# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 215. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1745.



## AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

Second week of the gifted artist,
MRS. JAMES A. OATES,
And her Comic Opera Company.

Sunday Evening, December 15,
will be produced PLANCHE'S OPERATIC EXTRAVAGANZA of
FORTUNIO
AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS.
Fortunio.....Mrs. James A. Oates
Rich and elegant costumes, new scenery and effects.
Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.
de13 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Engagement of
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
Monday, December 16,
Also TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and Wednesday matinee, the new and beautiful play, adapted from CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S celebrated novel,
JANE EYRE.
Jane Eyre.....Charlotte Thompson
Supported by FREDERIC ROBINSON and the talented Company.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee,
The great sensational society play,
ONE WIFE.
In preparation for the Christmas Holiday—THE SEA OF ICE. Seats may be secured in advance for both matinee and evenings.
Director.....LORRAINE ROGERS.
d1 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager and Proprietor.....DAVID BIDWELL
Treasurer.....J. KITTREDGE

Sunday, December 15, 1872.
Great Sunday Night Bill.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW
Will appear this evening in their great specialty of
SMITHS AND BROWNS,
In connection with their new and original pantomime of
FLICK AND FLOCK.
MONDAY, December 16—Second edition of FLICK AND FLOCK, with entire change of tricks, situations incidents, etc. de 15

NEW ORLEANS,
December 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELING
MUSEUM,
MENAGERIE,
CARAVAN,
HIPPODROME,
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
International Zoological Garden,
AND
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
IN
SIX SEPARATE COLOSSAL TENTS,
WILL
EXHIBIT IN NEW ORLEANS,
December 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Mr. Barnum's great exhibition being so extensive, the usual circus lots can not be used, being altogether to small. The mammoth pavilion will, therefore, be pitched on
Canal street, between Rocheblave and Tonti streets,
that being the most accessible point where sufficient ground could be obtained.

TWO PERFORMANCES
will be given the first day, and THREE each succeeding day.
Doors open at 10 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.
Hippodrome performances commence at 11 A. M., and 2 and 8 P. M.
Admission to the seven colossal shows only $1; children under nine half price.

This is positively the largest and most attractive combination of exhibitions ever known, and remains absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world, and embraces in the various departments of the Exposition
100,000 Living and Representative Curiosities.
1000 Men and Horses.
500 Rare Living Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Marine Monsters.
THE ONLY LIVING SEA COW IN AMERICA.
ENORMOUS SEA LIONS.
100 of the Best Performers in the World.
Ten tents, covering five acres; three trains of forty-eight cars each, four locomotives to each train.

SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS
IN SIX SEPARATE COLOSSAL TENTS.
Ten times more than ever seen in an ordinary show. More than a million capital invested.
The entire pavilions are brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 5000 gas jets.
Excursion trains will run on the railroads and steamboats at reduced fares to convey visitors to
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

Free Admission
to all who purchase the
LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM,
handsomely bound and illustrated, containing nearly 900 pages. Price reduced from $3 50 to $2 25. To be had of the agent on the day of exhibition.
WILL ALSO EXHIBIT
at Bay St. Louis, December 16; Algiers, December 7; Oayka, December 23; Brookhaven, December 24; Canton, December 25; Jackson, December 26.
de11 6t

EXPOSITION HALL.

PATTI. MARIO.
THE STRAKOSCH CONCERTS.
Grand Opening Night.
Tuesday, December 17, at 8 P. M.
The public of New Orleans and vicinity are respectfully informed that
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,
The Queen of the Concert Room; Miss A. L. CARY, the Favorite American Contralto; Mlle. F. CARRENO, the Celebrated Young Pianist; Mons. S. SAURET, the Eminent Violin Virtuoso; Signor B. SCOLARA, the Eminent Basso; and
SIGNOR MARIO,
The World Renowned Tenor, will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
on
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
December 17, 18 and 19, at eight o'clock.
Admission, with Reserved Seats—Two ($2) Dollars. Seats now for sale at Grunewald's Music Store, No. 128 Canal street. Seats can be secured from the country by mail or telegraph. Weber's pianos are used at the Strakosch Concerts. Philip Werlein, Nos. 30, 32 and 50 Baronne street, is the agent in this city. Doors open at 7:15 P. M. Concert to commence at 8. del5

CAFE BISMARCK,

42.....Royal Street.....42
GRAND TYROLEAN CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT
By the Imperial and Royal Troupe, under the leadership of Professor Sepp'l G. Schwandner.
Sunday next, the fifteenth instant, grand family matinee, from 3 to 6 P. M.
Admittance free. Commencing at 7 P. M. See small programmes. del5 1t*


## THE STATE HOUSE.

Things were going along very smoothly in the State House yesterday, and the news from Washington had a decided tendency to settle matters of a political nature in this city, and there can be no doubt that the firm stand taken by the President in regard to Louisiana affairs will have a most beneficial effect all over the State. It is well for the people they have at last attained a way of settling the political broils of unscrupulous partisans in search of office—men who, in their clamor for State rights, hoped to successfully strike down a law passed by Congress to secure individual rights. When it is well understood that men can not profit by unlawfully interfering with the right of suffrage, there will be an end to the tricks and corrupting influences of partisans to carry elections; and the lesson just taught in Louisiana must convince men that in the choice of public servants, as in all matters, as the proverb tells us, "honesty is the best policy."

The usual interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by President A. B. Harris. Among the Senators who answered roll-call was Senator Hunsaker. There were twenty-five Senators present. Much of the Senate's time yesterday was consumed in executive session. There was an effort made to take further action in the case of absent members who had been reported as participating in the proceedings of the body styling itself a Legislature and holding its meetings in Lyceum Hall, but it did not prove successful, and the Senate adjourned until next Monday at twelve o'clock M.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was called to order by Speaker Lowell. The clerk called the roll and reported fifty-eight members present and a quorum. On motion, Mr. F. N. Grant, of Morehouse parish, was sworn in as a member, and took his seat. Mr. Paris, of Orleans, called up the following resolution, introduced by him on a previous day:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members from the Senate and five members from the House of Representatives be appointed to examine into the accounts of the Auditor of Public Accounts, relative to the issuance of vouchers to the amount of $80,000 for the purpose of paying for printing registration blanks.

It was read, and finally passed the House. Mr. Hahn, chairman of the Impeachment Committee, reported articles of impeachment against Governor H. C. Warmoth. They were read, and ordered to be printed in the Journal of the House. The yeas and nays were then called for on the agreement of the House to the articles of impeachment and the vote resulted as follows: 63 yeas 3 nays. Mr. Souer moved, that Mr. W. K. Johnson be sworn in as a member of the House, in place of Mr. Charles May. Mr. Souer said the Committee on Elections had reported in favor of Mr. Johnson, it having been discovered that Mr. May had been returned through a clerical error in the count. Mr. Souer's motion prevailed, and Mr. Johnson was sworn in as a member of the House. On motion, Mr. J. A. Judice was also sworn in as a member. A resolution passed the House authorizing the Chair to appoint a committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Louisiana Levee Company. Several other special committees were asked for, and among them one to examine the affairs of the Louisiana State Penitentiary, whereupon Speaker Lowell suggested that if members continued in this course they would leave nothing for the regular standing committees to do, and suggested furthermore that this course was not indicative of reform. The Speaker's suggestions had a good effect. They killed off, for the present at least, the creation of any more special committees. An effort was made to expel Messrs. E. H. McCaleb and J. Timony, members of this House, for having participated in the proceedings of the body styling itself a Legislature and holding its meetings recently in Lyceum Hall. Mr. Gair was very anxious that the House should make an example of these two gentlemen, in order that its dignity might be vindicated. Mr. Davidson desired to have the matter referred to the Committee on Elections. He thought this much the better course to pursue. Mr. Gair finally consented to withdraw his resolution in regard to Messrs. McCaleb and Timony.

Mr. Montaldo, of Orleans, was called to the the chair.

The bill appropriating $125,000 to pay the expenses of the present session was upon its second reading, when Mr. Souer offered a substitute to the same, appropriating $75,000 to defray the expenses of the extra session. The substitute was read a second time, considered in committee of the whole, and a motion to suspend the constitutional rule in order to place it on its third reading having failed, the bill was ordered to be printed and come up as the special order of the day next Tuesday.

The order of the day was called for, which was Mr. Sewell's resolution asking for a committee to inquire into the conduct of certain members of the House who are reported as acting derogatory of its dignity. A motion was made to postpone the order of the day for half an hour. Lost by a vote of 20 yeas to 43 nays. Mr. Young obtained the floor and renewed his motion of yesterday to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Sewell's resolution. Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, rose to a privilege question. He said that in consequence of the death of his colleague, Mr. John Bibolet, he moved that the House adjourn until Monday next at twelve o'clock M., and the House adjourned accordingly. Before the House had adjourned the Speaker announced the appointment of the following special committees:

To investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Board—Messrs. Gair, Ker, Kirkman, Hill and Montaldo.

To investigate the books and accounts of the Committee on Contingent Expenses for the session of 1872—Messrs. Paris, Mahoney and Connaughton.

To investigate the legislative vouchers of the sessions of 1870, 1871 and 1872—Messrs. Young, Kenyon, Bickham, Demas and Souer.

It is said that young ladies have taken to collecting stamps again, but the thing won't last. It's the papa's who have to collect most of the stamps, in the long run.

St. Louis and St. Paul are suffering from a short supply of coal. In the former city the price has trebled since the first of the season.]

## THAT INDIGNATION COOLS.

### From One Hundred Take Thirty-one.

Pursuant to adjournment, the committee of one hundred met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to devise ways and means of proceeding to Washington and laying the grievances of the people they represent before the President and Congress (according to their statement).

Mr. Adams, president, said at the start that if there was anything wanting to convince me of the great importance of the undertaking we have espoused, it would be found in your presence here to-day, having left your business to give your support to the cause. It will be impossible for any of us to leave before Monday.

While the departure question was undergoing discussion, Mr. Summers stated that they could be put through in sixty-one hours.

Mr. McCloskey—If we leave on Monday we leave too late. We must all go on one train, and if not, I for one will not go. Unless there is a large number going at once, there is no use in any one going, and then I am unwilling to be made a cat's paw of.

Mr. Adams—It is understood that the expenses of all will be paid.

A Member—Paid by whom!

Mr. Adams—Out of a fund to be raised; each one departing to pay his pro rata. This has been done in order to put the committee upon a similar footing.

The vote was taken whether to go on Sunday or Monday by calling the roll. A number, among whom were Messrs. Gaines, Gardner, Labatt and J. Ad Rozier answered "can't go." Mr. Summers answered he was unwilling, if seventy-five men could not be had to depart on the same train. David Wallace sends a substitute, according to previous understanding.

Thirty-one to go Sunday—the remainder answering "can't go." Mr. John Chaffe, the prominent cotton broker, declining to go.

A dispatch from Richard Taylor, alluded to on the previous day as one who had the ear of the President, was read.

Mr. McCloskey—I think it a very ridiculous thing for thirty-one to go. Let it be published who will or who will not go, so that everybody may know who will and who will not stand by our people in this their last extremity.

For awhile there was no second, and finally a motion was made and carried to lay Mr. McCloskey's suggestion on the table.

Mr. Rozier's resolution, "that the people's committee of two hundred citizens do maintain and continue their organization until such time as may seem proper for the assertion of the rights of the people, which, by lawful means, may be secured, and the principles of republican liberty maintained; that vacancies be filled by the chairman," was laid over until called up.

A resolution was offered and subsequently withdrawn that the whole subject of the present difficulties be remitted to the courts, and that the committee await the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, "that last bulwark of American liberty."

Mr. J. Ad Rozier was opposed to the last resolution, and said there was "an absence of unity among us in the last campaign that was to be regretted. We are now shoulder to shoulder." His point was, after he had given his views on the case, that a committee of seven would be enough. "We may have Judge Bradley here, who will reverse and upset the whole of the Durell decision, and place matters exactly where they were before. We are fighting for our liberties. If a national court has a right to say who is the Governor, and who shall or shall not enter into the State House, I say all our liberties are gone. We should use every effort to influence Congress and set the question right before the people. We should go at this matter in a practical and business way. We want the government in the hands of the virtue and the intelligence of the country, instead of being in the hands of the horde of plunderers that have mismanaged it during the past four years. I say the United States army is here to enforce a writ of court—a writ which it is possible to set aside, for all the argument before the Supreme Court was to prevent its hearing—it never touched the merits. Now, as you are not of as much importance at Washington as here, a committee of seven is sufficient to transact business. I can not believe this decision will be maintained; if it is, then I am a slave, the shackles are on my limbs, and there is an end to republics. I will give my mite to this work. Let us appeal to the courts, and in the end we will all be righted.

Mr. McCloskey—I agree with everything Mr. Rozier says, but having proclaimed the fact that a committee of one hundred had been heralded as coming and that a small committee would not have the effect.

More discussion was had on this point.

A member—In my opinion, we all bound ourselves to go in the signing of the memorial, and now that the one hundred have dwindled down to thirty-one, I think we are in a bad place.

Mr. Charles E. Fenner—By the act of refusing to go and present the memorial, a member ipso facto vacates his position on the committee. Suppose a gentleman should hear that his daughter was to be married, or that testimony was to be given involving a large amount of property, would you hear of any objections to go to Washington?

To find out the effect of Mr. Fenner's quarter of an hour's speech, a motion was made to call the roll, to see if any one had changed his mind.

To this a gentleman excitedly objected, saying he had declined to go and could not go, and did not intend to go. He could aid by money.

Mr. McCloskey—Can you send a substitute? and the member answered yes.

Mr. Labatt suggested that the trip of one hundred would cost $50,000, with which sum we could procure counsel and defend our liberties. He was one of those who had declined to go because he could not go. Therefore he wished that all indignant feelings of Mr. McCloskey at those who would not go should be "withdrawn."

Mr. Thomas A. Adams—There has been prepared a memorial and appeal to Congress. For my part, I have little faith in the visit of the committee to Washington: it is the moral effect it will have throughout the country.

Mr. Bohne—We have come as merchants, business men and citizens at large, disconnected with politics. How do we know, as the memorial says, that so many votes were given for one man or the other? How do we know McEnery was elected? We have no proofs. Of course we take the stand that our people are right. But when we claim to be disconnected with politics, we are not to urge political matters before Congress.

Mr. P. B. Baker—The gentleman is mistaken when he says we have no proofs of the late election. We have proofs and take them along with us.

Mr. Bohne—I do not doubt it; the gentleman has misunderstood me. This gentleman then read a memorial drawn in the short, nervous style, famous for the first time in Napoleon's orders, and beginning, while alluding to Congress, to appeal to you as fellow-citizens, fellow-beings, and winding up with an appeal for aid.

Mr. Labatt—I suggest that in the memorial which has just been read, we strike out the word "carpet-baggers"—it will do us no good.

This was done, and the memorial notice goes on:

Mr. J. Sella Martin made a speech at the invitation of the president. He said he had telegraphed to Washington, and engaged Lincoln Hall to speak in, that he might disabuse the Northern mind of its prejudice [applause], and that if he had the indorsement of the committee, he would start immediately and go ahead on the mission of enlightening the heads of the Northern people.

Mr. McCloskey's motion, that he have the indorsement of the committee, was adopted, and the gentleman's traveling expenses are to be paid, as per motion.

A member enthusiastically proposed to pay the lecturer's expenses, and the proposition was unanimously adopted.

The President suggested that some specific arrangement be made to go, and that the thirty-one agreed to meet last night and settle bills.

It was after the meeting had adjourned that Mr. S. H. Kennedy, one of the committee, wished that no mention should be made of the fact that the expenses of Mr. J. Sella Martin were to be paid by the committee; that he as a sort of John the Baptist might be a forerunner of the revelation the one hundred would make, proclaim the new faith in Lonoeln Hall, Washington, and so undeceive the Northern people who were led into error as to the condition of the blacks in this State. And this was to be left out because it would damage the mission of the committee, as it could be truthfully said that Martin had been hired to produce an impression.

The reply of the reporter was that he had no discretion in the matter; that he was sent there to a public meeting to report facts, and that it was not likely so important a fact as having a stump speaker to talk to his color in the North could be left out in the ordinary course of newspaper reporting. Then Mr. Martin rose to his feet, and saying that it might be reported he had been hired to go on to Washington for the occasion, declined to receive the proffer of his traveling expenses. Then this was considered as settled, and the reporter has set down naught in malice, but has simply "put the saddle on the right horse."

The evening session of the committee only resulted in selecting the Blue Mountain route as the one to be used, that being, as they stated, 263 miles shorter than any other. And then the following gentlemen promised to be on hand this evening to take their departure, but it is doubtful if they will all be present:

J. Aldige, A. Bohn, J. K. Bell, Joseph Bowling, Charles Briggs, A. Chiapello, J. S. Copes, H. W. Conner, H. D. Coleman, J. J. Day, John Fairbanks, D. C. Labatt, H. S. Kennedy, H. O. Seixas, H. Geddes, J. Scott, J. W. Labouisse, E. B. Wheelock, N. B. Griswold, Carl Kohn, N. Bernato, A. Miltenberger, J. Miltenberger, Douglas West, H. S. Dorsey, George D. Taylor, Jules Maibin, J. A. Campbell, P. M. Baker, F. A. Haber, Meyer Stearn, Ben. Hilborn, G. Hernsheim, James Wallace, B. D. Wallace, J. Tuyes, E. H. Summers, J. F. Pollock, John Potts, W. S. Pike, H. V. Ogden, G. W. Watt, Hugh McCloskey, G. W. Nott, H. V. Ogden.

These gentlemen, if they go, will get to Washington just about in season to see Congress adjourn next Friday for the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

### The Armory Resisters—A Surrender Yesterday Morning.

The end of the conflict for possession of the arms and armory in Davidson Court was finally peaceful at an early hour yesterday morning.

Between three and four o'clock General W. H. Smith, accompanied by Lieutenants Hays and King, all of General Emory's staff, requested admittance at the gate of the armory, which was granted without delay; when they proceeded to the headquarters of the officers. Colonel Behan, of the artillery regiment, was in command of the post. General Smith demanded, in the name of General Emory, the surrender of the armory. This demand was immediately complied with, and the armory was turned over to General Smith.

The companies were formed and marched to the court yard below, where they were addressed by Colonel Behan, who advised them to retire peaceably to their homes. Giving three cheers for Colonel Behan and three more for General Smith, the militiamen marched out, broke ranks and dispersed.

About six o'clock in the morning the armory was turned over to a detachment of police under the command of Sergeant Lawler, and since then good order and peace have prevailed.

### Haley, the News Dealer.

First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, was George Washington. But dearer at the present time to his immediate friends and numerous customers is C. C. Haley, the Commercial place and Poydras street news dealer and stationer. His stock of Sunday reading is immense and varied, consisting of monthly and weekly publications of every nature, and all the New York daily papers, as well as the leading daily journals of Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Memphis. And then he has the New Orleans daily REPUBLICAN on his counter, fresh from the press, containing all the news from the whole world. Hail to Haley!

Get your candies, fireworks and California wines from Miller & Diellman's Nos. 50 and 52 Peters street (formerly New Levee) corner of Natchez. Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of drayage.

## THE SUPERIOR COURT

### ITS REFORM WORK BEGUN

### THE WEED AND OTHER ELECTION WARRANTS TO BE ANNULLED.

Evidence of unquestionable character having reached the new State authorities that of the quarter million warrants issued, under the plea of registration and election expenses, by the State supervisor and the late Auditor, a large proportion were illegal and fraudulent, Judge Dibble yesterday prepared a writ of injunction upon the new Auditor and Treasurer Dubuclet, estopping further payments.

Judge Hawkins, of the Superior Court, promptly issued the necessary papers, and it is hoped a great saving to the State can be made. The range of the cause thus made up will at least have the effect of exposing to the public how their money has been squandered by the Fusion reformers, particularly in the matter of printing, besides giving notice to purchasers of floating paper of this character, that it is liable to be rejected by the State.

In this connection the very serious allegation is made that $43,000 of this, to say the least, doubtful paper, has been *cashed* by the State Treasurer out of the general funds. When the honest, hard-earned salary warrants of faithful State servants are hawked about the streets at less than forty cents on the dollar—some of them dating back a couple of years—it is simply an outrage that such bogus claims should be liquidated.

If Mr. Dubuclet has an explanation or defense, we shall be happy to give him a hearing. In any event this warrant business is a legitimate subject for legislative as well as judicial inquiry.

### THAT ONE HUNDRED.

My colleague, my colleague,
My colleague onward,
Matter of life and death,
Select one hundred!
Forward, the Bond Brigade!
Charges bring up, he said,
Matter of life and death,
Pack off one hundred!

One hundred men with stocks
Spoiled at the ballot box,
Rousing with double knocks
The gates of Heaven;
Crafty and solemn pumps,
Heavy with golden lumps,
Out from the hundred then,
Wise, foxy business men,
Boiled down to seven!

When met the Bond Brigade!
Who says they were dismayed!
Not though each man there knew
'Twas a big blunder!
Theirs to go 'way from here
And before Grant appear,
Memorialize him.
Pub. doc's and legal briefs,
Demoralize him!

Bayonets to the right of them,
Bayonets to the left of them,
Bayonets in front of them,
Slumbered and cumbered.
Foiled in the scheme they tried,
Balked in the count, they cried,
Stumped when 'twas cut and dried,
Their party lived, but died;
Bring up the one hundred.

Shone all their bald heads bare,
Shone when they talked so fair,
Lab'ring like bummers there,
All the town wondered.
Talked they of law and facts,
Talked of the light and lax,
Talked of the latest tax,
Put up no greenbacks,
Wealthy one hundred.

Dwindled they hour by hour,
Simmered their wordy power,
All turned lank and sour,
Down goes one hundred,
Cats sat on every poll,
Weary was every soul,
Then, when they called the roll,
One-third of one hundred.

### Furniture for Presents.

The Christmas and New Year holidays are approaching, and those who desire to make to a lady or gentleman, boy or girl, an appropriate and desirable present, can do no better than to visit the extensive furniture establishment of Mr. J. B. Hubbard, corner of Rampart and Perdido streets. His business career shows to what success a man may arrive by industry, good judgment and stern integrity. In his stock of goods there are some of the finest and most costly articles of furniture ever offered for sale in New Orleans, together with low priced goods for the most modest and humble households. And all at one price only, that being under the market elsewhere.

### Cotton by Railroad.

Over the Jackson and Mobile railroads last week the total amount of cotton brought in was 13,634 bales.

| | Mobile road, bales. | Jackson road, bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 267 | 2855 |
| Tuesday | 291 | 1362 |
| Wednesday | 734 | 1027 |
| Thursday | 511 | 1776 |
| Friday | 716 | 1059 |
| Saturday | 502 | 2281 |
| Total | 3,021 | 10,634 |

The amount brought in the week previous was 10,094 by the Jackson, and 2743 by the Mobile road, or 12,837 bales on both.

### The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 50°; at 3 P. M., 54°; at 6 P. M., 52°. Lowest point during the night of December 13, 49°.

Assessments Nos. 116, 117 and 118. See special notice column. Death of Louis Goldsmith, Inman Williams and Henry Serre—payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street. Amount paid out since organization (four years), $284,250.

In Rochester, Minnesota, the other day farmers were seen in the city buying wood to take out to a school house on the prairie, not having enough to furnish it themselves.

A Birmingham button manufacturer has been fined $150 for having employed three female children, contrary to the requirements of the English factory act.

## THE WORK BEGUN.

### Arrest of Supervisor Blanchard and Others.

Frederick L. King, who lives at No. 159 St. Andrew street, has made affidavit, which we are informed is supported by others, that State Supervisor B. P. Blanchard conspired with certain other named parties, for whom warrants were promptly issued by United States Commissioner Shannon, to defraud in the election in St. James parish; that five ballot boxes for "stuffing" were prepared and two of them used, thus changing the votes as legally cast.

Mr. Blanchard was held by Judge Shannon in $10,000 bonds. This is but one of many charges pending against him.

Upon the affidavit of William Murrell, the assistant supervisor for Madison parish, William J. Cahoone, and his clerk, —— Kane, were arrested for making fraudulent returns, and held to bail in the sum of $5000 each.

Henry J. Hecox, a commissioner of election in Caddo parish, is also under bonds in the sum of $5000; he being charged with opening a ballot-box under his charge, and changing the ballots, and other grave crimes. The affidavits are very specific and full.

These and numerous other cases are to be prosecuted vigorously, the authorities being determined to make tampering with the voting franchise of the people a dangerous matter hereafter.

### Grand Musical Entertainment.

We take pleasure in calling attention to a grand musical entertainment, to be given by Miss Linda Stubenrauch to-morrow evening, December 16, at Minerva Hall, on Clio street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets. The programme for that occasion has been arranged with musical taste and judgment, and Miss Stubenrauch, herself an amateur of much promise, will be assisted by amateurs and the pupils of Professor M. Hoeffner. Miss Stubenrauch is gifted with a sweet voice that has been cultivated with care, and we trust she will receive the encouragement from a generous public that will inspire her with further efforts to please all who are fond of a good song sung with exquisite sweetness. The following is the programme:

1. Symphony by Kuffner, orchestra; 2. Good Night, Dear Friend (Batefuhr), Mr. Charles Van Benthuysen; 3. Grand trio for piano, violin and alto (Reissiger), Miss C. Haase, Ch——, A——; 4. Dit Eile, "Romance de Robert" (Meyerbeer), Linda Steubenrauch; 5. Fantasie from "Norma," for piano (J. Leybach), Miss Emma Lott; 6. Solo for the flute, executed by Mr. B. Moses. Part second—1. Overture (M. Hoeffner), orchestra; 2. Adagio and rondo for violin (M. Hoeffner), Charles Haase; 3. Judith (J. Conbone), Linda Stubenrauch; 4. Galop Brilliant for the piano (A. D. Guttmann), Misses Emma Lott and L. Stubenrauch; 5. Duet, Two Merry Girls (Stephen Glover), Misses Linda and Della Stubenrauch, Professor M. Hoeffner, conductor.

### The Strakosch Concerts.

The Strakosch company will give their first concert at Exposition Hall next Tuesday evening. The St. Louis *Democrat* says of the second concert in that city:

Notwithstanding the dreary, empty streets last night, and the stinging cold atmosphere, an excellent audience, both in character and number, assembled last night to hear the second last Strakosch concert. It was as warm in its enthusiasm as the one of the night before, and as cultivated and appreciative. The programme opened with a piano and violin duet, consisting of the andante and variations from Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," by Mlle. Teresa Carreno and Sauret. The former not only exhibited her brilliancy of execution in this duet, but subsequently in a solo in which she played a Chopin polonaise in so charming a manner as to procure a demonstrative encore. Patti, in the first part, sang the "Sicilian Vespers," and was, as she heartily deserved to be, uproariously recalled.

In the second part, instead of the "Swiss Echo Song," by Ecket, which was down on the programme, and which, from the peculiar clearness and flexibility of her voice, she executes with brilliant success, she sang a duet with Scolara. Miss Cary was in charming voice, and ingratiated herself, if possible, still further into the affections of the St. Louis concert goers. Her rendition of "Kathleen Mavourneen," which she sang in response to an encore in the second part, was so exquisitely sweet and tender that the audience acknowledged the rare power of the singer by a hearty tribute of applause. Mario was also kindly treated, and was not only cheered for his past triumphs, but for his present success. On the whole, the concert was a brilliant performance, and Strakosch will continue to be, as he always has been, one of the most eagerly greeted visitors of St. Louis.

A boy with microscopic eyes is the latest scientific wonder in England. He possesses the faculty of seeing minute objects magnified to a marvelous degree. His eyes were diseased when he was young, and he came near losing his sight, which, however, he gradually recovered. It was found, however, that the internal structure of the eye had been changed, the cornea being greatly enlarged, the crystalline lens being divided into three different parts, each part surrounded with a light blue circle; and in the centre of each appears the iris, diminished to the size of a pin's head. The patient can not distinguish objects at a distance, they appearing blurred and misshapen. The magnifying power of his vision is stated at 5000 diameters. A curious fact is that he will never examine water, having once discovered the vast number of infusoria contained in some which he was drinking, and the sight of which thoroughly frightened him. The lad, it should be mentioned, has a wonderful talent for drawing and coloring with great accuracy the objects which come beneath his inspection. The case is under the particular attention of Sir Charles Madden, F. R. S., and of Dr. Crowder, the eminent oculist.

An Oregon sheriff attached a show in that far-away country the other day, and while tacking up a "sale" notice on the elephant's hind-quarters, which the official mistook for a small barn, the animal swung his tail around—and now when that country wants another sheriff they will have to elect one.

The sheriff of the parish of New Orleans will sell at auction, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises No. 5 Chartres street (upstairs), millinery goods, furniture, etc. And at 3 P. M., on Fulton street, between Notre Dame and Julia streets, First District, two double flue boilers.

The Titusville *Press* contains an interesting account of a cat which disappeared at the time of a nitro-glycerine explosion, two weeks ago, and has just come down.

A small family in Petersburg has employed eighty-five colored cooks in the course of twelve months.

"Uncle Ned," colored, aged 112, died in Savannah the other day, after chewing tobacco 100 years.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Congressman Lamar Paralyzed

THE NEW ORLEANS MEMORIAL

SELLING RAISED MISSISSIPPI BONDS

The Floods in France

SPIRITED SPEECH BY GAMBETTA

TROOPS COMING TO NEW ORLEANS

ATTEMPING TO WRECK A TRAIN

Ten Years Penitentiary Sentence

Grenada Railroad Bridge Burned

## WASHINGTON.

### L. Q. C. Lamar Paralyzed—The New Orleans Memorial—General Emory—New Marshal of Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Congressman elect from Mississippi, was stricken with paralysis to-day. Dr. Garnett says he will recover.

President Grant to-day received by telegraph a copy of the memorial of the citizens' committee of New Orleans setting forth their grievances. This memorial was soon after placed in the hands of Attorney General Williams.

The information that the committee will start for Washington probably to-day was also received, but judging from what was said this morning by Attorney General Williams, their mission will be futile, as the general government is indexibly fixed in its determination to support the Pinchback State government.

General Emory last night telegraphed the President that danger of a collision existed between the police and militia, and asked for instructions. A reply was sent at a late hour instructing him, in effect, not to take sides with either party, but to hold his forces "in readiness to preserve the peace, and to interfere only in case of necessity for that purpose."

The Department of Justice has closely investigated all the facts in the case, and is satisfied with the course which has been officially taken here by the administration.

John G. Nicolay, of Illinois, President Lincoln's private secretary, was to-day chosen by the judges of the United States Supreme Court marshal of that body, in place of Colonel Parsons, resigned.

## NEW YORK.

### Arrivals—Heavy Gales at Sea—Selling a Raised Mississippi Bond—Mr. Colfax on the Tribune—Mr. Greeley's Will—Forrest's Will.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Arrived—Odger, steamship Galveston.

The California steamer Columbia, from Havanna, experienced heavy gales Wednesday and Thursday. Lost one boat and starboard paddle-box, and threw overboard part of the deck load.

Thomas Dunham was arrested, to-day, attempting to sell a raised Mississippi bond. He had $10,000, all of which he admitted were altered very lately.

Mr. Colfax will take the editorship of the *Tribune* and resign the vice presidency the first of January.

The Greeley will case came up in the Westchester Surregate's Court yesterday, when the fact was developed that Ida Greeley had deeded part of her property, left by her father's last will, to her sister Gabrielle, merely reserving the right to superintend her education and affairs during her minority.

Colonel Blood was surrendered by his bondsmen and again sent to prison.

A friend of the late Edwin Forrest says he left all his estate for the purpose of founding an actor's home in Philadelphia.

Evening.—Money closed 6@7. Sterling dull, 9@9¾. Gold closed 112¼@112⅜. Governments dull and steady. States quiet—Tennessee heavy, Virginia consolidated strong. The following is the Bank statement—Legal tenders, increase, $875,000; loans, decrease, $750,000; specie, decrease, $1,375,000; deposits, decrease, $2,125,000; loss of reserves, $125,000.

Sixes of 1881, 117¾; five-twenties of 1862, 112¾; 1864, 113; 1865, 113¼; new, 115½; 1867, 116¾; 1868, 116¾; new fives, 111; ten-forties, regular, 109⅜. Tennessee sixes 78½, new 79; Virginia sixes 47, new 50, consolidated 53½, deferred 15; Missouri sixes 94⅜; St. Joseph 91; Louisiana sixes 51, new 50, levee sixes 50, eights 60; Alabama eights 80, fives 57; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 86; North Carolina sixes 35, new 20, special tax 12; South Carolina old 50, new 21¼. April and October 25¼.

Cotton has advanced on fair business. The sales of the week reached 196,711 bales, of which 88,758 bales were for future delivery, and 17,961 bales on the spot and to arrive. Exporters took 7955 bales, spinners 6895, speculators 752, and 2350 bales were in transit.

## FOREIGN.

### The Budget at Berlin—Receipts Exceeding Expenditures—Bismarck's Rumored Resignation—Floods in France—Factories Closed—Overflow of the Loire—The French Assembly—Speech of Gambetta—Porto Rico Municipal Organization.

BERLIN, December 14.—The budget estimates that the receipts will exceed the expenditures 1,500,000 florins in 1873.

Rumors of Count Bismarck's resignation of the Presidency of the Prussian Council excite much newspaper comment. The journals of this city all discuss the matter, the tenor of the opinions thus far expressed being that Prussia is the heart of Germany; that the leadership of Prussia in the affairs of the Confederation are essential to the leadership of Germany and the affairs of Europe, and that Count Bismarck's retirement from the Prussian Council is likely to lead to an important crisis in the politics of the country.

MADRID, December 14.—The decree establishing a municipal organization for Porto Rico has been issued.

PARIS, December 14.—The floods in the northeastern department have caused many factories to close.

The Loire has overflowed its banks. The adjacent country and the lower part of Nantes is flooded. The customhouse and all business houses in the vicinity have been closed. Further and greater destruction is apprehended. The railways in the vicinity are covered with water, and travel is interrupted.

In the Assembly to-day, M. Duval asserted that the petitions which were being brought forward for the dissolution of the Assembly were irregularly signed, and evidently the work of agitators. Gambetta denied this assertion, and said the country had given successive and significant manifestations of its dissent from the policy of the Assembly by returning Republican candidates in most of the recent elections.

He would refute these calumnies upon his party. He defied the monarchists to establish a monarchy, detailing that neither would a king accept nor the people ratify. Here Gambetta was passionately interrupted from the right. M. D'Andifferet Pasquier followed with a speech, violently attacking the radicals. He declared that the horrors of the rule of the Commune in

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]