

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, Sole Lessee and Manager. This and Every Evening. AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. MR. EDWIN ADAMS. In his unrivalled character of ENOCH ARDEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION. Third week of the brilliant engagement of Miss Lydia Thompson and her New Company. Monday, February 5, and Every Evening. The Grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza. For the first time in America. JOAN OF ARC, and which will be produced on a scale of unusual splendor, as a special attraction for the Mardi Gras week.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

LES DEBAR. Proprietor. Last week of the triumphant engagement of L O T T A. Who will appear to-night in burlesque and Irish Comedy assisted by BEN DEAR. The performance will consist of the great burlesque of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. NEW SONGS, DUTS AND CHORUSES. The performance will commence with the comedy of ANDY BLAKE.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday, February 6, 1872. LE VOYAGE EN CHINE. Opera in three acts. Previous to the opera, will be given the comic opera in one act, of UNE TASSE DE THE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEW ORLEANS. Mardi Gras Night, February 13, 1872. LA COULEE CARMEN (AND BAL MASQUE). Under the auspices of appropriate committee, 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.

CONTINENTAL ANNIVERSARY BALL.

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

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGERS. Colonel George Clark, Colonel A. W. Merritt, Emanuel Blessey, John Clarke, Samuel Manning Todd, M. Carvin, Alexander McNeill, R. M. Montgomery, J. L. Gubernator, Daniel Edwards, J. Warren, George Purves, Thomas R. Brady, T. W. Boshack, James Davis, Andrew Fair.

MANAGERS.

A. W. Bosworth, A. B. Seger, John Daniels, T. F. Hedger, William Tombrink, John Gibson, Thomas Askew, John B. Leeffe, G. B. Bates, C. W. Gould, J. S. Washington, J. M. Mackie, R. Miller, T. Goodfield, F. Barber, J. McLean, P. Elliot, John Slemmer, Thomas Freeland, Joseph H. Sherman, H. H. Stanley, Henry Bidwell, A. B. Beals, George W. Hyson, David Bidwell, J. O. Colburn, Thomas Hassall, John Livingston, George W. Rase, James H. Collins, John Leeds, M. H. Waters, James S. Knozer, John Allen, George Lindsay, E. T. Alexander, Ana Payson, FLOOR MANAGERS. John Purvis, Edward Taylor, A. E. Hyatt, John R. Barnes, William Pierce, R. C. Black, Walter Kain, G. C. Colburn, W. F. Perry, R. F. Johnson, J. R. Kirtledge, William Sumner.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.

TIVOLI CIRCLE. ONE GRAND ENTERTAINMENT. THIS SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 4, AT 7 1/2. 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 Artist "GERMAINI" LOBBOSZ MATA. King Clown of Paris, who has no living equal. The Patriotic Mr. ARTHUR and his extraordinary and seven years old, in their extraordinary.

PERKINS' FLIGHTS.

The most astounding and thrilling exhibition of human daring and physical culture ever witnessed. PROFESSOR DAVIS and his remarkable family. THE GREAT WALKERS, 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 UNFOLDED MERIT. Inevitable performance of the arena by the most brilliant stars in the legitimate firmament. Admission—Adults, twenty-five cents. Children under ten years, twenty-five cents. 18 1/2

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.

To be given by WASHINGTON STRAM ENGINE COMPANY NO. 20. At the MASONIC HALL, Saturday Evening, February 10, 1872.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGERS.

Thodore H. Brode, Chairman. A. J. Desmond, V. J. Lambert, A. J. Hanly, Wash Barks, Daniel Smith, John McGowan.

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

Applications for Ladies' Invitations may be made to any member, or left at the Hall of the Company. Proposals for Hat and Bar Rooms and Restaurant to be left at the Engine House. Music by Jagger's Silver Cornet Band. 18 1/2

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Congressional committee met yesterday, Hon. Mr. Scofield in the chair and all the members present.

The communication of Judge Henry C. Dibble, bearing upon his testimony delivered on Saturday and correcting his statement, was read and received. The following is the concluding paragraph of the letter, reporting what the Governor said: "That if rumors and street talk were to be taken as evidence, that all except Mr. Moncreur were interested, etc. As I know nothing of the sort myself, and as I do not desire to do injustice to any one, I make this correction, and request you to enter my statement in your proceedings."

The arrival of his Excellency H. C. Warmoth was attended by the unmistakable signs which in a throng of the kind invariably pronounce something of deep interest. As the Governor rose to be sworn, and every eye was riveted on his face, no one found time to talk, such was the abiding fondness of the situation. The Governor, taking his seat, announced that he would first read a statement which covered the whole field, and at the conclusion would answer such interrogatories, no matter how personal or searching, that the committee should so propound. The Governor first entered a protest against the late action of the committee in entering into and investigating all the reports and rumors concerning the administration of State affairs and the conduct of the Legislature.

A parallel was drawn between the late general elections and those which took place when President Grant was elected. The names of the parishes in the State where a meagre vote for General Grant or a tremendous vote for Seymour and Blair was polled, were all given, among them the parish of Orleans, which polled a vote of but 276 for Grant. Compared with the late elections, the result showed that parishes largely Democratic had gone Republican, and in the city of New Orleans and the whole State an overwhelming triumph. The last had been accomplished under his administration. Besides this political review, the Governor went on to say that, in his appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court, three of the judges had been opposed to himself in politics, one of whom was his own opposing candidate for Governor, and that the decisions of that court had won the respect and confidence of the people. Nor had he in other appointments been guided solely by political or partisan considerations.

In his approach to the organization of the Legislature, he reviewed at first those bills which tended to increase largely the State debt, and showing that these measures had been favored as well by Democrats as Republicans, and this was supported by statistical information culled from the journals of the General Assembly. All of these plans that aggregated the State debt had been carried out by the cooperation of both parties.

The Governor had organized the militia of the State and had armed them, notwithstanding the objections of his opponents; and in this body were 2500 ex-confederate young men and the same number of colored men. From statements here made it was seen that the statements alone were responsible for the increase of the State debt was not true. Nor was it true that \$8,000,000 had been expended under his administration for the levees; only \$3,000,000 had been disbursed, and in return the State had over sixty miles of completed levees. The Governor submitted an exhibit of forty bills that passed over his veto and seventy that were destroyed by his veto. The Governor planted himself firm upon the position that in all his official acts he had acted for the welfare and security of the whole people of the State.

The whole debt of the State was but \$19,000,000, of which the State owns \$1,500,000 interest-bearing bonds, leaving the entire debt proper \$17,500,000, which was less than the bonded debt of 1850. In answer to questions subsequent to reading the statement, the Governor said he had vetoed a bill on the ground that the debt had reached its limit, and that he was of this opinion at the time, and that he was of this opinion at the time, and that he was of this opinion at the time.

In his reference to the enactments generally known under the name of "obnoxious laws," the Governor showed that the very men loudest in their complaints had drafted or strongly advocated those measures, aided and supported by the Republican State Central Committee, whereas the Customhouse-revenue-cutting-Carter-Democratic coalitionists are the leading lights. These laws had been considered proper when they were administered solely for partisan purposes. As the election and registration laws were drawn up by Messrs. Lowell, Ray, Packard, Joubert and other members of the coalition in the Legislature, it is very strange that at this late date so much objection is found in these enactments. For the strength of the powers and their extraordinary character, the precedent was found in the election laws passed by the Democratic Legislature (during the Know-Nothing riots) in 1857, which centered all power in the Governor in the appointment of supernumeraries, superannuated extraordinary, and the selection of men to guard the approaches to the polls, and such distribution of election privileges. Judge J. B. Cotton was the leading officer of those appointed in the old law. Extracts were read showing that in many instances the laws were precisely the same both as appertaining to the police of elections and the distribution of power by the executive.

The assertion the Governor again made that he would prefer a Republican defeat to an election won by unfair means. The Metropolitan law when it passed, the Governor held, was a necessary measure; but he had advocated the transfer of its control to the city, and the bill proposing this modification had found its way to the Senate of last year, but that, on the suggestion of Mr. Coupland, one of the revenue-cutting-Carter-Wilderness-coalition Senators, and with the connivance of Ingraham, also one of those Senators, the bill, after it had found its way to the committee, was not reported by Ingraham, notwithstanding the Governor had repeatedly urged upon him the necessity of doing so, and in this manner had the coalition Senators defeated the genuine amendments to the bill.

The printing bill was passed for the purpose of properly promulgating the laws. It was true that the price of the work done is high when paid in cash, but not when paid in warrants at forty to sixty cents on the dollar, as it has been done all through the present administration. He named certain members of the so-called reform coalition who had held printing contracts. Colonel Carter, as Speaker of the House, expended \$50,000 from the fund for continuing expenses for the publication of the House journals in obscure papers with little or no circulation.

The opposition of Colonel Casey to himself arose from a refusal on his part to use his influence to elect him to the United States Senate, and from a denial on the Governor's part of co-operation with him in a moneyed speculation. In regard to the Gatling gun convention, he had arrived with ninety-five delegates, and as he opened the door of the little courtroom, he saw a crowd within, and Colonel Carter addressing a throng of his adherents, while the doors opening into the big courtroom, where the convention was to be held, were open. He saw at once through their plan. None but them would be allowed admission until twelve o'clock. Precisely at that moment the delegates who had been causing in the adjoining room, to which admission was debarred, would throw open the doors, and before the other members of the party could well get in the room a temporary chairman would have been appointed, besides a committee on credentials, and everything would have gone their way.

After the Republicans had submitted to every indignity that had been offered to owe their admission to a convention to tickets obtained through the money order office of the postoffice; after they had passed through a committee of two hundred deputy marshals, they determined to hold a convention in another hall. "The vacancies in the packed convention were filled, on the motion of Colonel Lowell, by proxy. Documents were submitted embracing these facts, and proving every assertion made. The Customhouse convention was composed almost entirely of federal officers.

In his reference to the administration of the printing law by Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Speaker Carter, who had given out the contracts, being a majority of the Printing Commissioners, the Governor showed their partisan interest. Speaker Carter in convention having announced his determination not to give contracts to any editors, he was obliged to give contracts, and both commissioners having dismissed editors who had, while they held contracts, complimented the Governor, and conferred the printing contracts to other papers, with the condition of being anti-Warmoth. The identical terms of the coalition between the Dunn party and Democrats of the General Assembly were admitted, the property being in writing, and consisting substantially as follows:

In consideration that the Democratic members would coalesce with them in the organization of the levee bill, the late Governor Warmoth and place the Dunn party in control, they, the Dunn party, agreed to prevent further legislation looking to the mixing of schools, or the enforcement of social equality, and to repeal the registration, election, police and militia laws. This coalition to continue until after the next Presidential election; and in the meantime the public officers of the State, including those to be elected in 1872, were to be distributed between the two contracting parties in the proportion that 50 per cent should apply to the 60,000 white voters. As to the Legislature, fifteen members of the House were to be unseated, and their places filled with the Democrats. In the Senate certain members were to be unseated, and their places filled with Dunn men and Democrats, with such preliminary appointments as would give the ascendancy in the Senate.

These terms had been rejected by the Democrats, and had been obtained from Colonel Sumner, a Republican, by B. B. Brier, president of the Central Democratic Committee. In the first coalition, in the House, the members had been backed up by a large corruption fund obtained from the incorporation of the levee bill, which afterward passed, the incorporators subscribing, as the Governor was informed, ten thousand dollars each, to raise the money, and they, thereby, the passage of the law. To the spirit which controlled the second coalition, the Governor stated that Mr. E. L. Jewell, a "ferocious Democrat," and Judge William H. Cooley had stated that they would be assassinated in any other way he would be assassinated. This was said in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel. The Governor did not class Colonel Carter as a Republican, but as a Democrat for Carter had told Judge Alexander Walker, one of the editors of the Times, that he was not a Republican; never had been and never expected to be; that his design was to "break up the Republican party," and intended to put the government under the control of "the virtue and intelligence" of this State. This statement had been reported to the General (Sheridan) and others, and had been reiterated in the presence of J. L. Gubernator, Brier, Carter had indicated that his election from Cameron parish was due to his "conferate record."

In his call of an extraordinary session the Governor had not followed the advice of a portion of the members, the document purporting to be such a suggestion being a call on the executive for protection. Those members near the Capitol had been notified, and the strong personal influence of General West and his family with the Democrats.

Question—Was not Mr. West elected by a coalition of the Republicans and Democrats? Answer—Yes, sir. Question—Your people, then, were acting with the Democrats? Answer—No, the Democrats were acting with us. Question—What was the cause of it? Answer—The prevalent fear of the Democrats that a colored man would be elected, and the strong personal influence of General West and his family with the Democrats.

Question—It has been stated here that when Lieutenant Governor Dunn began to develop strength for the gubernatorial candidacy, you sought to break up exclusively among the white people. Is that true? Answer—It is not in the abstract. I have sought the confidence of the entire people, but by official fairness and not otherwise. I never slighted or neglected the colored people. I have been taken to task by Carter newspapers and Democratic oracles in coalition with them for this alleged cause, but it too clearly indicated the selfish purposes they had in view. Question—The object was then to combine all the elements they could in favor of the Customhouse party? Answer—No, sir. Question—How have the United States Senators from this State divided on your difficulties? Answer—Senator Kellogg has been with the Customhouse party, and General West with us. Question—The federal officeholders have divided in the same way, have they not—some for and some against you? Answer—Yes, sir. Question—You think Mr. Casey's hostility to you is ascribable to the fact that you declined to support him for the federal Senate? Answer—Yes, I could not give him my support. I did not think he was the proper man for the place.

are arriving from the country and State of Missouri, and it is believed, will now to assist the mob in forcibly and illegally revolutionizing the State government. In view of the fact that the telegraph office is closed during the day not only here, but in Washington, and that the telegraph here is in the hands and under control of men who sell dispatches, and who would not hesitate to delay them, and the danger that may be in accord with the revolutionists, and in view of the fact that your course so far has been approved at Washington, I earnestly hope that you will reconsider your action regarding your proper duty under the circumstances.

Among these memoranda was an order from General Grant directing the disposition of the troops in case of a "sharpy" raiding for positions then or near the point of attack, that their presence might quell the disturbance. Questions were many that followed the reading of the statement, to all of which the Governor invariably answered readily, frankly and pointedly. The "76" organization which had been notified to be on the corner of Canal and Dryades street "sharpy" was alluded to by the Governor as a secret political association, all Democrats, as he was informed by a prominent Democratic politician, whose name he would like to be mentioned.

Question—You have spoken of two coalitions; when was the first? Answer—In 1871. It was proposed, not effected. Question—Was it the design of that coalition to impeach you? Answer—I think not. Question—You were the proposed candidate for this coalition for your place? Answer—They flattered Lieutenant Governor Dunn with the idea, but I do not think they had any such intention. Question—What was the purpose of the January coalition? Answer—To impeach me. Question—What makes you think so? Answer—I was told on credible authority, read it in the papers, and heard it talked of by individuals.

Question—Would that deprive you of your office? Answer—It would suspend me, by reason of constitutional provisions. Having accomplished this much, they would refuse to try me until after the next general election. Question—You were the proposed candidate for this coalition for your place? Answer—They flattered Lieutenant Governor Dunn with the idea, but I do not think they had any such intention. Question—What makes you think so? Answer—I was told on credible authority, read it in the papers, and heard it talked of by individuals.

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Question—In the session of 1870. Answer—No, there was no session at the session of 1868, which I vetoed in 1869. It contained many objectionable features, and, as I think, impossible guarantees, regarded it a bad measure, and withheld from it my approval. The next bill was better, and conferred more assured rights. I signed it. The first civil rights bill went over from one session to the next by operation of law. It was in the meantime that this convention was got up, and I was denounced for not signing it.

Question—How long has it been since you friendly feelings with Mr. Casey ceased? Answer—Since 1871; since, indeed, I refused to support him for the Senate. Question—Perfectly well, about what time did you get here the ninth of August, the day of the convention? Answer—It was a while after eleven o'clock; it could not have been later. Question—You were told by two persons that you could not enter? Answer—Yes, sir. Question—Did you know them? Answer—No, sir. Question—Why did you want more than one hall that day for the use of the convention? Answer—So that it could not be said there was no place to meet in.

Question—What steps did you take to have armed men present that day? Answer—No steps at all. There were no armed men with me, except such arms as gentlemen usually carry. Everybody wears arms in this country except myself, I believe. The Governor then explained that his delegates would at any time have been willing to a fair adjustment of the political imbroglio. But they were determined not to be overruled and controlled by United States marshals and army officers.

Question—You gave the names of a number of delegates who voted by proxy at the Customhouse; do you know if they were residents of the parish they sought to represent? Answer—Yes, sir, I do know. Senator O'Hara, J. A. Walsh, Mr. Todd and others were illegal delegates. Mr. Wharton, of the parish of Orleans, was a mail agent on the Mississippi river. Question—Who is the Mr. Bovee, said by you to have offered a bribe? Answer—The executor of the State; he was elected at the same time I was; he is the man I suspended from office. At the session of 1870 the Legislature passed a bill known as the present City Waterworks bill. It purported to give the franchise of the Waterworks in a company, without the consent of the city. On the Saturday night preceding the adjournment the bill was introduced to my hall, and I was the lady of the house. In my judgment it did come within the constitutional limitation, and I declined to recognize the bill or maintain that it did not become a law. A Democratic judge, who is leaning and ability, has decided in this State that the executive has, under this provision of the constitution, the power "to suspend a dishonest and corrupt official."

Question—What steps did you take to have armed men present that day? Answer—No steps at all. There were no armed men with me, except such arms as gentlemen usually carry. Everybody wears arms in this country except myself, I believe. The Governor then explained that his delegates would at any time have been willing to a fair adjustment of the political imbroglio. But they were determined not to be overruled and controlled by United States marshals and army officers.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

NEW AMNESTY BILL

ABOLITION OF RICE DUTY

PETITIONS FROM LOUISIANIANS

IMPORTANT LOUISIANA CASE

Supreme Court Decision

TREATY OF WASHINGTON

QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

ALABAMA CLAIMS CONSIDERED

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT OF MUTINEERS

BLOWN FROM CANNONS' MOUTH

GRAND DUKE AT MEMPHIS

HE AWAITS THE GREAT REPUBLIC

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Five Men Blown to Atoms

NEW TRIAL FOR MRS. FAIR

CONGRESS.

Confirmations—New Amnesty Bill Passed the House—Substitute for Sumner's Civil Rights Bill—Sumner and Carpenter—Personal Discussion—Louisianians Opposing Abolition of Rice Duty—Petitioners from New Orleans Merchants—Monroe Land District Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—No Southern nominations made to-day. The Senate has confirmed Hanna as district attorney of Middle Tennessee, and Gilchrist as district attorney of Florida; Morell as judge of Eastern Texas.

House.—Several unimportant bills were read and referred.

The new amnesty bill, requiring that all persons relieved of political disabilities be required to take the oath of allegiance, was passed. It excludes all persons who resigned from the army, navy or Congress to participate in the rebellion.

The balance of the day was occupied in filibustering over the new drawing for seats.

Mr. Sheldon presented a petition from the merchants of New Orleans asking for the simplification of the laws regarding taxes upon whisky and tobacco, so that when upon the market they may be free from government surveillance. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate.—Mr. Ransom's credentials as Senator from North Carolina were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The day was consumed in discussing the amnesty bill, which did not reach a vote.

Mr. Robertson moved to submit the last House bill for the pending bill. Negatively—20 to 33.

Mr. Carpenter then read a substitute for Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, striking out all reference to cities as jurats, etc., maintained at the public expense.

A bitter personal discussion followed between Sumner and Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter presented a petition, acting as the champion of caste and striking a blow at the colored men in the church and in the courts.

Mr. Carpenter replied that Mr. Sumner did not care for a civil rights bill unless it violated the constitution.

The debate lasted nearly all day.

Mr. Vickers presented a memorial from Messrs. Smith and Gardner, a large number of other business firms of Baltimore, asking for the repeal of the duty on salt; referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pollog presented a petition received by Louisiana, from the principal merchants of St. Louis, setting forth that the abolition of the duty on that article will be ruinous to the rice interests of Louisiana. He moved that the committee on finance, but Mr. Edwards objected to setting the precedent of referring telegraphic petitions, and it was therefore withdrawn.

Mr. Stoney, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the bill establishing the Monroe land district in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON.

Modification of the Treaty of Washington—No Official Knowledge of English Disasters—Revenue Officers and Tobacco Commissions—Important Supreme Court Decision—A Louisiana Case.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—It is stated that several days ago Governor John Ross telegraphed to a banking house in New York with which he has business connections, briefly alluding to the treaty of Washington in the tone of the London press, and urging a modification of the present terms of the treaty, and being assured by the matter at issue being a representation to a pacification of the British people and the support of the ministry, and it is further said that the substance of this telegram has been made known to certain parties in this city, with a view to effect the desired object. However true this may be, it is certain that the accounts from England produce no excitement whatever among the executive and congressional circles, nor is it considered that any complications between the two countries can result from the agitation of the question in England, and it is believed that the matter at issue will be issued in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

None of the members of the two Committees on Foreign Affairs have heard of any disaster, and it is believed that the matter at issue will be issued in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has decided that revenue officers of producing districts are not entitled to commissions on tobacco shipped to other districts for export, and subsequently withdrawn and taxes paid.

Supreme Court.—Foulke et al. vs. Zimmerman; to Circuit Court for Louisiana. A probate in Louisiana of the will of a person who died in New York is valid, until set aside by the courts of Louisiana, though the order of the surrogate in New York has been reversed by the Supreme Court of that State, on which order the Louisiana probate was founded. A purchaser from the devisee of such will of real estate in Louisiana, while the order of the Louisiana court establishing the will is in force, is an innocent purchaser, and is not affected by a subsequent order setting aside the will, to which he is not a party. Such an order, founded on a verdict and judgment in New York declaring the will void, obtained by

collusion between the devisee under the will and the heir-at-law, can not affect the purchase from the devisee, made in good faith before such order and judgment. Judgment affirmed.

NEW YORK.

Whisky Raid in Brooklyn—Collecting Debts by Conspiracy—Damaged by Ice—Arrest for Felony and Forgery.

New York, February 5.—Arrived—Steamship Cortes, from New Orleans. W. O. Bartlett, counsel for Foster, who murdered Mr. Putnam with a car hook, stated to-day that if a new trial be granted it will be shown that Putnam was the aggressor, and that he had lived under an assumed name for some time, owing to certain transactions which he had entered into.

Another whisky raid was made in Brooklyn to-day, but no spoils were secured. The district attorney of Brooklyn gave notice to-day that persons whose criminal acts to collect simple debts will be arrested for conspiracy.

The schooner Matthew Kinney, of Norfolk, from Darien, Georgia, was badly injured by ice in New York bay to-day. Tom Field, an assemblyman, has been arrested, charged with felony and bribery. He is out on bail.

Five new indictments have been made against Tom Field.

The investigation committee adjourns to Washington on Saturday.

Stokes was brought into court to-day, but the case was adjourned to Monday, when the legality of the indictment will be submitted to a jury.

Harvey Getz was arrested to-day, on a charge of forgery in the third degree. He was released on \$10,000 bail.

Evening.—Money closed easy at 5 1/2. Sterling 10 1/4 @ 10 1/4. Gold 110 1/2 @ 110 1/4. Government steady, closing very dull. State bonds closed dull all over. New York 65 1/2, new 65; Virginia 55, new 55; Louisiana 55, new 55; Texas 55, new 55; Alabama 55, new 55; Georgia 55, new 55; South Carolina 55, new 55; North Carolina 55, new 55.

Evening.—Sixes of 1881 115 1/4; five-twelves of 1882 110 1/4; 1864 110 1/4; 1865 111 1/4; new 110 1/4; 1867 112; 1868 112 1/4; 10-40 110 1/4.