

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. LAWRENCE BARRITT, sole Lessee and Manager. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

ENOCH ARDEN. MR. EDWIN ADAMS. MISS AUGUSTA L. DABOON. MISS LEIGH WEDNESDAY, EARLY AT 12 M.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. BEN DEBAR, Proprietor. Last night but one of the charming LOTTA! LOTTA! LOTTA!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THEODORE THOMAS. LESQUALES CONCERT ORGANIZATION. Of Sixty Distinguished Performers.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT. DAN RICE. DAN RICE. DAN RICE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE. DAN RICE IN THE RING. DAN RICE.

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CHARITY LECTURE. REV. A. J. RYAN. This distinguished poet and orator will deliver a lecture at the Church of the Immaculate Conception...

BASE BALL. LONE STAR VS. EMPIRE. At Louisiana Base Ball Park. Sunday, February 11, 1872.

CONTINENTAL ANNIVERSARY BALL. Thursday Evening, February 22, 1872. COSTINENTAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will give.

A GRAND DRESS, FINE DRESS AND MASK BALL. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LEO MONUMENTAL FUND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THEODORE THOMAS. LESQUALES CONCERT ORGANIZATION.

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THE STATE HOUSE.

The congressional committee at present in this city visited the State House yesterday in a body. The members were introduced to Speaker Brewster, and remained spectators of the House proceedings a few minutes, during which time they occupied seats on the Speaker's platform.

Immediately after roll call of the House, Mr. Dewees rose to a question of privilege. He said he saw in the Times of Saturday morning what purported to be the testimony of one John Burke, rendered before the congressional investigating committee on Friday, February 9. Mr. Dewees said there was not one word of truth in all that Burke said before the committee in regard to him (Mr. Dewees). He said he never knew that Burke was receiver of the United States land office in this city, and never called there and engaged in any such conversation as Burke related to the committee. The whole statement Mr. Dewees pronounced false from beginning to end, as he was able to show by letters and documents in his possession, which he submitted to the House, and its journal that they be printed in its journal.

Mr. Dewees said he did not deny being arrested in 1866; but he would ask the permission of the House, to make a statement of the circumstances and facts connected with that arrest, and his unlawful imprisonment for two days. He said that at the time he was arrested he was employed as chief of the military police, under Captain Morse, who was then acting as provost marshal general. Colonel Lemley, a lawyer, came to the office of the provost marshal and gave information that he had two clients under arrest in the Fourth District, and they were refused a hearing by the recorder. The provost marshal asked him (Mr. Dewees) to investigate the matter. He called upon the recorder, and stated what Colonel Lemley had said in regard to the men under arrest, and informed him that he had been instructed to investigate the case. On his way back to his office, Mr. Dewees said he learned that all the city police had received orders to arrest him. He was arrested and taken to the Fourth District lock-up, where he was confined for two days without being permitted to see anybody—not even an attorney. He finally succeeded in seeing a man whom he paid twenty dollars to take a note to Henry Tracy, a lawyer. This lawyer had him (Mr. Dewees) brought before Judge Abel on a writ of habeas corpus, and released on giving a bond of one thousand dollars to appear when summoned to do so. Up to this time Mr. Dewees said no charge had been preferred against him, and could not learn why he had been arrested. He was afterwards informed that two men had been arrested with a bundle of clothes in their possession, and that these men said he had advised them to commit robberies. This charge, said Mr. Dewees, was then preferred against him, and assigned as the reason for his arrest. Burke was then acting as chief of the city police under Mayor Kennedy, the man who, under the garb of Unionism, had the most bitter prejudices against Northern and Western men that come here as Union soldiers. It was Burke and his understrappers, said Mr. Dewees, who had him first arrested, and falling in that they trumped up another charge and had him again arrested. Several months prior to his first arrest Mr. Dewees said he had been ordered to place a guard around a man's house for the purpose of securing his arrest. His enemies then charged him with going to a man's house with an armed force for the purpose of robbing it, and his second arrest was on that charge. After frequent delays the case was finally brought before the First District Court for trial, when the prosecutors offered to enter a nolle prosequi; but the proposition to get rid of the case was refused through his attorney, and the case submitted to a jury, who, after a trial, rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

To show how great the prejudice was at that time against the United States forces in this city and those acting under them, Mr. Dewees stated that several lawyers offered their services to prosecute him, free of cost, merely for the pleasure of keeping up the persecution the police under Burke had instituted against him. It was then no uncommon thing to find men—officers—sitting wearing the national uniform, who had received an honorable discharge from the service, thrust into prison as vagrants by a city police that detested the national uniform and those who were caught wearing it. These men would sometimes become intoxicated, and in this condition fall into the hands of these janissaries, and were at once branded as vagrants and sent to the Workhouse. Mr. Dewees said Mr. Burke's statements about him are all malicious falsehoods; and he believed they were prompted by political reasons, and uttered now for a political purpose. Mr. Dewees said he had refused to act with the clique with which Burke is now identified, and for that reason Burke went before the congressional investigating committee, and made statements in regard to him that have no foundation in truth—statements that will render Burke more infamous than ever in the eyes of all honest men. Mr. Dewees thought him a pretty subject to have the power of placing the pictures of honest men in the rogues' gallery. Mr. Dewees said he had reason to believe there had been a continued conspiracy against him since his connection with the military police in this city. In connection with this belief, he would state that in 1868 a box was directed to him at Coushatta, in this State, containing burglar's tools, the parties who sent it thinking, no doubt, they could arrest him with the tools in his possession.

In conclusion, Mr. Dewees said he would submit the papers he had alluded to in the opening of his remarks, and again asked that they be permitted to appear in the journal of the House. One is a letter from Major General Baird; others are from the chiefs of police in this city who have come into office since the retirement of Mayors Kennedy and Monroe. Another is in relation to his (Mr. Dewees) trial, and signed by every member of the jury before whom he was tried; and still another is from an individual member of the jury.

Mr. Dewees said he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1868, and has been a member ever since. Prior to that, with the exception of a few months spent North on a visit, he had been connected with the Freedman's Bureau in this State, and he had no occasion to be ashamed of his record. He only wished his accuser had as good a one.

After Mr. Dewees had concluded Mr. Carr said he felt inclined to indulge in a question of privilege. He would ask to make a brief statement. He said it appeared in the Picayune that Captain Burke, in his testimony before the congressional investigating committee, had said that he (Mr. Carr) was the only man he saw armed on the floor of the House. Mr. Carr said he pronounced that statement of Captain Burke's a base lie. He had no arms about his person nor in his desk on the fourth of January, and, consequently, it was impossible for Mr. Burke to say what he did and tell the truth.

THE CITY HALL. The subject of absorbing interest at the "Hall" is the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. It even takes precedence of Mardi Gras, and the officials, destined to serve their country beneath the smile of imperial condescension, have been busily engaged in studying "Catherinefield" and the "Court Journal" for a week past. The Mayor is understood to carry a pocket edition of each in his coat pocket, and in the intervals when not employed in directing the workmen who are erecting the platform, peruses them diligently. The Mayor's parlor is used as a "practicing room" for the rehearsal of such genuflections, bows and graces as are deemed essential for the occasion. The chief trouble, however, about the matter, a contemporary says consists in this: The Mayor and those associated with him experience the awkwardness of handling a matter with which they have only limited acquaintance, and also the awkwardness of making arrangements suitable for the occasion, for which no precedent occurs on the record.

It is understood that on Monday 2,000 tickets, entitling the bearer to occupy a seat in the Grand Duke Alexis, will be issued to ladies and children, and that during that portion of the day no gentlemen will be permitted to occupy any of the places reserved by the city. This, it is hoped, will enable at least three thousand to enjoy an excellent view of the procession of the King of the Carnival; and, as a concession to the ladies, it is proposed exclusively of the gentlemen, and their charges, will insure the most perfect security for all. For the evening, five hundred tickets will be issued to citizens residing in the city, which will pass his family or the lady friends accompanying him through the line to places upon the platform.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S TESTIMONY.

Opinion of a Newspaper Correspondent. The well informed correspondent of the New York Herald sent the following dispatch to that paper from this city on the sixth instant: NEW ORLEANS, February 6, 1872.—Governor Warmoth reappeared before the congressional committee of investigation to-day, and was kept on the witness stand for seven consecutive hours, which, with the six hours yesterday, make a total of thirteen hours consumed in receiving his evidence. His evidence to-day was of the most searching and critical character, each member bringing about by his questions, and by far the ablest man of all those connected with the pending contest. His testimony and that of the opposite side, taken last week, make a complete history of the troubles agitating this State, and bear out the former statement of your correspondent, that the whole fight is a temper in a tea-pot, and that a complete history of the same for control.

In cross-questioning a deal of partisan feeling was manifested, the Democratic members straining every nerve to make a showing for their party, and the Republicans using all their ingenuity to protect their interest. Both sides came out of the action bruised and battered, and Warmoth, ignorant of the result of his own battle, showed clearly that in all the corruption and bad government both Republicans and Democrats were hand and glove. In his latest week, he made a complete history of the troubles agitating this State, and bear out the former statement of your correspondent, that the whole fight is a temper in a tea-pot, and that a complete history of the same for control.

He showed clearly that the brains and money used against him were furnished by federal officials, and that the removal of officials would restore harmony in the Republican party, and re-establish confidence in his administration. Taking up the leaders of the opposition, who are said to be the cause of the trouble, he charged them with the crime of having secured the passage of a bill granting aid to the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, of which Oakes Ames, ex-Governor Morgan and Secretary DeLamar were the owners, he was an attorney for said road at a salary of \$10,000 a year, and had received the first year's salary without doing an hour's work. This he secured by putting the bill through the House, and refusing his signature until his demand for reward was granted. He is also attorney for the New Orleans, Jackson and Great West Gulf Railroad, which has received \$50,000, doing no service except to blackmail the company in such a manner as to compel them to retain him in their service. He was also pecuniarily interested in the Louisiana Gulf Steamship bill, all of which the Legislature while he was Speaker. He also showed that during one session, while Carter was Speaker, the House of Representatives on the State nearly \$800,000, an average of \$300 for each member, the session lasting only sixty days. Some of the members of the Legislature, he said, were now earning more, drawing as much as \$900 and \$700 for mileage alone.

A man named Ray, a member of the Senate, he promised a reform, received \$25,000 in State bonds in aid of a railroad bill he passed through the Legislature. The State is now paying \$40,000 a year interest on the bonds in default of the payment of the same. Ray also received \$10,000 for revising the State statutes. He framed the bill and had the same passed in the Legislature. He also received \$10,000 for revising the State statutes. He framed the bill and had the same passed in the Legislature. He also received \$10,000 for revising the State statutes. He framed the bill and had the same passed in the Legislature.

It is no excuse to allege that no arrangement can be made to withdraw appropriation certificates from the market. By Mr. Shaw's confession, they are usually paid in two months. This "grace" could be very easily anticipated, and the money procured to pay them at once. The truth about the matter is, there is no effort made in this direction. The rich people can very well afford to hold their certificates, but the laboring man can not. He must have food for his family.

The streets along which the processions of the Mystic Krewes and the King of the Carnival have been put in as good order as possible. It is impossible, on account of the long wet spell, to do much with the dirt streets. Nevertheless, some of them have undergone noticeable improvement.

At the request of Surveyor Bell, the following named prominent builders and architects have examined the public stand in Lafayette square: Samuel Jamison, architect and builder; James Everett, Henry Howard, Mr. Snard, architect; D. J. Wasson, James Cady, M. Haggart, builders.

These gentlemen pronounce the structure perfectly safe and doubly secure, and have no suggestions to make as to additional strength or support. This examination has been made to relieve the occupants of the seats of any anxiety as to their perfect safety. Other professional gentlemen have pronounced the work secure, but their written report has not yet been received.

The public stand will be cleared at sundown, Tuesday, to make room for those holding tickets for the evening entertainments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the meeting of the House of Representatives, held at the State House, on Saturday, February 10, 1872, the following bills were introduced: A bill for the relief of the Freedmen's Bureau, introduced by Mr. Dewees.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS. JONES BAYOU, RED RIVER. SURVEYS CALLED FOR. RESIGNATION OF FORNEY. PROTEST OF SUGAR DRAFTS. QUARTER OF A MILLION INVESTED. COLLISION IN ENGLISH CHANNEL. A STEAMSHIP, FOUNDERED. Eighteen Lives Lost. TERRIBLE STORM ON THE IRISH COAST. MARINE DISASTER—LIVES LOST. ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS. PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR DEAD. ANOTHER TIE CREATED. Coming to Mardi Gras. THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE CONGRESS.

Estimates for Removing Obstructions in Red River—House Amends Bill. WASHINGTON, February 10.—Senate.—A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for surveys and estimates for removing obstructions at Jones Bayou, Red river, was adopted. The Senate Election Committee discussed the North Carolina senatorship without action. They will hear Mr. Ransom next Saturday.

A motion will be made early next week in the Senate to take up the House amends bill and press it to a vote, clear of amendments, when its friends feel sure it will secure the needed two-thirds vote.

WASHINGTON. Forney Resigns a Collectors—Nicaragua Expedition—Naval Transfer—Minister Washburn. WASHINGTON, February 10.—Colonel John W. Forney has written a letter to the President resigning the office of collector of the port of Philadelphia. He does this for the purpose of devoting all his efforts to journalism.

Another Nicaragua canal expedition is contemplated by the government. Commander L. V. Fletcher has been transferred to the Pensacola navy yard. Mr. Washburn, American Minister, has deferred his departure from Paris for the present, and probably he may abandon his contemplated journey altogether.

NEW YORK. New Trial Denied to an Abolitionist—Foster, the Car-Hook Murderer—Newspaper Trial Applied for—Fugitive Contingent—Drafts Protested—Burglars Arrested—British Troops under Orders for Canada—Arrivals Over. NEW YORK, February 10.—Dr. Evans, the notorious abolitionist, was denied a new trial by a general term of the Supreme Court.

An appeal for a new trial in the Foster Car-Hook murder case was argued before the general term of the Supreme Court to-day. Prisoner's counsel claimed that Judge Cardozo was prejudiced against the accused, and that the jury was improperly selected. The court refused the appeal.

The Daily Bulletin states, on high banking authority, that an old Baltimore firm protested \$300,000 of Havana drafts drawn upon a heavy consignment of sugar. Five indentments have been fraudulently procured by the firm, and are being fraudulently negotiated to audit certain claims against the city. Bail \$3000.

William Porter and Thomas Brixley, fashionable burglars, were arrested to-day with implements of their profession, and offered \$5000 to the officers to be released. They heretofore moved in aristocratic society.

days on the southern coast of Ireland, and several marine disasters, with serious loss of life, are reported. Three vessels, whose names have not been ascertained, were foundered off Ballymore, a straggling twenty miles southeast of Cork, and their crews perished.

The Daily Telegraph asserts the treaty of Washington to regard the Americans as one of unconditional surrenders and shameful confession on the part of England. If the indirect claims are admitted, its terms are such that British subjects, who are the pretensions of the United States are intolerably absurd.

DUBLIN, February 10.—The trial of Kelly, for firing on a policeman, terminated to-day in his conviction. The prisoner has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. HAVANA, February 10.—The official Gazette publishes additional orders regarding the Chinese in Cuba. For the present all applications of Chinese to permit a change in their place of residence, or to become Spanish subjects, will not be entertained. The government also refuses to grant passports to free Chinamen who may be desirous of leaving the island, or to be men found without police documents, from whatever cause, will be sent to the government yards, or depositories, and there be compelled to work for the government, or to measure is intended for the benefit of planters, who thus obtain cheap labor at very low rates. The measure will also tend to lessen the number of Chinese emigrants.

MATAMORAS, February 10.—General Cortina's forces have been so reduced by casualties and desertions since leaving Camargo that he can not keep a field, and is expected to retire to his stronghold, with the remainder of his army. Many of his horses have died from lack of food. Generals Trovino, Naranjo, Martinez and Gutierrez have united their forces, amounting to 6000 men, to attack San Luis Potosi, which is held by General Rocha with 2000 government troops.

PARIS, February 10.—It is not expected in diplomatic circles here that the difficulty about the Alabama claims will prove serious. A peaceful solution of the dispute is considered probable, but a cessation of affairs rests on it necessary that the French government should have first-class diplomats in Washington, hence the name of Drouyn de L'Huy, in connection with the recent treaty of commerce, and the acceptance or not, the place will be speedily filled.

Ex-Minister Casimir Perier has been tendered by President Thiers an ambassadorship at London, but he declined the honor. PARIS, February 10.—It appears that the report that Mr. Washburn, American Minister to France, is about to leave on a visit to the United States, was erroneous. Mr. Washburn to-day announced that he had no intention of leaving, and that he did not, as was reported, intend to resign his secretary to the President as Charge d'Affaires.

Information has been received from Ajaccio that the high disturbances in the interests of Bonaparte have occurred on the island of Corsica. ROME, February 10.—Chevalier Nigra, late Italian minister to France, has been appointed minister to Russia. The position vacated by Chevalier Nigra will not be refilled, as the Italian government feels aggrieved at France having no minister at Rome.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Arrived—Bark Enegria, from New Orleans. LONDON, February 10.—A late news item is mentioned to the latest news from America. Everybody is anxious to learn how the action of England with regard to the Alabama claims is received in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS. Cars Wrecked—Conductor Killed—Death of a Minister—Severe Storm—Legislating Rules of Freight and Weight of Grain—Attempt to Throw a Train Off the Tracks—Burglars Arrested—Mississippi Legislature Coming to Mardi Gras—Funeral of a Bishop at Baltimore—Fling Ship at Key West. CHICAGO, February 10.—A broken rail wrecked five cars on the Illinois Central railroad. Conductor Charles Blanchard was killed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Henry S. Evans, State Senator, is dead, restoring the State Senate to its full strength.

MEER, the delinquent city treasurer, has been sentenced to \$300,000 fine and five years' solitary confinement at hard labor. Yesterday a general term of the city court sentenced to \$500 fine and three years' imprisonment.

COLEBROOK, O., February 10.—The Senate passed a bill to amend the laws relating to the collection of duties on foreign goods. COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 10.—A bill was introduced to-day making the legal rate of a bushel of clover seed sixty pounds; oats thirty-three pounds; and wheat thirty-eight pounds, according to age.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Charles Chapman and Charles Behrens were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing a passenger train of the Lackawanna on the Western Pacific railroad at Livermore Pass. The Caruthers estate litigation, involving title to the Caruthers estate, is pending in Portland, Oregon, has been settled by compromise.

Treasurer W. S. Bakely, of Santa Cruz county, has been arrested for robbing a masked man last week, was examined yesterday and held to answer.

JACKSON, Miss., January 10.—The Legislature met this morning and immediately adjourned to Thursday next, in order to allow the members to attend the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans. Most of them go on the train to-night. A large number of citizens from here and other parts of the State will also attend the festivities.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—The following is an outline of the ceremonies attending the funeral of the Archbishop of Baltimore, John Spalding Monday next: The members of the Young Catholic Friends Society will form a guard extending from the door of the cathedral, on a horse-drawn carriage, along Mulberry street to the door of the Cathedral, on Cathedral street. The procession will be formed with a platoon of police and a company of militia, and will be followed by the Young Catholic Friends Society. In the rear of these will be the trustees of the Cathedral, followed by the cross, borne by a body of seminarians.

The body of the archbishop will follow these in a casket, carried on a bier by sixteen priests, according to the rubric, followed by the vesting of the archbishop, by clergy and societies. The body will be placed on a catafalque in front of the altar, at each corner of which a bishop will stand. Solemn high mass will be celebrated, and a sermon delivered by Archbishop McCloskey, of New York. After which the body will be taken out from the front door of the Cathedral and borne into the crypt, where it will be deposited in the vault under the main altar at the east end of the church.

A mass will be offered to-morrow morning at seven o'clock in all the churches of this city for the repose of the soul of the dead. The vestments of all the Catholic churches are draped in mourning, and all through yesterday and to-day a countless throng of persons of all denominations and classes visited the residence of the archbishop, where the body lies in state. The features of the deceased are almost as natural as in life.

Boston, February 10.—Dr. McDonough, who was yesterday committed to jail for refusing to kiss the Bible, on being sworn as a witness, reversed his decision to-day, and was discharged from custody. The law, it is said, obliges witnesses to take the oath in whatever form the court considers most binding.

NONOTK, February 10.—It is reported that the schooner Wake, hence for Philadelphia, was wrecked on the coast of Ireland.

(Continued on next page.)