

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. LAWRENCE BARRITT, Sole Lessee and Manager.

Fourth night of MR. EDWIN ADAMS. In his great specialty of ENOCH ARDEN.

FRIDAY NIGHT—Benefit of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS. In active preparation, John Brougham's great play entitled "RED LIGHT."

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE Thursday, February 8, 1872. MARTHA.

Grand opera in four acts. Saturday, February 10—Matinee at 12 M. D. K. OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. B. BIDWELL, Proprietor and Manager. Thursday Evening, February 8.

Twenty-first appearance of the world-famous MISS LITTLE THOMPSON and her NEW COMPANY, who will appear for the 100th time (for the present) in KENILWORTH.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. BEN DEBAR, Proprietor. Last week of the engagement of the fairy comedienne, LOTTA.

Who will appear to-night, by particular request, and for the last time, in the popular play of the "LITTLE DETECTIVE."

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS LOTTA. The annual Mardi Gras ball will take place at the theatre on Friday 13. Ladies' invitations to be sent to the office of the treasurer, Mr. G. W. Gilman, on Thursday, to be placed before the committee.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL. THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION

OF Sixty Distinguished Performers. Promoted by the entire press 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 19. GRAND OPENING CONCERT. Full particulars in future advertisements.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS. TIVOLI CIRCLE. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Sunday Night, February 11, 1872. WASHINGTON SQUARE. DAN RICE'S.

Entirely new company of the Most Brilliant Star Performers That Europe or America has known.

Part appearance in the South of the great French King of GIMMALL, LORENZO MAYA. King of Paris, who has been crowned by the Emperor, MARCEL, 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.

THE MORGAN, the great sensation here back and hurdle rider.

GRAND SPECTACULAR OF ATTRACTIONS—ALL THE BEST FEATURES OF THE GYMNASIUM—ENTERTAINMENTS

OF UNLIMITED 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. 167.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NEW ORLEANS. Mardi Gras Night, February 13, 1872. LA COTE CARNEVAL BALL MASQUEE.

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. 130 if 10.

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. 202 Canal street, at Bannett's. 167-113.

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. Merrand, General H. H. Hays, John Clarke, Samuel Manning Todd, M. Carvis, Alexander McNeil, D. M. Montgomery, J. L. Gubernator, Daniel Edwards, George Purves, J. J. Warren, T. W. Beckick, James B. Brady, Andrew Faris, James Brady.

MARGARITS. A. W. Bosworth, Gerard Stich, John Daniels, A. B. Seger, H. T. Hill, T. F. Hodges, William Fenwick, William Gibson, Thomas Aekew, John B. Leefe, J. G. Bates, C. W. Gould, J. S. Washington, G. W. Melnyre, Thomas J. Mackie, G. W. Phillips, E. Miller, Henry B. Livinge, T. Greenfield, John McLean, Y. Barbot, John Semler, Thomas Freeland, Joseph H. Sherman, H. H. Stanley, Henry Bidwell.

A. B. Beals, J. O. Dixon, David Bidwell, Henry B. Livinge, Walter F. Perry, C. W. Colburnson, George W. Race, John Livingston, John Leeds, James H. Collins, George S. Knower, M. H. Waters, James Lindsay, John Allen, Asa Payson, FLOOR MANAGERS.

John Purvis, Alexander Taylor, E. C. Hyatt, John S. Barnea, William Pierce, A. B. Sherwood, Warren Kain, C. B. Black, Walter F. Perry, C. W. Colburnson, B. F. Hyson, J. K. Ritchie, William Sumner.

Applications for Ladies' Invitations may be made to the office of the Managers, and will, by sending five cents to the Secretary, No. 114 Poydras street, or at the store of Mr. E. A. Tyler, No. 115 Canal street, be placed before the Committee on Invitations. No application will be valid after twelve o'clock M., on the day of the ball.

A Mass 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. JOHN G. FLEMING, Secretary.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The congressional committee met yesterday at ten o'clock, Hon. Mr. Scofield in the chair.

The examination of F. J. Herron, Secretary of State, related at first to the details concerning his life, and then was devoted to eliciting information concerning the checks signed by him in the earlier days of January. A check of his own on the Louisiana Savings Bank was produced, but General Herron stated that the check was given for his own private business, and respectfully declined to state it. This and other checks on the same bank had not been given to any member of the Legislature, nor to any person for a member of the Legislature, nor for any purpose of bribery or corruption. The only one given to a member of the Legislature was the check for \$1000, which he had loaned to Mr. Young, the last having been advanced to pay the funeral services of Walter Whyland. All of the checks had been given in his own private business. In answer to close interrogatories, the witness said he knew nothing, nor did he believe that any money was used to win members from the combination, but he thought that it was the honest convictions of the men that had caused them to leave it when they saw what the result would be; he had talked with numbers of them, and had used his influence in that way to induce them to act with the Governor.

His appointment as Secretary of State took place in August, 1871. The salary was \$3000, and his former office of tax collector of the Sixth District he had resigned, his resignation, however not being accepted. This last office was worth about \$500 a year. In answer to questions he stated that when he made returns to the Auditor of the tax collected the Auditor held the returns should be larger, but the case was now in court, where he would let it rest, and pay whatever the court would decree.

The opinions of General Herron about the difference in the Republican party, were that they began about the time of the amendment to the constitution making the Governor eligible for a second term; at least he had heard of no division before that time, though there had been a slight opposition to the Governor on account of his refusal to sign the civil rights bill, and he united with the testimony of preceding witnesses concerning the convention of August last. He said there was a great deal of activity and excitement in procuring candidates for this convention; that about one-half of the delegates' seats were contested; that which ever side could gain control of the committee to examine credentials, would undoubtedly, under the circumstances, have decided in favor of delegates that were their friends. It was the intention to get control of the convention by excluding all those delegates whose seats were contested, when the friends of the Governor would have been in the majority, and they could then elect a temporary chairman. There was no intention to control the convention by the aid of the police.

In regard to the combination in the Senate of the Customhouse men and Democrats, he thought the object was to prevent the election of Mr. Pinchback as President. He said it was formed under the head of a reform movement, but he did not think that had anything to do with it. As regarded the combination in the House, he thought that it was made up for the purpose of keeping Carter in his seat and the impeachment of Governor Warmoth. His opinion, as regards the intended action of the Senate on the impeachment, was that they would refuse to try the Governor. He had no evidence that there was an intention by the combination to impeach Governor Warmoth, except what was told him by members of the Democratic party. Joseph H. Wilson had also stated the same thing.

The opinion of the witness in regard to reform and in reference to the party intending it, was that had the Democrats taken their seats, all the reforms would have been consummated. General Herron said, upon the subject of the call made by Mr. B. B. Simms on the Democratic caucus, in which it had been stated that Mr. Simms proposed, on the part of Governor, to elect a Democratic Speaker, provided the Democrats would condescend with the Republicans who stood by the State government, that he knew of no such condition. He had heard from General Simms himself that he intended to call upon the Democratic members himself, with a view of ascertaining the grounds that the Democrats took in the opposition, and he had agreed on the proposition of General Simms to get a committee of the Warmoth party to meet a committee of the Democrats, not for the purpose of forming a coalition, but for the purpose of finding out what their grievances were, and how they could be adjusted; that if reform was all that kept them out of their seats, he was of the impression they might be easily accommodated. But there was no specific understanding of a coalition with Democrats. The question being directed once more toward the use of improper considerations, and the General being requested to define the same, said he thought the use of money or valuable considerations would be improper means to influence the vote of a member, but he did not consider patronage improper means.

As to his connection with the Crescent City gas bill (quoting the testimony of H. C. Hawksworth), he himself was one of the incorporators, and he knew of several members of the General Assembly who had stock in it, but it was all paid for. He had never conversed with the Governor about the signing of the bill. He was one of the incorporators. He was interested in the passage of the bill. There were five or six interested in the passage. The only writing or anything of the kind in reference to it was a paper, given to Senator Wilcox, who was going out of town, and wanted to subscribe to the stock, but was afraid that he could not do so on his return; he had given him this in writing, to this effect: "Subscribed to one thousand shares of stock."

Senator Wilcox had subscribed and had paid his one-half per cent assessment; no certificate of stock had been issued unless paid for in cash.

The witness answered every question concerning his official conduct when in command at Shreveport, immediately on the close of the war, when millions of dollars' worth of Confederate cotton had been turned over by himself; answering other

questions about his army record, his services as United States marshal, and other interrogations concerning his official transactions before and since the late trouble. A long examination was held concerning the outside proceedings of the last convention, the dragging of the Governor's carriage through the streets by the populace, and the departure for Turner Hall, which resulted in eliciting nothing new in the shape of intelligence.

The examination of Colonel Charles W. Lowell, postmaster, was first directed toward ascertaining the interest of the witness in the Ship Island Canal bill, which the Governor had said died by "popular strangulation." The witness said he owned stock in the law, and had advocated it on the floor of the House, leaving his seat as Speaker for that purpose in the session of 1870, at the same time announcing his interest in the law and using no influence with members to induce them to vote for it. The witness said that he had taken breakfast with the Governor at his residence; and there were present beside himself and the Governor Mr. George F. Britt, president of the Ship Island Canal Company. In this interview the Governor had said that he could not sign the bill, but would let Mr. Britt write the veto and then, as they were all friends who were interested in the bill, he would advocate the passage of the law over his own veto. When the bill was vetoed the Governor was in the Speaker's room, and on champagne being introduced after the House adjourned, confessed his satisfaction that the bill had been passed through. This was not the cause of the disagreement between the Governor and himself, as they were on friendly relations for fifteen months afterward.

Mr. Lowell had been entreated not to resign from membership of the General Assembly when appointed postmaster, the Governor saying he intended to bring articles of impeachment against Wickliffe, and would require his assistance.

Mr. Lowell went into an explanation of the political convention of August, 1870, and of the resolution of censure on the Governor for not signing the civil rights bill. He said that at that time the colored people were rapidly losing faith in him; that Governor Dunn, whom Mr. Lowell recognized as the head and front of the colored wing of the party, mistrusted him; that Mr. Pinchback was in the same category, and that the Governor himself had said (according to their statements) that the negroes were asking too much. Governor Dunn had been elected president of the convention, and Mr. J. Henri Burch was then the Governor's candidate for temporary chairman. When the convention had gone into organization, the question of not signing the bill was brought up; he did not introduce the resolution, and three speakers, one after the other, expressed their disapproval of the Governor on this ground. He was asked, after the Governor had spoken, to reply, and he did. The expressions made use of by the Governor at that time against himself were such as to put an end to their acquaintance, which had not since been renewed.

A discussion had taken place in his office on the militia bill, in which the Governor made use of some profanity.

Colonel Lowell desired that the Governor should sign the civil rights bill, if only to satisfy the clamors of the colored people, and test its constitutionality afterward. But the Governor did not agree with this view of things.

In reference to the recent August, or Gating gun, convention, Mr. Lowell denied that there had been any secret meeting in the Customhouse of the federal officials in which they had agreed upon the course to be pursued. Mr. Lowell's history of the convention was much the same as had been given by Marshal Packard, though he had not been able to find out that any letter carriers in the Postoffice were mixed with the crowd of deputy marshals that thronged the corridors of the Customhouse. He himself had telegraphed for the use of the St. Charles Theatre to use as a convention hall. The reason why he did not go to the Mechanics' Institute, was that the convention would be controlled by the Governor. Asked in what manner, he said the approaches to the building would have been lined with police, and they would have exercised intimidation. He had been opposed to holding the convention in the Customhouse.

He announced his conviction that he did not believe in "conditions"; that he had not had a "blatant" reformer; but, though he had favored the election and registration laws, he was in favor of their modification. The Governor, he said, was responsible for the late "frauds" under the registration law, as, in his manner of executing it, the people who had not been returned as members of the Legislature had been injured. He then proceeded to state what he had learned in his capacity as attorney for contestants in seats in the Legislature regarding frauds in the 80th and Bossier. The way in which the laws had been carried out was the reason why he was opposed to the Governor. He admitted there was no proof of the responsibility of Governor Warmoth for the election frauds, except the class of appointments he had made under the laws, to carry them out.

The State committee had examined, but did not pass upon the credentials of delegates to the last convention.

The witness went on to announce that on the employment of the police to influence the election of ward delegates. He was asked if there is any law preventing the police from attendance on elections of the kind, and said he believed not.

He could not say whether in his legislative career he had ever been identified with any reform movement, but he had opposed the Chattanooga railroad bill in the session of 1870. He believed that the Governor is in earnest to secure reform in the administration, but attributed his earnestness to the hue and cry raised about it, and to "the lesson" he had received in the late convention.

He had been elected from Caddo parish while a registrar appointed by the Board of Registration, but had not sought the office; was much surprised when he learned he had been elected. Asked if he had done anything for the benefit of that parish in the Legislature, he could not say, but he had been in favor of the hospital bill.

Extensive extracts from appropriations made by the several Legislatures were

shown to evince the large amount of expenditures under the administration of Governor Warmoth.

Hon. Mr. Spear—"Are you not in favor of a colored man's party against a white man's party?"

Answer—"I am in favor of the integrity of the Republican party!"

On the conclusion of the examination, Mr. Scofield, the chairman, announced that the committee would consult upon the propriety of eliciting further testimony, and would adjourn the open session until ten o'clock to-day.

The Louisiana Mails. We have two special agents of the postoffice department in New Orleans at the present time, one of whom is Mr. Wharton, for the State of Louisiana, and the other Mr. Morehouse, for three or four States. We may venture the opinion that, however vigilant and diligent these officers may be, they are powerless to bring about celerity, promptness, regularity and dispatch in our local mail transportation until contractors can be found who will do what they undertake to; for these local mails are impracticable, and contractors perform their duty or not, just as they are inclined.

We reproduced yesterday morning extracts from the Opelousas Journal and the Opelousas Courier complaining of the inefficiency of the mail service there. Mr. Wharton, special mail agent, had, on the second instant, written and sent to the Postoffice Department a communication relating to the mails referred to, in which he mentioned the negligence and indifference of mail contractors, and rightly attributed to them the blame for the inefficient mail service.

The complaints from Opelousas are caused by the failure of the mail contractor on the bayou Teche to arrive at New Iberia on time, thereby losing connection by stage. The attention of the captains of the mail-boats has been called to this matter, and the failures have been reported to the department at Washington. That exhausts the authority or power of the special agent of the postoffice here.

The fault in the mail service in Louisiana, generally, is caused by the constant habit contractors have of failing to comply with their contracts, recklessly neglecting to arrive and depart on time. Sometimes, it is true, these irregularities are owing to causes beyond control, such as bad weather, worse roads and low water; but often the delay is caused on the rivers by overloading the boats with freight, and a consequent inability to make their mail landings.

Mr. Wharton gives an assurance that he will continue to investigate and report to the Postoffice Department causes of mail irregularities, and that he will not neglect his official duties, or politically occupy the time belonging to the government, however he may be interested in Customhouse politics. We may express the hope that he will succeed in preventing postal irregularities in Louisiana.

At the City Hall. An attempt was made, some time since, by the Administrator of Police, to remove the shanties and rickety buildings on the levee front, used of late years as rendezvous for disreputable characters, and where the worst practices are engaged in. It proved abortive, however, and the houses still remain, receptacles of stolen property and where robberies are perpetrated with comparative impunity. What is to be done to abate the nuisance, it is difficult to determine, unless, indeed, an ordinance of the Council authorizes the removal of the houses. But the right to pass such a resolution is doubted, where permission has been given to erect them. It is said that it would lay the city liable for damages. This, however, can only apply to a few places. Many of the houses can show no contract at all. The abatement of the nuisance, if only in a limited degree, would be beneficial.

The completion of the present projected canals will insure to the city the most thorough drainage facilities it has ever had. The new canal, now in process of construction, does not augment the number of open sewers, as many suppose, and, indeed, as has been stated, but enables the Department of Improvements to close the Canal street canal and the Galvez and Claiborne street canals. This will give the residents along the most beautiful thoroughfare in the city a firm, solid road, and remove from it the noisily drain that so greatly mars its beauty.

As it is at present arranged the Claiborne street canal is the only outlet for the surface water of the central portion of the city. Of course its capacity is not equal to the demand, and hence our frequent overflows. The new canal will effectually avoid this evil.

It is asserted that the Administrator of Finance has nearly finished paying appropriation certificates. It is a matter of some regret that so many certificates of indebtedness are still out. They are mostly held by poor men, who can not sustain the ruinous discount exacted for brokerage.

The erection of the platform in front of the City Hall for Mardi Gras has already commenced.

The main stand opposite the City Hall will extend the entire front of Lafayette square, three hundred and fifty feet in length, rising from the curbstone up over the fence sixteen seats in height, and will accommodate three thousand persons. Immediately in front of the hall a platform will extend over the banquet to the gutter for the accommodation of the Grand Duke Alexis, the City Administrators, and others. Each side of this level platform will be a series of raised seats.

What is Fame? In some cases it consists in an obituary, with the name of the deceased wrongly spelled; but in a dispatch from New Orleans published in the Washington Chronicle the other day famous living men share the fate of men of misspelled names. Alluding to the recent change of the *Peayenne*, an Associated Press dispatch ends thus: "D. C. Jenkins, William Burnell and Daniel Denzell will be on the editorial staff."

The Natchitoches Times reports: Mr. A. J. Hale, an esteemed and industrious citizen of this parish, for many years residing on Saline bayou, near Red river, was waylaid and shot on Tuesday evening, as he was returning home from a walk to his field. No suspicion, as far as we have heard, attaches to any one as the author of the dastardly deed. Mr. Hale was dead when discovered.

THE COURTS.

The owners of the Emily B. Souder, against which steamer a libel was filed in the United States District Court recently, have answered. The brig Sofia was in tow by the Teumseh, the captain of the towboat being intoxicated and incapable of performing duty, according to the allegations of the answer. The following is the story of the collision: The Souder crossed the bar on the thirtieth of January last, at 6:45 A. M., and sighted the city after going up the river 873 28, and was on the way to her wharf. While ascending the stream opposite the lower part of the city, a tow, made up, was discovered lying at the levee ahead of the steamer, the tug upon the Souder blew three blasts on her whistle to let the tow know of her coming; that, receiving no answer to the signal, she blew three again, but no answer was given to the second signal; that when she arrived opposite the government wharf the tow got under way, swung out from the levee, and stood into the river, whereupon the Souder gave one whistle, meaning that she would keep to the right, and she was then run in near to the shipping as safety would permit, and blowing one more whistle, and still receiving no answer, tried to stop the engine, which could not be done before the tow, consisting of the Sofia and Teumseh, struck the Souder on the port side about the fore rigging.

The suit of the United States against George Jonas, in the United States Circuit Court, for damages arising from the act of the defendant in not complying with the terms of sale of a piece of property, resulted in favor of the defendant, the jury finding that there was no evidence of authority on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the sale.

On the following decision, which Judge Heard rendered yesterday morning, his honor held that where a vendee claims the right to return goods, on the ground that they are unsalable, he must return them on a reasonable time, otherwise the warranty is at an end.

Henry Diston & Son vs. E. M. Ivens & Co.—Plaintiffs sue on an acceptance of defendants for \$73 28, and seven per cent interest from July 11, 1871.

Defendants admit execution of acceptance of draft, but plead failure of consideration.

They show defect of one saw only, by breaking of one tooth, or may be two teeth; but they do not attempt to prove the extent of the damage. They claim that plaintiffs would receive no benefit from the sale, and that the price of the same, under their warranty. But from the testimony of Noyes, it is probable that the tooth or teeth were broken off by coming in contact with a spike or the saw, and that they have not returned the saw within a reasonable time, as required by law. Nay, it seems that no tender or offer to return was ever made; and it is lastly, there is no evidence that the saw was embraced in the account for which the acceptance was given.

Under these circumstances I have no hesitation in saying that the law and the request of friends of the bill, consented that the section should be stricken out.

Mr. Harlan objected to the striking out of the section without a vote. Senate adjourned.

House.—The House voted to-day on the amendments to the educational bill. Two important amendments were adopted, one on motion of Mr. Goodrich, New York, to distribute the fund on the basis of illiteracy, and the other, a motion of Mr. Hersford, West Virginia, to the effect that the free schools contemplated in the bill need not necessarily be "mixed schools." The last was adopted by a vote of 114 yeas to 80 nays.

The Republicans, in order to get rid of the last amendment, then turned in favor of one of the substitutes which is not amendable, and the question was at that stage when the House adjourned. The final vote will be taken to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Washington Treaty and Alabama Claims.—Uniform Tobacco Tax—Horn Sheridan at Washington—The Hornet Labeled—Garrett Davis Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The position taken by gentlemen closely connected with the administration of the British consuls in the city of New Orleans could bond the city for a debt, and in that manner interrupt prescription.

Benjamin F. Flanders, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, has filed the affidavit. He deposes and says that since the trial he has discovered new evidence, which could not be obtained on the trial of this cause. Flanders had used every effort and diligence in his power to procure the necessary testimony, by which testimony he expects to prove that no violence or damage was done to plaintiffs' grocery by a mob, or that he has suffered any loss or damage as alleged.

The renowned and unequalled concert organization of Theodore Thomas will give a series of concerts at Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing Monday evening, the nineteenth instant. It is the largest troupe which has ever undertaken a concert tour, either in this country or Europe. The following is a list of the instruments:

Twenty violins, led by Mr. B. Listemann; five violas, four violoncellos, four double basses, one harp, one piccolo, two flutes, two oboes, one cor Anglais, two clarinets, two bassoons, four French horns, two trumpets, three trombones, one tuba, kettle drums, side drum, bass drum, etc.

Miss Marie Krebs, who ranks among the greatest artists of the world, will appear at these concerts. She is but nineteen years of age—plays everything from memory—all the well known concertos by the great masters, the *Capriccio* by Chopin, Schumann, etc. The programmes of these incomparable concerts have been arranged with a view to suit the tastes of all, as Mr. Thomas does not adhere to one style of music. His aim is to pay tribute to all which is good, and thus he has gained the high and unique position of being the creator and conductor of the best and most versatile orchestra in the world.

Meteorological Record.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, at 343 P. M. local time, yesterday, as follows:

Table with columns: Place, Ther., Wind, Weather. Rows include Augusta, Boston, Buffalo, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Davenport, Des Moines, Evansville, Galveston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Petersburg, St. Paul, Vicksburg.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigiero, No. 59 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

Table with columns: S. A. M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M. Rows for February 6, 7, 8.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

INCREASING NAVAL STRENGTH

SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

CARPENTER'S AMENDMENT REJECTED

THE TREATY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON TREATY DISCUSSED

MODERATION OF AMERICANS

COFFEE CROP ABUNDANT

NEW ORLEANS FOR LIVERPOOL

SHIP BURNED AT SEA

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Ten Killed and Forty Wounded

CONGRESS.

Increasing Belligerent Strength of Navy.—Nomination—Pension Bill Passed—Carpenter's Substitute for Sumner's Amendment Rejected—Amendments to Educational Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—William H. Allen has been nominated surveyor of customs.

The Naval Committee agreed to report a bill materially increasing the belligerent strength of the navy.

Senate.—The pension bill, appropriating \$30,000,000, passed.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution inquiring whether any United States Senator had received a lawyer's fee from the Treasury Department. Adopted.

Mr. Carpenter's substitute for Mr. Sumner's amendment to the supplemental civil rights bill was rejected by a vote of thirty-five to seventeen.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the seventh section of Mr. Sumner's amendment, which would repeal or annul all laws, whether State or national, which discriminate against race or color by the use of the word white.

After some discussion, Mr. Sumner, at the request of friends of the bill, consented that the section should be stricken out.

Mr. Harlan objected to the striking out of the section without a vote. Senate adjourned.

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NEW YORK.

Arrivals—Accidents on Shipboard—Soldiers Drowned—Attempt to Rob John Graham's House—Papers in the Stokes Case—Board of Health—Treasury Purchases.

New York, February 7.—Arrived—Steamships General Meade, from New Orleans; Ashland, from Fernandina, and Carolina, arrived out—Steamers Siberia, Douai, Austria and Nestorian.

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