SINGLE [illegible] OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. [illegible]

VOLUME [illegible] NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872. WHOLE NU[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

MILLIE IDELL, THE YOUNG AND TALENTED DOCTRESS AND FORTUNE-TELLER,

Has just arrived from New York [illegible] astounded thousands of people [illegible] her. She is the only [illegible] with a natural gift of telling your past, present and future life. She has [illegible] and America, and never [illegible] faction. This lady [illegible] nologists and astrologers [illegible] in her profession. [illegible] give her a call, and be convinced [illegible] Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay. [illegible] now located at Carondelet House, No. [illegible] street, corner of Peyroux street. [illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

In his unrivaled character of

ENOCH ARDEN.

GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

and

EVENING AT 7½.

ENOCH ARDEN.

New scenery and effects.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.....Enoch Arden.
MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON.....Annie Leigh.

fe7

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION

Of Sixty Distinguished Performers,

Pronounced by the critics [illegible] the largest and most perfect concert troupe which has ever undertaken a tour, either in this country or in Europe, will give a short series of concerts.

Monday Evening, February 12,

GRAND OPENING CONCERT.

Full particulars in future advertisements. [illegible]

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.

Last week of the [illegible] engagement of

LOTTA,

Who will appear [illegible] in her Comedy, [illegible] Dance will consist of the great [illegible]

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

NEW SONGS, [illegible] CHANGES.

The performance will commence with the comedy of

ANDY BLAKE.

In rehearsal—ROSINA.

The annual Mardi Gras ball will take place at this theatre on February 13. fe7 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

Third week of the [illegible] of the [illegible]
LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.

Monday, February 5, and Every Evening,

The Grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza, for the first time entitled

The Latest Edition of Kenilworth.

Leicester.....Miss Lydia Thompson.

Supported by the Entire Company.

FRIDAY, February 9—Grand Benefit Night.

In Active Preparation—The Grand Burlesque Spectacle, 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. fe4

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

NEW ORLEANS,

Mardi Gras Night, February 13, 1872.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL 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 member orchestra of talented musicians. fe3 tf

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND MASKED BALL

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE,

Mardi Gras Night, February 13, 1872.

Tickets and invitations for Ladies to be had at the confectionery store, No. 205 Canal street, near Rampart. fe7 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 E. Brady,
Andrew Parle, James Davis.

MANAGERS.

A. W. Bosworth, Gerard Stith,
John Daniels, A. B. Seger,
H. T. Hill, T. P. 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,
P. Barbot, John Slemmer,
Thomas Freeland, Joseph H. Sherman,
H. H. Stanley, Henry Bidwell,
A. B. Beale, J. G. Bacon,
David Bidwell, George W. Hynson,
Thomas Hagan, J. G. Demoire,
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,
R. C. Hyatt, John S. Barnes,
William Pierce, A. R. Sherwood,
Warren Kain, R. C. Black,
Walter F. Perry, C. W. Culbertson,
B. F. Hynson, J. Kittridge,
William Sammer,

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. 135 Canal street, be placed before the Committee on Invitations. No applications will be receive 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. Co[illegible]

By order of the President.

ja28 [illegible] JOHN C. FLEMING, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

GRAND

FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL,

To be given by

WASHINGTON STEAM ENGINE COMPANY NO. 20,

At the

MASONIC HALL,

Saturday Evening, February 10, 1872.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Theodore H. Brode, Chairman.

A. J. Desmond, V. J. Lambert, A. J. Healy,
Wash Marks, Daniel Smith, John McGowan.

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

Applications for Ladies' Invitations to be made to any member, or left at the Hall of the Company.

Proposals for Hot and Bar Suppers and Refreshment to be left at the Engine House.

Music by Jaeger's Silver Cornet Band. fe1 1t

[illegible] COMMITTEE.

The [illegible] committee yesterday [illegible] investigation to a cross-examination of the Governor on his testimony delivered the day before. Every objection [illegible] of the Governor, recent or remote, every charge, specific or indefinite; every bit of scandal, wild rumor and gossip, every incident of his public life, the history of his vetoes, and the record of his political triumphs and reverses, were brought up in the shape of interrogatories propounded in every imaginable way. In short, it was a field day. In the examination, which lasted for seven hours, the Governor answered the questions readily and without the shade of an evasion. At least twenty of the Democratic and personal opponents of the Governor rallied and occupied their spare time and available paper and pencils with the suggestion of memoranda, that served as a basis for the inquiries of the committee. Four gentlemen were there as representatives of the Governor, and it seemed as if the original rule of the committee no longer prevailed.

In answer to questions, the Governor went on to say he was born in 1842, in Illinois, and entered the army at the age of twenty. As that time he was a Democrat. From the Missouri regiment where he served he was detached on the staff of General McClernand, who was relieved of his command when before Vicksburg on account of differences with General Grant. In a conversation with Colonel Bowers, Assistant Adjutant General of General Grant, the young Lieutenant Colonel gave it as his opinion that the attack on Vicksburg on the twenty-second of May was disastrous, which irritated that gentleman, and the witness was represented as having exaggerated the losses of that day. This was the beginning of the prosecution against him in the army, ending in his restoration to the command. Before going into the army had practiced law in Missouri. He became a Republican at the breaking out of the war. Coming down to history in this State, the first incident that attack the examination was the history of the vote by which he had been sent to Congress, but it was only to give character to the situation. The voters gave a dollar each, but only for the purpose of making up a fund to pay the expenses of a delegate to Congress to represent and urge the interests of the voters. The Governor owned real estate here at the time. He was elected Governor of Louisiana at the age of twenty-six. With the constitutional provision requiring a certain age for the Governor he had much to do. The object in desiring a re-election was the gratification of a young man to be in power. He stood, as Governor, with clean hands.

The authority for calling the extra session of the Senate was that, having the power to call the greater, I could call the less. He called the Senate in extra session to confirm appointments and fill the vacancy of the Lieutenant Governor's chair. The law requires official notice of the death of Senators, but does not of the death of the Lieutenant Governor; that is why he took notice of the Lieutenant Governor's death and not of the deaths of the Senators. Some of his friends in the Senate had advised that he should be officially notified, while others were opposed to it. He could not account for the motives of his friends, but only for his own. His friends may think it not advisable to hold an election at present owing to the expense or the necessity of new election and registration laws.

With the exception of the Democratic Central Committee, the people were law-abiding and peaceably disposed, having accepted the condition of things in good faith.

The Governor did not believe, viewing the disposition of the people, in any necessity for troops, except in case of tumult and turbulence, which might arise from political excitement.

In the extra session of the Senate, he himself had urged Senator Lewis to vote for Mr. Pinchback, to save the Republican party, and had succeeded in his persuasion.

In the extraordinary session of the House he had not said, "Stick together, boys, until you hear from me," though he may have said it, in view of the forthcoming proclamation, which, by the way, he had sent to the papers to be issued in an extra, but had not inquired whether it had been done or not. In reference to the arrest and breaking up of the House, the Governor said he would not have convoked the extraordinary session had the arrests not been made. He had convened it for the purpose of throwing out the gentlemen who had made the charge. He made a statement about the use of the revenue cutter Wilderness and the Customhouse as places of meeting for the Senators. He was asked if he thought the authorities were aware of it. They were, but were awaiting a full investigation. He was questioned about the convention in August. He said that his friends were in the majority; that there was no necessity for troops at the Customhouse that day; that he had no hesitation in saying Colonel Packard desired to gain control of the convention, so that he could telegraph to General Grant the fact that he had control of the Republican party, and represent to him that, in consequence, he alone was entitled to confidence. He said that if General Grant had removed Colonel Packard and Colonel Casey, there would have been none of this trouble that there has been; that the unrefuted assertion that they were sustained by General Grant had added greatly to their power. He said, in speaking of the Democrats in the Senate, that there were six of them, and that they could do nothing without an alliance with one side or the other; he had never, in his official capacity, advised or requested them to act with either wing. He said that he had been in favor of the modification of the registration and election laws ever since they became laws.

He had sent for Mr. Thomas to return, by Colonel Jack Wharton, a friend of the gentleman, and had written a letter in which he stated his intention of influencing the repeal of the "obnoxious laws," and had asked him to return to the city. The Senator had returned, and he had made an agreement with him that certain bills should be signed, and they were signed, but the Governor had not yet approved them, because they had not yet reached him; the reason not [illegible] is that a question had been raised by [illegible], one of the messengers, whether there was a quorum, and it was decided that it was not; he would approve of them as soon as they reached him. He said he was willing to lose the power of appointing supervisors of election, as he was desirous of being relieved from the responsibility which it placed upon him, and he would insist on their modification.

For all the troubles and commotion that recently took place, for endangering the peace of the city, for the sad condition of things that imperiled the safety of the State government, the Customhouse party were solely responsible, as the federal officials in that party had used the patronage of their offices to control members of the Legislature, to edit newspapers, and had succeeded in entrenching themselves in their hostile attitude toward the State government by the power which the federal offices conferred upon them. Of the twenty-eight, was spectors in the Customhouse there w[illegible] W. Carter, J. R. G. Pitkin and Wiltz, Gallup, Toy, all inspectors, whose sole [illegible] consisted in writing editorials for the [illegible] *National Republican*. These are a few [illegible] instances. The troubles would not have [illegible] amounted to the dignity of a tempest in a teapot were it not for the in[illegible] and conse[illegible] in a teapot were it [illegible] holders. [illegible] based on [illegible] of the federal office-[illegible] anxious to comply [illegible] made by the gover[illegible] the President shown some [illegible] following [illegible] of the proceedings of [illegible] By deficiency [illegible] question of the late com-[illegible] By cost, etc. [illegible] never has occurred. Even [illegible] party intended before this outbreak to [illegible] lican quarrel, and, [illegible] their Central Committee, had counseled, in brief, the party "to take sides with nobody." The ostensible object of the late coalition was reform, but it was counterfeit.

Upon this question of reform, the Governor charged the Customhouse party with pretending, not intending it; and on being asked which of the two are to be believed, since both divisions advocate reform!

"I am the one to be believed," the Governor said.

Question—"Is it not true that those measures (quoting the testimony of George W. Carter) you wish should pass, do pass, and those you are against don't pass!"

Answer—"That is absurd."

The proof he can not do this is that measures vetoed by him had been passed, and those he recommended lost. In answer to a strong question, the Governor answered he had never gone on the floor and advocated the passage of laws he had vetoed.

The Governor had vetoed the bill proposing $1,400,000 State aid for warehouses, on the ground that the constitutional limit of State indebtedness had been reached. True, he had approved other bills providing for State aid subsequently, but among those he had approved in this wise was one that Mr. Sypher had presented for his approval, involving an outlay of $100,000 for drainage purposes. He had told Mr. Sypher that he would approve it, but that he was of the opinion that the constitutional limit had been reached, and we would be compelled to have recourse to the courts to collect them, as he would instruct the Auditor not to pay any bonds issued under the bill. He did not think that he had violated his oath to support the constitution by not vetoing the bill. He thought the question was one the courts should definitely determine, and in this way had designed the bills should all be brought before the courts.

The design of the coalition was not to try the Governor, but to suspend him. Pinchback was to be overridden, and Carter would have realized his threat that he would be Governor in thirty-six hours.

In regard to the registration returns, the Governor had never held up his hand and said they must "pass through these fingers." He had never held any stock that he had not bought and paid for in good faith.

In approving the levee bill, notwithstanding the character of the measure, his reason had been that "the lobby was too strong." The opposition would have resulted in confusion, as they would have overthrown the Governor and procured one at all times obedient to their demands. The State debt had been increased under Democratic rule from 1861-68 to about $14,000,000. The act granting the $2,500,000 in bonds to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad had been approved by him. Sixty miles of the road had been already built; about 140 more were to be constructed, for which ample provision had been made.

General Sheridan had first inaugurated the system of appointing registrars not residents of the parishes where they officiated, his appointments being taken from the city. In his appointments he had been guided by recommendations of members of the Legislature. Contracts under the printing law were all revoked, and had not in a single instance been given out again. Many of the old papers had the parochial and judicial printing—quite another matter—according to the printing law. The Governor owned 250 of the 1100 shares of the Republican Company. All he knew about it was it had paid no dividends of late.

In answer again to the Weil claim charges the Governor said simply that the president of the Citizens' Bank would never have paid had the Auditor not approved them. The funding law was plain, and it authorized the payment of all outstanding evidences of indebtedness. He had vetoed the bill authorizing Weil to sue the State, as in nine cases out of ten judgment in a case like this goes against the State, and, as a matter of precedent, such methods of obtaining money should be shut off. Of the $390,000 he had funded in warrants under the act, $17,000 belonged to himself, the remainder were put in his hands for negotiation by friends and interested parties; in the Weil claim he had no interest whatever. Out of levee sixes he had made, he believed, about $75,000, owing to the appreciation of the bonds from none but natural causes. An account was given of the Sam Smith suit, already well known and with matters connected with the rate of exchange.

The printing law was designed to assist in the proper promulgation of the laws, and though it was true contracts had only been given to Republican papers, yet it was in obedience to a good old Democratic habit, and in accordance with Democratic precedents.

The report of the contingent expenses of his own office had, contrary to intimation, been handed in at every session of the Legislature, and it embraced all the items of expenditure. In answer to a statement in the Auditor's report about money expended for the militia, the Governor said their expenses were approved by the Adjutant General, on vouchers filed by the officers. At Pass Christian he had held a conversation with Judge Walker, in which he had said that during the first year of his office as Governor he might have made about $100,000; it may have been more or less. He owned 100 shares in the Mexican Gulf and Ship Canal Company, subscribed for in 1867, which stock had been subsequently assessed at twenty per cent. He owned no interest whatever in the $3,000,000 levee bill, nor was he interested in the passage of the [illegible] Spaniorga bonus. Mr. Bovee, in [illegible] to this, had sworn to a falsehood. These answers were given to searching questions propounded by Hon. Mr. Spee[illegible]. In answer to one of these interrogato[illegible], he said he was afraid he was [illegible] deeper and deeper into the State [illegible] doctrine every day.

[illegible] the suspension of Mr. Bovee from office [illegible] found a precedent in the State of Mississippi, in the suspension of a treasurer, and in the State of Ohio, in the suspension of the treasurer, the last occurring while Chief Justice Chase was Governor. At the time, he did not think of precedents, but acted because he thought it right and proper. Touching upon the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, his opinion was that the Legislature acted wisely in the increase, as "What is not prohibited for a Legislature to do is permitted" by the fundamental law.

In his official duties the Governor had aimed to produce harmony, good feeling [illegible] he felt that he had been viewed with distrust and suspicion by a portion of the community, it had been from no fault of his own. In alluding to the era of good feeling and to the fact that the bitter opposition to the colored men had died out, he spoke of it being exemplified in the revenue cutter Senators, who ate at the same table and put up with colored men, Senator Ingraham saying that if the late coalition had done nothing else, it had shown that "Democrats would swallow the nigger if they got him coated."

The history of the J. A. Walsh matter—the speech, the correspondence, the denial, the challenge—was told in answer to inquiries.

General Sheridan's salary as tax collector was not worth near $100,000, the Governor stated.

The estimate placed on the character of the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn by the Governor, in answer to questions, was that he did not think Governor Dunn was a pure man, but was a scheming and ambitious man, so far as these terms apply to sshemes for the advancement of himself or his party or his friends. Mr. Dunn had advised against the modification of the registration, police and other laws at that time. He had a mistrust of the Governor's fidelity to his race. In regard to his appointments the Governor stated, aside from the recommendations of members of the Legislature and others, he was guided by his own discretion. He certainly would not appoint his enemies to office.

In reference to the veto of the Nicolson pavement bill, Marshal Packard, after the fact, expressed himself with some bitterness. Mr. Packard was interested in the bill, which was vetoed in 1870. Mr. Packard and himself were not in accord at the time, and, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Packard had drafted and, in a measure, approved the registration and other laws giving the Governor such powers. Not signing the Nicolson pavement bill was the first cause of the disagreements between Messrs. Lowell and Packard and himself. In reference to the adoption by the people of the constitutional amendment favoring a double term to the Governor, the unanimity of the vote in its favor was proof of the popularity of the Governor. True, he had congratulated Mr. Lowell on his service to the people in the impeachment of Wickliffe, but that was the extent of the "cordial relations." The first Carter coalition consummated in the election of Mr. Carter as Speaker. The Governor had proposed a coalition between the Democrats and Republicans for the sole purpose of defeating the passage of all bills making appropriations from the State treasury for the fostering of monopolies. The election of General West was in consequence of the fear on the part of Democrats that a colored man would be elected—they knowing that no candidate of their own could be elected—so they combined with Republicans on West.

A long, persistent and redoubled cross-examination took place on the Governor's testimony in reference to the elections to the organization of the Gatling gun convention endeavoring to justify Marshal Packard in using the Customhouse for a political convention.

It was attempted to be proved that the support of the Governor to the "Auxiliary Committee" was not proper as a party man. But the Governor showed the precedents in the competence of a similar committee in the conduct of campaigns in other States. No new facts were brought out in this examination, which attempted to show that the Governor's action was the cause of the split in the Republican party in the State.

Governor Warmoth proceeded to show, in a written statement, the grounds that the leaders in the coalition had to be considered reformers.

Senator Ray, a leading reformer, had obtained from the State $546,000 in the shape of aid to a railroad, whereof the Senator was to pay the interest, but which he had never done, the State having paid $40,000 interest already. He had obtained $70,000 for revising the statutes of the State. He was one of the chief promotors of the levee bill, and was now president of the company, at a salary of $10,000 a year. He was one of the parties interested in the grant of a large tract of land for the State House, for the completion of which he had already introduced a measure to compute a tax on the people of the State.

Messrs. Herwig and Casey, deputy and collector of the port, were incorporators in the levee shed bill, creating a monopoly on the levee in front of this city for the purpose of storing produce. This bill he had vetoed and killed.

Mr. C. W. Lowell was chiefly interested in the Ship Island Canal scheme, which had died by popular strangulation.

Mr. George W. Carter had instigated the passage of the Transit Company bill, which proposed a road from New Orleans to Houston, over the same route now traversed by the Mobile and Texas railroad. Vetoed and killed.

For his support, as Speaker, of the Louisiana Levee Company law, Mr. George W. Carter had demanded an interest in the five hundred thousand dollars of bonds proposed to be issued.

He had demanded for his support of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad bond measure the office of attorney, which office he now holds, and, without performing any service, receives a salary of $7600 a year.

For the same reason he is now in receipt of a salary of $5000 a year from the Jackson railroad.

He had caused to be introduced the steamship bill, granting a million State aid, which had been vetoed and killed.

Collector Casey was the custodian of a corruption fund, to secure the passage of the Warehouse bill, affording $1,400,000 State aid, which fund was kept in the safe at the Customhouse, and on the failure of the bill to become a law, by the veto of the Governor, was refunded.

Mr. Packard had been interested in the Nicolson pavement bill, and it was he who offered $500 to Mr. Carr if he would vote to pass the bill over the veto.

These charges were accompanied by proofs from the journals of the House, showing the resolutions prepared by George W. Carter, and purporting to be passed, which called for the creation of an inquisitorial committee over all incorporated companies in the State, and followed by copious extracts from the journals, showing the bias of the "reformers."

After a series of questions concerning this new business, the committee adjourned until to-day.

Meteorological Record.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, at 10:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	47	N. W.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	40	N. W.	Clear.
Boston	38	N. W.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	17	W.	Clear.
Cairo	19	N.	Clear.
Charleston	58	N. W.	Cloudy.
Chicago	8	W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	24	W.	Smoky.
Davenport	12	.....	Clear.
Galveston	38	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	15	N. W.	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	58	.....	Fair.
Key West	61	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	10	.....	Clear.
Louisville	24	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	25	N.	Clear.
Mobile	43	N. E.	Light rain.
Nashville	28	N.	Clear.
New Orleans	47	N. E.	Cloudy.
New York	35	N. W.	Clear.
Norfolk	47	N. E.	Heavy rain.
Omaha	17	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburg	23	N. W.	Clear.
Portland, Maine	37	N. W.	Fair.
Punta Rassa, Fla.	69	N. E.	Clear.
Savannah	57	.....	Clearing.
Shreveport	35	N.	Clearing.
St. Louis	16	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	5	S. E.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C.	58	.....	Threatening
Vicksburg	36	N. E.	Cloudy.

THAT BROKEN RAIL.

Further Details of the Terrible Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Details of the accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad state that the anguish and dismay of the passengers who were tumbled down the embankment were most fearful. The engineer, fireman and two or three others came at once to the rescue of the sufferers. The first body drawn out from the fore part of the car was a colored gentleman, whose features were almost destroyed. His face and forehead were crushed up, and, though warm, he was quite dead. The feet of a colored woman were next seen, extending from a part of the car that was still burning. In a few seconds the broken and charred timber was removed, and the dead body of a full-grown person was exposed. Near this body was that of another colored female, daughter of the first mentioned, about thirteen years old. In addition to the young girl the colored woman had also an infant, carrying it in her arms when she entered the train. Search was at once instituted for it. Around on the opposite side of the car, about eight feet off, the little creature was found, with its body curled up and crying out lustily for its dead mother. The child had received no injuries of any moment. While several of the crowd were engaged with the child, the dead bodies of two ladies were drawn out. Both were well dressed, of apparently respectable birth, but greatly disfigured about the head and neck by the severity of the wounds that had caused their death. Five dead bodies were stretched side by side on the snow, each being soon soaking in the blood that was flowing from their open gashes and horrible bruises. A wild, indescribable picture was presented.

Colfax and Wilson.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The paragraphs floating around representing that a bitter contest is in progress between the friends of Mr. Colfax and Senator Wilson do injustice to both these gentlemen. The Vice President has carefully refrained from every appearance of taking part in any controversy over the matter, and his relations are entirely cordial with Mr. Wilson and with his friends; and if he were nominated, Mr. Colfax would give him warm support. The position of the Vice President upon the question of renomination is understood by his personal friends to be exactly this: He did fully expect his official life to close with the present term, and his letter announcing that was written in entire good faith. Upon his return to Washington, at the opening of this session, many Republicans from the South and East went to him and insisted that he should agree that if his name were again presented at the next convention, he should not object to its use, and that it was deemed important by many prominent men in the party that there should be no change in the old ticket. To many such appeals Mr. Colfax finally replied that he was first for the renomination of General Grant, knowing as he did how unjustly criticised the President had been, and how faithful and patriotic his administration had been. As for himself, he could not ask a renomination, or use any effort to obtain it, nor antagonize any of those who were suggesting it; but if it was thought best to renominate the old ticket, it would be a political duty not to decline. This is Mr. Colfax's exact position, as understood by his personal friends.

The Salt Men.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day continued hearing the salt dealers. Judge Comstock said that the individual consumption of salt is thirty-three pounds to each person annually, the duty being six cents, which would not buy as good a cigar as any gentleman of the committee would smoke. The point made was that such a repeal or sudden violent change in salt would destroy that interest. John F. Driggs said if salt had sold anywhere as high as three dollars a bushel it was from extraordinary causes. He made the statement as to the cheapness of manufacture at his place (Saginaw). H. M. Fitzhugh, president of the Saginaw Manufacturing Company, agreed with the views expressed by Judge Comstock, showing that it was impossible for salt manufacturers to form monopolies, discoveries of brine being too extensive for this purpose in various parts of the country.

Water drinkers in Cleveland are compelled to dip the oil out of the goblet with a fork. Waterworks Engineer Whitelaw says the reason of the oil in the water is, that the lake was recently being frozen, there is no evaporation of the oil, and it is carried under the ice by the current up the lake, and passes into the aqueduct.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

WASHINGTON TREATY CORRESPONDENCE

RETIRING THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES

FULL CABINET MEETING

WASHINGTON TREATY DISCUSSED

MAYOR HALL INDICTED

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

ALABAMA CLAIMS REFERRED TO

A DEFAULTING POSTOFFICE CLERK

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY

A PLANK IN THEIR PLATFORM

ALEXIS ON THE HOWARD

CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced—Petition against Seizure of Private Books and Papers—Resolution Calling for Correspondence on the Washington Treaty—Criminal Use of Private Bills on Circulating Medium—Retiring Three Per Cent Certificates—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Committee on Ways and Means hereafter will only hear committees interested in local affairs in writing.

House.—Bills were introduced to-day bridging the Mississippi river from a point south of St. Louis; for mail service to Austria; to promote iron ship building; to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe and Asia; to relieve actual settlers on Cherokee neutral lands; bridging the Mississippi river at Muscatine.

The education bill was discussed to adjournment.

Senate.—Mr. Fenton presented a petition from over a thousand leading merchants, protesting against the seizure of private books and papers by government officials.

A protest from the South Carolina Legislature against a reduction of the duty on rice was presented.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution calling for correspondence looking to the abrogation of the Washington treaty, which he followed by a warlike speech.

The amnesty bill was discussed to adjournment.

Mr. Sherman reported a bill making it an offense punishable by one year's imprisonment and $1000 fine for any private corporation, firm or individual to issue any obligation or promise to pay, to be used, or intended to be used, as a circulating medium or currency; also, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to retire monthly three million of three per cent certificates in addition to the amount now authorized to be retired.

This act makes retirement obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate confirmed Hines as commissioner of customs and Gage as collector of customs, Beaufort, South Carolina. C. M. Hamilton, nominated postmaster of Jacksonville, Florida, was rejected.

Huibard has been confirmed as Controller of Currency.

WASHINGTON.

War Steamer Congress Ordered to [illegible]pean Squadron—Full Cabinet—Washington Treaty Informally Discussed—Illness of Garrett Davis.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The United States steamer Congress, now at New York, has been ordered to join the European squadron.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, at which the Washington treaty complications were informally discussed. The session was unusually long.

Hon. Garrett Davis is critically ill.

12 P. M.—Hon. Garrett Davis is better. The crisis has passed.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall Indicted—Arrivals In and Out—Gold Sales Yesterday—President Orton, of the Western Union, After Leaky Telegraph Employes.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Mayor Hall is indicted for signing fraudulent warrants.

Arrived—Oriental at Boston, Huntsville and Magnolia here. Arrived out—France and Ville de Paris.

The bulk of the gold sales to-day were made at the rate of 110. Governments quiet. Sixes of 1881 115⅛; five-twenties of 1862 110⅝; 1864 110⅜; 1865 111¼, new issue 110⅝; 1867 112; 1868 112⅛; 10-40s 110¼.

State bonds steady. Tennessees, old, 65, new 65; Virginias, old 56, new 56; Louisianas, old, 60, new 50; levee sixes 60; eights 70; Alabamas 90, fives 60; Georgias 70, sevens 84; North Carolinas 32½, new 16; South Carolinas 50, new 30.

Evening—Money closed firm at 6@7. Sterling heavy; 9⅛@9¼. Gold 109⅛@110. Governments dull and steady. Southerns generally dull to-day.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1872.

Hon. J. M. Scofield, Chairman Congressional Committee, New Orleans:

It is reported to me by telegraph that a copy of a communication by Governor Warmoth to General Emory has been filed before the committee, in which the Governor makes the following statement:

"In view of the fact that the telegraph offices are closed during the day not only here but in Washington, and that the telegraph here is in the hands and under the control of men who sell dispatches, and who would not hesitate to delay them, and the danger that they may be in accord with the revolutionists," etc.

The managers of this company, the citizens of New Orleans and the public generally are deeply interested in the matters covered by this allegation. I respectfully ask that your committee give to this subject such special consideration as the important interests involved seem to demand, to the end that the guilty connected with the telegraph may be discovered, exposed and punished, or that a groundless slander may be publicly refuted.

WILLIAM ORTON,
President Western Union Telegraph Company.

LONDON.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Reference to the Alabama Claims—Text of the Queen's Speech—Discussion on the Treaty.

LONDON, February 6.—The session of Parliament was opened shortly after noon to-day. When the members of the House had assembled in the Chamber of the Peers the Queen's speech was delivered.

The royal speech begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales and gratitude for the sympathy of the people. The relations with foreign powers are friendly and all respect [illegible].

A bill will be presented to check the slave trade in Polynesia, which is severely denounced. The efforts to secure a continuance of the commercial treaty with France have, so far, not [illegible] are still pending.

The following reference [illegible] gard to the Alabama [illegible] amicably settling the Alabama [illegible] their first session in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States.

The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan water boundary, and the cases of the governments have been presented to him.

A commission to sit at Washington has been appointed, and is in session.

The provisions of the treaty which require the consent of the Parliament of the dominion of Canada await its assembling.

Turning to domestic affairs, I am glad to apprise you that, with very few exceptions, Ireland has been free from serious crime. Trade in that portion of the kingdom has been active, and the advance in agricultural industry remarkable.

I am also to congratulate you, so far as the present experience allows judgment to be passed, upon the perceptible diminution in the number of both the graver crimes and the habitual criminals in Great Britain. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the principal estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and they will at once be laid before you, and I trust you will find them suitable to the circumstances of the country.

The state of the revenue affords favorable indications of the demand for employment and of the general condition of the people, indications which are corroborated by the decline of pauperism, which is now inconsiderable. My lords and gentlemen, your attention is invited to several measures of acknowledged national interest, and those are the bills for the improvement of public education in Scotland; for the regulation of mines; for the amendment of the license system; for fixing the relations of the superior courts of justice and appeal; in particular, a bill having for its main object the establishment of a secret scrutiny, acting together with a measure relative to the corrupt practices at parliamentary elections, will be immediately presented. Several measures of administrative improvement in Ireland will be laid before you; likewise, legislative provisions founded on the report of the sanitary commission.

You, my lords and gentlemen, will, I am confident, again apply your well known assiduity to the work of legislation, which, from the increasing exigencies of modern society, seems to grow upon your hands. I shall continue to rely, under Providence, alike on the loyalty of my people and your energy and wisdom, to sustain the constant effort of the crown to discharge the duties, uphold the religion and defend the honor of the empire.

After hearing the Queen's speech, the House reassembled. Mr. Disraeli said he blamed Earl Granville and Gladstone for the errors in the treaty of Washington. He stated that the royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the government still lacked the proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States. The claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest. They were preposterous and impracticable, and, if admitted, [illegible] fatal to the honor and peace of Eu[illegible] "Yet," said Mr. Disraeli, with a s[illegible] whole subject is disposed of in a [illegible]agraph of the royal speech."

Mr. Gladstone followed. [illegible] treaty itself showed that E[illegible]dy to make any concessi[illegible] dishonor to establish [illegible] America, as an exam[illegible] The government [illegible] everything, but wi[illegible] a mistake.

The pas[illegible] and unsa[illegible] treaty. He [illegible]

[c[illegible]]