

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE. As originally brought to this country for the Grand Opera House, New York.

Commencing Monday, February 26, 1872. The management, in producing the above extraordinary attraction, procured after long and expensive negotiation...

Regular Prices of Admission. Dress circle and boxes, \$1.00. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Monday, February 26—Offenbach's sparkling opera, LA PERICHOLE.

Tuesday, February 27—Offenbach's popular opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Wednesday, February 28—Laocoe's opera bouffe, LA BELLE THELMA.

Thursday, March 1—Benefit of Amico—Offenbach's sparkling opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Friday, March 2—Offenbach's sparkling opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Saturday, March 3—Offenbach's sparkling opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Sunday, March 4—LA PERICHOLE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. BEN DEBAR. Proprietor. LAST OPPORTUNITY TO WITNESS THE CELEBRATED...

COLEMAN CHILDREN. The new comedy of the RISING GENERATION. And the powerful drama of STOLEN BY GYPSIES.

CELEBRATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DOLEBAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Monday, February 26, 1872, at 7-1/2 P. M., At the Lyceum Hall.

Music. Prayer. Introduction of Remarks by the President. Music. Degrees Conferred.

Music. Valedictory, by Wm. H. Clarke. Music. Anniversary Address, by Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Esq.

Distribution of Diplomas and Medals. Music. Benediction. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

CADEMY OF MUSIC. Tuesday Noon, Night and Sunday, February 27 and 28, 1872.

GRAND MATINEE AT TWELVE M. NIGHT—Farewell benefit of JOHNSTON ALLEN, cutting.

SCHNEIDER. and the screening plays entitled THE DARKEE and HIS MONKEY.

ADLER HARRISON in New Songs and Dances. SUNDAY EVENING—Last night and farewell benefit of JACOB MAC BRYEN.

Little Mac BRYEN. Monday, February 27, 1872. Three Characters. HENRIK and the DARKEE and HIS MONKEY.

VARIETIES THEATRE. FRENCH BARRETT. Solo Lessee and Manager. Monday, February 19, 1872, and Every Evening During the Week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT. The brilliant comedienne from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, in DAVE'S great success entitled DIVORCE.

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT. FANNY TEN RUCK. George Albert and F. J. BARKS. Tompkins Jitt. Family circle, 50 cents.

BASE BALL. BALTIMORE VS. LOUISIANA BASE BALL PARK. Sunday, February 25, 1872.

Game commences at 2:30 P. M. St. Charles and Carroll cars take you to the ground. Admission twenty-five cents.

UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION. SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

This Sunday Evening, February 25, 1872. GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.

VARIETIES THEATRE. The following celebrated Artists will appear: Miss MARIÉ KRIBBS the young and brilliant Pianist.

Mr. BERNHARD LITTMANN, Violin. Mr. LOUIS SCHUBERT, Cornet a Piston. Together with the Unrivaled Orchestra of Over FIFTY PERFORMERS.

Admission: Reserved seats, \$1.00. Family circle, 50 cents. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT. The Grand Piano and the celebrated Steinway & Sons' waterfalls at L. Grunewald's.

VARIETIES THEATRE. THEODORE THOMAS. GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT. POSTHUMOUS LAST APPEARANCE.

Sunday Evening, February 25, 1872. A new and brilliant programme will be presented. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats fifty cents extra. Dress circle, one dollar.

BLIND TOM. The great Musical Prodigy of the age, and most marvelous Musical Genius living. Before he is withdrawn permanently from before the public, it is a duty you owe to yourself to see and hear this.

Great, Incomprehensible Wonder of the Nineteenth Century. Admission 75 cents. Reserved seats \$1.00. Doors open at seven o'clock, concert to commence at eight.

LECTURE BY HON. T. W. ALPHONSO COLLENS. AT ST. ALPHONSO'S HALL. St. Andrew street.

Sunday, February 26, 1872, at Half-past Seven P. M. For the benefit of the "MISSION OF THE PRISONERS," under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Subject—ON THE HISTORY OF CHARITY. Tickets: 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7:30.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE. Sunday, February 25, 1872. THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

Opera in three acts. Doors open at half-past six. Performance commences at seven. For the benefit of the St. Martin's choir.

Monday, February 26—LA JUIVE. Thursday, February 28—Benefit of Mlle. Dumestre. February 29—Benefit of Mlle. Dumestre.

LOST. LOST—ON THE EVENING OF MARDI GRAS. Near the corner of Common and Rampart, a large DIAMOND CROSS.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER, BLACK SPOT ON neck, answers to name of snapper; worn out, weighs sixteen pounds, tail clipped. Any person delivering to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

BUSINESS CARDS. My son MORGAN CAMMACK, holds my full power of attorney. C. W. CAMMACK. 621 1/2.

RICHARD BRODERICK. CISTERN MAKER. 133 Julia street. 133.

W. G. COYLE & CO. COAL MERCHANTS. Office—No. 138 Gravier street.

DR. DENNIS. DR. ALLEN, No. 12 DEYBARD street, best Central, will attend personally to all those who require his services or advice.

DR. F. B. ALBERS. RESIDENCE No. 25 ERATO STREET. Office No. 29 Canal street.

REPAIRING & ERNEST. (Arthur J. Ernest.) CARPENTERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS. Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid.

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

JOHN G. FLEMING. DRAFTER IN GAS FITTERS. Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No. 14 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.

D. URBAN. NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER. Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBERS MATERIALS. SUITABLE AND RELIABLE. PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

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

LOTTORIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 21, 1872. CLASS 47.

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$20. 1st prize of \$20,000. 2nd prize of \$10,000. 3rd prize of \$5,000.

30,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$30. 1st prize of \$30,000. 2nd prize of \$15,000. 3rd prize of \$7,500.

40,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$40. 1st prize of \$40,000. 2nd prize of \$20,000. 3rd prize of \$10,000.

50,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$50. 1st prize of \$50,000. 2nd prize of \$25,000. 3rd prize of \$12,500.

60,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$60. 1st prize of \$60,000. 2nd prize of \$30,000. 3rd prize of \$15,000.

70,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$70. 1st prize of \$70,000. 2nd prize of \$35,000. 3rd prize of \$17,500.

80,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$80. 1st prize of \$80,000. 2nd prize of \$40,000. 3rd prize of \$20,000.

90,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$90. 1st prize of \$90,000. 2nd prize of \$45,000. 3rd prize of \$22,500.

100,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$100. 1st prize of \$100,000. 2nd prize of \$50,000. 3rd prize of \$25,000.

110,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$110. 1st prize of \$110,000. 2nd prize of \$55,000. 3rd prize of \$27,500.

120,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$120. 1st prize of \$120,000. 2nd prize of \$60,000. 3rd prize of \$30,000.

130,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$130. 1st prize of \$130,000. 2nd prize of \$65,000. 3rd prize of \$32,500.

140,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$140. 1st prize of \$140,000. 2nd prize of \$70,000. 3rd prize of \$35,000.

150,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$150. 1st prize of \$150,000. 2nd prize of \$75,000. 3rd prize of \$37,500.

160,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$160. 1st prize of \$160,000. 2nd prize of \$80,000. 3rd prize of \$40,000.

170,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$170. 1st prize of \$170,000. 2nd prize of \$85,000. 3rd prize of \$42,500.

180,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$180. 1st prize of \$180,000. 2nd prize of \$90,000. 3rd prize of \$45,000.

190,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$190. 1st prize of \$190,000. 2nd prize of \$95,000. 3rd prize of \$47,500.

200,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$200. 1st prize of \$200,000. 2nd prize of \$100,000. 3rd prize of \$50,000.

210,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$210. 1st prize of \$210,000. 2nd prize of \$105,000. 3rd prize of \$52,500.

220,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$220. 1st prize of \$220,000. 2nd prize of \$110,000. 3rd prize of \$55,000.

230,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$230. 1st prize of \$230,000. 2nd prize of \$115,000. 3rd prize of \$57,500.

240,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$240. 1st prize of \$240,000. 2nd prize of \$120,000. 3rd prize of \$60,000.

250,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$250. 1st prize of \$250,000. 2nd prize of \$125,000. 3rd prize of \$62,500.

THE STATE HOUSE.

As the present session of the Legislature draws to a close, and the work of legislation accumulates, it is very plain the great bulk will have to lie over for want of time to pass bills into laws.

Therefore it would be well for members, if they have not already done so, to select the most important bills and pass them as soon as possible. There are only four more days left of the present session, and there is a number of very important bills to be passed.

Both houses should, therefore, at once appoint a committee to decide what bills are most necessary to be acted upon. It is worse than useless at this period to be wasting what little time is left in going through the great mass of bills in their regular order. In this way little or nothing will be effectually accomplished.

Whereas, if the remaining time of the session was devoted to such work as is most necessary to be done, a large number of bills might yet be finally passed into laws.

The Senate was yesterday working on the printing bill. It adjourned in the afternoon with the understanding there would be a night session.

The House legislated upon a great many bills that are not likely to become laws, and if they do not, much valuable time has been lost.

Mr. Davidson asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to offer an amendment to the Senate supplemental appropriation bill, in order that the bill, as amended, might be immediately sent back to the Senate for the action of that body yesterday.

The amendment, he said, was drawn up by Mr. Sauer, the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. The amendment was read by the Clerk, and adopted. Dr. Worral offered the following additional amendment, in the shape of a proviso:

That all vouchers or warrants shall be delivered to members and employees at least three days before the close of the present session.

This amendment was also adopted, and the bill, as amended, finally passed the House, and was sent back to the Senate, and that body refused to accept the amendments and asked for a committee of conference. This was consented to by the House. Committees were appointed by both houses, and after conferring, each made a report.

The House committee reported through its chairman, Mr. Sauer, who moved its adoption. Mr. Thompson opposed the adoption of the report, and called for the yeas and nays. It was adopted by a vote of fifty-three yeas to twenty-five nays.

The Judiciary Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Peter Harper, made a favorable report on the bill creating a ninth district court for the parish of Orleans. The report was adopted by a vote of fifty-one yeas to twenty-two nays.

An ineffectual attempt was made to suspend the constitutional rule in order to take up the bill. On motion the House then adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

For the want of a quorum last evening, the Senate adjourned until twelve o'clock next Monday.

The House met at seven o'clock, and was called to order by Speaker Brewster. Immediately after roll-call, Mr. Davidson moved that the special order of the day—the revenue bill—be postponed for one hour. This motion prevailed.

The bill creating the Ninth District Court for the parish of Orleans was then taken up, passed its final reading and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate bill No. 37, entitled "an act to authorize the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company to select the point or points for the commencement of the road," is pending in the Senate.

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these bills, which will add so much to their benefit and interest. You promised me to pass the revenue bill, and yet you have not done it. Now my advice to you is to take it up immediately, as well as all other measures of reform. Let me never pass these measures of reform until this confusion subsides.

Now you allowed me to choose my own subject. I think I have spoken to you in such a manner as will enable you to take boldly hold of these measures. Do not pass a single bill that will not prove beneficial to the people of Louisiana.

When you have done this, you can go home with the full assurance that you have done the duty of a representative, and you will receive the commendation and applause of every honest man in your community.

The address of the Governor was received with applause. Three cheers were proposed, which were responded to with a will.

After which, Mr. David Young, of Concordia, moved that the House on Monday morning take up the revenue bill immediately after the reading of the journal, and then continue until every measure of reform was adopted. This motion was unanimously adopted, and after three more cheers for the Governor the enthusiastic meeting dispersed.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. Effect of the Political Situation on Legislation—Railroad Outrages Upon the Settlers—The President Places Them Under Military Surveillance—The Political Aspect at Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1872. RAILROAD OUTRAGES. Legislation is slow here, and measures that have anything like a bearing on the approaching contest for the Presidency, or can be used as weapons by the opposition, Democratic or Republican, are dealt with cautiously.

Those introduced by friends of the administration are allowed to sleep if they are remotely liable to injure the Grant cause, while such as have been carried so far as to meet with opposition, are dropped like hot coals.

Special care is exercised with respect to the disposition of the public lands, and the settlement of differences between the Western railroad companies and the settlers. Enough has been done already by the Interior Department to alienate thousands of voters from the Republican party in the States west of the Mississippi river—rather from the administration—for these honest settlers are not the men to abandon true principles because of oppression by a member of their own party in power.

So when the railroad land jobbers, who at the outset were made rich by the liberal grants of Congress, and who have ever since been stealing the homes of poor people, come here for the purpose of obtaining additional legislation in their favor, they find the wheels locked. They come to procure the passage of laws to sanction their unlawful acts, to confirm unlawful decisions of the Interior Department in their interest, and to give their additional subsidies of lands or bonds. Hardly one of these companies could be named to whom the original grant of land by Congress was not equal to double the value required to construct and equip their road.

Many of them had lands besides. Yet they clamor for more subsidy, the while obtaining by theft what they have little hope of gaining honestly. Fearing that the settlers who failed to obtain redress of their grievances, upon application to the government, would rise in arms to resist the encroachments upon their rights, and avenge the outrages already committed, these companies invoked the aid of the military power of the government. It is a black mark upon the administration that troops were furnished for this purpose.

In Kansas, for more than two years past, soldiers to the number of 300 have been quartered in the Cherokee neutral lands, under the command of Brigadier General Hazen. Why was there need for them? There had never been any attempt or threat on the part of the settlers to resist process of court. Not one of the numerous emissaries of the railroad company who swarmed the country had been struck by a settler.

The answer is that the railroad company was conscious of repeated and grievous wrongs perpetrated by them upon the settlers, and foresaw the approach of a serious reckoning. The friends of President Grant will hardly think it creditable to him that he allowed himself, through the influence of James P. Joy, of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, to become the oppressor of these people. Transportation and quarters were furnished to the troops by Joy free of cost to the government. General Hazen, in command, assumed to give passes to the settlers to travel about the country, implying that they had no right to be at large without his consent—the exercise of an authority with which even the President is not invested by the constitution. When his special delegate in Washington, having in his hand a petition signed by 1700 ex-soldier settlers, asked that the troops be removed, presented himself at the White House, President Grant refused to hear him. Was the President stupid enough to think that he could afford to turn his back upon such an application, and to disregard the wrongs of the people, when he himself was a party to those wrongs, and chiefly responsible?

Does he think that his military record has rendered him forever immaculate, and that nothing he may do will blench his political reputation and make him, in the eyes of the people, unworthy of the highest office in their gift? We fear that he is the spoiled child of the war, and that his willfulness will never give him the people's confidence.

In April last Secretary Delano rendered a decision in which he held that odd numbered sections of land, or portions of them, within the limits of railroad grants covered, at the time the line of the road is located, by homestead or pre-emption claims, revert or belong to the government on being subsequently abandoned by the settlers; that this was the direct result of the language employed in the granting acts—these grants giving to the railroad company the odd numbered sections not sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, and to which, homestead or pre-emption claims may not have attached at the time the line of the road is definitely fixed, and that such tracts are reserved from the grant, Congress having retained them for the benefit of the settlers, with the view of issuing patents to such as should comply with the law. This decision was a reversal of the previous practice of the department. The theory therefore prevailing was that the railroad grant cov-

ered all the odd numbered sections, subject to the rights of such settlers as might be in possession of particular tracts. Under that theory it was to the interest of the railroad company to remove as many settlers as possible from the odd numbered sections, inasmuch as the railroad grant would then take effect upon such tracts, and they would become the property of the company.

Having their mercenary motives thus prompted and stimulated, it was the practice of these companies to resort to all sorts of schemes and tricks to oust the settlers that might be located upon odd numbered sections. As a carry-over those who had been arrested, proceeding against such settlers. The more wily and unscrupulous the agent, the better salary he was paid. One of their maneuvers was to serve notice upon homestead settlers to attend a trial at the local land office, often times fifty, sixty and eighty miles distant, upon a charge of having abandoned their claims, well knowing that the majority of settlers would be unable to meet the expenses of such a proceeding, no matter how groundless might be the charge of abandonment. As a consequence those who had not the means to attend the contest abandoned their lands and moved further west.

In their treatment of the pre-emption settlers their policy was somewhat different—in this case a fraud upon the government. These settlers, on proving up under the law, were required to pay for their lands at the rate of \$1 25 per acre. To these the agents of the companies would propose that if they would abandon their claims under the pre-emption law, the companies would sell them the same land at the rate of \$1 an acre; and for the sake of saving \$1 on a quarter section, many pre-emptors went through the formality of abandonment by withdrawing their filings. By such operations these companies have succeeded in ousting from the odd-numbered sections a large proportion of the settlers found upon them when the lines of their roads were located. These are the lands, thus acquired and thus held, that the Secretary decided not to be covered by the grants made to the companies; that they were reserved and excluded from them, and that, on being abandoned by the settlers, did not inure to the railroad companies, but belonged to the government.

The aggregate of the lands thus claimed by railroad companies throughout the Western States and Territories amounts to many millions of acres. For a portion of them the companies have obtained patents and certified lists. Other portions have been selected, but no conveyances for them have yet been made by the Department. The companies claim that when they receive patents for these lands from the department, the title has passed out of the government, and that no further action can be taken in respect to them by the executive officers. And this seems to be the view taken by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In a number of cases lately he refused to cancel such conveyances, upon the ground that patents having been issued for them, the title had passed to the railroad companies, and that he had no longer any control over such lands. It is claimed on the other hand by those who differ from this view, that the department has no power to make a legal title to any tract of land except when authorized by Congress, and that any attempt to convey to a railroad company lands not granted to it by Congress is a mere nullity, conveying no title. The different Western railroad companies are making the effort to obtain the passage of an act confirming their title to such lands, lands which have been abandoned by settlers mainly through the instrumentality of the companies themselves.

The injustice and impropriety of such a law consists in the fact that the companies have been guilty of great and flagrant outrages against the rights of the settlers and the United States. Grants an act be passed repealing their rights, it would be a candid punishment and rebuke. THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

It is believed that the congressional investigating committee, finding that they can not make a report without damaging the cause of the administration, will not report at all. It is known that Mr. Scofield, the chairman of the committee, is in favor of Governor Warmoth, and inclined to believe that Mr. McCreary is pronouncedly so. But they have no majority. On the whole, they are in a somewhat embarrassing position. The developments made by this investigation have greatly swelled the reaction against Grant, and doubt increases as to his renomination. The disgust is so general here that one seldom meets with a friend of the President outside of the departments, and even among the officials indications of backsliding are rife. Nor is this opposition of a quiet character. Open and loud denunciations are common. The mysterious whisperings about military rule have ripened into open predictions, and there is a sternness among men that would be easily provoked into fury. This extravagance of the over zealous is at least an index to the widespread dissatisfaction.

Base Ball. We notice, by advertisement elsewhere, that the Baltic and Lone Star clubs will play the first game of the series to-day, in the Louisiana base ball park. Those wishing to take a pleasant ride, and to enjoy themselves afterward, would do well by visiting the base ball grounds.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God," and one place to find him is at the Orleans House, corner of St. Charles and Common streets. Captain Gus Richards is supreme there, and he renders everything so pleasant about that establishment, with winning ways and unwavering integrity, that his friends are constantly increasing. All who know him appreciate his knowledge of how to do well whatever he undertakes. Courtesy is one of the fixed and inflexible rules of his house, and all who are connected therewith are extremely courteous to guests. The Orleans House, as well as its proprietor, has a reputation and a name just as enviable as that which Captain Gus Richards had when he carried passengers through Harvey's canal to Barataria bay.

BODLEY'S CASE STUBBLE SHAKES.—Sugar planters will find at the machinery depot of Mr. Thomas B. Bodley, No. 9 Perdido street, a full supply of the above named useful machines, as well as Tunnard's Southern corn planters, etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

REPORTED CUSTOMHOUSE CHANGES. Half a Million Cotton Claims. ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE. Discussion in French Assembly.

MORE STRINGENT PRESS LAWS. Excitement in Antwerp. THE LEGITIMISTS DISPERSED. A CAPSIZE AT BREST.

TWENTY PERSONS DROWNED. Seventy-five Thousand Embezzlement. THE STEAMER COLUMBIAN SUNK. SINKING OF THE JOHN KYLE.

MISCELLANEOUS. Mississippi Contested Elections—Republicans Retained—Embezzlement by a Memphis Clerk—Extra Session of Tennessee Legislature