NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 273. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1495.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT...Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST NIGHTS OF

DIVORCE.

FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, and last night but one of

DIVORCE.

fe28

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE EMINENT ARTIST,

MR. J. W. WALLACK,

Who will appear TO-NIGHT in his exquisite impersonation of JOHN MILDMAY, as played by him with the greatest success in New York, in the charming comedy of

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Friday Evening—Benefit of Mr. J. W. WALLACK. In Preparation—The celebrated play of HENRY DUNBAR.

SATURDAY—GRAND WALLACK MATINEE at noon. fe28

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AIMEE'S

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,

As originally brought to this country for the Grand Opera House, New York.

FOR A SHORT SEASON,

Commencing Monday, February 26, 1872.

The management, in producing the above extraordinary attraction, procured after long and expensive negotiation (relying upon the generous patronage previously bestowed upon his efforts to meet the demands of this critical public), will present the following series of Opera Bouffe, at the

Regular Prices of Admission.

Dress circle and parquette	$1 00
Reserved seats in family circle	1 00
Family circle	50
Galleries, boys' (white and colored)	25
Private boxes	$10 to $12 00

Monday, February 26—Offenbach's sparkling opera, LA PERICHOLE.
Tuesday, February 27—Offenbach's popular opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Wednesday, February 28—Offenbach's brilliant opera, BARBE BLEUE.
Thursday, February 29—Lacocq's opera bouffe, FLEUR DE THE.
Friday, March 1—Benefit of Aimee—Offenbach's sparkling opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Saturday Matinee, March 2—LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday Night, March 2—Offenbach's BARBE BLEUE.
Sunday, March 3—LA PERICHOLE.
Box sheet now open. fe21

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Saturday Noon, Night and Sunday, February 24 an 25.

GRAND MATINEE AT TWELVE M.

AT NIGHT—Farewell benefit of JOHNNY ALLEN, presenting

SCHNEIDER;

and the screaming farce entitled the

DARKEY AND HIS MONKEY.

Miss ALICE HARRISON in New Songs and Dances.
SUNDAY EVENING—Last night and farewell benefit of LITTLE MAC.
Young Jacob..... } LITTLE MAC
Baby Elephant..... } in
Our Monkey..... } THREE CHARACTERS.
SCHNEIDER and the DARKEY AND HIS MONKEY. fe24

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING

Monday Evening, February 26,

The celebrated Negro Boy Pianist,

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.
Doors open at seven o'clock; concert to commence at eight.
Reserved seats can be secured at Grunewald's music store. fe21 10t

LOST.

LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD—ON SUNday, February 25, a black-and-tan SLUT. Had on a black leather collar with a large brass ring attached. Answers to the name of Alice. The above reward will be paid on delivery at Custer's saloon, corner St. Charles and Gravier streets. fe27 2t

LOST.—STATE WARRANT NO. 174, DATED January 19, 1872, in favor of G. A. Fournet, Judge of the parish of St. Martin, for his quarter ending December 31, 1871. Payment of above duly stopped, by notice given to State Treasurer, and also to Auditor of Public Accounts. fe21 6t

LOST.—A SKYE TERRIER, BLACK SPOT ON his back, answers to name of Sampora; ears cut, weighs sixteen pounds, tail clipped. Any person delivering to the undersigned's address will be liberally rewarded. PETER HOTTEN,
fe23 3t No. 226 Villere street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOGWOOD.....LOGWOOD

THIRTY TONS CHOICE HONDURAS LOGWOOD, now landing, ex-schooner Life Boat.

For sale by E. PILSBURY,
fe26 6t No. 51 Carondelet street.

COMBINATION PROPELLING COMPANY.

Capital Stock $300,000—Shares $20.

Model on exhibition and subscriptions received for stock (this week only) by
S. L. LANGDON,
fe27 2p No. 24½ Carondelet street.

CABANAS AND FIGARO CIGARETTES.

Just received, per steamship Liberty, Cigarettes of the above celebrated brands; also one hundred thousand (100,000) fresh Cigars, "La Escepcion."

Regalias Britanicas;
Regalias de la Reina;
Regalias Chica;
Regalias Comme il faut, and Londres,

of all sizes, for sale in lots to suit, by
GONZALES BROS.,
Corner Camp and Common streets,
And at branch stores—
Corner Gravier and Carondelet,
fe27 5t No. 2 Carondelet, near Canal.

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

188 RACE STEET, head of Coliseum Place.

T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.

Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University or any other College in America. A Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.
Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A. Gresham's, 92 Camp street. au20 10m

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

90.....Baronne Street.....90

This conservatory is conducted after the plan of the conservatories of Europe.
For particulars, circulars and any desired information, apply to the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, glass box No. 1598, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory. THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Keener; Rev. A. F. Dixon; Rev. E. J. Taylor; Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens; W. H. Foster, Esq., firm thereof, Foster & E. T. Merrick, C. T. Bemiss, Esq.; Dr. William H. Holcombe; A. Wheeless, Esq., President New Orleans National Bank; Joseph Ellison, Esq., President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company; Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., President Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; W. M. Pinckard, Esq.; Jacob Hassinger, Esq.; R. M. Lusher, Esq.; F. Roeder, Esq., Superintendent; George Foerster, Esq., Editor German Gazette, etc.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Theophilus Masac, professor of history and philosophy of music; Mr. Charles Van Huffien, professor of vocal music; Miss Carolina Zeiss, professor of vocal music; Mr. Edward F. Greenevelt, professor of theory and the piano forte; Miss Melanie May, professor of the piano forte; Miss Eugenie Lemoine, professor of the piano forte; Mr. Alfonso Miari, professor of flute; Mr. Hermann Braun, professor of orchestral instruments. Besides an efficient number of assistant teachers.
ja31 1y

FOR RENT.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se8

WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY—A Gardener and a good Cook. Inquire at No. 248 Julia street. fe18

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN AN ESTablished and paying business in this city, with $10,000 to $12,000 cash. Address Letter A, Republican office. fe8 1m

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.
ap30 8t We Fr 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK.

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,

No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures, etc. fe27 1y

NOTICE.....NOTICE

My son, MORGAN CAMMACK, holds my full power of attorney.
C. W. CAMMACK.
fe21 1m Broker, No. 181 Common street.

RICHARD BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER,

133.....Julia street.....133

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 30 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

WILLIAM G. COYLE, SAMUEL ALSTON, New Orleans. HOMER WOOD & Co., Pittsburg.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Office—No. 138 Gravier Street.

oc20 6m

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se25 1y*

DR. F. B. ALBERS,

RESIDENCE NO. 25 ERATO STREET.

Office No. 29 Canal street.

Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. de10 eod 1y

BREUSING & ERNEST,
(H. Breusing.) (Arthur J. Ernest.)
UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 240 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. no6 1y

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 for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja13 1y

JOHN G. FLEMING,

DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES,

Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No 144 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 yourselves. no25 6m

D. URBAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,

Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.

Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. de2

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

SULLIVAN & BULGER,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

115 Poydras, next door to Camp street.

Dealers in Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials. House, ship and steamboat work promptly attended to. Box No. 226 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. au22 1y

JAMES BUCKLEY,

MERCANTILE STATIONER,

JOB PRINTER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

[Established December, 1868.]

No. 23 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

de19 3m

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY, FOR FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

CLASS 49.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
71	56	26	36	43	69	3	15	23	52	20	7	67	—

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 twenty-seventh day of February, 1872.
E. PERALTA,
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 D.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, March 16, 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
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1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500 are		25,000
317 prizes of 200 are		63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,700
149 prizes, amounting to		$236,400

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

THE CITY HALL.

The funding bill takes precedence of all other subjects of interest at the Hall. During the forenoon of yesterday the Administrators in a body were at the State House, urging its passage through the General Assembly. The one they favor is thought to be the best that can be procured. It is true that individual opinion varies greatly, and any measure, if adopted, will have to be the result of compromise. The great rate of interest the present bill allows is a chief objection, but this, it is believed, can be overcome, or so modified as to render its acceptance possible.

The Council meeting yesterday was postponed until three o'clock. The business before it was deemed of less importance than the measures relating to municipal affairs that were up before the Legislature. Several ordinances relating to improvements and matters of general interest were up. Nothing, however, of any very great importance was done.

The work of covering the levee with lake shells is still progressing, and it is thought that during the present fair weather thousands of barrels will be thus distributed.

In April next the City Administrators will elect six recorders, the terms of those now in office, by either appointment or election, expiring at that time.

Administrator Walton is acting as Mayor ad interim during the illness of Mr. Flanders.

A Good Man Dead.

The community sustained a severe loss yesterday—one in which surprise could but briefly drown the sincerest and heartfelt grief. "Charley Culbertson is dead," was the tear-ladened message that friend conveyed to friend, and which stirred the kindest sympathies of every one who heard it.

Major C. W. Culbertson was universally known in New Oeleans, and known only to be loved and respected. Of Pennsylvania origin, but bred among the French Creole class of our people, he was a truly representative man. His noble qualities, high sense of honor and kindly, generous nature made him naturally a leader, and while his political tendencies were of the strongest Southern Democratic type, he never forgot the courtesy and consideration due to gentlemen of opposing sentiments. But a day or two ago he expressed to the writer severest condemnation of the attempt to break up the Democratic party, which he loved so well, by pretended reformers: but while he denounced it as a political measure, freely conceded to all the right to their different opinions. No private citizen in the community, suddenly snatched away, would have created a wider gap, especially in the ranks of the young, ardent and progressive class.

Major Culbertson was the son-in-law of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Gabriel de Feriet, and leaves a wife and (we believe) three children to mourn his loss. He was scarcely in the prime of life, notwithstanding he filled important public trusts nearly a dozen years ago.

Our heart is sad with those of the army of mourners who will follow poor Charley's mortal remains to their last resting place.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND CLAIM AND JUDGMENT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in Faubourg Annunciation, First District of this city, on Melpomene street, between Benton and White streets.

2. And a claim and judgment for the sum of $827.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

Louisiana State Fair.

We have received the rules, regulations and schedule of premiums for the Sixth Grand State Fair for 1872 of the State of Louisiana, to be held in New Orleans, and commencing on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of April, and to continue for seven days. By it we learn that the Fair Association offers $20,000 in premiums. Any further information relative to this fair may be obtained of Luther Homes, secretary and treasurer, New Orleans, Louisiana.

A man named Dowd, for violating the rule prohibiting smoking on the street cars, was ejected by the conductors of that and another car. He charged the conductors with assault and battery. The judge heard the parties in the lobby, and promptly discharged the conductors, being of the opinion that they had used no more force than was necessary in enforcing proper rules in restraint of refractory passengers.

An Illinois woman who has shaved until recently since she was sixteen years old has been induced by the progress of woman's rights to let her mustache and whiskers grow. It is reported that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony intend to disregard all foolish prejudices, and follow her example.

A. Simon has at his news-stand, corner of Dauphine and Canal streets, the REPUBLICAN and other daily papers of this city, together with weekly and monthly publications. Everything in the shape of reading matter may be had at his Cosmopolitan News Depot, No. 94 Exchange alley.

A Boston lawyer, Micah Dyer, Jr., bought an estate nine years ago in Dorchester, containing seven or eight acres, for about $30,000. He expended $10,000 for a house, bringing the whole cost up to $40,000. He has now sold this estate for $180,000. This may be called a lucky speculation.

We received yesterday the second number of the El Paso *Ranchman*, a monthly journal devoted to the general interests of Southern Colorado, published at Fountain, Colorado.

An Iowa damsel having offended a gentleman at a leap-year party, he is about to send his big sister to demand an apology.

Immediately after consigning the remains of his dear wife to earth, a weeping Frenchman of Wisconsin eloped with a commiserating damsel.

Congress will consider a bill giving general right to construct bridges over the Ohio. The plan and site subject to the approval of the Secretary of war.

Y. M. C. A.

Lecture by Hon. S. S. Fisher.

The proceedings opened in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Carondelet street, last evening, with a hymn:

Work for the night is coming,
Work through the morning hours,
Work while the dew is sparkling,
Work 'mid springing flowers.

The sound of the singing having died away, the Rev. W. V. Tudor delivered a prayer, when the hymn

I love to tell the story,

was also sung, the audience, which was a large and intelligent one, joining in the chorus. Then followed the exhortation of the lecturer, which at first exhibited the vision of a young man seeking the city, in which to make his way in the world, and then represented the various vicissitudes and struggles to which he was subjected in the battle of the wrong against the right. Feelingly the lecturer alluded to the favor of fair women lavished on gilded corruption, while (not to put too fine a point upon it) the honest young man is left out in the cold. The young man's entry into business; the temptation of his employer; the result of misdirected energies; the effect of familiarizing him with extravagance, which leads his mind to similar channels—all these were narrated by the lecturer in a style which was as emphatic as it was elegant in delivery. With the various histories and pictures framed by the speaker and shown to the audience, fresh in their recollection, he unfolded the object of the Young Men's Christian Association by degrees, showing their purposes one by one until the whole was made clear, and the usefulness of this body of men apparent.

On conclusion of the lecture the congregation joined in chorus to the hymn, "Let us gather up the sunbeams," and when the benediction was given departed with many agreeable impressions.

An Important Case—Decision in Ohio.

We copy the following report from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday:

The trial of a case in the United States Court, which, from the magnitude of the interests involved and the interesting character of the questions involved, has attracted unusual attention, was concluded yesterday.

It was the case of J. C. McFerran & Son vs. W. J. Porter et al., and was a suit brought to recover the value of 450 bales of cotton, which it was alleged belonged to plaintiffs, and were unlawfully converted by the defendants.

Plaintiff claimed that a quantity of cotton was purchased by him in and around Athens, Alabama, in the fall of 1862, while that place was held by the United States forces under command of General Buell; that when General Buell was forced to retreat by the movement of General Bragg their cotton was captured by the confederate army, and turned over to different cotton manufacturers in that vicinity by agents of the confederate government, to be manufactured into cotton cloths for the use of the confederate army, or sold to these parties; and that this amount of 450 bales had been so sold or turned over to the defendant, Porter, and his partner, who were then cotton manufacturers at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

The defendant denied, first, that McFerran ever acquired any valid title to the cotton, because he was not a loyal citizen at that time, and therefore could not acquire title in that way, and because it was purchased within territory that was either neutral or within the rebel lines, and prohibited to commerce by the proclamation of the President and the rules of war. Defendant claimed, second, that even if McFerran owned the cotton and has good title to the same, it was captured by the confederate army, and, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the general laws of war, the title passed by that capture, and all the cotton which he received from the confederate agents he acquired a good title to, and could not be held accountable in this or any other action by McFerran. Third, defendant denied that any of the cotton which McFerran owned came to his (defendant's) mill; or, if it did, it was so mixed up with the cotton belonging to other parties at Athens by the agents of the confederate government that there was no way of distinguishing it or identifying it so as to enable a jury to determine the fact that he had received any such cotton. Fourth, defendant claimed that his mill was impressed by the military authorities of the confederate government, this cotton was brought to him, and by the requirement of these authorities he was compelled to manufacture the cotton that he received from the agents of the confederate government into osnaburgs, and return them certain quantities of osnaburgs for a certain amount of cotton received, and that his whole action was involuntary, and performed by him while under duress.

The trial has lasted about three weeks, and, as we have raid, was concluded yesterday. Mr. Lincoln closed his argument yesterday morning, and Judge Swing then charged the jury.

The jury then retired, and, after remaining out three hours, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding damages in the amount of $2156.

Forney on Schurz.

The following editorial by Mr. Forney, written immediately after his late return to Philadelphia, is regarded there as the most significant of any since his resignation:

Glittering audiences always attend the Senatorial drama, and General Carl Schurz attracted an unusual crowd in his display of Tuesday. Besides, we must remember that Washington city is filled with a large body of rebel citizens. The truth is that the former Southern society has returned to its old haunts, and anything that operates against the Republican party and its success is sure to attract them. We are far from believing that General Schurz is in sympathy with the Democratic party. He is too old and too brave a soldier against slavery. That his animosities have carried him astray, we have no doubt; that he is disposed to look at the alleged sale of arms to the French government with unusual jealousy is natural. But that, with all his free trade and amnesty proclivities, he has ever intended to join the political enemy, we do not believe. The present agitation in Republican circles is simply the clearing of the atmosphere; no indication of weakness, but a good sign of strength, of reorganization, that can permit the fullest investigation into alleged errors, even into the errors of those who are accepted as its leaders. Suppose the Democratic party in the day of its supremest power had invited as full an investigation into the acts of its leaders, how long would it have lasted? It should be remarked in reference to the exciting proceedings at Washington, that all the committees of investigation have been originated by Republicans, and that no one Republican has yet been found willing to declare himself against the Republican nominee for President in 1871. In every case there is deference to the ultimate tribunal. They question, they even quarrel, but no one Republican with all his suspicion and hostility to General Grant or to his Cabinet ministers, or his private secretaries, has yet been found bold and brave enough to declare his readiness to oppose the next Republican nominee for President.

The French Academy of Fine Arts si about to take into consideration the admission of female members.

THE "GREAT AMERICAN BUSTER" HEARD FROM.

HE INTENDS TO "BUST" THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER GOVERNOR TO BECOME HIS VICTIM.

An individual by the name of Richardson (James E., by his sponsors, if he had any) got off quite a joke yesterday. Through those highly respectable reformers, Esquires John A. Grow, E. C. Billings and J. B. Cotton, warning is issued to Warrant Clerk J. Pinckney Smith, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Speaker Brewster, Representative Souer, Auditor Graham, and we don't know how many others, not to sign warrants or vouchers, or pay money, as officers or pretended officers, under any law or pretended law, passed since January 4, 1872. Judge Woods, they assert, will be appealed to for an injunction to carry out their demand.

This notification from the "three wise men" did not in any way estop the officials named from proceeding with their duties, and the question naturally arises, what will the complainants do about it? Granting (which we doubt) that he has any present knowledge of this little game, how far does Judge Woods propose to assume control over State affairs? We can not but regard it as a poor compliment to the court to attempt to drag its ermine into such dirty transactions.

That such pretended legal documents were to be served seemed early known last evening to certain bummers and lobbyists, who boasted that two objects would be accomplished by the proceeding. First, the fraudulent certificates and vouchers issued at the session of last year would have to be recognized and provided for; and second, the expelled members would have to be restored to their seats, and given mileage and per diem for the entire session. These concessions would cause a withdrawal of the injunction, but were absolutely necessary to carry out the Burch-Carter ideas of reform.

The instrument employed — who, of course, is a non-resident, but whether a property holder we would not dare avouch—is known as the "great American buster," alias Richardson. Some three months ago he presented himself to Governor Warmoth as the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He claimed to have caused the overthrow of Governor (now Senator) Clayton, of Arkansas, and to have alienated Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, from President Grant. What he proposed to do in Louisiana has not yet been clearly divulged, for while his interview was progressing with the Governor the telegraph had been called into requisition, and the authoritative announcement received that, so far as the said Richardson represented himself as connected with the New York *Tribune*, he was a fraud and imposter.

The upshot of this matter will not be likely to depreciate State credit, stop the officers notified from discharging their duties, or bring fame to those engaged; but it is gratifying to Republicans to learn that their enemies are reduced to such pitiful resorts in order to annoy them.

Will Grant Remove Casey?

The New York *Sun* has an editorial closing in this manner:

The investigation at New Orleans established one fact which demands the special attention of General Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury. It was proved before the congressional committee that Collector Casey, the brother-in-law of the President, during the recent fight of the factions, detailed the revenue cutter Wilderness to take on board a sufficient number of State Senators to prevent a quorum in that body, and steam with them for ten days up and down the Mississidpi, thus keeping them out of the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and thereby so demoralizing the Legislature as to afford a colorable pretext for proclaiming martial law in Louisiana, whose Governor and principal State officers were believed to be hostile to Grant's renomination.

General Grant is not responsible for the conduct of Governor Warmoth and the authorities of Louisiana. They do not hold their places by his appointment. But Casey was commissioned by Grant, and he can remove him at any moment, and therefore he is responsible for his abuse of power. The use of the cutter Wilderness, by the orders of Casey, under the circumstances and for the objects mentioned, was, we venture to say, the most flagrant prostitution of an official trust ever perpetrated by a collector of the customs—an attempt to break up a State government, and subject it to the tender mercies of the sword, simply to serve the purposes of a corrupt faction, and minister to the selfish ambition of a president who has determined to retain his office by fair means or foul.

How long, think you, would a collector of the customs who had been guilty of the offense which Casey notoriously has committed have been allowed to retain his place while Thomas Corwin, or James Guthrie, or Salmon P. Ghase was Secretary of the Treasury? Had Fillmore, or Pierce, or Lincoln refused to remove such a collector, how soon would those honorable men have thrown down the seals of office and walked out of the Cabinet?

Can any reason be given why Grant does not remove Casey, except that he is his brother-in-law, and his convenient tool for procuring a delegation to Philadelphia from Louisiana in favor of his renomination? And can George S. Boutwell afford to be a party to such a conspiracy?

Everything in nature indulges in amusement of some kind. The lightnings play, the winds whistle, the thunders roll, the snow flies, the rills and cascades sing and dance, the waves leap, the fields smile, the vines creep and run, the buds shoot and the hills have tops—to play with. But some of them have their seasons of melancholy. The tempests moan, the zephyrs sigh, the brooks murmur and the mountains look blue.

A young lady in Mississippi, who had just graduated, came home and hired a few colored people, and undertook the experiment of farming. The results at the end of the year were: Eight banks of potatoes, 600 bushels of corn and $969 in cash from the sale of cotton, after all expenses were paid.

A parsimonious sea captain, answering the complaints of his men that the bread was bad, exclaimed: "What! complain of your bread, that is made from flour? What do you think of the apostles? They ate 'shew bread'—made from old boots and shoes!"

A Hartford skating park proprietor advertises different rates of admission for "grown" people and "adults."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE

SPEECH OF MR. WEST

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS

CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY

Granville's Note Considered

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION

THREE REPORTS PROBABLE

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL

Criminal Under Valuations

THANKSGIVING IN ENGLAND

THE POPE AIDS DE CHAMBORD

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

BILL TO QUIET TAX TITLES

NOTABLE ARRIVAL AT NORFOLK

CONGRESS.

No Duty on Photographs, Paintings and Statuary for Exhibition—Appointments—Shreveport a Port of Delivery—Texas Pacific Railroad—Amendment to the Act—Deficiency Bill—Sale of Arms to France—Mr. West, of Louisiana, on the Question—Commerce Bill—National Bank of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—*Senate.*—The bill admitting photographs, paintings and statuary, for exhibitions, duty free passed.

The resolutions of inquiry regarding the applications for government offices and the sale of arms to France occupied the balance of the day.

Senator West made an hour's speech on the pending question, wherein he said in effect that action under the resolution might establish a claim for damages by Prussia. The American Senate was not called upon to arraign its own government for a breach of its neutrality laws. When complaint should be made by the party aggrieved, then the Senate might legitimately inquire whether the executive had been sufficiently vigilant in preserving neutrality; but it would be an unwarranted proceeding to sully the national honor for the mere purpose of destroying an objectionable executive. He warned Republicans that they could neither change nor control the Democratic party. He had his own preferences for men, but regarded as a necessity the continuance of the Republican party in power long enough to make the loyal men of the south safe, not only in their personal right but in their political privileges. When the work of the party was completed, men heretofore identified with it might seek in new affiliations, sympathy on minor matters which duty should now constrain them to sacrifice to higher considerations.

The following appointments have been announced: John T. Haynes, collector of customs, Brazos Santiago, Texas; J. W. Crybort, assessor, fourth Tennessee; Edward M. Cheney, postmaster, Jacksonville, Florida.

J. D. Pope, United States District Attorney for Georgia, has resigned.

House.—Mr. Sheldon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill making Shreveport, Louisiana, a port of delivery. The bill passed.

The bill requiring officers of national banks to stamp notes presented at their counters, counterfeits, altered or spurious, as the case might require, failed by a vote of 87 to 96.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill amending the act incorporating the Texas Pacific railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. The bill provides longer time for the completion of the west end of the road, and authorizes the issue of consolidated bonds of this road and the roads which it absorbs, namely: Southern Pacific and Memphis and El Paso.

The Senate amendments to the bill bridging the Missouri river at St. Joseph were adopted, and the bill passed.

Deficiency bill resumed. The clause repealing the law for publishing statutes in newspapers was stricken out.

Adjourned.

The House Committee on Commerce today agreed to Representative Shellabarger's bill, with amendments. This bill was founded on the bill heretofore recommended to the committee by the Secretary of the Treasuary, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

In the amended form the Secretaries of Treasury, Navy, War, Interior and Postmaster General are to constitute a board of commerce. They are authorized to contract for a line of steamers from New York to England and the continent of Europe; a line from the Atlantic coast to Europe; a line from New York to Mexico; a line from San Francisco to Australia and islands of East Indies, and one from New Orleans to Mexican ports, and to pay $10 a ton per annum for five years to an extent not exceeding 500,000 tons, 100,000 tons the first—50,000 of which shall be distributed to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; 25,000 to the Pacific, and 25,000 to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and great lakes for iron ships of American construction; $8 per ton for wooden ships over 400 tons burden, and $6 per ton for wooden ships over 200 tons burden.

The bill authorizes the commissioners to allow the same tonnage bounty to lines already subsidized, which include the lines from New York to Brazil and from San Francisco to China.

The bill also includes a line from New Orleans to Brazil, as introduced by Representative Sheldon, a member of the committee.

The committee consented for Representative Lynch to offer an amendment in the House, providing that imported materials used for the construction of ships shall be free from duty, or when American material is used, an amount equal to the duty shall be allowed.

The committee will be called next week, when the bill will be reported.

In five years the cost to the government would be $25,000,000, provided iron ships shall be constructed to the extent of 500,000 tons. The allowance to wooden vessels would be additional.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report Mr. Sheldon's bill for the relief of the creditors of the First National Bank of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

The Witkowski Case—His Loyalty Presumed and no Pardon Needed—No More Seeds for Southern Distribution—Cabinet Meeting—Lord Granville's Note Considered—New Orleans Investigation—Three Reports Probable.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The following is a further statement of the Witkowski case. The decision, although apparently much broader than that of the Supreme Court in the Klien case, only carries out logically the reasoning of Chief Justice Chase in that case. The result of this decision is, that although a claimant in the Court of Claims must, under the act of March 3, 1863, aver in his petition that he has at all times borne true faith and allegiance to the government of the United States, and has never voluntarily given aid, comfort or assistance to the rebellion against said government, he is yet not compelled to prove this allegation, for if he lived in an insurrectionary district, the law presumes that the pardon and amnesty extended to him by the proclamation of December 25, 1868, was intended for him, and, of course, wiped out all his offense; and if he lived in a district not included in the proclamation, the law presumes his loyalty, and he needs no pardon.

In answer to the many applications for seeds from the Carolinas and Gulf States, the Agricultural Department requests that a statement be made that the advanced season would render another distribution comparatively valueless. The department has been almost exclusively worked for that section for several months past.

The Cabinet considered Lord Granville's note to-day without taking final action. Some members urged a modification in Secretary Fish's draft to avoid the possibility of giving needless offense.

The *Star* says it is probable there will be three reports from the New Orleans congressional investigating committee—one from Messrs. Scofield and McCrary, indirectly censuring the federal officials, and by implication opposing Warmoth; another from Mr. Smith, attacking Warmoth and defending the United States officers; while the Democrats, Messrs. Speer and Archer, will report against both wings of the Republican party.

NEW YORK.

The Mayor Hall Trial—Seven Jurors Obtained—Health Officer Nominated—Proceedings for Under-Valuations.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Seven jurors have been obtained in Mayor Hall's case.

The defense of Stokes, on the question of the legality of the grand jury, was closed to-day. The prosecution commences tomorrow.

Governor Hoffman has nominated J. Oakley Vanderpool, of Albany, health officer for New York.

Proceedings have been commenced against Naylor & Co. for $200,000 on account of under valuations.

Money 6@7 on call loans. Sterling 9⅜@9½c. Gold 110⅜@110½. States steady and neglected; new South Carolinas 30. Sixes of 1881 115½; five-twenties of 1862 111¼; 1864 111¼; 1865 111⅜, new 110¼; 1867 no quotations; 1868 112⅜; ten-forties 110⅝. Tennessees 67, new 67; Virginias 50, new 52; Louisianas 58, new 50; levees sixes 62; eights 75; South Carolinas 51, new 30; Alabama eights 90, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70; sevens 82; North Carolinas 34, new 17½.

Ned O'Baldwin telegraphed to Jem Mace to-day that he will not fight unless the latter agrees upon New Orleans as the battle ground.

Harvey Coulter and Lew Cavitt to-day singned articles with Barney and John Biglin to row a pair-oared five mile race for $1000 a side, on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, on the twentieth of May.

FOREIGN.

Thanksgiving Celebration in England—The Pope Asks Support for De Chambord—Alexis at Havana—Late from Guaymas—Mexican Revolutionists in Sinaloa.

LONDON, February 27.—Gladstone, in the House of Commons, admitted that the government had exchanged notes with foreign governments regarding the International society.

It is estimated that a million of people will be added temporarily to the population of London to view the thanksgiving procession for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The royal thanksgiving procession for the recovery of the Prince of Wales is moving. The weather is fine. The line of march, seven miles long, is decorated throughout.

Fourteen thousand persons are admitted within St. Paul's Cathedral upon tickets, while thousands upon thousands outside can hear the cathedral music. Attendance numbered by hundreds of thousands