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VOLUME V--NO. 275. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1497.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LAWRENCE BARRETT...Sole Lessee and Manager.
To-night, and Every Evening Until Further Notice,
FRIDAY NIGHT, BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,
In Augustin Daly's great success entitled
DIVORCE.
Miss Fanny Davenport.....FANNY TEN EYCK
George Clarke.....ALFRED ADRIANSE
Stuart Robson.....TEMPLETON JITT
Monday, March 4,
LAWRENCE BARRETT AS HAMLET.
fe29

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Wednesday Evening, March 6,
Debut in New Orleans of the Eloquent and Elegant
OLIVE LOGAN,
Who, thus far in her Southern tour, has been greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences in every city where she has appeared, in her famous lecture on
"GIRLS,"
which has been heard with every manifestation of delight by more than 400,000 people, from the very best and most cultivated class in all the large cities of America, from New York to San Francisco.
On Thursday Evening, March 7,
"THE PASSIONS,"
By many deemed the most brilliant of all her lectures.
On Friday Evening, March 8,
"NICE YOUNG MEN."
"A sort of Madame De Stael 'causerie,' glittering with satire and brimming with comedy."—New York Herald.
The lectures will be delivered at Odd Fellows' Hall.
The sale of seats will begin TUESDAY, March 5, at Grunewald's music store. fe29 1t

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2,
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS
of 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Before he is withdrawn permanently from before the public, it is a duty you owe to yourself to see and hear this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.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 2, commencing at 12 o'clock.
Admission to Matinee 50 cents; Children 25 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
AIMEE'S
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
As originally brought to this country for the Grand Opera House, New York.
Thursday Evening, February 29, 1872,
FLEUR DE THE.
Friday, March 1—Complimentary testimonial to Mlle. Aimee—When will be presented, for the last time, Offenbach's sparkling opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Grand Aimee Matinee Saturday Noon—LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday Night, March 2—Offenbach's BARBE BLEUE.
Sunday, March 3—LA PERICHOLE. fe29

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
Friday Evening, March 1, 1872.
Benefit of the eminent artist,
MR. J. W. WALLACK,
Who will appear THIS EVENING in Tom Taylor's dramatization of Miss M. E. Braddon's powerful and thrilling novel of
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCASTS,
As played by Mr. Wallack with the greatest success in New York. The piece will be produced with appropriate scenery and elaborate effects.
SATURDAY—GRAND WALLACK MATINEE at noon. mhl 1t

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.

THE LOUISIANA ROSIN AND TURpentine Manufacturing Company desire to contract for the delivery of 3000 barrels per month of crude turpentine, either Virgin Dip, Dip, Flake or Scrape, for which they will pay the highest market rates. Consignments of turpentine, rosin, pitch and tar solicited, and liberal cash advances made on same.
LEE & HODGES,
No. 249 Front street, corner Erato, New Orleans, Louisiana. mhl 2w

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 Su We Fr 1y

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
is removed to the
BLAFFER BUILDING,
Nos. 201 and 203 Canal street.
mhl 1t* RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

MACHINERY.

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY
AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
W. J. J. Armstrong, Manager.
Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. ia31 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,
Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,
Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING,
Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.
Agents for the new patent
"Self-Lubricating Packing."
COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
sep5 1y

C. S. HUNT & CO.,
MACHINERY DEPOT.
No. 185 Gravier Street, New Orleans.
Manufacturers' Agents for
R. CARVER COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS.
PAKE'S STEAM PUMPS.
Of all kinds.
Boston Machine Company's Engines; Portable and Stationary Boilers; the Baxter Portable Engines; Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges; Coffin's Steam, Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Metres; Sturtevant's Pressure and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Dryer Fans; Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm; Drake's, Evart's and Lowe's Automatic and Hand Feed Shingle Machines; Clark's Linen Hose, Hose Pipes, Couplings, etc.; New York Tap and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Reamers, etc. United States Standard Nut Company's Finished and Unfinished Nuts and Bolts; J. W. Mixter & Co.'s Saw Gummers, Upsets and Mill Picks; Selden's Steam Packing; Plymouth Mills Rivets; the Eagle Vise.
Plantation, Draining, Cotton, Iron, Wood-working and all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, on hand, or will be furnished at short notice, at Manufacturers' Prices.
ja26 6s 6t Tuly

BANKS AND BANKING.

STATE NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, February 21, 1872.
Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Controller of the Currency, that the capital stock of the State National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been increased in the sum of $350,000, in accordance with the provisions of its articles of association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said bank now amounts to the sum of $850,000.
Now, it is hereby certified that the capital stock of the State National Bank of New Orleans, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of $350,000; that said increase of capital has been paid into said bank as a part of the capital stock thereof; and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Controller of the Currency.
In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my official signature.
H. R. HULBURD, Controller.
STATE NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, February 26, 1872.
The increase of the capital stock of this bank, in the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000), having been approved by the Controller of the Currency, notice is hereby given that the subscribers to the new stock can obtain their certificates at the banking office, No. 33 Camp street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily.
Subscribers formerly stockholders in the Merchants' Bank will surrender their old certificates and execute the necessary transfers at the time of receiving new certificates.
fe23 3t CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the STATE NATIONAL BANK at New Orleans, at the close of business, February 23, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$836,354 03
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Stock bonds and mortgages		20,346 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		122,603 53
Due from other banks and bankers		40,529 62
Banking houses		60,000 00
Other real estate		133,140 64
Furniture and fixtures		8,958 71
Current expenses		6,086 61
Taxes paid		3,591 81
Premiums on United States bonds		50,000 00
Checks on other banks	$351,230 59	
Bills of other national banks	5,546 00	
Fractional currency	390 38	
Gold coin	69,325 16	
Legal tender notes	161,704 00—	588,196 13
Total		$2,425,307 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$850,000 00
Surplus fund		8,000 00
Special surplus fund		28,702 01
Discount	$10,307 89	
Exchange	7,143 61	
Interest	1,434 91	
Profit and loss	4,497 24—	23,383 65
Dividends unpaid		9,000 40
Individual deposits		955,068 01
Due to other banks and bankers		101,123 01
National bank circulation outstanding		450,000 00
Total		$2,425,307 08

CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.
Circular letters of credit and, also, mercantile credits issued upon our London correspondents, available in all the principal cities of Europe.
Telegraphic transfers of money made in New York. fe28 3t

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

CRESCENT CITY BANK, NEW ORLEANS, February 21, 1872.—In accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds," approved June 3, 1864, I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans. CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, February 15, 1872.
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fifteenth day of February, 1872
HILAND R. HULBURD,
Controller of Currency.
CRESCENT CITY BANK,
New Orleans, February 21, 1872.
In accordance with the above authority, the Crescent City Bank will commence business under the new title of Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, on the first day of March next, 1872.
fe24 6t CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
W. S. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
H. J. Mullan.
Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc. at a small expense. noll 1y

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 10tu

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. 1596, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory.
THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.
REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Kenner; Rev. A. F. Dixon; Rev. S. J. Taylor; Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens; W. H. Foster, Esq., from Race, 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. Groenevelt, 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.
au26 1y

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

French Arms Scandal—Senator Schurz's Speech on the Resolution of Mr. Sumner—Its Effect—The Cotton Tax Refunding Bill.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1872.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

The speech of Carl Schurz in the Senate on Tuesday, the twentieth instant, in support of Mr. Sumner's resolution to inquire into the sales of arms to France, is regarded here, and will be recognized generally, as a great event. For grace and dignity of manner in delivery, elevation of thought and commanding eloquence, it has few parallels in the history of the forum. It is a matter of common regret that the best orators of our time suffer greatly by comparison with those of the last century, or even with those whose greatness has left its impress upon the early part of the present century. But here is one illustrious exception, who gives us relief for the pain of such a contrast. All who were present must have felt this; even those whose partisan motives prompted the strongest hatred of the orator. If his speech was great as a sample of oratory, it was also great for truth and reason.

But we must not, in our admiration for the advocate, lose sight of the cause. The question was, by a master's hand, speedily plucked from the network of personal issues that had been woven about it by triflers, and with clearness and force presented in its three phases: First—Were these sales in accordance with the rule laid down by our government for its own action, that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent? Second—Were these sales made in violation of the laws of the country? Third—Is there in the facts, as they stand before us, any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices connected with the transaction?

The evidence presented by him answered the first question emphatically in the negative—that the rule mentioned had been violated, inasmuch as the person to whom the arms were sold had been known by the War Department as an agent of the French government. On the second point, he read the law which authorized the sale of "old cannon, arms and other ordnance stores which were damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the militia of the United States," and clearly proved, by a letter from the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War, that it had been violated. In this letter, the Chief of Ordnance states that the arms so sold were fit for the United States service. To make this point stronger, Mr Schurz stated that these arms were breech-loading rifles of the pattern of 1866, and that the militia throughout the country were armed with old muzzle-loaders. With reference to the third point, it was argued that the facts shown were sufficient to justify the suspicion of corrupt transactions. He referred, among other things, to the jeopardizing of our national relations; the risking of our internal harmony; the flagrant and confessed violation of law by the War Department, and the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money—all were circumstances justifying suspicion of fraud and giving full warrant for investigation. That his case was clearly proved by the official documents produced and read from, no honest person present, possessed of common sense, could for a moment doubt.

Whether or not the administration is really free from blame in the matter of selling these arms to the French, its friends, by opposing this resolution and other measures looking to the investigation of fraud, have done it irreparable injury. They have aroused in the minds of the people a just suspicion that its policy is to cover up and prevent the discovery of fraud; and this naturally stimulates the further suspicion that there is much rottenness among government officials yet unheard of by the public, but known to, and designedly passed over by, the powers that be—not for the sake of the Republican party, but for Grant's sake, and in view of the Philadelphia convention.

The prospect of a settlement between the administration and its opponents is now regarded as hopeless by those who are known to be of the "inside." The crack of the party whip has signally failed—as it ever should when attempting to override honor and justice—war is declared, and there can be no compromise, short of sacrificing the military ring. That ring does not, of course, intend to be sacrificed, and we have heard rumor of a threat that it will rather speak through its natural organ—the bayonet. But in this temporary elevation it forgets its previous low estate, and how easily the props may be drawn from under it by the great people. To refuse the investigation now would be equivalent to a plain surrender on the part of the administration, and it is therefore wisely granted. In proceeding with it there is promise of defeat for the administration, and, as a consequence, the restoration of pure and honest government.

Many, who for weeks past have been perched on the fence in the hope that satisfactory arrangements would be made by Grant with respect to the differences that separate the party, have now arrayed themselves in the ranks of the opposition. It is not predicted only that he will fail to receive the nomination, but that if perchance he should be nominated, he will not be elected.

Yesterday Conkling's amendment, authorizing inquiry into the question whether any Senator had been in communication with the French government, or any emissary or spy thereof, in reference to the sales of these arms, was passed almost unanimously.

It was then discovered that the amendment would prevent the friends of the resolution from serving on the committee of investigation, and it is believed that this result was the real aim of the amendment. Mr. Trumbull moved to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment, and the question will probably be decided to-morrow. This discovery was unfortunate for Mr. Conkling. Indeed, the amendment, whether sustained or not, will prove to be unfortunate for both him and the administration, for in this light it will appear to the country as another attempt to bar the road to investigation of abuses and violations of law.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill to refund certain taxes on raw cotton, introduced in the House on the nineteenth instant, by Mr. McKee, of Mississippi:

A bill to refund certain taxes collected by the government of the United States on raw cotton, during the years 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868.

WHEREAS, Large sums of money have been collected by the United States as a tax on raw cotton since the close of the late civil war, under the provisions of the internal revenue laws of the United States; and

Whereas, After two solemn arguments, the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States were equally divided in opinion as to the validity of said taxes and the constitutionality of the laws under which they were collected; and

Whereas, The same were unequal and unjust in their operation, and have been repealed so far as regards said cotton tax; and

Whereas, Said tax laws, in their practical operation, have not had the effect contemplated when they were enacted, of imposing a burden upon the consumers, but said taxes have fallen exclusively on producers who, while paying this especial tax on cotton, and which, at that time, were especially burdensome, have, in common with citizens of the several States, paid their due proportion of all other taxes; and

Whereas, No other raw agricultural product of any of the States has ever been so taxed, even during war; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That restitution shall be made of all moneys collected as taxes under and by virtue of the several acts of Congress, and regulations pursuant thereto, imposing a tax on raw cotton, after the proclamations of the President of the United States removing all restrictions from trade throughout the several States of the United States, dated June thirteenth and twenty-fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five; and the the said restitution shall be made as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a commission shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to consist of three discreet and competent persons, who shall have power to examine, hear and determine all claims and applications, under the provisions of this act, and, when found just and correct, to direct the payment of the same to the person or persons legally entitled thereto, their executors, administrators or assigns.

SEC. 3. That said commission shall hold its sessions in the city of Washington; shall continue in office for the term of two years from the date of their commission; shall sit upon its own adjournments; and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Before entering on their duties said commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and faithfully to perform the duties prescribed by this act. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, the President shall appoint some discreet and competent person to fill the same.

SEC. 4. That said commission shall have power to make and publish rules of evidence and rules of proceedings for its government and transaction of business and the adjudication of cases before it, and shall have power to call on any department of the government or any subordinate officer of the same for information, for copies of books, papers, and other proofs in their custody or under their control, or for any books, papers, or proofs remaining in or under the control of former or present officers of the government containing entries concerning said taxes, with the names of parties paying said taxes, and the amount or amounts paid. When original revenue collectors' receipts for tax moneys and collectors' books cannot be produced, nor copies of the same certified under the rules of the board be had, or said books or vouchers fail to show the payment of the tax claimed, the commissioners may satisfy themselves of the validity of the claim or claims submitted by the testimony of witnesses under oath, taken under such rules and regulations as they may adopt; but when the originals or copies of the same, certified under their rules, are produced they shall be deemed conclusive.

SEC. 5. That said commissioners shall designate one of their number to act as chairman, and his signature shall be the attestation of all process, proceedings and copies; and said commission shall have power to summon witnesses, and to enforce their attendance in any part of the United States, through the United States marshals or bailiffs specially appointed by the commission to discharge such duties, and to issue subpenas duces tecum, and writs of attachment, to compel the production of any books, papers, vouchers, or other documentary or written evidence pertaining to the payment or collection of said tax which may be in the possession of any public officer or other person; and any person who shall refuse to obey any legal subpena, attachment, order or summons issuing from said commission shall be subject to such pains and penalties as the circuit and district courts of the United States may inflict in cases of similar contempt. And it is hereby declared that all books, papers, vouchers (private receipts excepted), and other documents pertaining to the collection of said cotton tax heretofore, now or hereafter in the hands of public officers or other persons, are the property of the government of the United States, and are hereby made subject to the order or control of the commission named in this act; and any person who shall wantonly or maliciously secrete, deface, erase, mutilate or destroy any book, paper, voucher, receipt or other official evidence of the payment or collection of said tax or any part thereof shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years.

SEC. 6. That whenever in their discretion it may be deemed expedient, said commission may require the testimony by commission of all or any persons competent to testify in the circuit courts of the United States; and when in the judgment of said commission it is necessary, they are hereby clothed with power to send for persons and papers.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause bonds of the United States to be prepared, in sums of five hundred dollars each and one thousand dollars each, payable at the Treasury of the United States, to bearer, at the end of forty years from date, in gold, bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, in gold, with coupons attached, to be called cotton-tax bonds, to be signed and authenticated in the manner directed and provided in section three of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; which bonds, so authenticated, shall be by him delivered to the person or persons in whose favor the commission shall have made an award, or to his, her or their administrators, executors or assigns, in payment of such claims as said board shall allow, on the presentation of such claim or claims certified by the chairman of said board: provided, that when any such claims are for a less sum than the smallest denomination of bonds, or an excess be left of a claim allowed, over and above the exact amount of a bond, certificates for the odd amount, payable to the order of the claimant or his assigns, shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; which certificates, when presented in amounts exceeding five hundred dollars, shall be redeemed at the Treasury Department, in the above mentioned bonds, so far as practicable, and for the residue a new certificate shall be issued in like manner as provided for the original issue. All claims certified by the chairman of the commission shall draw interest from the date of such certification until the same are exchanged for bonds as above provided. The faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said bonds, and the same shall be free from taxation, as in the case of other bonds of the United States.

SEC. 8. That as several of the States in which cotton is produced have not received their proportionate share of banking capital, it is hereby enacted that the bonds hereby authorized to be issued may be, and the same are hereby, authorized to be used as capital for banking in the State in which said tax-money was paid, in the manner and form as is provided for under the laws establishing the present system of national banks.

SEC. 9. That there shall be paid to each of said commissioners a salary of —— thousand dollars per year, payable quarterly; and they shall have power to appoint a clerk and messenger to attend their sessions at Washington, and are authorized to employ such additional services as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 10. That all laws and parts of laws and regulations, in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, so far as they conflict with the same, are hereby repealed.

RAD.

THE CITY HALL.

It is believed by the sanguine advocates of the measure at the City Hall, that the funding bill will prove more than a temporary expedient in a financial point of view. Indeed, they assert that it will tend greatly to the permanent removal of all embarrassments heretofore met with. Some measure of this description was rendered imperative. The outstanding claims against the city were numerous and pressing, and no way was open for their adjustment. The funding bill opens an avenue of escape, and will tend to greatly lessen the most obvious evil heretofore encountered—certificates of indebtedness. It is highly desirable that all claims for wages should be paid by the city in cash.

Although when the thaw in the Western rivers takes place, unusually high water is looked for, the City Surveyor is of the opinion that the levees are in a condition to resist its pressure. A line thirteen miles long has been strengthened on the right bank of the river, and the work on the levees in the upper portion of the city is progressing rapidly.

No provision has been made in the budget for the extensive repairs now being made to the engine houses in the city. Although the work is most necessary, several Administrators are at a loss to know from what source the money to pay the expense is to come.

It is proposed, should permission to occupy it be obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, to take one wing of the Marine Hospital for an insane asylum. We learn at the Surveyor's Department that the repairs necessary to make that portion of the building inhabitable could be made in fifteen days.

The weekly report of the collectors of levee dues, shows an aggregate of $6619 92. This is far behind the usual amount received in the same space of time, the decrease being partially owing to the ice in the Western rivers. Within six days but $4 were added to this revenue by the collections in the Fourth District.

The Administrator of Improvements has advertised for sealed proposals for the laying of a wooden sidewalk on Lapage street, between Seventh and Broad avenue, Third District, and for brick banquettes on First street, between Carondelet and Magnolia.

Mayor Flanders is still confined to his house by sickness, but the physicians attending him hope that he will be sufficiently recovered to return to his post on Monday next.

The following is the result of the sale of the revenues of the city markets for the month of March:

Markets.	Purchaser.	Amount.
St. Mary	William Maylie	$1,075
Magazine	John Maillhes	2,090
Vegetable and Fruit	Joseph Bach	4,000
French Meat	John Michel	3,675
Claiborne	John Dumestre	500
Washington and Port	L. Duclos	650
Treme	B. Bobay	2,310
Jefferson City	Leon Vignes	260
Ninth Street	F. Abadie	300
Poydras	A. Dumestre	3,500
Pilie	Mayer Aaron	725
Sarapurta	John Michel	425
St. Bernard	P. Delord	570
Total		$21,145
Last month		22,835

Meteorological Record.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	53	N. W.	Clearing.
Baltimore	31	N.	Light snow.
Boston	31	N. W.	Fair.
Buffalo	21	N.	Cloudy.
Cairo	35	N. W.	Cloudy.
Charleston	59	N. W.	Fair.
Chicago	28	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati	31	N.	Clearing.
Davenport	36	N.	Cloudy.
Galveston	60	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	37	N.	Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla.	52	W.	Fair.
Key West	60	S.	Fair.
Leavenworth	39	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	40	N. W.	Cloudy.
Mobile	63	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	37	N. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	63	N.	Fair.
New York	33	.....	Cloudy.
Norfolk	33	N.	Light rain.
Omaha	37	N. W.	Threatening.
Pittsburg	28	E.	Light snow.
Portland, Maine	25	W.	Fair.
Punta Rassa, Fla.	73	S. W.	Heavy rain.
Savannah	63	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	49	N.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	38	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	34	N.	Light snow.
Vicksburg	54	N. W.	Fair.
Wilmington, N. C	42	N. W.	Cloudy.

No Schools Monday.

We are informed by Mr. J. B. Carter, superintendent of the public schools of this city, that the schools will close to-day at the usual time, and will not re-open until Tuesday morning next. This will enable school children to enjoy the firemen's parade and procession Monday.

The Vicksburg *News* says:

It was really edifying to witness Governor Warmoth ascend the stand in the Louisiana House of Representatives and tell the members that they had frittered away fifty days, almost the entire session, and had accomplished no important business and no important act of reform, and concluded by terming the whole lot a "disgraceful body." That was edifying, because it was so truthful and candid a statement, and because the self-convicted members had the outspoken humiliation of spirit to acknowledge the justice of Warmoth's criticism by their applause.

How would it do for Governor Powers to have a little "Indian talk" with the Mississippi Legislature? We think our representatives need a little red-hot-pokerisms, and hope Governor Powers will make them howl a little.

They have a pauper in Dubuque, Iowa, who manages to subsist entirely on milk punch, without touching any more solid nutriment. The applications for admission to that particular poorhouse are likely to become numerous.

It is reported that Susan B. Anthony won $700 from Vic. Woodhull, in a little game of "draw," a night or two since.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

AMUSING PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS

The Japanese Embassy at Washington

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL

FULL JURY OBTAINED

SALE OF FISK'S CANARIES

LONDON TIMES ON THE TREATY

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN

Hospitalities Tendered the Pope

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS

BOTH PARTIES CONFIDENT

LIBEL SUIT IN ST. LOUIS

VERDICT OF ONE CENT

CONGRESS.

Sale of Arms Investigation—Secretary Belknap Before the Committee—The Canned Fruits Bill Passed—Adverse Report on the Educational Suffrage Bill—Amusing Personal Explanations—Chandler, Morton and Tipton—Japanese Students at West Point—St. Croix Railroad Bill—Prolonged Discussion.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—Secretary Belknap was before the House committee of investigation of the sale of arms. He stated he never, to his knowledge, sold arms to the French government, or to French agents, and made a long explanation regarding the handling of the funds received for arms sold. He was before the committee an hour and a half, when it adjourned to March 12.

Senate.—The House bill exempting canned fruits, etc., from internal revenue tax, passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely upon the educational suffrage bill.

Mr. Chandler rose to a personal explanation, and read a letter from a gentleman in Jackson, Michigan, stating that somebody had sent him certain reform movements and liberal Republican documents under his (Chandler's) frank, and that of Senator Morton.

The writer expressed his astonishment that these two distinguished Senators should circulate such publications, and asked Mr. Chandler to send him no more documents unless they had the true ring. Mr. Chandler said that his frank on these documents was a forgery, but as the whole liberal Republican movement was a fraud, he was not surprised that those who were engaged in it resorted to forgery.

Mr. Morton also stated that the use of his frank on these documents, or on any such, was a fraud and a forgery.

Mr. Tipton rose to a personal explanation, and said that he had been almost as unfortunate as Mr. Chandler. He had sent one of that Senator's speeches to a constituent, and had had it indignantly returned, with the request that if he indorsed such sentiments, he would do what he could in the future to deprive me of the franking privilege. [Laughter.]

The bill admitting six Japanese students to the West Point Military Academy, passed.

Sale of arms resumed. The preamble was rejected, and the resolution of inquiry adopted.

House.—The St. Croix railroad bill provoked a long discussion and many calls of yeas and nays. It was stated during debate that bills were pending giving $200,000,000 to railroad companies. A prolonged debate followed. Finally the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands by 102 to 77.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Japanese Embassy Arrived—Reception at Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—The Japanese embassy have arrived. The six princesses proceeded immediately to Georgetown College. The males went to Arlington Hotel, where they were received by Governor Cooke and Delegate Chipman.

The President has recognized Henry Runge as Consul of Norway and Sweden at Galveston.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Mayor Hall—Twelve Jurors Obtained—Canadian Policy of England Condemned—Sale of Fisk's Canary Birds.

NEW YORK, February 29.—Twelve jurors have been obtained in Mayor Hall's case.

Argument is progressing regarding the legality of the grand jury which indicted Stokes.

An Ottawa dispatch states that Hon. James Home condemns the policy of England in withdrawing the troops from Canada, and predicts a rupture between the home government and the Dominion if a better understanding is not soon arrived at. He jeers the cowardice of England in concentrating its army and navy around the island of Great Britain; urges independence as the only course open to the Canadians, and asks the people to prepare for separation.

Two hundred and fifty canary birds belonging to Fisk's estate were auctioned today for $3000.

Evening—Money closed at 7. Gold 110. Exchange 9¼. Sixes of 1881 115; five-twenties of 1862 111; 1864 111; 1865 111½, new 110⅛; 1867 111¼; 1868 111⅞; ten-forties 110¾. Southern securities quiet; Tennessees weak; new South Carolinas firm; balance steady. Tennessees 66, new 66; Virginias 51, new 52; Louisianas 58, new 50; levee sixes 62, eights 75; Alabama eights 90, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70; sevens 82; North Carolinas 34¾, new 17¾; South Carolinas 52¼, new 31½.

FOREIGN.

London Times on Payments Under the Treaty—Attempt to Assassinate Queen Victoria—The Miscreant Arrested—Decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England—Report that Thiers Offers Hospitality to the Pope—Tender from Austria—The Italian Army—Appropriation Asked for Its Training.

LONDON, February 29.—The *Times* says England might pay nothing save what she is required to in obedience to the decision of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration. She has never dreamed of offering any compromise of the difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure, it is the fault of the American government.

A miscreant fired a pistol at Queen Victoria to-day while she was driving on Constitution Hill. The shot did no damage. The would-be assassin was arrested