NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 248. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1471.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor

Triumphant success of the fairy comedienne,
LOTTA,
Who will appear to-night in her new and thrilling play, written expressly for her; entitled
RAINBOW.
In which she will introduce new songs and duets. Set New and beautiful scenery. New and elaborate effects.
Friday Evening—Benefit of Miss Lotta.
Saturday—Grand Lotta Matinee.

The annual Mardi Gras ball will take place at this theatre on February 13. ja30 1t

OPERA HOUSE .....OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday, January 30, 1872.
ROMEO AND JULIETTE.
Opera in five acts.
Doors open at half-past six; performance commences at seven. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. ja30 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
NEW ORLEANS.
Mardi Gras Night, February 13, 1872.
LA COTERIE CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE,
Under the auspices of appropriate committees, composed of well known citizens. The selection of dances will comprise the most popular of the day, and the music will be executed by a monster orchestra of talented musicians. ja30 tf

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LAWRENCE BARRETT.....DIRECTOR.
JOHN H. SELWYN .....STAGE MANAGER.
THE COMEDY COMPANY.
Including Mr. George Clarke and Mr. Stuart Robson, will appear in a varied bill during the week, and
This (Tuesday) Evening, January 30,
Will be presented
MARRIED LIFE.
After which the farce of JENNY LIND.
MONDAY EVENING, February 5—The favorite and distinguished tragedian EDWIN ADAMS will commence a brief engagement in his beautiful rendition of Tennyson's poem of ENOCH ARDEN.
Matinee Saturday next at twelve o'clock. Admission half price. Performance next Sunday evening. ja28 1t

CONTINENTAL'S
ANNIVERSARY BALL.
Thursday Evening, February 22, 1872,
THE
CONTINENTAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
Will give,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
A GRAND DRESS, FANCY DRESS
AND MASK BALL,
For the Benefit of the
LEE MONUMENTAL FUND.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Colonel George Clark,	Colonel A. W. Merriam,
Emanuel Blessey,	John Clarke,
Samuel Manning Todd,	M. Carvin,
Alexander McNeil,	R. M. Montgomery,
J. L. Gubernator,	Daniel Edwards,
George Purves,	J. J. Warren,
T. W. Bothick,	Thomas R. Brady,
Andrew Parle,	James Davis.

MANAGERS.

A. W. Bosworth,	Gerard Stith,
John Daniels,	A. B. Seger,
H. T. Hill,	T. F. Hedges,
William Tenbrink,	William Gibson,
Thomas Askew,	John B. Leefe,
J. G. Bates,	C. W. Gould,
J. S. Washington	John S. McIntyre,
Thomas G. Mackie,	G. W. Phillips.
B. Miller,	Henry R. Swasey,
T. Greenfield,	John McLean,
F. Barbot,	John Slemmer,
Thomas Freeland,	Joseph H. Sherman,
H. H. Stanley,	Henry Bidwell,
A. B. Beals,	J. O. Nixon,
David Bidwell,	George W. Hynson,
Thomas Hassam,	J. O. Decastro,
George W. Race,	John Livingston,
John Leeds,	James H. Collins,
George S. Knower,	M. H. Waters,
James Lindsay,	John Allen,
Asa Payson,	R. Tilford.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

John Purvis,	Alexander Taylor,
E. C. Hyatt,	John S. Barnes,
William Pierce,	A. R. Sherwood,
Warren Kain,	R. C. Black,
Walter F. Perry,	C. W. Culbertson,
B. F. Hynson,	C. W. Ringgold,
William Sammer,	J. Kittridge.

Applications for Ladies' invitations may be made to any of the Managers, and will, by being left at the office of the Secretary, No. 144 Poydras street, or at the store of Mr. E. A. Tyler, No. 115 Canal street, be placed before the Committee on Invitations. No applications will be received after twelve o'clock M., on the day of the ball.

A Mask Committee will be appointed, and no one will be permitted to enter the ball room in mask without first repairing to the mask room and unmasking; and that committee will have full authority to refuse admittance to any person who may be objectionable.

By order of the President.
ja23 JOHN G. FLEMING, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA COTERIE CARNIVAL
AND
MARDI GRAS BALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 13, 1872.

The directors and managers of LA COTERIE announce that their arrangements for this first of a series of GRAND BAL DEGUISE are most complete in every particular. FETE PAR EXCELLENCE of the season.

DIRECTORS.

D. BIDWELL.....J. KITTREDGE.

MANAGERS.

John Sinnott,	J. Fitzpatrick,
H. Bidwell,	Major E. A. Burk,
Frederick N. Thayer,	Colonel Louis Power,
John H. Hanna,	Alexander Henderson,
George Sanford,	M. Carroll,
Samuel Colville,	M. Lardner,
Samuel Barnes,	H. Becket,
Joseph Murphy,	William Edouin,
D. Swarts,	L. Graham,
W. H. Connor,	J. W. Fairfax,
Louis Solomon,	Paul Waterman,
L. A. Wiltz,	T. W. Kidder,
J. W. Madden,	F. W. Higgins,
J. M. Barrett.	

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

John Sinnott,	M. Carroll,
J. Fitzpatrick,	M. Lardner,
Louis Solomon,	J. Kittredge.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Frederick N. Thayer,	M. Lardner,
L. Graham,	T. W. Kidder,
Paul Waterman,	Joseph Murphy,
J. M. Barrett,	J. W. Madden.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Colonel Louis Power,	H. Becket,
Major E. A. Burk,	W. Edouin,
D. Swarts,	Samuel Barnes,
Louis Solomon,	J. Fitzpatrick.

Chef d'Orchestre—Professor J. B. Vogel.
Chef de Bande Militaire—Frederick Schleicha d.
Applications for ladies' invitations can be made to any of the managers or left at the box office of the Theatre.
Invitation Committee meet at the Academy Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week previous to the Carnival.
No ladies admitted unless with invitation and admission card.
Ladies will unmask in the Reception Committee room, adjoining the entrance door.
New and appropriate additions are being made to the now extensive wardrobe of the Academy, which will be for hire.
Ladies' masks and dominoes can be obtained in the ladies' reception room.
Supper a la carte, supplying all the delicacies of the season. The choicest wines by the bottle only. No liquor bar allowed in the Academy.
TICKETS—THREE DOLLARS. ja28

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

AMUSEMENTS.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
CONGO SQUARE—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
Tuesday, January 30, 1872.
MATINEE at twelve o'clock.
Night Performance at a quarter to eight o'clock.
WILL OPEN ON TIVOLI CIRCLE,
Thursday Night, February 1, 1872.
DAN RICE'S
Entirely new company of the
Most Brilliant Star Performers
That Europe or America have known.
First appearance in the South of the great French "GRIMALDI," LORENZO MAYA, King Clown of Paris, who has no living equal.
The Pneumatic Marvels, ARTHUR and ROBERT, only six and seven years old, in their extraordinary
PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS,
the most astounding and thrilling exhibition of human daring and physical culture ever witnessed.
PROFESSOR DAVIS and his remarkable family, the GREAT NELSONS, in their beautiful saloon entertainment.
W. H. MORGAN, the great sensation bare back and hurdle rider.
GRAND UNIFICATION OF ATTRACTIONS—ALL THE BEST FEATURES OF THE GYMNASIUM—ENTERTAINMENTS OF UNTOLD MERIT.
Diversified performances in the arena by the most brilliant stars in the equestrian firmament.
Admission—Adults, seventy-five cents. Children under ten years, twenty-five cents. ja30

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY.—This company having established an office in New Orleans is now prepared to receive orders for every description of STEEL ENGRAVED WORK for the use of Banks, Insurance, Railroad and other corporations, and for commercial purposes. Specimens may be seen and information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 27 Carondelet street, New Orleans, to which place all communications should be addressed.
ja30 1m J. L. MESERVE, Special Agent.

GEORGE L. NORTON,
HARBOR MASTER, FIRST DISTRICT.
Office at Woodward & Wight's,
Corner of Front and Thalia streets.
ja30 1m

CHAIRS.....CHAIRS.
PENITENTIARY CHAIRS,
Manufactured at the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, Kentucky, for sale by the agent for this market. WASHINGTON MORTON,
ja27 1m No. 133 Gravier street.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
This magnificent Hotel, lately renewed and greatly improved, and entirely refurnished in most sumptuous and elegant style by the St. Louis Hotel Association, of which E. F. Mioton, Esq., of New Orleans, is the president, will be opened to the traveling community on the first of February next, under the management of the undersigned.
HIRAM CRANSTON,
Formerly proprietor of the New York Hotel.
ja27

BREUSING & ERNEST,
(H. Breusing,) (Arthur J. Ernest,)
UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.
Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 240 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. no8 1y

JOHN GRAYER,
Proprietor of Phœnix Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses to hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Black Walnut and plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the Proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. jy28 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence,
152.....Julia Street.....152
NEAR CAMP.
All operations in Operative, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed. Nitrous oxide and other anæsthetics administered. oc28 1y

MARTIN LANNES—
STALLS, MAGAZINE MARKET, CORNER MAGAZINE AND ST. MARY STREETS.
Keeps constantly on hand a choice supply of
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Game and Sausages
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Families, steamboats, boarding-houses, etc., furnished on reasonable terms, and all purchases DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. no5 3m

WALLACE & CHOPPIN.
(AMADEE L. CHOPPIN. WILLIAM WALLACE.)
STAR COTTON GINNERY
Peters street, between Thalia and Hunter, and Hunter street,
Between Tchoupitoulas and Peters.
Our machinery and gin stands are new, with all the latest improvements, with a capacity of turning out forty bales per day. No delays. A supply of bags always on hand.
We gin for the seed and guarantee satisfaction
Highest market price always paid for seed cotton

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Orders left at the ginnery, or at our office, No. 14 Union street, will meet with prompt attention.
se17 6m

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,
Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Frost Streets.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,
Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING,
Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.
Agents for the new patent
"Self-Lubricating Packing."
COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
sep5 1y

PELICAN FERTILIZER.
THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY.
No. 12 Union Street, Up Stairs,
Have now ready for delivery their superior FERTILIZING COMPOUND, in quantities to suit purchasers. Certificates from well-known citizens characterize it as superior to Peruvian Guano while it is sold at less than half the price, and has no disagreeable odor. Send for Circular.
Price of our Pelican No. 1.....$50 per ton
Price of our Pelican No. 2.....$45 per ton
Terms—Cash, or approved city acceptance, payable December 1, 1871.
Also, EARTH CLOSETS and COMMODES for sale. Samples to be seen and orders taken at the office
fe16 1y

WANTED.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST OF $15,000 ON FIRST mortgage paper (covering double the amount wanted), for one year or more. Address Postoffice Lock-Box 187. ja30 3t

WANTED—AT NO. 509 MAGAZINE STREET, A COOK, colored or white, male or female; male preferred. None need apply unless they can bring the best recommendations. Also, a competent HOUSE GIRL. Apply before twelve o'clock.
ja27 3t*

$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,
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AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE UNIVERSAL TWINE AND THREAD CUTTER. Saves time, twine, thread, fingers and teeth. Something everybody wants. Samples mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address GEORGE DAVIS,
oc31 3m No. 599 Broadway, New York.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Claims Commission—The Colored Men's Convention—Impeachment of Judges—Supplementary Funded Loan Act—Steamboat Convention.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]
WASHINGTON, January 25, 1872.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

There are recent developments, relative to the object of the Southern Claims Commission, which are calculated to dampen the ardor of Southern loyalists seeking payment for their property used by the government during the war. It leaks out, through members of the House friendly to the administration, that in authorizing this commission their purpose was simply to defer a very ugly question, which they could not then, with safety to the administration, decide either way; that, when the commission make their full report, no further action will be taken looking to the payment of the claims.

Before the organization of this commission a number of claims of Southern loyalists were paid by Congress, which encouraged other claimants to file. The consequence was that claims were presented in such numbers that it became impossible for the Senate and House committees to pass upon them, and so the commission was authorized, but for a purpose far short of what was made to appear. Congress, or the administration party in Congress, saw an important question arising here, and by encouraging the filing of claims aimed solely to ascertain the amount involved, so that it might be represented to the people as enormous in order to get their warrant for repudiating the entire class. They saw, however, that if the Southern votes should become necessary in the approaching Presidential campaign it might be made convenient to pay the claims. The anti-administration members of the Republican party, however, favor the payment of the just demands of loyal Southerners, while their opponents of the same party trifle with justice and accord, or trample upon the rights of these people, howsoever it may subserve the interests of their clique. On the part of the commissioners appointed, there was at the outset so much prejudice against these claimants that it became a rule with them to reject the testimony of one claimant in favor of another, upon the supposition that it was a "put up job." They refused even to admit evidence of loyalty that was sufficient to satisfy the departments. This prejudice, from recent and overwhelming evidence has been entirely removed, and the commissioners are at pains to publish the fact of their present favor toward claimants. But there are several aspects of the case. One is, of course, their fear that the commission will be abolished because of the opposition aroused by their prejudice. This would be a misfortune to them quite worthy of plotting against, for it would deprive them of very comfortable salaries, had for little more than the reaching after.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

The political leaders among the colored people are actively engaged in measures looking to the recognition of their delegates in the next Republican convention for the nomination of President. Several delegations of colored representatives have recently applied to President Grant for the purpose of ascertaining what his future policy toward their race would likely be. His replies to their interrogatoies were far from satisfactory to them. Other differences now existing between the Republican divisions in Congress have contributed to increase their dissatisfaction. Late developments seem to show that it is the purpose of the convention of colored men, which will assemble in New Orleans in April, to place Charles Sumner at the head of the Republican ticket as their candidate for the next Presidential term. In case Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill becomes a law they will abandon this course. If it is passed, even in conjunction with the general amnesty bill, they will be satisfied; otherwise they threaten to oppose the latter and to throw their entire weight against President Grant in the approaching contest. This policy has been chosen by those who exert a controlling influence over the delegates of the adjourned Columbia, South Carolina, convention.

IEPEACHMENT OF JUDGES FIELD AND HOFFMAN.

The effort on the part of William Hastings, of California, to procure the impeachment of Judge Fields, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Ogden Hoffman, Judge of the United States District Court of California, has resulted in disclosures that attach no slight importance to the case, and, as still more important developments are expected, indeed have been foreshadowed as likely to effect politics, in exposing the connection of the British government and foreign capitalists with both of our great political parties, a short account of the proceedings deserves some space in public print.

It may be remembered that two years ago the petitions of Mr. Hastings were presented in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Because the allegations contained in them were of a general character, and not supported immediately by proof, no action was taken by the committee. Mr. Hastings, called to Europe on important business in this relation, allowed the case to sleep until the reassembling of Congress after the holiday, when his petitions were called up, and again referred to that committee. The charges filed against Judge Fields are, in short, that he so conducted himself in California as to acquire the reputation of a corrupt and dishonest judge; with having appointed and retained in office clerks whom he knew to be corrupt, and with having stifled investigation when it was charged upon such clerks that they had demanded and received illegal fees, issued false and fraudulent certificates of naturalization, and certified under seal of court that judgments had been rendered which were in fact never rendered. Judge Fields is also charged in the petition with ordering juries to be impaneled contrary to law, and with conspiring to stultify and overthrow the pre-emption laws of the United States.

When these petitions were originally presented they were looked upon with indifference by Judge Fields' friends as likely to produce a little temporary sensation which would soon die away, and indeed they were sneered at by people generally; but there is now less complacency manifested on the part of those adversely interested. On the sixteenth instant the committee heard Mr. Hastings in a speech of an hour and a half. He stated that a band of public plunderers, infesting the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, had, aided and controlled by the foreign office of the English government, seized upon the nominating power of both the political parties and procured the offices, State and federal, in California, to be filled by their creatures; formed combinations by means of which they had acquired most of the valuable lands on the Pacific slope, and nearly all of the most valuable franchises, and gold and silver mines, and were shipping their products to Europe; plundered the public treasury, defrauded the general government out of vast sums of money, and seized upon the machinery of the criminal law in order to prevent themselves from being indicted and brought to punishment. He then read affidavits, court records, and letters in support of the charges contained in his petition. The committee has appointed Friday morning next as the time for a further hearing.

SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDED LOAN ACT.

The proposed supplementary funded loan act, now being considered by the Ways and Means Committee, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $600,000,000 of four and four and a half per cent bonds at less than their par value, the interest payable in London. Mr. Boutwell has had several consultations with the committee in reference to the subject, and it is the desire to have the proposition become a law at an early day.

STEAMBOAT AND OTHER DELEGATIONS.

The lapse of a few weeks having freed Congressmen from the idling influences of the holidays, their working season may be said to have fairly commenced, and the Senate and House present busy scenes. The committee rooms are besieged by delegations, especially the rooms of the Ways and Means and Commerce Committees, and they are so numerous that the hotels are filled with them. The new bill introduced by Mr. Negley, amending the steamboat act of February 28 last, is supported by the entire steamboat convention, numbering, in all, about 120—a very respectable lobby as to numbers. Opposed to them are the various patentees whose patented articles the steamboatmen are compelled to use under the rules established by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

The patent men vie with the steamboaters in number, and represent a large amount of capital, though the latter are disposed to sneer at and look with contempt upon them. Each side is confident of success, and there is a good deal of bitter wrangling. Those in favor of the bill claim that the patentees have, by reason of the act of February last, raised in the prices of their appliances for saving life, which explains their reason for proposing and urging this amendatory bill.

On the other side, it is charged that the steamboatmen are aiming at greater latitude; that the law, as it stands, is just, and well adapted to secure the lives of passengers; that in relieving the proprietors of steam vessels from the requirements of the law as to life-saving apparatus, the lives of travelers by water are placed in jeopardy, as experience proves that public carriers in the main are regardless of human life where their interests are concerned.

The steamboatmen's convention was summoned here by their committee, who preceded them, and as they seem to think it necessary to engage their whole force to fight the bill through, one naturally infers that their cause is not sufficiently meritorious to look out for itself, or at the least to be susceptible of control by a committee of two or three. Some say that they are waging a war against human existence, inasmuch as they are attempting to remove the barriers that a wise Legislature has erected for the protection of life. This is putting the case strongly, but perhaps not too much so.

Among the many delegations may be noticed representatives of the mercantile interest from the prominent cities of the Union who are here for the purpose of opposing the reduction of tax on leather.

RAD.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY.—We are glad to notice the fact that this company has established a regular branch in this city, and that it is in charge of Mr. J. L. Meserve, who has been so long identified with the institution in New York. The Continental Bank Note Company has earned an enviable reputation all over the Union for the excellence of its work, and it can well take a pride in the magnificent specimens of engraving which some of its bank notes and coupon bonds presents. We take pleasure in calling the attention of all such as are in want of such engraving as banks, certificates of stock, diplomas, etc., to call at the office of the company, No. 27 Carondelet street.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sale 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, of two lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Hagan avenue. One of said lots forms the corner of Customhouse street. For particulars see advertisement.

Governor Davis, of Texas.

The Washington *Republican* of Tuesday says:

Governor Davis, of Texas, who is in Washington on special business, was tendered a dinner last evening at Welcker's by Mr. W. S. Huntington, and among the distinguished guests were Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts; Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, member of Congress from Wisconsin; Major T. P. Ochiltree, of Texas; Hon. R. M. Corwine, of Ohio; Governor Henry D. Cooke, General N. P. Chipman, Secretary Belknap, General Horace Porter, J. P. Newton, Secretary of State of Texas; Hon. Horace Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee; Senator Flanagan, of Texas; General N. P. Banks, Hon. Caleb Cushing and General W. C. Clarke, of Texas.

This paragraph we copy from the *Picayune*:

It is a disputed point as to whether the very heavy frosts now prevailing here have injured the organge trees. While many fear injury has been wrought, a majority of the knowing ones maintain no damage has been sustained. The earliness of the season, and the continued cold weather of the month have, it is contended, saved our favorite fruit tree. The ice king embraced, but did not wither.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

A LARGE VARIETY OF "INTERESTS" OF RECENT BIRTH.

J. Henri Burch Has His Talk

The congressional committee, from whose labors the Republican party hope much good, yesterday assembled in the United States Circuit Court, Customhouse building, a place made memorable as the room of assembly of the Gatling gun conventionites previous to the hour fixed for the gathering of the body called by the State Committee to meet in an adjoining room.

There were present Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, chairman; and Hons. G. W. McCrary, of Iowa; H. B. Smith, of New York, and Stevenson Archer, of Maryland.

Mr. Otis S. Buxton, doorkeeper of the House, accompanies the committee as acting sergeant-at-arms; Messrs. Smith and Noah are the reporters, and Mr. James B. Young (well known as the former talented chief of the *Tribune* bureau at Washington) is the clerk.

After reading the resolution creating the committee, the following, on motion of Mr. McCrary, was adopted, and will govern the sessions of the committee:

Resolved, That there be admitted to the sittings of the committee not more than five persons representing each of the several interests concerned in the investigation; also representatives of the press; and that any party interested may have present a phonographic reporter, whose report shall be taken for the use of such interested party, but otherwise to be under the control of the committee, and not to be published.

Resolved, That witnesses be examined by the chairman and members of the committee, and that any person present desiring to put a question to a witness shall do so through a member of the committee.

The "several interests concerned" very soon developed a Democratic interest, a Carter interest and a Customhouse interest, and, notwithstanding they have all been a united interest in the matters to be investigated—united by compacts written and publicly avouched—they each claim a right to five persons to oppose the five, should they be selected, to represent the "interest" of Governor Warmoth and the Republican party.

Representing the three interests first designated above were ex-Lieutenant Governor Voorhies, Internal Revenue Assessor Joubert, E. Howard McCaleb, J. H. McVean, J. B. Eustis, W. S. Mudgett, J. B. Cotten, C. W. Lowell, G. W. Carter, E. L. Jewell, E. H. Billings, J. F. Casey, Dr. J. E. Austin, S. B. Packard, C. Dillingham, and about a dozen Customhouse clerks and deputy marshals. Mr. Billings is understood to be Mr. Carter's regularly feed attorney. In addition there could be seen in and around the Customhouse the members of the Democratic State and parish committees. But the list of names given—every one among them being prominent in the coalition to subvert the State government—is sufficient to establish the fact of identity of interests with all in attendance.

J. Henri Burch, the colored carpetbagger, who seeks to curry favor with the Democracy by villifying white men who came to Louisiana with knapsacks, was the only witness examined, and if the others who may be summoned prove equally verbose, the committee will have to fight it out on this line all next summer.

Whether Governor Warmoth or the Republican majorities of the General Assembly propose to have their allotted number of representatives at the committee meetings, we have been unable to learn. It seems probable, however, they will rely upon the judgment and discernment of the members of the committee.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing of the combinations against the State administration, says:

Of course Governor Warmoth is charged by these enemies of the State, of the nation, and of the Republican party, with everything that is vile, but they should not be believed. When he makes a great flank movement on them as Grant did upon Lee when pushing him down to Richmond, they say, "*Aut Cæsar, aut nullus*," and they are then somewhat near the truth, for this young Governor of less than thirty years of age takes up and rules every affair with the decision of a man of action. He resembles Bonaparte when at a similar age he was made co-consul with Ducos and Sieyes, and moved all the work himself. For, as Sieyes said to Talleyrand and Roederer the first evening after these consuls met: *Nous avons un maitre qui sait tout faire, qui peut tout faire, et qui veut tout faire.* Seiyes wisely concluded to let Bonaparte act, and Louisiana politicians had better come to the same conclusion relative to Warmoth. Louisianians have long since run down, and they'll never go till they are wound up into motion.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The platform adopted by the Liberal Reform Republicans in their State convention held yesterday in Missouri is looked upon with considerable favor by Conservatives and Democrats, and is regarded in some quarters as the nucleus of a movement likely to become national and around which will concentrate all the forces of opposition to the re-election of Grant. The announcement that the Democratic committee have postponed the call for a national convention till after the plans and purposes of the Philadelphia convention are developed, meets with favor among all the members of the party here, and is approved by those Republicans who supported the Missouri policy and its programme for uniting all the elements opposed to the present administration.

Says a Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

Among Republicans the latest political movement is the determination of Senator Wilson's friends to support his claims for the Vice Presidential nomination. They do this in the face of the well known desire of Grant that the old ticket shall be renominated, but Mr. Wilson's friends propose to publish Mr. Colfax's letter to Bowen of the *Independent*, wherein he reiterated his reasons why he should not run again for any office.

The Austin *Journal*, in reference to the recent proclamation threatening an attack on the State House, says:

The whole affair reads more like a conflict between rival houses in an Italian city in the middle ages, than a page from the record of an American city in the afternoon of the nineteenth century.

A Washington telegram to the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Recently prepared tables at the Treasury Department show that the total defalcations by internal revenue collectors under President Lincoln were, $797,746; under Johnson, $1,817,223; and under Grant, $135,186.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

TERRITORIAL CESSION BY TEXAS

Spain and Cuba Belligerents

RESOLUTION OF MR. VOORHEES

HOUSE APPORTIONMENT BILL

THE KENTUCKY WAR DEBT

THE DRAKE AMENDMENT

OPINION AGAINST IT

ALABAMA CLAIMS AT GENEVA

A TOWN EARTHQUAKED

FORMER BROKER OF NEW ORLEANS

MOVEMENTS OF ALEXIS

FIRES IN JEFFERSON AND CORSICANA

CONGRESS.

Resolution for Cession of Texas Territory to the United States—Woman Suffrage Bill Introduced—Spain and Cuba Belligerents—Bill Introduced by Mr. Voorhees—House Apportionment Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29.—In the House to-day General Clark presented the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to submit to the Legislature of Texas an overture for the cession by Texas to the United States all territory belonging to Texas, north and west of the line from the northwest corner of Hardeman county to the mouth of the Pecos Junction of the Rio Grande for Indian reservation, and the erection of new States when Congress may so provide. The United States to pay fifty cents per acre for all unappropriated lands within said territory in four and a half per cent thirty year bonds, half of the bonds to remain in the United States Treasury to secure any indebtedness already created by the laws of Texas, the balance to be paid into the State Treasury to constitute a part of the Texas school fund.

The third paragraph, second secton, of the joint resolution of March, 1845, providing for the formation of new States, to be repealed, and Texas to be placed on a footing with the other States, in regard to the formation of new States.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House.—Mr. Butler introduced a bill granting woman suffrage.

The following bills were introduced: Repealing the tax on spirits distilled from fruits; granting lands for a railroad from Decatur, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia; renewing the land grants to the Gulf and Ship Island railroad; making half customs payable in legal tenders.

Mr. Voorhees presented a bill declaring Spain and Cuba belligerents, and allowing vessels which bear their respective flags in United States waters.

There was considerable colloquy followed the introduction of this bill, and it showed a favorable disposition, but an unwillingness to adopt the measure in the shape proposed, or until the Committee on Foreign Relations reported upon the subject.

A vote to suspend the rules resulted: Yeas 73, nays 109.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Senate.—A resolution was introduced making the final adjournment on the twenty-ninth of May, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Democrats, free traders and revenue reformers voting for the reference, which is regarded as a defeat of the measure.

Several individual disabilities were passed.

The House apportionment bill was passed with a single amendment, that States depriving male citizens of franchise shall suffer a proportional loss in representation.

The amnesty bill was made the special order for to morrow.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Mandamus from the Supreme Court—Kentucky War Debt—Opinion Against the Drake Amendment—Vicksburg and New Orleans Mail Award—Court of Claims Opinion—Mobile Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Supreme Court has issued an order upon the Secretary of the Treasury why mandamus should not be issued to pay the Kentucky war debt.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered an opinion against what is known as the "Drake amendment," which in effect prohibits the reception by the Court of Claims of evidence of amnesty and pardon or co-operation on the part of suitors, but allows the party to refer to such amnesty and pardon as evidence of disloyalty, unless at the time of receiving pardon and amnesty the recipient protested against the imputation of previous disloyalty contained in the official document.

The court adverted to the proclamation of President Lincoln of 1863, which granted amnesty and pardon on the condition of taking the oath, etc., with restoration of property, excepting in slaves. The court asserts the full power of the President as to granting pardon and amnesty, the acceptance of which can not, it says, be rendered of no small effect by the legislation of Congress.

The Postmaster General has awarded the mail route between Vicksburg and New Orleans to Captain George Kouns for $29,000 per annum, tri-weekly; Red river route to Captain George Kouns for $17,000 per year, tri-weekly. The lower coast and Saint Francisville routes are retained by Dr. Peterson at former prices. The above lettings are regarded by experts as very low.

In the Court of Claims to-day Judge Knott delivered the opinion of the court denying a motion of the United States for a new trial in the case of John Silrey, involving about $27,000 worth of cotton seized at Atlanta, Georgia. The motion was made under a statute enacted years ago, authorizing the government within two years after decision of a case to move for a new trial upon the discovery of fraud, wrong or injustice to the United States, and this decision is important as giving the construction of the court to a statute in regard to the diligence required on the part of the government and kindred questions. Chief Justice Drake and Judge Loring dissented.

Attorney General Williams decides that the collectorship of customs at Mobile reverts to Mr. Miller, who was suspended in favor of Warner a short time ago.

NEW YORK.

Played Out—Agricultural Editor Dead—Death of a Former Resident of New Orleans—Stokes Arraigned—Quakeress in a Presbyterian Pulpit—The Pastor Called to Account.

NEW YORK, January 29.—At a meeting of the Cosmopolitan General Conference yesterday, 30,000 posters, containing the following, were ordered to be distributed throughout the city:

"Played out! Elections are played out, when one repeater is worth five voters, one stuffer is worth five repeaters, and one counter counts more than them all! Legislation is played out, when it becomes a vote market, its laws a matter of bargain and sale! And the patience of the people will be shortly played out!"

James B. Lyman, the agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, is dead.

The small-pox is fatal and virulent in Hoboken and Union Hill, New Jersey.

William Thompson, formerly an adjutant under General Jackson, and once a wealthy broker of New Orleans, was found in a small office on Broadway, sick, destitute and nearly starved. He was taken to the hospital; aged eighty.

Stokes was arraigned to-day. His counsel argued for a *nolle prosequi*, on account of irregularities in the coroner's and the grand juries. The judge took the papers, and adjourned the case to Thursday.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn called the Rev. Dr. Cuyler to account for allowing a Quakeress to preach from his pulpit.

Money closed at 7 per cent on call loans. Sterling dull at 9. Gold quiet at 109⅝@109¾. Governments closed ⅛ advance; five-twenties of 1862, 110⅜. State bonds very quiet but steady.

Governments—Sixes of 1881 115½; of 1862 110⅝; 1864 110½; 1865 111⅝; new issues 110¾; 1867 112½; 1868 112⅜; 10-40s 110⅝; Tennessees, old 60, new 65; Virginias, old 54, new 52; Louisianas, old 55, new 50, levee sixes 60, eights 70; Alabama eights 70, sixes 60; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 85; North Carolinas, old 30, new 15½; South Carolinas 50, new 28¾.

FOREIGN.

British Expedition Against Looshais—The Alabama Claims—President of Liberia Inaugurated—Ship Burned at Sea—Quiet in Spain—Count de Chambord's Manifesto—Asiatic—A Russian Town Earthquaked.

BOMBAY, January 29.—The British expedition, under General Bounchier, which is operating against Looshais, on the northeastern frontier of India, attacked the forces of the latter on Friday, and inflicted considerable loss upon them. The expedition also suffered some loss, having four killed and a few wounded. General Bounchier himself received slight injuries.

LONDON, January 29.—The Alabama claims, to be brought before the Geneva board, is the main topic of the journals. The exorbitant demands cause uneasiness, and depresses American stocks.

Mr. Roberts was inaugurated president of the republic of Liberia on New Year's day.

The ship Algeria, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, was burned at sea, and it is feared her entire crew was lost.

MADRID, January 29.—The capital and the provinces are quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Arrived—Steamer Albina, from Charleston.

PARIS, January 29.—A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people. The Count claims, as of yore, the right divine, and says:

"I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle which I have preserved for forty years, and which is the last h