NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 232. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1762.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

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

ONLY ONE WEEK.

Tuesday Evening, January 7, 1873,

Grand consolidation and second appearance in three years of the celebrated and original

BERGER FAMILY,

Swiss Bell Ringers,

YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND, PARLOR ORCHESTRA, and

SOL SMITH RUSSELL,

The greatest humorist and facial mimic of the age.

GRAND BERGER MATINEE Wednesday and Saturday at Noon.

FRIDAY—Benefit of SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.

ja6 F. GLEASON, Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS—

SIX DAYS ONLY

Commencing Monday, January 13, 1873,

TIVOLI CIRCLE LOT.

BEHOLD, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!

"To pent-up Utica contracts our power."

"OLD" JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXPOSITION

AND

WORLD'S GREAT FAIR OF WONDERS.

The crowding event of

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

In connection with

THE GREATEST MENAGERIE,

THE LARGEST AQUARIUM,

THE MOST EXTENSIVE MUSEUM,

Will be found

THE BEST CIRCUS IN THE WORLD!

A truly great, grand, unique and wonderful exhibition. All of the wonders connected therewith are to be seen for

ONE SINGLE PRICE OF ADMISSION!

Five hundred living animals, four hundred men and horses, fifty arenic celebrities, four great clowns, forty cages of animals comprise

THE MENAGERIE.

In addition to which are the following specialties now on exhibition with this

VAST AND COMPLETE ORGANIZATION

That are not owned or controlled by any other alliance in the world:

A MAMMOTH RHINOCEROS, or UNICORN OF "HOLY WRIT," weighing 10,000 lbs. and costing $15,000; a GIANT OSTRICH, twelve feet high, costing $5000; Nine MONSTER SEA LIONS, the largest ever captured; the AFRICAN ELAND, one of the beautiful creatures of the Animal Kingdom, the GREAT HARTE BEST; the WILD TARTARIAN YAK; the AFRICAN ZEBRA and the POLAR BEAR, are among the rare curiosities of the Animal Kingdom that make our

SPECIMENS OF ZOOLOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY

The Largest, Greatest and Best in the World. In addition to which the excellence of our

ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT

Is unrivaled for real merit, skill, daring and intrepidity.

FOUR MAMMOTH TENTS

So arranged as to exhibit to the best advantage all the

GIANT WONDERS OF THE GREAT SHOW.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL OF THE ENTIRE ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission, 75 cents; children, 50 cents. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. each day. ja7 6t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Monday and Tuesday, January 6 and 7, 1873.
Also, Wednesday Matinee, January 8,

ROSEDALE.

Wednesday and Thursday January 8 and 9,

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Marcus Cassius.....Lawrence Barrett

Who will deliver the FAMOUS ADDRESS of Marc Antony over the dead body of Cæsar, pronounced a marvelous effort of elocution.

Friday Evening, January 10, and Saturday Matinee, January 11,

MARBLE HEART.

Saturday Night, January 11,

JULIUS CÆSAR.

On Monday, January 13, Mr. Barrett will appear as

ENOCH ARDEN.

The greatest living actress, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, is coming. Jn6 LORAINE ROGERS, Director.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, January 6, 1873.

Commencing last week of

JAMES ROBINSON,

The only Robinson equestrian champion bareback rider in the world, with his

ELEGANT PARIS SHOW.

ENTIRE CHANGE—EVERYTHING NEW.

Friday—Farewell benefit of James Robinson.
Saturday Noon—Last circus matinee.

Monday, January 13,

LYDIA THOMPSON,

The incomparable, and her mammoth organization. ja5

MISCELLANEOUS.

McCLELLAN SADDLES AT $5 EACH.

Five Dollars Each.

500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each.
500 BRIDLES at $1 each.
500 HALTERS at fifty cents each.
IN SPLENDID ORDER.

For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL,
No 40 Magazine street,
Between Gravier and Natchez,
Under St. James Hotel.

ao10 1y

THE ONLY PARIS COSTUMER.

MME. GROUX, No. 93 CONTI STREET, (Between Bourbon and Dauphin),

Has just received her fresh supplies, direct from Paris. All who have patronized her during the past twenty-five years will understand that there is nothing fashionable, new or beautiful worn in Paris which has been forgotten. She has an abundance of the latest styles of materials to make costumes to order for both sexes. Prices always reasonable. de31 1 mh19

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.

H. SPILLMAN,

93.....Baronne Street.....93

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses and braces, abdominal and elastic supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send, with stamp, for circular. no26 6m 112p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY,

Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,

mh3 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

THE "LOUISIANA FARMER,"

Published at Trenton, La.,

Has the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the State. Merchants of New Orleans will find the Farmer an excellent medium to make their business known in. Address

F. M. & W. W. FEATHERMAN,

ao10 1y Publishers, Trenton, La.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

IN THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$60000,

$5000,

$4500.

All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR;

Shares in Proportion.

Sent to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.

THE POLICY PLAN

IS

DRAWN DAILY.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JANUARY 6, 1873.

CLASS 4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	4	20	1	18	48	27	62	75	14	42	21	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by
CHARLES T. HOWARD & CO., Managers,
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this sixth day of January, 1872.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap22

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

United States vs. Steamboat Argosy—No. 10,091.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT ARGOSY, her tackle, etc., now libeled by the United States for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the third Monday of January, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant's.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, fourth day of January, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ja5 10 14 20 United States Marshal.

Pie & Arias vs. Italian Brig Mirra—No. 10,078.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE ITALIAN BRIG MIRRA, her tackle, etc., now libelled by Pie & Arias, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of January, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said brig should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libellants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, second day of January, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ja3 9 14 20 United States Marshal.

W. G. Coyle & Co. vs. Steamboat Charles Bodmann—No. 10 095.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat CHARLES BODMANN, her tackle &c., now libeled by W. G. Coyle & Co., for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of January, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libellants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, second day of January, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ja3 10 15 19 United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Underwriters' Wrecking Company vs. Steamboat Katie—No. 10,067.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, January 11, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee streets, in this city—

THE STEAMBOAT KATIE, her tackle, apparel, etc., encumbered with the right of Benjamin Turnbull to the bar.

Terms—Cash at the time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, fourth day of January, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ja5 7 9 10 11 United States Marshal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FAST TROTTING MARE, thoroughly sound, new harness. Also, new single seat wagon. Will be sold cheap on account of departure. Address letter C., at this office. de31

WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A SITUATION as housekeeper in a gentleman's family by a lady who well understands the management of a household. Address C., at this office. ao7

A PLAYED OUT REVOLUTION

M'ENERY & CO. ON THEIR LAST LEGS

DISGUST AT THE POPULACE FOR NOT GETTING ANGRY.

The Sayings and Doings of Yesterday

NO BOGUS LEGISLATURE—NO QUORUM

Yesterday there was an unusual excitement in the neighborhood of City Hall and around Lafayette square. It had been announced in the McEnery newspapers for several days preceding that this day had been set apart for the installation of the defeated fusion candidate for Governor of the State, the mustering into office of his colleagues on the ticket, as well as the convening, in regular session, of the Legislature returned by the Hatch, Da Ponte, Isabelle, De Feriet, Archy Mitchell returning boards.

Said Mr. Ellis in his speech up town last Saturday night (see *Times* report), "Grant having triumphed by a majority of the electoral college, *we concluded* to let the majority rule." Hence nothing was on the programme looking toward a refusal to recognize the head of the general government. It was purely on State affairs, and its managers desired no outside interference, as they intended none.

Within a few days much indignation had been expended, and resolutions had passed to close up all the places of business and come out on the street prepared to see Mr. McEnery installed, and to prevent interference from the emissaries of the "usurping Pinchback government." This was the cause of the concentrating of so many people at Lafayette square and its vicinity.

At nine o'clock the crowd was notably larger than usual, composed mainly of listless, indifferent loungers. About this time a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry passed up to the corner of Magazine and Julia streets, going into quarters at the large warehouse heretofore occupied by them, while Company L of the Seventh United States Cavalry moved up to Tivoli Circle, just one square in rear of General Emory's headquarters, where they dismounted, hitched their horses to the iron fence of the circle, and remained awaiting orders.

This quiet movement of the federal troops excited much comment, the steadily increasing crowd seeming in doubt as to what action had been or would be taken by the State and federal authorities in view of the proposed political demonstration of the day. Many wondered whether the State and national authorities would work *en rapport* with each other, while others made encouragement for themselves and others by circulating rumors that President Grant had refused to longer recognize the "Pinchback crowd."

For a long time the question was asked where the political bodies on which so much of the public interest centered, were to assemble. It transpired that some days ago the use of Lyceum Hall had been refused by the city council, in private session, without a dissenting vote of that body. Turner Hall was likewise refused by its board of directors, as was the Deutsche Company Hall on the corner of Bienville street and Exchange alley. The large lecture room in Exposition Building was sought for, but it appeared that Colonel J. Davidson Hill, though oozing with love for the cause of "the people," so far as the sentiment was consistent with his ideas of business economy, raised so many objections when the use of his property came in question, that negotiations were speedily abandoned. Odd Fellows' Hall was secured at the last hour.

A few minutes before noon a national flag was displayed from the gallery of this handsome building; the crowd surged through to Camp street, and it became known that a place in which to assemble the experimental legislature and organize another State government had been secured.

At twelve o'clock Colonel John McEnery made his way through the crowd into the hall, and was loudly cheered. He presently appeared on the gallery and waved his acknowledgments to the crowd.

Inside the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the main dancing room or Grand Lodge Hall, behind a railing put up for the occasion, the following named gentlemen, claiming to be members of the House of Representatives, assembled, and were called to order by Major J. C. Moncure, of Caddo:

T. B. Blanchard, Orleans; J. Bellen, Lafourche; E. L. Bowers, Orleans; T. Bynum, East Baton Rouge; J. R. Cavanaugh, Jackson; J. Costello, St. Mary; E. B. Cox, Assumption; C. C. Davenport, Morehouse; J. Delaney, Orleans; R. V. Ducros, St. Bernard. J. B. Elam, DeSoto; J. B. Eustis, Orleans; J. J. Finney, Orleans; M. J. Foster, St. Mary; J. S. Gardner, East Baton Rouge; A. Gardiel, Orleans; D. K. Gorman, St. Helena; O. Harang, Lafourche; J. G. P. Hooe, Rapides; W. C. Kinsella, Orleans; C. Kummell, Orleans; J. L. Lobdell, West Baton Rouge; E. H. McCaleb, Orleans; J. McConnell, Orleans; J. R. McDowell, Madison; J. J. Mellon, Orleans; T. L. Mills, East Baton Rouge; W. F. Moreland, Claiborne; F. W. Norris, Franklin; E. L. Pierson, Natchitoches; E. Riviere, Orleans; L. P. Sandidge, Bossier; W. L. Stanford, Orleans; W. H. Scanlan, Bossier; J. A. Shakespeare, Orleans; W. Stevens, Orleans; J. J. Swann, Rapides; J. G. Tate, Tangipahoa; J. D. Trahan, Lafayette; L. Texada, Rapides; J. Timony, Orleans; N. Vives, Assumption; F. C. Zacharie, Orleans; Fuselier; T. Price, Claiborne—47.

There was found to be no quorum present—forty seven was all that could be found, while it takes fifty four to constitute a quorum.

The supper-room adjoining the main hall became an improvised Senate chamber.

General Hugh J. Campbell called this body together, and the following named fourteen gentlemen—five less than a quorum—responded to their names:

Edward Booth, D. S. Cage, H. J. Campbell, E. M. Graham, A. S. Herron, B. F. Jonas, A. H. Leonard, A. J. Lewis, W. B. McDonald, C. J. C. Puckett, J. M. Thompson, A. Voorhies, J. S. White and R. C. White—14.

Meantime the crowd of spectators forced their way into the building, filling up both meeting rooms to a state of suffocation; but finding that the organization of the Legislature had failed to possess the first essentials of a legislative body—a quorum, and finding that they had been just seven days too early in making their calculations when a Governor of Louisiana is, under the law, entitled to be sworn into office; and finding, furthermore, that it was not the intention of the legal State authorities to interfere with them as long as they did no harm, the interest in the proceeding began to abate, and the two pretended legislative bodies shortly adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day. By four o'clock the crowd dispersed; men went back and opened their stores, regretting the loss of a day's profits and envious of those who had, in refusing to close up, reaped a harvest of custom.

Shortly after the adjournment of the bodies meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, a Mr. Caddigel, a tailor residing in the Third District, reported to the police authorities that he had had his pocket picked of his pocketbook, containing $54, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Amos Morrison, of Gretna, also appeared with a very long face, complaining that he had just been robbed of a gold watch worth $150, while passing through the crowd on Camp street, at Lafayette square. Several other robberies are reported, it appearing that one of the veritable gentlemen of the "citizens' committe of 200" made an involuntary contribution of some valuable jewelry to the cause of that class of our people who make the liveliest use of their rights.

THE TRUTH.

OUR POLITICAL STATUS DEFINED.

The Government Must Not Be Obstructed.

GENERAL GRANT SAYS IT.

Misrepresentations of the Two Hundred

Congress Only Can Change Our Government.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES ON THE SUBJECT

In order to allay whatever of public excitement may yet exist, and to refute the many misrepresentations of the position of the federal authorities so industriously circulated by the would-be revolutionists, we publish the following important official dispatches.

It will be observed that the instructions of the President are in strict accord with the spirit of Governor Pinchback's address and that the State government must not and can not be interfered with:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, January 5, 1873.

To the Honorable P. B. S. Pinchback, Acting Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—I have this moment received a telegram of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1873.

To General W. H. Emory, Commanding Department, New Orleans, Louisiana:

The following orders are just received and you will promptly act in conformity thereto:

W. T. Sherman, General Commanding the Army, etc.:

GENERAL—The President directs that General Emory be telegraphed immediately that he inform Governor Pinckback that the troops of the United States will not be furnished to disperse any body of men claiming to be a Legislature, or otherwise assembling peaceably *and not obstructing the administration of the recognized government of the State.*

Very respectfully,
W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major General, commanding.

General Emory has received instructions to the same effect as those conveyed in the following telegram to a high federal civil officer. This establishes beyond cavil the status of the existing State government, and resistance to its proper authority becomes therefore willful and criminal violation of law. All good citizens must govern themselves accordingly:

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1873.

The report of the "Committee of Two Hundred" that the President regards his recognition of the existing government as provisional and temporary is not true. * * The recognition is final, and will be adhered to, unless Congress otherwise provides.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

THE MOB SPIRIT.

Assault Upon Governor Pinchback.

As Governor Pinchback, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Harris, was on his way to pay an official visit to General Emory at the St. Louis Hotel on Sunday, he was most grossly insulted by some of the chivalrous Democracy.

Passing through the crowd at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, these gentry, brave through numbers, assailed him with the vilest of epithets, prefaced, as usual, with the adjectives "Radical" and "nigger."

Calm, unmoved and unflinching, the Governor and his friend pursued their way, compelling by their bearing, even from that crowd, a wholesome respect for the inviolability of their persons.

If this community has not yet learned that assaulting gentlemen, because of their political opinions is not a profitable game to play, they are stupider than we ever had credited them with being.

Official Communications.

Subjoined is a communication received by Acting Governor Pinchback Saturday from General Emory:

To His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to state, in reply, that in accordance with my instructions I shall hold troops in readiness to preserve the peace in this city.

I also inclose a copy of a telegram this day received from the General commanding the army of the United States, and your excellency can not fail to perceive that the action I propose to take is in strict accordance with the instructions contained therein.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Colonel Commanding, Brevet Major General.

The following is a copy of General Sherman's dispatch to General Emory:

WASHINGTON, January 4.—You are authorized to use the troops under your command to preserve the peace, if in your judgment it becomes necessary.

Sunday evening the following order was sent to the press by General Emory:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., January 5, 8:30 P. M.

Commanding Officer United States Troops, New Orleans, Louisiana:

SIR—The department commander directs that you hold your command in readiness to preserve the peace in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. GENTRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

THE STATE HOUSE.

There was not the least excitement about the State House yesterday. Peace and order held complete sway in the neighborhood where the executive and legislative branches of our State government are directed to meet and perform their duties. The public passed in and out of the State's citadel without let or hindrance, and there was nothing there that partook of the mob, or gave indications of mob violence.

The Senate, according to adjournment, was called to order by President Harris at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The Secretary called the roll, and there being no quorum present, on motion of Senator Ingraham the Senate took a recess until eleven o'clock.

When that hour arrived the Senate was again called to order, and there being twenty-three Senators present, on motion of Senator Ingraham the Senate went into executive session. This lasted but a short time, when the Senate again resumed business with open doors. On motion the resolution, previously offered, inquiring by what authority the Attorney General applied for, and under what law the judge of the Superior Court issued an injunction restraining the Auditor and Treasurer from paying the interest on certain State bonds, was taken up and passed.

A committee from the House was announced informing the Senate that the House had completed the business of the extra session, and was ready to adjourn sine die when information to that effect was received from the Senate. On motion, Senators Barber and Noland were appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate had no further business to communicate to the House, and was ready to adjourn the extra session sine die.

On motion the extra session of the Senate then adjourned *sine die*, and at twelve o'clock President Harris called the Senate to order in regular session. There being a quorum present, the resignation of Secretary Merritt was received and accepted, and the Senate elected Mr. P. H. Bechtel, the courteous and attentive assistant secretary, to the office of Secretary of the Senate.

On motion Senators Burch, Weber and Jenks were appointed a committee to inform the House of the Senate's organization in regular session for the year 1873. After appointing members of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature in regular session, the Senate ajourned until to-day at twelve o'clock M.

The House yesterday met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order at half-past nine o'clock by Speaker Lowell. The clerk called the roll, and there being no quorum present the House took a recess until eleven o'clock. It was called to order again precisely at that hour, and there being sixty-four members present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. R. M. Boatner was sworn in as a member from the parish of Union.

Mr. Dewees asked and obtained a suspension of the rules in order to take up Senate bill No. 19—substitute to House bill No. 10—an act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the extra session. The bill was then taken up and finally passed.

Mr. Benham, of Carroll, asked permission to enter his protest against the passage of the appropriation bill, and have the same spread upon the journal of the House. This was refused by a very decided vote.

On motion of Mr. Dewees, the Clerk of the House was instructed to inform the Senate that the House had concluded its work of the extra session, and with the consent of the Senate would adjourn *sine die*.

A message from the Governor was received, announcing that he had signed the bill prescribing the powers and duties of the Governor in case of insubordination of any portion of the State militia, etc.

A resolution offered by Mr. Benham was adopted, calling upon the Committee of Ways and Means to ascertain the exact cost of the special session and report the same to the House.

A committee from the Senate, consisting of Senators Barber and Noland, informed the House that the Senate was ready to adjourn its work of the extra session *sine die*.

On motion of Mr. Benham, the House then adjourned the meeting of its extra session *sine die*.

At twelve o'clock Mr. Speaker Lowell called the House to order in regular session for 1873, and instructed the clerk to call the roll as furnished by the regular returning board.

There being sixty-three members present, the House proceeded to business.

A resolution indorsing the acts of the extra session was offered by Mr. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, and adopted.

On motion Messrs. Gair, Snair and Smart were appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House had organized in regular session.

On motion, a resolution was adopted confirming the present officers of the House in their positions during the present session.

On motion, Mr. John Wiggin was sworn in a member of the House from De Soto.

A committee from the Senate, consisting of Senators Burch, Weber and Jenks, informed the House of the Senate's organization in regular session.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, made a motion, which was adopted, that a committee of five be appointed to act with a similar number appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature in regular session.

The Speaker appointed upon this committee Messrs. Murrell, Gair, Gantt, Sartain and Montaldo.

Shortly after, Mr. Murrell, on behalf of the above committee, reported that the Governor had been informed of the organization of the Legislature in regular session, and that he had informed the committee that he had nothing to communicate just then.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved that a committee to revise the rules of the House be appointed. This motion being approved of by the House, Speaker Lowell appointed the following gentlemen as members of that committee: Messrs. Young, Devezin, Wands, Baker and Gantt.

On motion of Mr. Lawes, of East Feliciana, the House then adjourned until 12 M. to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

RAIN AND ICE IN NEW YORK

WRECK OF TELEGRAPH WIRES

STOKES CONVICTED OF MURDER

HIS SENTENCE TO BE HUNG

WASHINGTON CHRONICLE BECLOUDED

CONCLUSIONS WITHOUT FACTS

OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON

COMMERCIAL MUDDLE AT MATAMORAS

SNOW STORM AT THE WEST

THE HEAVIEST EVER KNOWN

TEN MILLION BUSHELS COAL COMING

CONGRESS.

Inquiry into the Louisiana Election Contests—Best Method of Electing President—Georgia Disability Bill—Bills Introduced in the House—Credit Mobilier Investigation—Veto by the President—Spirits Destroyed in Bond.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—*Senate.*—Mr. Sherman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the contests in Louisiana and Arkansas as to the result of the late election. Laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Morton introduced a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire and report the best method of electing President and Vice President, and how to provide a tribunal for the determination of contested questions connected therewith. Ordered printed.

In the Senate to-day the Georgia Disabilities bill came up as unfinished business, but on motion of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, it was laid aside, and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said, in expressing the hope that it would be proceeded with, that several of the gentlemen named in it wished to be relieved in order to become candidates for the United States Senate, the election for which will soon take place.

House.—Many bills introduced and referred.

The evidence already taken by the Credit Mobilier committee has been ordered before the House, and that committee will hereafter sit with open doors. Passed—130 to 7.

A motion to commence suit against the Credit Mobilier for $5,375,000 received 92 yeas, 26 nays—more than two-thirds, but no quorum.

A call of the House was ordered, when a quorum was found to be present.

A second vote was taken, when no quorum voted.

Those voting in the negative were Adams, Barry, Butler (of Tennessee), Donan, Dunnell, Frye, Hoar, Houghton, McCrary, McKee, Merriam, Negley, Orr, Palmer, Pierce, E. H. Roberts, Sargent, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Taffe and Wheelock—23.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire whether the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier held Union Pacific bonds.

A message from the President vetoing the bill to remit duties on spirits destroyed in bond, was presented, read and laid on the table.

WASHINGTON.

United States Courtroom at Montgomery—It is Not to be Used for State Legislative Purposes.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Attorney General Williams has ordered the United States marshal at Montgomery not to permit hereafter the United States courtroom of that city to be used by members of the State Legislature for State Legislature purposes.

LOUISIANA.

The Washington Chronicle Under a Cloud—An Editorial Based on Imperfect Reports—Official View of the Situation Here—Action of Congress.

[First Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The following is an extract from the *Chronicle*, editorially: "We have not hesitated to deprecate the reckless or lawless action on the part of the Republican body calling itself the Legislature of the State. An infringement upon the rights of the minority can find no apology or defense in this quarter when attempts were made to deprive men of their seats because they were not in them, and to declare the minority candidates elected."

We denounced the action as utterly inexcusable, so now we hesitate not to affirm, in view of the proclamation of Acting Governor Pinchback, published in yesterday's dispatches, that he is going too far and too fast; that he is placing himself on untenable grounds. While the body recognized as the legal Legislature should retain possession of the State buildings and comply with the forms of law in its action, it should not attempt to disperse or interfere with the opposition.

If they see fit to meet and organize what they may choose to call a Legislature; if they see fit to inaugurate Mr. McEnery and call him Governor, and select some one whom they may please to call a United States Senator, let them do so without molestation.

They may not and should not be permitted to exercise power in defiance of the orders and decisions of the courts, but they should be permitted to do anything and everything that will help them to make up and present a case for the State and federal courts.

It is evident that the case will have to be heard before Congress and the courts on its merits, and the sooner that result is peacefully reached, the better for the State and country.

[Second Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The following is the official view of the situation in Louisiana: The New Orleans dispatch of Governor Pinchback's proclamation of the fourth instant did not include the following expression, which it is alleged that he used: "If they," meaning the fusion Legislature, "inaugurate an executive and exercise governmental functions in the presence of and in conflict with the existing established authorities, such parties are revolutionists, and must be dealt with as such. It was not contemplated to interfere with the mere assemblage of the fusion Legislature for the purpose of expressing their legal status. If such had been the case the United States troops would not have aided to prevent its assemblage, as prompt orders were issued by the President to General Emory not to interfere, but only preserve peace.

The day has evidently been one of great excitement in New Orleans, but has happily passed without violence.

The fusion Legislature has assembled *pro forma*, and probably a like ceremony will ensue upon the inauguration of Governor McEnery next Monday.

The proceedings in the United States Congress to-day indicate that the whole question will be remitted by all concerned to that body for investigation and determination.

NEW YORK.

The Monetary Situation—Rain, Sleet and Icicles—Wreck of Telegraph Wires—Streets Badly Flooded.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The monetary situation to-day was marked by increased demand and lower rates of interest on call. At an early hour in the morning borrowers on call supplied themselves at 7 currency to 7 gold, and the afternoon rate dropped to 6 for a short time, but before three o'clock went to 7, and closed at that rate. Prime discounts are quoted nominally at 10@10½. Exchange firm, with only limited supply; prime bankers sold at 9¼@9⅜, and closed at 9⅜ less brokerage; some of the prime drawers were asking 9⅜ net. Gold opened at 111¾, sold at 111⅞, fell to 111⅝, remaining steady at 111⅝@111¾ pretty much all day. Loans ranged from 3 to 7 for carrying. Governments quiet and strong; prices, as compared with those of Saturday's, show an improvement of ⅛@½.

Yesterday morning shortly after ten o'clock a rain storm began which soon turned to sleet, and continued until late in the afternoon. Everything became fringed with icicles. No such spectacle was witnessed in years before.

The trees were cased in ice. Locomotion on the sidewalk became almost impossible, and throughout the day the streets looked deserted. About half-past one o'clock telegraph communication with points outside of the city was stopped.

The ice froze to the wires and broke them down. The police and fire alarm telegraphs were destroyed throughout the city and wire poles falling in the streets and sidewalks.

The whole of New York becomes isolated so far as concernes communication with the outside world. It will cost $150,000 to repair the fire alarm and police wires, and the work can not be completed for some time.

In the meantime extraordinary measures have been taken to insure the prompt transmission of fire alarms or other emergencies. Mounted patrolmen are kept at the station houses, and the police and firemen are to work amicably together in case of an emergency.

No dispatches were received here yesterday either from West or East. There was never so complete a wreck of telegraph wires in this city; not even during the July riot of ten years ago. Great damage is done to trees by breaking of limbs from the weight of ice. At ten last night the high wind increased to a gale from the southwest, clearing off the dense fog, and this morning is bright with falling thermometer.

All the streets having low situations in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg, Hoboken, and other places are badly flooded.

STOKES.

Stokes Convicted of Murder—What He Said Before Sentence—Time of Execution Fixed—Jurymen Interviewed—Restlessness of Stokes.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Stokes was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence deferred till Monday.

The jury came into court at 11:12, having been absent three hours, and in reply to the usual interrogatories announced that they found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. There was a marked sensation in the court at the announcement of the verdict. The prisoner turned ashy pale, and his sister wept aloud. The district attorney moved that the sentence of law be pronounced, but at the suggestion of Tremain the judge deferred passing sentence until Monday. The jury, it transpired, on retiring stood ten for murder in the first degree, and two for manslaughter in the third degree.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Stokes' counsel have determined to take a bill of exceptions, and steps will be taken at once to obtain a stay of proceedings and obtain a new trial. Stokes will be sentenced to-day, when he will be placed in the murderers' row at the Tombs.

After notice of exception to the judge's ruling, Stokes was asked what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Stokes, in reply, said he had not intentionally violated any law, and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured. Judge Boardman then in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of February next, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the murderer.

Several of the jury were interviewed yesterday, and stated that they all thought that Fisk had no pistol. Two of the jury at first opposed a verdict of murder in the first degree and favored a lighter punishment. When the verdict was rendered in court the scene was very affecting. Stokes' friends wept, and his sister uttered a piercing wail. The prisoner himself bore up well, and remarked in a strong voice to Mr. Beach, the lawyer for the prosecution, that he did his work well, and he hoped he would be as well paid for it. When the assistant district attorney stated that Fisk's family gave no fee to his associate counsel, Stokes remarked in a loud tone "Neither did Jay Gould."

During Saturday night the prisoner walked his cell, and only retired at an early hour, when he slept until yesterday noon. One of his counsel then called, when Stokes sent letters to his relatives not to appear in court to-day to witness the sentencing.

FOREIGN.

Irish Catholics at Rome—Spoliation of the Church Deplored—Ex-Emperor Napoleon—A Second Operation Performed on Him—Results not Unfavorable—Boston Ship Burned—Liverpool Arrivals—Census of Paris—South American News—Commercial Muddle at Matamoras.

CHISILHURST, January 6.—The ex-Emperor Napoleon passed most restless nights since the phlebotomy formed. He will undergo a second operation soon.

LONDON, January 6.—In the case of ex-Emperor Napoleon a second operation was performed at noon to-day. The patient was put under the influence of chloroform. The difficulties were unusually great, but the results were not unfavorable. The Emperor suffered much, but rather from constitutional disturbance than from effects of the operation. His strength holds out well.

The British government declines to support the proposal of the Royal Geographical Society for sending an arctic expedition partially at public expense.

The ship Wallace, of Boston, took fire to-day in harbor Torbay, and burned to the water's edge. Crew escaped in boats, saving only ship's charts, instruments, etc.

PARIS, January 6.—The census shows many cases of small-pox, and a decrease in the number of marriages. Decrease in the population since 1866 of 366,935, mainly attributed to the war.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Arrived—Fire Queen from New Orleans; bark Boyd from Charleston; bark Alphonze and Maria from Orleans; Felicia from Orleans; Sunbeam from Savannah.

ROME, January 6.—A large deputation of Roman Catholics, from Ireland, waited on the Pope to-day, and presented an address, recounting the benefits conferred upon Ireland by the Holy See, and tendering his holiness a contribution of Peter's pence. The Pope responded.

Rome deplored the ingratitude of the people who permitted the spoliation of the church. He made an exception of the Irish people whom he praised for their enduring attachments to the church and congratulated them in the preservation of their faith.

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