members of the Legislature have been thwarted, and forced to take the attitude of bolters in an opposition body, and the United States marshal, Packard, who arrested the Governor and several members of the Legislature, is to be called to account for his lawlessness. The President found it necessary to declare, in a note to Senator West, that the doings of his marshal are "extraordinary," and that he has ordered an investigation.

The President rarely abandons his position; but he is compelled to do so in this case; he backs squarely out of the Louisiana quarrel which he himself provoked, yields to Warmoth, and promises to punish the faithful and zealous partisans who have been fighting his battle. It is a bitter humiliation, but there was no avoidance of it; the administration adherents had done their duty with such lawless and outrageous fidelity as to excite the alarm of the country, and the President must needs disavow their conduct to save himself from being called to a stern account by the Republican opposition in Congress.

The whole transaction is an instructive illustration of the degradation of a civil service which permits federal officials to prostitute their authority, violate laws, arrest State officials, organize mobs and employ the federal army to serve the personal interests of the executive who appointed them.

The New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, says:

Further information from New Orleans shows some more rapid changes in the situation, and the last mutation seems to leave Governor Warmoth master of the situation. The thirty assemblymen who remain with Carter and the Customhouse leaders are outside the State House, and their barroom sessions will lack dignity, to say the least. The State or Warmoth party has sixty-three assemblymen, who constitute a quorum with ten to spare, and there are seventeen Senators meeting from day to day; the Customhouse men and Democrats, on the other hand, number but forty-two, all told. Yet this busy faction, aided by federal patronage, has been able to create a tremendous tumult, and nearly revolutionize the State. There is no doubt as to where the responsibility for this belongs. The men who disgraced the very name of Republicanism when the State Convention was broken up last summer, have been permitted to remain and persevere in their interference in State political affairs. Warmoth's course may bring him penal consequences; but the conspiring federal officials could and should have been removed long ago.

The New York *Times*, of Saturday, has an editorial concluding as follows:

It is alleged that the opportunity to expel the Warmoth men from the House was gained by the arrest of certain members, and the Governor besides, on warrants from the United States Commissioner of the district. Some doubt is thrown on this statement by the fact that the personal attendance of the accused parties was not required by the marshal serving the warrants, and seems to have been voluntary on their part. The charge, however, on which the arrests were made, bears evidence of political malice, and its entertainment by the commissioner appears a strained, if not an unwarrantable, use of his power. It is also alleged that the absentees from the Senate have been for some time kept on a United States revenue cutter, the Wilderness, in order to be beyond the jurisdiction of the State authorities, and avoiding the service of a writ compelling their attendance in the Senate. These allegations being made known to the government at Washington, Governor Warmoth has been notified that they will be promptly investigated. The prospect of violence being threatening, General Emory, commanding the United States troops in the State, has offered their services to the Governor to assist in preserving the peace, an offer which the Governor has accepted.

Yesterday, when the facts were only partly known, the enemies of the administration made haste to hold up the affair as an instance of violent interference with State affairs by the United States government. It remains to be seen whether they will be candid enough to acknowledge that the administration has only performed its simple duty in the matter, and that against the party with which the federal officials are connected. If the otherwise unfortunate occurrence shall result in the removal of those local United States officials who have been so hasty to implicate the administration in their personal schemes, it will be a relief to the country.

This is from the New York *World*, whose writers seem not to understand that the Democratic members of the General Assembly are mainly responsible for "the infamy of Louisiana politics." Says the *World*:

The infamy of Louisiana politics was already complete before the final outrage of undisguised violence with which one of the factions of mongrels which control it has sought to put down the other. We decline to-day to go into a discussion to find out whether there is any difference of rascality between the two parties of Radical rascals or the specific merits of the issue on which they fought. It is enough, and it is evident enough, that the politics of the Southern States, under the Radical rule which has ostracized all the civilized men in them, are like the politics of those South American "republics," so-called, wherein a legislative assembly is a permanent mob and every election is an earthquake.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *World* closes a dispatch Friday:

The feeling here is that Governor Warmoth and the Legislature will finally succeed, and they retain the public confidence.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says of Louisiana:

This State needs perpetual reconstruction. It is the seat of perpetual disorder. Faction fights run to worse extremes in New Orleans than anywhere else. To solve the problem presented in the dispatches of last night from that city would puzzle an Oedipus. The worst of it is that the trouble is in the ranks of the Republican party. If it was between two hostile parties it might be better understood. It is an old legacy of faction difficulty, which broke into riot last summer, at the convention, and now invades the Legislature. One party wishes to impeach the Governor and remove the newly-chosen Lieutenant Governor. This would make the Speaker of the House Governor. Of course the Governor's party resists this. They hold the Senate, which, however, is not organized, as enough members to prevent a quorum are floating around on a revenue cutter. In the House, or houses, for there are two which claim regularity, the factions amuse themselves by expelling each other.

The same paper of Saturday evening says:

The situation at the capital of Louisiana wears a new aspect to-day. The Warmoth Legislature are in the State House. The Carter Legislature are not. Both parties appeal to the President for aid. The President promises an investigation of the extraordinary conduct of the United States marshal, and the federal troops are to be used to maintain order and not to help either faction. The whole business, by whomsoever urged on, is shameful to the last degree, and we trust the President will make an example of such of his officers as may be proved to be in the wrong. As in the riotous convention proceedings last fall, the enemies of General Grant charge this New Orleans emeute to him. His prompt response disposes of this malevolent charge, and leaves his enemies to new inventions.

Warmoth can not by any means be regarded as altogether in the right. He is said to be young, only twenty-eight years of age, a fluent speaker, active, keen-witted, and arrogant since his success both in politics and money making. The Chicago *Tribune* characterizes him as one who "makes his own game, and is thoroughly skeptical about men, having a pretty rough school of it in Louisiana, where nearly all the politicians are insincere, hollow wretches, who would turn their backs upon him, or Grant, or anybody, to-morrow, if they supposed his power was growing less. Warmoth's weaknesses are his rashness, boyishness and implacability." The strangeness of a character like this may account for many of the strange phases of the political situation in Louisiana for the last four years. The partisans of both sides are intense to a degree, always ready for a fight, and vigorously pushing a quarrel when once they are engaged.

The Chicago *Tribune* is facetious, and says of the "New Orleans Show:"

Such chaste amusements as cock-fighting and bear-baiting will naturally be at a discount in New Orleans so long as the present Legislature is in session. The proceedings of last Wednesday's session were reported, in part, by telegraph; but, of the many rich episodes, it was impossible that all should be caught up and preserved by the abstract and brief chroniclers of the daily press.

The *Tribune* narrates two or three interesting scenes, and adds:

This kind of performance is extremely lively and quite dramatic in interest, the curiosity being constantly piqued as to whether the affair is to turn out a tragedy or a farce; and, if tragedy, which party is to get perforated with the fatal bullet. As shows, therefore, these legislative sessions ought to draw better than any of the other town amusements; and perhaps it is to compensate for the narrowness of gallery accommodations that the Legislature has, as other companies of performers often do, split up into several bodies, and gone to performing in various localities. The Senate, for instance, is located, a part of it on board a revenue cutter, cruising up and down the coast, and, doubtless, astonishing the people of the port towns; and another part at the temporary capitol, launching resolutions of censure in the direction of the absentees; while the House is in full tide of successful operation at two different places, turning out Speakers, impeaching Governors, and organizing stampedes "by the entire strength of the company," as the showmanagers say. As a Legislature, it must be admitted that the Louisiana combination is a despicable failure; but as a cheap show it ought to succeed well.

We make the following extract from the *Evening Wisconsin* of Saturday, a journal which said the day previous: "Which has right on its side, it is impossible to tell at present, and so imperfect are the dispatches it is impossible to give the exact particulars of how the contest now going on began." The extract we refer to follows:

The President has telegraphed that he will have a thorough investigation into the conduct of the United States marshal in causing the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and others. This is right. There has been too much federal interference in the affairs of Louisiana, and an investigation is needed; and it is to be hoped that President Grant will make it thorough, and if any of the United States officials have been guilty of stepping outside their duty, as we suspect they have, that they may meet with such punishment as the case may require.

The United States government should abstain from any interference in these political squabbles among Southern States officials, except where it is necessary to preserve the peace and the lives and rights of the people. So long as the squabbles are confined to the politicians they should be let alone.

The Chicago *Journal* says of the arrest of Governor Warmoth and members of the Legislature by the United States marshal:

This of course was a high-handed outrage, and will be disavowed and censured by the authorities at Washington.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says:

In two or three of the States of the Union there has been going on for many months a sort of internecine warfare in the dominant party, which the people at large are getting heartily disgusted with. Not to mention the chronic fight, which will probably never cease, in New York, the more serious quarrel at present engaging public attention is that going on in the city of New Orleans, between the wing of the party of which Governor Warmoth is the head, and the other of which the Customhouse is the head centre. In two cases within the year resort has been had to arms, either to maintain or break the peace, and a very near approach to bloodshed has been the result. We shall not stop to inquire at this time upon whom the burden of responsibility for this state of affairs mainly rests. We are heartily glad to know, therefore, that the President has taken the matter in hand, and will make an effort to investigate the whole affair thoroughly and impartially, and, so far as it is in his power, apply the remedy. The noisy feud at New Orleans has obtruded itself upon the country long enough. The disgrace of it will finally attach to the whole party.

The Philadelphia *Evenin Bulletin* says:

It is very satisfactory to know that the President has declared his intention to undertake an investigation of the conduct of the federal officials who were engaged in the disturbances at New Orleans. We can not pretend, in the absence of clear and positive information, to determine which of the factions is in the right. * * * But one thing is certain, the officers of the national government can have no excuse for using United States troops and artillery, and the vessels of the revenue, for the purpose of intimidating their opponents. They have obtained assistance of this kind twice, and upon the second occasion it was by mere chance that bloodshed was avoided. The officials who have been guilty of this scandalous abuse of their authority should be punished with the utmost severity, whether Warmoth is pure or corrupt, and his cause good or bad. The President owes it to himself, to his party, and to the country to make a thorough investigation of the subject, and to be unsparing in his administration of justice to the offenders.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* takes an original view and says:

Slavery as a recognized, legitimate and tangible institution has been swept away, but the restless spirit of insubordination which it inspired has not been eradicated, and ever since the close of the war it has been running rampant and riotous through the land. The best method of dealing with this tendency to lawlessness has become the great problem of the hour. Until it is crushed out, peace and prosperity must remain strangers to the Southern States; while it continues both capital and labor will seek other fields, where they can be assured the protection and stability essential to the success of industrial pursuits. The so-called Ku-Klux legislation of Congress appears to have been precisely what was needed to encounter and overcome one phase of the spirit of perversity which hitherto has reigned supreme in the South. But there are manifestations of this anarchical tendency which the Ku-Klux law will not and can not be made to reach. In Louisiana a spectacle is now presented which affords a striking illustration of the worthlessness of the average Southerner as a component part of a well-regulated community. The fight is entirely a home affair, and is not complicated by carpet-bag or any other extraneous influences. There are whites and blacks on both sides, and the blacks apparently are no worse, while they are evidently quite as bad as the whites. To the leaders on both sides the idea of settling the dispute by an appeal to the forms and precedents of law does not occur. The law is invoked, it is true, but only as one of the agencies for getting the better of an antagonist, and because the machinery happens to be in the hands of friends. Armed policemen, colored troops and Gatling guns take the place of parliamentary precedents; law and decency are alike defied by both sides, and the end is not yet.

* * * Not until the anarchical spirit which permeates and pervades Southern society is supplanted by complete subjection to the forms of law, and entire acquiescence in its behests, can Louisiana or any other Southern State hope for permanent peace and uninterrupted prosperity.

The Buffalo (New York) *Courier*, a Democratic journal, concludes an editorial in this manner:

Ostensibly the fight is between Governor Warmoth and the combined reformers, but behind it all there is another complication which has a national bearing of no slight importance. It seems that in Louisiana, as in New York, there are two factions among the Republicans. The one is headed by S. B. Packard, United States marshal and chairman of the committee, and the other by Governor Warmoth and those who bolted from the Republican State Convention last summer. The former controls all the federal officials in the State, while the latter has hitherto ruled the Legislature and State patronage. The struggle is now to defeat the Warmoth party in the interests of Grant's administration, and it is one of political life and death upon both sides. If the Packard faction is successful in the struggle now going on, the administration forces in the State will have unchecked sway in the Presidential election, and if it is defeated, Warmoth can dictate terms and maintain himself in power.

Such, in brief, is the explanation of the political imbroglio now existing in New Orleans. It is disgusting to all good citizens, and disgraceful to the State. In the general interests, it is altogether unimportant what the issue of the contest may be. Upon principle, however, the same question of federal interference is involved which arose in Missouri in 1870, and which is now agitating political circles in this State. A very similar experience has just been had at Albany, and the federal authorities prevailed. Here the administration used only money and official influence; but in Louisiana federal troops, and powder and ball, will be brought into requisition, if it is found necessary.

The Vicksburg *Times* says of the affairs of the past week:

Arrests and counter-arrests were then freely made, and New Orleans stood breathless for two days, in momentary expectation of a terrible and bloody riot. For a long time we were in doubt as to which of the two factions would represent the "upper dog in the fight." But now United States troops have been placed at the disposal of the Governor, peace has been restored, and the Louisiana Legislature is in the full performance of all its usual and lawful functions.

It is not our purpose to discuss the merits of the different factions, but for the peace, dignity and well-being of the good people of our sister State, we sincerely hope that the end is here, and that the disgraceful scenes which have been enacted in and out of the State House of Louisiana during the past week may not be reproduced in a lifetime.

The Providence *Journal* says:

The dispatches from New Orleans indicate an exceedingly bitter and warlike feeling between the two factions in the Legislature. The sudden appearance of armed men on the platform saved the Speaker of the House from forcible ejection, Wednesday. Yesterday the military arm was invoked, and it is stated that the parties are about equally matched in bayonet support. The Governor and several of his supporters were arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws and to deprive the members of the House of Representatives of their privileges and immunities as such. The situation is disgraceful, and should be summarily ended.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

The dispatch from New Orleans shows a high tide of excitement in that city, consequent on certain alleged irregular proceedings in the Legislature, followed by warrants of arrest for Governor Warmoth and many other prominent citizens. In whatever light the affair is viewed, it is most disgraceful, and argues that Louisiana is far from that true and lasting peace which only comes when and where the legislative hall is free from the shadow of the bayonet. New Orleans, however, is, in more respects than one, a second Paris, and so Louisiana must study a while longer in the French school she has chosen.

The Washington *Republican* says:

The news from Louisiana is exciting. The Governor is indorsed by one, and denounced by another association of patriots—both of which gatherings claim to be the House of Representatives, and each whereof proposes to remain in session.

In the meantime the Governor is under bonds, State and federal troops are on guard, and a street affray of serious proportions is not improbable. The characteristic wisdom of President Grant is exhibited in the assurance telegraphed by him that Governor Warmoth's "report of the proceedings of the United States marshal is of such an extraordinary character, that I will have the matter investigated at once." This telegram should, it anything can, relieve the fears any have about "federal interference."

The Quincy (Illinois) *Whig*, in reviewing events since the opening of the legislative session, says:

It is to the credit of Governor Warmoth that the Democratic members seem to be acting with his opponents.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There is a most unseemly and dangerous disorder in New Orleans, the natural result of the failure of the President to rebuke the scandalous Gatling gun and bayonet State convention, at the Customhouse last summer."

Some of the Western papers have this note appended to the Associated Press dispatches from New Orleans, dated Sunday:

[Note—The above are all favoring the Carterites or Reform Republicans.]

"THE ONLY LEGAL HOUSE"

ITS SPEAKER A FUGITIVE

THE REVOLUTION AT AN END

CONSPIRATORS ARE SCATTERED

END OF A BIG FIZZLE

Yesterday morning a warrant of arrest was sworn out by Coroner Creagh against George W. Carter, charging him with being an accessory to the murder of Walter R. Wheyland, over whose body the inquest terminated at 4 A. M., yesterday. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sergeant Vankirk, and he, in company with the Superintendent of Police and a squad, proceeded to the Gem saloon to make the arrest. Being resisted at the entrance to the upper portion of the building, the Superintendent sent for and stationed two companies of the police armed with Winchester rifles, and occupied the upper rooms of the Merchants' Exchange, a building opposite there, to be held in readiness. When this was done, however, the guard of the Carter party which had been posted on the stairway was withdrawn, and entrance was obtained without molestation, the Carter Legislature adjourning until twelve o'clock M. The building being searched, and Mr. Carter not being found, the squad retired.

The Carter revolutionists then adjourned to the Customhouse, and cau-cussed in the office of the United States marshal.

Pursuant to orders, armed police subsequently arrived and took possession of the Gem building, but the guard was afterward removed so far as to admit of ingress and egress.

While all these occurrences were going on the news spread, and the result was considerable excitement, unaccompanied, however, with any outward demonstration. As one by one the fraternity arrived at the Gem—found that establishment closed and the police in possession—they naturally wended their way to the Customhouse, in which Gibraltar their confederates had found refuge. What transpired in the marshal's office, where Carter marshalled his scattered and demoralized forces, is unknown. Messrs. Wands, Darby, Tatman and others appeared at the State House to take their seats, which, with the exception of Mr. Wands, whose seat was declared vacant, they were permitted to do.

It was afterward reported that Colonel Carter offered to surrender himself to General Emory, but the General replied that he had not offended the United States, and refused to take him on that ground, suggesting he had better answer the process of the State. Among his adherents the impression generally prevailed that "the dog was dead," and accordingly the members were left to take care of themselves, Mr. Pond going home to the bosom of his constituents, and others scattering in various directions.

Thus ends the great fizzle of the destructive Democrats and revolutionary Republicans.

Four of their members were expelled from the legitimate House yesterday morning, and can return there no more in an official capacity. Others will probably be expelled, while the majority of them will go back to their duty under the promptings of a sober second thought.

The great conspirator is a fugitive from justice, charged with a capital crime, and likely to be scoffed at by the very men who, though they loved the treason heartily, despise the traitor they have used.

Wished to Go Back.

A delegation from the Citizens' Association yesterday waited on Governor Warmoth, principally to inquire if the Democratic members would be permitted to return to their seats. The answer of the Governor was that he had nothing to do with the matter, but knew no reason why they would not take their seats; had never known why they had left their places, as there had been no objection to them. This response seemed tolerably satisfactory, but was not all they wanted. "Could Mr. Carter return?" A bystander answered by asking a question: "Is not Mr. Carter a fugitive from justice?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY

CLARK, OF TEXAS, SEATED

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

INTERVIEWING THE PRESIDENT

STOKES' CASE BEFORE GRAND JURY

RETURN OF ASSEMBLY TO PARIS

ADVERSE REPORT THEREON

STATE LEGISLATURES YESTERDAY

SMALL SHAKES OF AN EARTHQUAKE

CONGRESS.

Coinage Bill Recommitted—Clarke, of Texas, Seated—Bill Adverse to Civil Service Bill—Japanese at West Point—Inquiry About Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, January 10—*House.*—The coinage bill was recommitted after a long discussion.

General W. T. Clarke (Republican), from the third Texas district, took his seat on a vote of 102 to 79.

The House then took up the contested election case from the third district of Texas.

The report of the Committee on Elections being that M. T. Clark had the prima facie right to the seat, and should be sworn in without prejudice to any contestant, and the minority report being that D. C. Giddings is entitled to the seat, the question turns on the interpretation to be given to the certificate of the Governor, who, while certifying that Clark was duly elected, adds that in his opinion the numerous irregularities and instances of fraud and violence during the election would rather warrant a new election than the giving of a certificate to either party.

Mr. Hoar, who made the report from the Committee of Elections, proceeded to argue the matter in its support.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to recommit the whole case to the committee, to be decided on its merits; and after several speeches for and against the report of the committee, Farnsworth's motion was rejected—yeas 81, nays 101; only five Republicans voting yea, namely: Beatty, Bingham, Farnsworth, Garfield and Hay.

The resolution for the admission of Clark was adopted—yeas 102, nays 79—and Clark presented himself and was sworn in as a member.

Senate.—Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill adverse to the civil service bill, to the effect that any regulation relieving the executive from the responsibility for appointments imposed upon him was a violation of the constitution.

The bill admitting six Japanese youths to West Point, after a long discussion, went over.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether the railway from the mouth of the Ohio river to Mobile has been constructed as contemplated by the act of 1850, donating lands to facilitate its construction, and if not what steps have been taken to complete it.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Williams—Seventh Cavalry Commander Ordered for Consultation—Colored Men on Supplemental Civil Rights Bill—Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Williams assumed the Attorney Generalship to-day.

Major Merrill, commanding the Seventh Cavalry, now stationed at Yorkville, South Carolina, has been ordered here for consultation on public matters.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention convened to day.

A delegation of colored men called on the President in behalf of the pending supplemental civil rights bill. The President remarked that he thought, although some of the rights which they had a claim to under the recent amendments to the constitution were withheld, still the courts of law would accord all legal privileges. He considered that, pending the supplementary civil rights bill, amnesty measures would jeopardize the passage of the latter, and in that respect it would be unfortunate. The former, he thought, from his knowledge of it, would pass on its merit as a separate and distinct measure.

NEW YORK.

Stokes' Case Before the Grand Jury—Statue of Franklin—Arrival from Liverpool—Rough Weather at Sea—Customhouse Investigation—President of Bar Association—Currency from the West.

NEW YORK, January 10.—It is understood that the case of Stokes is now under consideration by the grand jury.

The statue of Franklin has been placed on a pedestal in Printing House square and veiled with the American flag.

The steamer Oceanic arrived to-day from Liverpool. She encountered heavy westerly gales, and had three propeller wheels broken, and her sails were blown to shreds. She encountered the ship Mountain Eagle, which was in a sinking condition, and saved her crew.

F. Boisson was to-day before the Congressional investigating committee. He testified that his books were seized and kept five months, and then returned, without charges against him.

William M Evarts has been elected president of the Bar Association.

Arrived—Weybosset, from New Orleans, Champion, Huntsville and Magnolia.

Evening.—Gold 108⅜@108¾. Governments dull and heavy. Gold borrowers at no time to day paid over 7. There was a general decline in rates to stock brokers. State bonds dull; South Carolinas fell off slightly during the day; Tennessees 63, new 63½; Virginias 56, new 54; Louisianas 52, new 58; levee sixes 60, eights 70; Alabama eights 90, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 80; North Carolinas 30⅜, new 15; South Carolinas 50, new 23½.

The banks are beginning to receive liberal remittances of currency from the West, principally national bank notes. The demand for discounts at the bank is moderate. Prime indorsed merchants' paper on the streets is not abundant, and sells at 9@12 per cent, exchange, under the pressure of bills drawn against recent negotiations of railroads and other bonds in Europe. Prime sixty-day sterling sold at 9⅛, less 1-16, and gold bills at 8⅞. Cable transfers sold at 109⅞.

Sixes of 1881 115⅛; five-twenties of 1862, 109⅝; 1864, 110⅛; 1865, 111⅜, new 109¾; 1867, 111¼; 1868, 111⅜; ten-forties 109⅝.

FOREIGN.

Adverse Report on Return of Assembly to Paris—Discussion on Taxes—The Rinderpest—Trial for Executing Supposed Prussian Spy—Troops at Cuba from Spain—Friendly Relations Between Germany and France—The Mexican Revolution.

PARIS, January 10—In the Assembly to-day the committee of parliamentary initiative, to which was referred the proposal of Duchatel that the Assembly return to Paris, reported adversely. The reading of the report was received with great cheering by the right, but the left remained silent. After the Assembly have finished the discussion upon the new taxes proposed in the financial statement of Quertier the report of the committee will be debated.

The rinderpest prevails in the departments of Orne, Calvadas and Eure.

A dispatch from Dijon says Cremar has been summoned to trial for executing a supposed Prussian spy, and refusing to appear has been arrested and brought before the court, where his trial for murder is proceeding.

HAVANA, January 10.—Arrived—Steamship Moro Castle from New York.

A steamer arrived at Nuevitas yesterday with a battalion of riflemen from Spain.

The telegraph line between Gibria and Santiago de Cuba is working.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Arrived—Wetterhorn from Mobile, Texas from Galveston, Shattmuck from New Orleans.

BERLIN, January 10.—The *Provincial Correspondence* to day says the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that Germany wishes to restore the former friendly relations existing between the two nations.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, January 10.—General Cortina recrossed the San Juan river yesterday and holds a position in front of Mier, in which place the revolutionists are in force.

Another prominent pronunciado was hung by General Cortina.

To-day the revolutionists held a council of war, and decided to enforce a loan of $150,000 from the cities under their control, to purchase arms and ammunition, the want of which prevents their advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Georgia Legislature—Railroad Conductor Killed—Mississippi Legislature—Free Schools in Tennessee—Railroad Consolidation Ratified—Earthquake in New Hampshire and Quebec.

ATLANTA, January 10.—The Legislature met to-day.

The Governor elect has resigned his position, and the Speaker of the House, Hon. J. B. Cumming, has been elected to fill the vacancy. The acting Governor announced he would send in his message to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, January 10.—Samuel Read, a conductor on a freight train on the Providence and Worcester railroad, was run over this afternoon and immediately killed.

JACKSON, January 10.—In the House the day was occupied in the discussion of the contested election case from Newton county. The committee reported in favor of seating the Democratic claimant, but the report has not yet been adopted.

In the Senate, the resolution introduced yesterday to invite the Grand Duke Alexis to visit Mississippi was referred to the committee on federal relations.

A bill is prepared and will be introduced at an early day, funding the debt of the State—about $1,000,000—at six per cent, payable in installments of $100,000 per annum, and in case of failure, to collect all taxes in United States currency. The proposition meets with general favor.

A bill was introduced to prevent any unjust discriminations between citizens of Mississippi traveling on railroads of the State.

The per diem bill allowing seven dollars per day and twenty cents mileage was passed.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Dr. Sears, the custodian of the Peabody fund, has appropriated $1500 to pay an agent to travel over Tennessee and arouse the people to the importance of establishing free schools.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The stockholders of the Mississippi River and Paducah and Gulf railroads have ratified, by unanimous vote, the consolidation of these roads under the name of Memphis and Paducah Railroad. Contracts for the construction of the road will be let by the first of February.