

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

WHOLE NUMBER 1485.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, February 15, 1872.
L'AFRICAIN—Grand Opera in five acts.

Tomorrow (Friday), February 16,
ROMEO AND JULIETTE.
Doors open at half past six; performance commences
at seven. Box office open from 9 A. M. to
4 P. M.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, Sole Lessee and Manager.

Thursday, February 15, 1872.
Last night but two of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Who will appear in his last character of
NED MACDERMOTT,
in John Broughan's great farce of
RED LIGHT.

OR THE
SIGNAL OF DANGER.
MR. GEORGE CLARKE, as Paul Maynard.
MR. STUART BROWN, as the celebrated Stryker.

FRIDAY, February 16—Benefit of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, on which occasion Miss ISABEL FREEMAN will appear.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR, Proprietor.

EDWIN ADAMS will appear in the character of Tom Tapp in the sparkling comedy of
THE STAGE-STRIKER TAILOR.

The performance will conclude with the successful drama of TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Friday evening BROOKS CARRIS, a citizen of New Orleans, who has been studying for the stage for some time, will make his debut in the character of Pylades in the play of DAMOS AND PITHIAS.

Saturday evening the wonderful dramatic prodigy, the COLEMAN CHILDREN, will make their first appearance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. B. WELLS, Proprietor and Manager.

Last week of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of the world-famous Miss LUCIA THOMPSON, and her New Company.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 15—The burlesque success of the season, BLUE BEARD, introducing the song and chorus "His Heart was True to You," "I don't Ever Forget to Love," and the great scene from "The Barber of Seville," and the burlesque bill, for the farewell benefit of Miss Thompson.

SATURDAY EVENING—Benefit of Messrs. Beck and Edholm. Last appearance of Miss Thompson and her New Company.

CONTINENTAL'S ANNIVERSARY BALL.

Thursday Evening, February 22, 1872.
THE CONTINENTAL BREVOLLET ASSOCIATION

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, W. Merriam,
Samuel Manning, John Clarke,
Alexander McNeil, R. M. Montgomery,
J. G. Lubert, Daniel Edwards,
George Farrey, J. J. Warren,
J. V. Botkin, Thomas R. Brady,
Andrew Patie, James Davis.

MANAGERS.
Gerard Sigh, A. B. Sherwood,
H. T. Hill, T. F. Hodges,
William Tenbrink, William Gibson,
Thomas Askew, C. W. Goffe,
J. S. Washington, John S. McElroy,
Thomas G. Mackin, G. W. Phillips,
B. Miller, Henry R. Swasey,
T. Greenfield, John McLean,
P. Barbolet, John Stimmer,
Thomas Freeland, Joseph H. Sherman,
H. H. Stanley, Henry Edwells,
A. E. Bells, J. O. Nixon,
David Bidwell, George W. Hyman,
Thomas Hassam, J. O. Decatur,
John Lewis, James H. Collins,
George S. Krower, John Allen,
James Lindsay, John Tilford,
Alexander Taylor, John S. McElroy,
R. C. Black, Walter F. Perry,
R. F. Hyman, J. Kittridge,
William Sumner.

Applications for Ladies' Invitations may be made to any of the Managers, and will be being left at the office of the Secretary, No. 154 Poydras street, or at the store of Mr. R. A. Tyler, No. 115 Canal street, or placed in the Committee's Invitations. No applications will be received after twelve o'clock, on the day of the ball.

A Mask Committee will be organized, and no one will be permitted to enter the hall room in mask without first reporting to the Mask Committee, and that committee will have full authority to refuse admittance to any person who may be objectionable.

Board of the President,
JOHN G. FLEMING, Secretary.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Friday, February 16, 1872.

COMPLIMENT TO
EDWIN ADAMS.

MISS ISABEL FREEMAN.

Having kindly volunteered, will appear as
LADY TRAZLE,
in Sheridan's sterling comedy entitled
School for Scandal.

EDWIN ADAMS as Charles Surface.

Box office now open. 6:15 P. M.

THEODORE THOMAS

THE RECORDED COMIC ORGANIZATION

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
Announced by the entire press the largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever undertaken a tour in this country or in Europe, will give a series of
FOUR GRAND EVENING CONCERTS.

—AND—
One Grand Matinee.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Monday, February 19,
Tuesday, February 20,
Wednesday, February 21,
Friday, February 23,
Saturday Morning, February 24.

The following celebrated Artists will appear:
Miss MARI KREBS, the young and brilliant Pianist.
Mr. BRENHARD LISTENBERG, Violin.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet and Flute.

Orchestral of Over Fifty Per-
formers.

Many of whom are eminent Soloists.

Admission:—
Ladies, 50 cents.
Ladies, 25 cents.
Children, 10 cents.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on
FRIDAY MORNING, February 14, at Louis
Graswald's Music Store, when Programmes of the
above concerts can be obtained.

In addition to the above named,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
will be given at the NATIONAL THEATRE, on
THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Febru-
ary 23 and 24. 6:15 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.

DAN RICE, Manager and Proprietor.

The Grand Duke Alexis and wife, and other high State and municipal authorities, will visit Dan Rice's Paris Pavilion Circus to-day at twelve o'clock. A special entertainment of rare excellence will be produced, and Dan Rice will appear in character.

ANNUNCIATION SQUARE.

First District.

Thursday and Friday, February 15 and 16, Day and Night.

The Great French Clown,
LORENZO MAYA,
And all the Acrobats, Gymnasts, Equestrians and Trapeze performers, male and female, at each 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

DAN RICE IN THE RING.
ADMISSION, 75 cents. Children under ten 25 cents.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, February 17.
GRETTA, Sunday, February 18.
ALGERES, Monday, February 19.
CARROLLTON, Tuesday, February 20. 6:15

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,
No. 249 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. 104 1/2

COAL MERCHANTS.
W. G. COYLE & CO.,
No. 249 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. 104 1/2

DEBENTURE—DR. ALLEN, No. 13 DEBAYE
street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rub and Pain liniment made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old bottles now at twenty per cent less than the new price. 65 1/2

DR. F. H. ALBERS,
RESIDENCE NO. 45 BRACKEN STREET.
Office No. 29 Canal street.

Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

BREISING & ERNEST.

(Arthur J. Ernest.)
UPHOLSTERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.
Carpet, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 129 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. 104 1/2

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and sold at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. 104 1/2

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNION STATION.

Has every accommodation in the line of Pleasure and Family carriages, such as bays, hedges, piazzas, buggies, etc., for the use of the public, and at rates to correspond with the stringency of the times. All hackings, including the carrying of passengers for weddings, balls, picnics, races, etc., will be attended to so as to guarantee satisfaction. I also have a large stock of carriages, and am prepared to have them repaired. 104 1/2

JOHN G. FLEMING,
DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES.

Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No. 114 Poydras street, the largest and finest assortment of goods in his branch of business that can be found west or south of the Allegheny Mountains. Call and see for yourself. 104 1/2

D. URBAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS AND COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES.

Office No. 80 Camp Street, New Orleans. Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Powers provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. 104 1/2

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

SULLIVAN & BILGER,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
115 Poydras street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. 104 1/2

JAMES BUCKLEY,
MERCANTILE STATIONER,
JOB PRINTER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Established December, 1861.
No. 23 Commercial Place, New Orleans. 104 1/2

F. L. VIVALDINI,
DEALER IN
Pittsburg, Anthracite and Canal Coal;
ASH, OAK AND PINE WOOD,
Corner Magazine and Girod Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

Will promptly supply families, cotton presses, ironing boards, etc. Also, the lowest market rates. Special attention given to the shipment of coal in casks to country consumers. 104 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. W. WASHBURN,
ARTIST-PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 143 Canal Street.

Copied and Enlarging a specialty. 6:15 P. M.

POTATOES—ONIONS.

200 barrels Boston JACKSON WHITES,
100 barrels Boston PINKETS,
200 barrels Boston EARLY GOODRICH,
200 barrels Western PEACHELLOWS,
Russets and Pinkettes on flat boat landing.
ONIONS—200 barrels choice Red and River Skin.
For sale by
J. C. MURPHY & CO.,
No. 36 Poydras street. 104 1/2

NOTICE.

BARBOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Combines the original French patents and twelve American improvements, which have been sanctioned by the United States Congress.

Has been adopted by the United States government and by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the leading railway lines and by many of the prominent ocean and inland steamship companies, and is almost daily used by the fire departments of the principal cities of the Union. It has the emphatic and practical endorsement of the wisest and most successful undertakers. Over One Thousand Annual Fires Put Out, and More than \$8,000,000 Worth of Property Saved from the Flames!

For machines or any desired information address
J. M. GRANGER, General Agent,
Or call and see the machine at No. 27 Canal street, New Orleans. 6:15 P. M.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMMISSIONERS.

Having established an office in New Orleans in ST. PETER'S STREET, for the purpose of STRENGTHENING AND PROMOTING the issue of Bank, Insurance, Railroad and other corporations, and for commercial purposes. Specimens may be seen and information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 27 Canal street, New Orleans, to which place all communications should be addressed.

J. L. MERVILLE, Special Agent.

MACHINERY.

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY,
CORNER OF ERATE AND NEW LEVEE STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Manufacturers of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and all kinds of Machinery, and all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of Repairs.

A new motor for railway car propulsion was discovered in a recent gale, a car on the Lafayette and Bloomington railroad having been driven from Arrowsmith to Snybrook, six miles, at a fearful rate, by the wind alone.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, strangers in our city, graced the State House yesterday with their presence, and were eye-witnesses to the proceedings of the Legislature.

A number of colored members of the Mississippi Legislature were invited, on motion of Mr. Bentley, of St. Mary, to take seats on the Speaker's platform in the House of Representatives. Speaker Brewster called Mr. Davidson to the chair, and extended to the legislators from a sister State a hearty welcome.

There was a quorum present in both houses yesterday at roll call, and the bills of the previous day and night seemed to have sharpened the appetites of members for business.

In the Senate, among other business, the election and appropriation bills were under discussion. The appropriation bill is the one introduced by Mr. Davidson in the House a few days ago. It passed that body, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. It passed the Senate yesterday. We failed to learn whether it was concurred in without amendment. The election bill was taken up, and was under consideration, when, on motion, the Senate went into executive session.

The time of the House was all day occupied in considering the Senate registration bill No. 274, a substitute for House bill No. 361. Immediately after the adoption of the journal, Mr. Carr moved that the bill be taken up, and considered section by section, and the motion prevailed. It was decided the House had adopted the first section upon a previous day without amendment, so the second section was read. Mr. Harry Lott moved to amend this section by striking out, in line twenty-three of the printed bill, the words "police jurors." He did not want the Governor's influence in this bill. Mr. Garstkaup thought he saw a disposition to hamper the bill with amendments. He thought the amendment of Mr. Lott far less material than the prompt passage of the bill. He would therefore move to lay the amendment on the table. This motion was defeated, and section two passed as amended by Mr. Lott. The third and fourth sections were read and adopted, without amendment. The fifth section was then read, and Mr. Thompson offered an amendment making it the duty of police jurors in the parish to appoint supervisors instead of the Governor. Mr. Thompson said the Governor had a great deal to do to do, and had asked to be relieved of this duty. It was, therefore, right to lodge this power somewhere else. Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, took the liberty of thinking differently about the appointment of these supervisors. He, in common with the supporters of Governor Warmoth, had been accused of blindly following his dictation. Now he, for one, would not, nor never had followed the dictation of the Governor, and did not propose to do it now; nor did he (Mr. Harper) propose to follow the dictation of "the Committee of Fifty-one." These men pretended to represent the people of Louisiana, but they did not. They only represented themselves. Mr. Harper said he was in favor of leaving the appointment of supervisors with the Governor, who had always exercised the appointing power with great judgment. Mr. Barrett was also opposed to Mr. Thompson's amendment, and hoped the power would remain with the Governor and the Senate. Dr. Worrall was in favor of the amendment. He desired to have the appointing power scattered among men residing all over the State, men who are residents of the parishes in which they live, and are responsible to the people for their actions. Dr. Worrall said he was opposed to the "one-man power." After considerable discussion on the amendment, it was finally tabled, and section five passed without any change. Sections six, seven, eight and nine were then adopted without alteration.

Section ten was amended so as to make the compensation of registrars six dollars a day instead of seven. It was further amended, on motion of Mr. J. B. Lott, so as to allow each supervisor one clerk, who is to be paid five dollars a day during the time so employed. Section ten passed, thus amended. Sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen were read and adopted without change. Section fifteen was read and, on motion of Mr. Moncreux, the following amendment was added as a closing clause: "Provided, that within ten days after the books of registration shall have been opened as hereinafter provided for, it shall be the duty of each supervisor of registration to strike from the list of voters the names of all persons who have, prior to that time, died, removed, or otherwise become disqualified as electors; and also to publish immediately, according to law, for at least ten days, the names of such electors thus stricken off; and provided further, that on the tenth day before the election only the names of such persons as have died, removed or otherwise become disqualified as electors since the opening of said books shall be stricken off, a list of the names of whom shall be published as aforesaid on the succeeding day."

The remaining sections of the bill were read and adopted without amendment.

The following additional section offered by Dr. Worrall was adopted:

"Be it enacted, etc., That any supervisor of registration, or clerk of a supervisor, who shall receive any bribe designed to influence him in the discharge of his duties, or any person who shall offer to said supervisor or clerk any bribe designed to influence either in the discharge of their duties, shall be, on conviction, imprisoned in the State Penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three."

The bill as amended passed its final reading in the House, and goes back to the Senate for further legislation.

Mr. Davidson asked and received permission to present a report from the Judiciary Committee. The House, after referring to adopt the report, adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

The Grand Duke and suite, and everybody else who can get seats, will visit Dan Rice's circus to-day at twelve o'clock. It is anticipated that every performer and acrobat will do his level best. Even Dan himself promises to appear in character.

A new motor for railway car propulsion was discovered in a recent gale, a car on the Lafayette and Bloomington railroad having been driven from Arrowsmith to Snybrook, six miles, at a fearful rate, by the wind alone.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Impeachment Case—George C. Gorham Excluded from the Judiciary Committee Room—Territorial Appointments—The President's Tenacity for Civil Service Reform—Lobby Warfare—The Savages Turned Loose on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1872.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee have appointed this morning for the eighth hearing of Mr. Hastings in support of his charges against Judges Field and Hoffman. Mr. Bingham, the chairman, stated that the length of time consumed in these preliminary proceedings was without precedent for the committee. And yet only about one-third of the evidence accumulated by Mr. Hastings has been read. It is probable that the committee will report to the House recommending the passage of a resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers. We say it is probable that they will recommend such action, but we mean to say that there is not the slightest doubt of their adopting this course eventually. From the first they have exercised a very just caution against hastily taking steps not warranted by the evidence, and have listened with patience to Mr. Hastings for nearly twenty hours in order to get at the real merits of the case. It can not, therefore, be said that what they do is lightly done. Even had they not manifested this hesitancy, the known high reputation for ability and integrity of the gentlemen who constitute this committee would forbid the assertion. From this category of able men, however, we wish to except one Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, appropriately placed at the foot of the list, and who might with greater propriety be remanded to the House. Yet his ponderous side whiskers and Broadway style may, in the estimation of some, largely compensate for his lack of wit. If these qualities will not redeem him, there may be thrown into the scales a most roving propensity of his sagacious peepers, which informs mankind that Potter is on the alert, and an abundant use of molasses or some other agglutinating substance in dressing his hair—a very impolitic use, for it exposes the painfully meagre capacity of his brain. But Judge Bingham, Messrs. Eldridge, Butler and Voorhees would constitute a saving element in any committee.

Mr. Hastings has been requested not to make public, for the present, any of the matters disclosed by him, and this, evidently, for the purpose of guarding against tampering with the witnesses whose testimony will be required. For this reason your correspondent, also, is silent; but he has for some time past had a knowledge of the main points involved and many of the details.

A striking and not insignificant circumstance of this investigation was the ejection from the committee room, for insolence, of George C. Gorham, secretary of the United States Senate. It was not, at first, clear to the committee why he presented himself there at all, for no one sought to impeach him, and there was, apparently, no reason for expecting that he would be connected with the case. But he seemed to know full well how the land lay, and what there was to look for. In explaining the fact of his presence, he stated to the committee, after they had arisen, that he was a friend to Judge Field, and was naturally anxious, on that account, that he did not like to hear his friend slandered, especially as there was no one present to answer for him, and that he did not know whether the committee were acting in the capacity of a grand jury or some other grand inquest. At a subsequent meeting, he again presented himself and renewed the interruption began at a former hearing, when certain affidavits were being read proving some of the facts alleged against him. The committee then recalled his remark about the "grand jury or some other grand inquest," decided it to be insolence, and voted his expulsion from the room.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hastings, we can throw some light on Gorham's anxiety about his friend Field. After the latter had been appointed United States Circuit Judge, through the influence of the Bank of California, which is a branch of the Bank of England, he (Field) drew a bill, taking away from Hoffman, then Judge of the district court, the right to appoint his own clerk and conferring that right on himself (Field), and procured its passage in Congress by representing that Judge Hoffman was disloyal to the government. Under the law thus procured, Judge Field appointed Gorham clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts of California. While he was acting as clerk, it is charged that he embezzled public funds, was guilty of extortion in charging illegal fees, and that Judge Field was aware of the fact, yet suffered him to continue in office. Field's knowledge of the corruption practiced by Gorham, if true, would not have been a difficult matter to prove, and Mr. Hastings states that he is prepared with abundant and competent evidence on that point. Gorham subsequently denounced the Republican committee and fraudulently procured the nomination for Governor of the State of California. He resigned his position as clerk, expecting to be elected Governor by the Republican party, but was defeated by the Republicans themselves. In developing the charges against the judges, facts are disclosed which point to the existence of a formidable conspiracy endangering the safety of the government, and with which Gorham is shown to be connected. For this additional reason it was deemed advisable to exclude him; and, inasmuch as he seemed anxious to remain and obtain a knowledge of what was likely to be developed, it was apparent that he felt not only mortified at the deserved rebuke and the disgrace to which he was properly subjected, but alarmed to find that there were no Pacific Coast Club men in the committee.

The conduct of Gorham's successor as clerk was hardly an improvement upon that of the daring embezzler of public funds who thus took flight for gubernatorial honors. The election, in which Gorham was the Republican candidate for Governor, was carried by the Democrats, after which Field appointed his brother-in-law, George E. Whitney, as clerk of the courts. It is shown that he has been packing United States grand juries with his Field's friends, and this, with the knowledge of

both Field and Hoffman, to prevent himself from being indicted for issuing thousands of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, altering the records of the courts, extortion in office, and other criminal conduct.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Some days ago a delegation from the Territories waited upon President Grant and requested that, in making appointments to offices in the Territories, he confine himself in his selection to citizens of the Territories in which the vacancies may occur. To this course, giving it his hearty approval, he fully committed himself; and, by way of initiating the policy, volunteered to appoint a resident of the District of Columbia to the pension agency in Washington recently made vacant through the defection of the late agent. General Chipman, delegate in Congress for this district, was accordingly informed that the vacancy should be placed at his disposal, and requested to select a competent person to fill it. He was not long in finding a candidate, whose appointment was made, sent to the Senate and confirmed yesterday. When we come to inquire into the antecedents of the lucky individual, we find that, contrary to the promise made by the President, he is not a resident of the District of Columbia, but that he votes in Ohio, and that he will be compelled to return to his State for sureties on his official bond. He is the same D. C. Cox who has figured as a member of the civil service commission.

"WHAT IS THE TAX ON WHISKY, ANYHOW?"

Another recent appointment has some interesting features as illustrative of the savage and desperate grip by which the President clings to civil service reform; and in this tenacity of our great reformer may be found a rebuke for those naughty politicians who seek to perpetuate an adherence to the barbarous dogma, "to the victors belong the spoils." Some time in December last J. M. Kay was appointed third deputy commissioner of internal revenue. He presented himself at his office yesterday for the first time, and was assigned to the usual duties of the third deputy, in charge of what is known as the whisky division, one of the most important branches of the bureau, demanding, in the person who controls it, a knowledge of distilling, gauging, inspecting, etc. It so happened that on the very first day of his service a committee of whisky men called at the office for the purpose of consulting with the commissioner in relation to the tax on liquor, and, as was customary, the commissioner referred them to his third deputy. The latter whispered the confession that he was totally ignorant of the subject about which the committee wished to confer, and asked assistance in disposing of them. The clerk to whom this appeal was made had been an unsuccessful candidate for the position of third deputy, not wishing to assume the responsibility of a position whose honors and emoluments had been denied him, he went to the commissioner and told the state of the case. The latter induced him to render the assistance asked for, which he did: After the committee left, Mr. Kay turned about and coolly asked, "What is the tax on liquor, anyhow?"

LOBBY WARFARE.

The fight between the lobby of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and that of the Indian interest takes prominent place among the numerous broils of the session. The former had commenced measures looking to the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in the Indian Territory granted to that company, subject, however, to the Indian political occupancy title, when they were somewhat staggered by a bold move of their opponents. The Indian lobby introduced into the House of Representatives a bill repealing acts and parts of acts granting lands and certain privileges in the Indian Territory to railroad companies. In opposing this bill the company relies of course upon the promise of Congress in the grant made by act of July 27, 1866, to extinguish the Indian title under certain conditions, and upon the faith of which promise it claims to have expended its capital in constructing the road to a point forty miles west of the eastern boundary of the Territory. The guaranty to the company referred to, as contained in the act, is as follows:

"The United States shall extinguish as rapidly as may be convenient with public policy and the welfare of the Indians, and only by the voluntary cession, the Indian title to all lands falling under the operation of this act, and acquired in the donation to the road named in this act."

The Indians, on the contrary, claim a right of occupancy based on laws and treaties.

General Custar.

General Custar, once known as the "Boy General with the Golden Locks," was at the St. Charles Theatre last evening with the suite of the Duke. The General looks many years older than he did when, in 1863, he marched out under Kilpatrick, in command of a cavalry brigade, bearing on his new uniform the single star that had taken the place that day of the single bar which he wore on General Pleasanton's staff the day previous.

"One of us" was with him that march, and also when the first battle was fought at Hanover, Pennsylvania, the day before the first day's fight at Gettysburg. Custar's fellow brigade commander, General Farnsworth, fell on the last day's fight at Gettysburg, while he lived through the war to go with the Grand Duke on a buffalo hunt, and to come with him to New Orleans.

This brave officer is always welcome to the Crescent City. We remember that when he went to Michigan, from the Army of the Potomac, to marry the bride of his choice, the lady who is with him at the St. Charles Hotel, he came back shorn of his golden locks, but with a higher sense of his responsibilities to the whole people of the nation. Faithfully did he perform his duty during the war, as a gallant officer of the army, in which he remains without a blot on his escutcheon. Long may he wave.

A lady school teacher in Omaha, having an inordinate dread of the small-pox, sent home a little girl because she said her mother was sick and had marks on her face. The next day the girl presented herself at the schoolhouse with her finger in her mouth and her little bonnet swinging by the strings, and said to the teacher, "Miss Blank, we've got a little baby at our house; but mother told me to tell you that it isn't catchin'." The teacher said she was very glad, and told the pupil to take her seat.

A man blew out the gas in a Kansas City hotel and then wanted to know "if that hotel was a glue factory."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

SALE OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH.

BITTER DISCUSSION YESTERDAY.

REPEAL OF COFFEE AND TEA DUTY.

THE HEIRS OF SUICIDES.

FEARFUL STORM IN CHICAGO.

HEAVIEST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

Knights of Momus' Display.

DEATH OF A COUNTERFEITER.

THE VICTOR AT NORFOLK.

LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION SAILED.

CONGRESS.

Sumner's Resolution on the Sale of Arms to the French—Bill to Repeal Duty on Tea and Coffee.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Senate.—Mr. Sumner's resolution of inquiry, regarding the sale of arms to the French, occupied the entire day. The discussion was bitter, and confined entirely to the Republican Senate. The Senate adjourned without action.

Mr. Sumner insisted that it was designed for the vindication of the United States government from the suspicions entertained by Germany and the present French government. Mr. Sum