NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME V—NO. 258. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1481.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor
LOTTA! LOTTA! LOTTA!
Assisted by BEN DeBAR.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT NOON.
RAINBOW.
THIS EVENING, THREE PIECES.
CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.
NORMA.
FAMILY JARS.
The annual Mardi Gras ball will take place at this theatre on February 13. Ladies' invitations to the ball can be procured at the box office of the theatre of the treasurer, Mr Gleason (commencing on Thursday), to be placed before the committee. Tickets of admission for gentlemen $3. No female admitted in male attire. Mr. Myers' fine ball band will be in attendance. fel0 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LAWRENCE BARRETT...Sole Lessee and Manager.
Saturday February 10, 1872,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
In his great specialty of
ENOCH ARDEN.
GRAND MATINEE AT 12 M., AND EVENING AT 7½ P. M.
ENOCH ARDEN.
EDWIN ADAMS as.....Enoch Arden.
MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON as.....Annie Leigh.
In active preparation, John Brougham's great drama, in five acts, entitled
RED LIGHT.
fe10

CHARITY LECTURE.
REV. A. J. RYAN.
This distinguished poet and orator will deliver a lecture at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Baronne and Common streets, on SUNDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock, February 11. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. fe10 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager.
Fashionable attraction for the gala night. Benefit of the world-famed MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, when she will appear in three pieces—Comedy, Burlesque and Drama—supported by every member of her mammoth organization.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, FEBRUARY 9 and 10, first time in New Orleans of the
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
incidental to which is a thrilling drama of the period, the Rosebud of Stinging Nettle Farm. The performance to commence with the petite comedy of the LITTLE REBEL—Miss Lydia Thompson appearing in each piece.
Saturday matinee—KENILWORTH.
Sunday evening—A great bill.
Change of bill daily for the last week of Miss Thompson's engagement. fe9

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
Of Sixty Distinguished Performers,
Pronounced 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. fe7

DAN RICE'S
PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
Saturday, February 10, 1872,
LAST DAY AND NIGHT ON TIVOLI CIRCLE.
Day and Night—12 M. and 7:45 P. M.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE ONLY FASHIONABLE AND REFINED ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD!
The leading Acrobats, Gymnasts, Equestrians and Trapeze performers of all nations.
The King Clown of Paris,
LORENZO MAYA!
The Marvelous Trained Horse and the Wonderful Performing Dogs.
ALL! ALL! ALL! ALL!
Under the immediate direction of
DAN RICE.
Admission—Seventy-five cents. Children under ten years, twenty-five cents.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, GRAND OPENING,
Sunday Night, February 11, 1872.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY—Two performances each, day and night. fe9 2t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, February 10, 1872,
Matinee at 12 M., precisely, opera of
LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE.
Saturday, February 10, Evening Performance at seven o'clock, grand opera of L'AFRICAINE.
Doors open at half-past six; performance commences at seven. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe10 1t

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. 209 Canal street, near Rampart. fe7 t13

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

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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

MANAGERS.

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

FLOOR MANAGERS.

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

Applications for Ladies' Invitations may be made to any of the Managers, and will, by being left at the office of the Secretary, No. 144 Poydras street, or at the store of Mr. E. A. Tyler, No. 115 Canal street, be placed before the Committee on Invitations. No applications will be received after twelve o'clock M., on the day of the ball.
A Mask Committee will be appointed, and no one will be permitted to enter the ball room in mask without first repairing to the mask room and unmasking; and that committee will have full authority to refuse admittance to any person who may be objectionable.
By order of the President.
ja28 JOHN G. FLEMING, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA COTERIE CARNIVAL
AND
MARDI GRAS BALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 13, 1872.
The directors and managers of LA COTERIE announce that their arrangements for this first of a series of GRAND BAL DEGUISE are most complete in every particular. FETE PAR EXCELLENCE of the season.

DIRECTORS.

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

MANAGERS.

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

J. M. Barrett.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

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

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

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

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Colonel Louis Power,	H. Becket,
D. Swartz,	Samuel Barnes,
Louis Solomon,	J. Fitzpatrick,

W. Edouin.
Chef d'Orchestre—Professor J. B. Vogel.
Chef de Bande Militaire—Frederick Schleicha d.
Applications for ladies' invitations can be made to any of the managers or left at the box office of the Theatre.
Invitation Committee meet at the Academy Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week previous to the Carnival.
No ladies admitted unless with invitation and admission card.
Ladies will unmask in the Reception Committee room, adjoining the entrance door.
New and appropriate additions are being made to the now extensive wardrobe of the Academy, which will be for hire.
Ladies' masks and dominoes can be obtained in the ladies' reception room.
Supper a la carte, supplying all the delicacies of the season. The choicest wines by the bottle only. No liquor bar allowed in the Academy.
TICKETS—THREE DOLLARS. fe10

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 9, 1872.
CLASS 34.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
56	7	1	27	64	52	25	42	72	49	8	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.
Information furnished and prizes cashed by
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.
Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this ninth day of February, 1872.
H. PEKALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
COMPANY.
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
Capital Prize.....$50,000.
CLASS C.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, February 24, 1872.
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
SCHEME:
20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000 is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
1 prize of	1,000	
50 prizes of	500 are	25,000
317 prizes of	200 are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
440 prizes, amounting to		$236,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A National Savings Bank.
CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.
Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.
Principal Office:
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:
114.....Carondelet street.....114
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.
OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.
C. D. STURTEVANT,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 57.....Camp Street.....No. 57
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:

W. H. Thomas,	David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud,	Dr. W. H. Holcombe.

H. J. Mullan.
Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. mo11 1y

BANK NOTICE.—STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, January 6, 1872.—Books of subscription are now open for the increase of the capital stock of the State National Bank of New Orleans from five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($850,000).
Subscribers to the new stock of 3500 shares of $100 each are notified that subscriptions will be payable in full at time of subscription.
Certificates of stock in the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans will be taken in payment of the new subscription on the basis of ninety dollars ($90) for each full paid share of one hundred dollars ($100) in said Merchants' Bank.
Shareholders in the present stock of the State National Bank who have not waived their right to a pro rata share in the increased stock, and who wish to subscribe for new stock, will have thirty days to make their subscriptions. If not then made, their rights will be considered waived.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ja10 1m CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The congressional committee met yesterday, Hon. Mr. Scofield in the chair.

Auditor James Graham was examined in reference to the Weil claim, which he said had been paid by Mr. Gaines, president of the Citizens' Bank and Fiscal Agent, in bonds of the State, as required by the act. In the opinion of the Auditor, the whole board should have acted upon the certificates, as this class of evidences of indebtedness were subject to confirmation by the Legislature. Mr. Thomas C. Anderson, a Senator, had held the claim at the time of presentation.

The witness corroborated previous testimony concerning the merits of the claim, and its constitutional limit. In reference to the State debt, he said it was about $11,000,000, one-third of which was, he thought, contingent. The pamphlet got up by Mr. Bragdon the Auditor thought was not correct, although he had signed the same, saying his chief clerk had misled him. The Auditor filed the report of the experts in the Eighth District Court matter.

Mr. Carter took the stand to refute the testimony of Governor Warmoth, who, he had understood, had alluded to him as inspector of cattle of the slaughterhouse. In this capacity he had received one-half of the proceeds of his position; that there had been a controversy between him and the Auditor as to the construction of the law, the Auditor holding that the expense of the office should be paid by him, and he holding that one-half the expenses should be paid by the State, and one-half by himself. In reference to the appointment of himself as attorney of the Jackson railroad and attorney of the Chattanooga road, he said that he did not propose to impeach the veracity of the Governor; he only asserted that he was mistaken; he never was the attorney of the Jackson railroad; he was the private counsellor of Mr. McComb. He submitted his appointment. It was a letter from Mr. McComb authorizing him to act.

He then spoke of the attorneyship of the Chattanooga railroad. He said that he had never seen the bill until he signed it. The law was not signed until some time after its passage; because he was instructed by the members not to do so, they asserting that it had not passed in a legislative manner; and when he did sign it, it was done at the advice of the members. The appointment as attorney had been given him because of services he was able to render, and for no legislative action of his.

He spoke of the Transit Company bill. He said that it did not ask for $25,000 per mile, but only the interest on the bonds.

He said the Governor was mistaken in his assertion about the Steamship Company bill. He had not introduced it. He had simply given notice that the bill would be introduced, and two weeks after, Mr. Faulkner had done it. He then gave an explanation of the bill, and showed that, instead of it being a subsidy of $1,000,000 by the State, it was a loan of $1,000,000, which was to be repaid by the company.

In reference to the resolution which the Governor asserted had not been carried, he stated that it had been regularly put and adopted. In answer to cross-questions as to the railroad bill, he denied withholding his signature to the instrument until he had received the appointment.

The statement of Mr. Gaines was to the effect that, among the first meetings of the commissioners to fund the floating debt, it had been agreed that all evidences of indebtedness stamped and countersigned by the Auditor should be paid by the fiscal agent. These Weil certificates had been presented with the Auditor's stamp and countersign, and, agreeably to the custom, had been paid. Were they not approved by the Auditor they would not have been paid at the bank. He had written the statement at his own suggestion.

Question—For what purpose?

Answer—In order to show my fellow-citizens that I have not been connected with a fraud upon the State.

He further said that when the subject of certificates of indebtedness had been discussed by the board that this claim had not been specially canvassed; he did not know to whom the bonds for this claim were paid; bonds were given to every one who presented warrants; he had not bought up any warrants.

The Hon. Mr. Speer—Have you as president of the bank, or any person through you, or authorized by you, ever offered or paid any money or stock, or any consideration, to influence the vote of a member?

Answer—Never one cent.

Question—Never one cent?

Answer—Never one cent, one dollar, or anything.

Question—It is asserted that bribes have been offered to certain members of the Legislature to pass a bill in which the banks were interested?

Answer—It is an insult.

Mr. Gaines denied having signed any contract with Avegno and Willoz to secure the funding of the Louisiana war bonds.

Mr. Marks Levy testified in reference to the Weil claim; that he was a partner of Benjamin Weil, who furnished the goods to the State, and holding a fourth interest had not received one cent as yet, and he intended to bring suit against Mr. Weil, who had told him he had received but $10,000, while $140,000 had been paid.

Mr. Davis, real estate agent, had rented all the halls at the suggestion of J. J. Wilhamson. His instructions were to rent all the halls on the condition that they should not be rented to any one else. The Turner Hall had been rented for $200. The conditions on which it was rented were that it should not be used for a political purpose. He did not know that $800 was paid because of the violation of this contract. He had been told by Mr. Smith that it had. He had offered the Mechanics' Institute to Mr. Packard.

Mr. John Burke was called to testify as to the characters of leading members of the House of Representatives, it having been asserted that the portrait of Mr. Dewees had been in the rogues' gallery. The witness testified that he had no personal knowledge of any such circumstance. Mr. Dewees had been arrested on a charge of burglary. The witness had been Chief of Police under Mayor Kennedy, and, in performing his duty, had locked up characters supposed to be suspicious. He had been in the Speaker's room at the time when it had been asserted that a certain number of men had rushed out with arms in their hands to intimidate the House. Witness saw no arms drawn by the parties in the room, though there might have been some such demonstration by members on the floor.

Alexander Walker, one of the editors of the *Times*, testified in reference to the conversation held with the Governor at Pass Christian, where he had visited during the summer. The conversation then held was a loose one, but in it the Governor had expressed himself with such bitterness against his opponents, and in the course of his remarks had made an allusion towards getting the support of the Democrats. It was at this time that Judge Walker had spoken of Colonel Carter as a Democrat. He had known him during the war, and when he first saw him he was considering the project of mustering a Texas legion against the United States, to be commanded by Methodist ministers, who, the judge said, were more intense in their militant qualities, or more ferocious than ordinary professions. At this conversation there was no allusion of the Governor towards the organization of a white man's party. At this time there was, according to the judge, a growing disgust in the community to the rascals of both parties, and an anxiety toward the formation of a third party. He then thought Governor Warmoth would be an available man to assist, not to lead in the construction of a third party and get up reforms. The judge would believe that the administration were sincere in reforms when the reform measures were passed. In the opinion of the witness it was a great outrage for the federal authorities to call for troops at the late political convention. The public sentiment at that time was that there would have been few regrets if both parties had got into a fight and cut each other's throats. The election of Mr. Pinchback put an end to all these speculations. In the opinion of the witness, gathered from other sources, Mr. Pinchback was elected so as to serve as a protection to the Governor, inasmuch as no one would move to depose the Governor for fear of having such a man as Pinchback in his place.

Commissioner J. B. Weller, who had issued the warrants for apprehension of certain members of the General Assembly on the second day, testified his unwillingness to issue this process unless first assured that there should be no interference in legislative action.

Deputy United States Marshal Dekline testified that he served the writs on members of the Legislature, who were to be notified only to come at their convenience; and that his instructions were to make no actual apprehensions.

Question—Why, then, did you take so many deputies?

Answer—There were only five.

Question—If the object was not to make apprehensions would not these be too many?

The witness reiterated his former statements.

Q. Was it not the object to withdraw from the Legislature enough of the adherents of Governor Warmoth to give the opposite party a majority?

A. Witness answered, it was not.

Mr. Oplatek, harbor-master and member of the House, testified that Mr. John Burke had, on the last night of the session, offered him the resolution which he was to move be taken from the table. This resolution Mr. Burke had said he wrote at the suggestion of Mr. Carter. It provided for a recess committee to visit all the incorporated railroad and insurance companies in the State. The witness stated there was the greatest confusion in the House at the time; that it seemed as if every one was on a spree, and insisted on not going home until morning.

Mr. Regan subsequently testified that the resolution was adopted by a rising vote on the call of the yeas and nays, *viva voce*. The testimony of this witness corroborated the previous testimony as to the confusion.

The testimony of Mayor B. F. Flanders related principally to the political branch of the subject. His view of the sending for troops by Marshal Packard was, that such a transaction was "proper and expedient under the circumstances." He testified that he had sent on to Washington for permission to arm a citizen police, on the ground that the ordinary police were moved from their beats, and were incapable of extending protection. The acts now complained of were devised for the protection of the voters, as, on the first strokes of reconstruction, there was a great disposition to hinder free suffrage. The policy of Governor Warmoth had been, in the operation of these laws, that his friends must be provided for first, and then the party, which, he was of the opinion, had caused all the differences. Mr. Flanders, in his statement of the public debt, differed materially from Governor Warmoth in his statement. He knew nothing personally of the corruption of the Legislature.

His undated resignation was in the hands of Governor Warmoth, and was given for the reason that had been mentioned in the Governor's testimony.

Question—Were you not opposed to the Governor at the time of your nomination?

Answer—Yes.

Question—Are you not opposed to the Governor now?

Answer—I am.

Question—Has the Governor, since your appointment, ever attempted in any manner to control your action?

Answer—No.

Question—Has the Governor held the undated resignation over you as a threat?

Answer—He has not.

On a certain occasion when the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company was about to come before the Council, the Governor had, in answer to the statement of Mr. Flanders that the Council would not pass the ordinance, stated: "You will be compelled." But he had construed this to mean that the Council would be compelled judicially, and not in any other sense.

Being opposed to the Governor, Mr. Flanders testified that large numbers were opposed to him also. He did not regard Mr. Pinchback as a good man. The witness characterized the session of the Legislature after the war as eminently hostile to Union men, since one member only belonged to this class. The expenses of that Legislature, he answered, amounted to about $200,000, he thought. In the course of his disquisition on Louisiana politics, Mr. Flanders touched upon the Weil claim, which had been rejected at that assembly, but threw no new light on the matter.

Mr. W. C. Dunham, at one time a ward superintendent of streets under Administrator Cockrem, but now in the position of one whose "services are no longer required," appeared to testify to a case of ballot-box stuffing, whereby Mr. Buchanan, of Algiers, had been returned instead of Frank Alexander. To the witness the Governor had sent a letter directing him, a commissioner of election, to seal up the ballot-boxes, see that they were not tampered with, and bring them to the Mechanics' Institute. On handing the note to him with the instructions, Captain Edgworth told witness "You know what to do." The Governor had said Mr. Alexander must not be returned, and had told the messenger, when he called on him at his house at midnight on election day and had informed him Mr. Alexander was probably elected, "This won't do." All that the witness could say was that, having sealed the boxes and brought them over about four o'clock in the morning, when the tickets were counted Mr. Alexander was not elected, but Mr. Buchanan, his opponent, was. Witness had brought the boxes over. He declined to answer whether he smashed them or not.

Question—How many commissioners of election were there?

Answer—Three.

Question—Are there any of them now in the Penitentiary?

Answer—No.

Witness bore his cross-examination with becoming fortitude, but did not alter from his original statement. He said that Mr. Alexander, who, he understood, had been elected, was found upon the count to have been beaten by over a thousand majority. The succeeding witness corroborated the above testimony.

Question—When the Governor's note to you said the boxes were not to be tampered with, did you understand it to mean that the boxes were to be tampered with?

Answer—Captain Edgworth told me when he had read the note, you know what to do.

Mr. Miller, the remaining commissioner, was not sworn.

Mr. J. B. Eustis gave a statement of the recent coalition from a Democratic point of view. In his reference to the object of the Democrats, as evinced by the action of the party chiefs, he said the first purpose was to unite with the Republicans in the House and Senate their own forces, as they had the same end in view as the Democrats. The coalition was to extend until the laws conferring these powers on the Governor were repealed, and then should end. Both parties in the union complained of the way those laws had been administered. After the expulsion of Speaker Carter, which was not anticipated, there was added another purpose, the resistance to executive usurpation in legislative proceedings.

Question—Did you intend to impeach the Governor?

Answer—No. Our object was to divide the Republicans as much as possible. Had we impeached the Governor it would have united them.

The people, Mr. Eustis said, would prefer martial law, the government of federal soldiers, or the rigors of Prussian despotism to the state of things now prevailing. Taxes were burdensome, capital was fleeing from our shores, and commerce was paralyzed. He attributed this condition of things to the "one man power." In regard to the sentiments of the masses of colored men, Mr. Eustis said they still had an affection for their old masters.

Question—But they do not vote with their old masters, as they are politically afraid of them.

Answer—The negro is a superstitious being. During the late elections he has somehow got it into his head that Democrat means a power that will make slaves of them again. This idea has been instilled by the Republicans, who claim to be the people who liberated them.

Question—So, in spite of their love for their old masters, they will vote the Republican ticket?

Answer—Yes; nearly all.

The witness said that the white and black voters in the State were about equally divided, but he was not sure that all the black voters would vote with the newly arrived Northern men, the Republican ticket in this manner gaining a majority at every election.

Mr. Packard submitted a letter from the proprietor of the Nicolson pavement scheme in New York, testifying that he had no interest in it, but that his influence was given merely as a friend.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

THE CITY HALL.

There is a serious objection to appropriation certificates, and the necessity of their issue has never been rightly explained. They are regarded, by the confession of the Administrator of Public Accounts, as merely temporary expedients, and their payment is usually provided for within sixty days. But the laborer, to whom they are paid as an equivalent for his toil, is unable to wait that length of time, and, in consequence, disposes of them to the broker at what he can get. A ring of brokers puts the price down at seventy or eighty cents. When two or three hundred thousand dollars of these certificates are on the market, the profits arising from the speculation make a very nice sum. It is no excuse for their issue to allege that they are redeemed within a limited time. The sufferers are poor men; and if redeemed within a week after they are compelled to part with them, the injury is done. Nor does it remove the objection to take the certificates for taxes. Those to whom they are paid pay little taxes, and are unable to use them in that way. The theory of appropriation certificates is wrong, and acts with serious injury upon a class who are illy able to bear the burdens they impose.

Taking into consideration the recent and prolonged rains, the streets were never in better condition. The street department has no control over the weather, nor can the soil be kept dry and firm while constantly flooded with rain. The paved streets are, however, in excellent condition, and the department is making extraordinary exertions to get the other streets in a passable state.

The Administrator of Assessments is busy in getting ready the new assessment list. They will be sent out by the first of March.

The preparations for Mardi Gras and the reception of the grand Duke are still going forward at the Hall, and will be complete by Saturday.

This is said by the Natchitoches *Times*:

The unanimity with which the Legislature has sustained the vetoes of Governor Warmoth during the present session is in marked contrast with its action last year, when every monopoly and scheming bill was passed over his veto by an overwhelming majority—the Carter men voting solidly against his veto, the only exceptions being about two-thirds of the Democrats and a few Warmoth men in the Senate. We are glad to see these later reformers coming to the rescue; but when the people applaud the spirit of reform now manifesting itself in the Republican party, they should go back to the session of 1871, and give credit to whom credit is due.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

IT IS PASSED BY THE CASTING VOTE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1872.

Senator Sumner's civil rights amendment to the amnesty bill passed the Senate to-day by the casting vote of the Vice President.

Senator Kellogg was absent from the Senate when the vote was taken.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

SUMNER'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED

CASTING VOTE BY COLFAX

Tobacco Tax Abated

NEW ORLEANS HOSPITAL TAX

SHIP ALASKA REIMBURSED

LONDON PRESS ON THE TREATY

THE TIMES HOPEFUL OF PEACE

PROOF OF BAZAINE'S TREACHERY

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA

TREATY OF SEPARATION

PROGRESS OF THE GRAND DUKE

The Party to Arrive Here Monday

ROBBERY OF A TEXAN

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

CONGRESS.

Sumner's Amendment Adopted—Casting Vote by Colfax—Not a Two-thirds Vote for the Amnesty Bill—Abatement of Tax on Burned Tobacco—Arkansas Election Contest—Bowles Seated—New Orleans Mint—Refunding Excessive Hospital Tax in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—*Senate.*—A resolution calling for treaty affairs was discussed all the morning, and went over on a motion to table it. Amnesty resumed. The clauses affecting naturalization in Sumner's amendment were discussed. The treaty with China, forbidding the naturalization of the Chinese, is a stumbling block in Mr. Sumner's path.

Finally Sumner's amendment was adopted by the casting vote of Vice President Colfax, and the amnesty bill, thus amended, ailed of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The following named Senators voted nay: Blair, Boreman, Davis, Goldthwaite, Hill, Johnson, Kelly Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wright—19. The yeas were 23.

Mr. Kellogg introduced bills establishing the New Orleans mint, or restoring the property to the city.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—Several bills, extending New England patents, none of which are of direct interest to the South, were passed.

A bill authorizing the rebatement of tax on certain tobacco burned in Louisiana and Missouri, passed.

The Election Committee's report, ousting Edwards and seating Bowles, from Arkansas, was adopted.

Bowles seated; exit Edwards.

A bill appropriating $65,000 to William and Mary College, Virginia, was discussed, without action. House adjourned.

A bill paying M. F. Garrett, of Bath, Maine, $8172, for an excess of hospital tax exacted on the ship Alaska, at New Orleans, passed.

WASHINGTON.

Full Cabinet Meeting To-day—Held in Bail—Defrauding the Government—Ex-Congressman Stokes' Trial—Jury Discharged—Rear Admiral Jenkins—Asiatic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, at which there was the usual routine proceedings.

John N. Ehle, Third Auditor's office, has been held in $10,000 bail for defrauding the government.

The jury in the trial of ex-Congressman Stokes, of Tennessee, have been discharged. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Rear Admiral Thornton A Jenkins has been assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron.

FOREIGN.

French Embassy to Washington—Thiers President for Life—Amnesty to Communists—The Steamship Collision—Colorado a Total Loss—Mexican Revolutionists—London Times on Pacification—New Speaker of House of Commons—War Risks on American Vessels—Proof of Bazaine's Treachery—Evarts and Caleb Cushing—Agitations in Spain.

PARIS, February 9.—It is reported the French embassy at Washington has been offered to Drouyn de l'Huys.

A movement is on foot to make Theirs President for life, and renew the Assembly by an annual election. These propositions are reported from the left centre.

The Assembly has approved the reports of its committee recommending amnesty to all Communists under the rank of commissioned officers, and who have have committed no offense under the common law.

Leon Say has tendered his resignation as prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded by Augustin Cochin.

The *Patrie* says the committee of the National Assembly which is investigating the facts connected with the capitulation of the French fortifications and armies during the recent war has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the republic.

The assembly committee on war contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States government to furnish the result of their inquiry into the conduct of the American officials who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French government during the war.

LIVERPOOL February 9.—Arrived—Elizabeth, Yeo, Palace, J. J. Southard and Scioto from New Orleans.

All efforts to save the steamer Colorado, which was beached yesterday, after colliding with the Arabia, have failed. She broke in two, and will prove a total loss.

MATAMORAS, February 9.—The revolutionists, under General Guirra, captured Zacatecas on the thirtieth ultimo, with a large quantity of stores and artillery.

General Trevino, with 3000 revolutionists, advanced on San Luis Potosi. General Richa entered that city with 600 reinforcements on the twenty-ninth ultimo, before Trevino could reach there. General Trevino is receiving reinforcements daily, and will doubtless capture the place.

A part of Cortina's troops are expected here to-night, while that chieftain will remain outside to harrass the enemy.

LONDON, February 9.—It is reported the Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims for indirect damages.

The *Times* to-day declares that England has not revoked, and never will revoke, the treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but can not and will not embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door on all hopes of a settlement.

Hon. H. B. Brand, ministerial candidate, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons to-day.

War risks are taken on American vessels in the manilla trade in consequence of apprehensions from the Alabama dispute.

The *Post* regrets the vehemence of the English press in its attack on Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement.

The *Standard* sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of great anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might at any moment precipitate a quarrel. The *Standard* feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and it advises all parties to support the government in maintaining the position which Great Britain has assumed.

Hon. William M. Evarts, one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva board, is in London. He will leave for Paris to-morrow.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, also connected with the board, has just arrived in Paris.

BERLIN, February 9.—In the Diet to-day, during a debate on the education bill, Count Bismarck said the government was disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but its patience was exhausted. He announced it as the policy of Prussia hereafter to Germanize the Polish schools, as France has Gallicized those of Alsace and Loraine.

MADRID, February 9.—Agitations against the government are reported in Valencia and Andalusia.

NEW YORK.

Almost a Riot—New York Customhouse Investigations—Testimony of Merchants.

NEW YORK, February 9.—There was almost a riot in Fourteenth street this afternoon. A party of plasterers demanded of a contractor named McGlensey that he discharge some non-society men. He refused to comply, and was struck with an iron bar, when he fired four shots from a revolver at the party, who ran away, not knowing if any of them was injured.

The congressional investigating committee this morning heard two merchants' complaints of delays and other annoyances at the Customhouse. Mr. Whiteside, a merchant, testified that his books, papers and correspondence, even to that in his safe, was roughly siezed by L. J. Kirk, by order of Deputy Collector Clark, on an alleged charge of fraud on the revenue through a charge of one Lewis Jones, a customhouse detective. Kirk and Clark were very insulting; also another customhouse officer named John Kauski. He paid the latter, at the suggestion of a brother merchant, $2500, but the papers, which were seized last June, have not yet been returned, although the suit against witness had been discontinued. His business was damaged $100,000, and alleged discrepancy was only $274 in favor of the government. The committee orders that all the papers relating to this seizure be produced to-morrow.

Sixes of 1881 114⅞; five-twenties of 1862 110⅜; 1864 110⅜; 1865 111⅛, new 110; 1867 111¼; 1868 111½; ten-forties 110. Tennessees old 66