# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 235. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1765.



## AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
Friday Evening, January 10, 1873,
BENEFIT OF SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
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 Saturday Noon.
MONDAY—The W. H. LI GARD COMBINATION.
Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.
jal6 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT
DOUBLE CIRCUS.
ROBINSON AND SEBASTIAN RIDE
on the STARS in the Ring at one Ra[illegible]
FRIDAY—Benefit of James Robinson.
SATURDAY—Last Circus Matinée.
MONDAY, January 13—Lydia Thompson. [illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT.
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Friday Evening, January 10, and Saturday Evening, 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.
Jal6 LORAINE ROGERS, Director.

NEW ORLEANS—
FIVE DAYS ONLY!
Commencing Monday, January 13, 1873,
TIVOLI CIRCLE LOT,
BEHOLD, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!
"So pent up Utica contracts our powers."
"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 shows, 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 creations of the Animal Kingdom; the GREAT HARTE BEESTE; 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 to-day unrivaled for real merit, skill, daring and intrepidity.
FOUR MAMMOTH TENTS
are so arranged as to exhibit to the best advantage all the
MANY 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. jal7 6t

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.
LECTURE BY REV. FATHER BURKE,
Sunday Evening, January 12,
At half-past seven o'clock,
On the Catholic Church, not the Danger, but the Safety of the Great American Republic.
Tickets of admission $1. ja8

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to all business in State and United States Courts.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ja10 1y eod

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

U. S. Harlden vs. Steamboat Josephine—No. 10,066.
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 MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 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 JOSEPHINE, her tackle, apparel, etc.
Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, ninth day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
Ja10 11 12 13 United States Marshal.

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 Tunnard to the bar.
Terms—Cash at the time of adjudication.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, tenth day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
Ja10 9 10 11 United States Marshal.

## CIGARS.

JAYME HAGI,
IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS.
Wholesale and Retail Store,
Southeast Corner of St. Charles and Common Streets.
Constantly on hand a very large and selected stock of the best known brands and sizes, for sale at moderate prices. [illegible]


### THE STATE HOUSE.

There was little business before either branch of the Legislature yesterday in the way of legislation, and had it not been for the proceedings in the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, there would have been nothing of interest to record.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock M., by President Harris, and there being a quorum present, Senator Brewster gave notice that he would introduce, at a future day, a bill to reorganize the Bureau of Immigration, and to provide measures to develop the resources and increase the population and wealth of the State of Louisiana. The same gentleman also gave notice of a bill to provide for the expropriation and means of acquiring lands by the United States for the use of light-houses, light-house keepers, signal stations, range lights, warehouses and revenue stations.

Senator Blunt gave notice of a bill to establish a steam ferry at Grand Ecore, on Red river.

All business of the extra session now before the Senate as unfinished business was, on motion, referred to a special committee of three.

In compliance with a call made by Senator Ingraham, the Senate went into executive session. This lasted until near two o'clock.

The Senate then resolved itself into a court of impeachment, Chief Justice Ludeling presiding, to resume proceedings in the case of Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana. Senators Swords and Alexander were qualified to take part in the trial. The journal of the fourth and last day's proceedings was read.

The Chief Justice then inquired whether the board of managers on the part of the House of Representatives was ready to proceed with the case of Governor Henry C. Warmoth. Mr. Murrell responded by saying that as the chairman of that board, Hon. Michael Hahn, was not present he would move that the further consideration of the case be postponed until to-morrow (to-day). This being objected to it was ordered that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent for absent members of the board of managers. Shortly afterward Messrs. Hahn and Wands appeared and took their seats. The Chief Justice then repeated the inquiry as to whether the board of managers was ready to proceed with the trial of Governor Henry C. Warmoth.

Governor Hahn replied that they were not ready to proceed with the trial, but that they were ready to hear the pleadings and answer of the defendant to the articles of impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives.

Judge Howe, in behalf of Governor Warmoth, then arose and desired to have a day set for the trial. He also handed in a list of the witnesses he desired summoned in behalf of the defense.

Senator Harris presented an order to have the proceedings of the court, including the pleadings of the defendant, published in the journal of the Senate.

Governor Hahn objected to this. He thought it might be injudicious to pass such an order before knowing the character of the pleadings that are to be offered by defense. They might not be worthy of publication in the journal of the Senate.

Senator Harris withdrew his order.

Judge Howe then proceeded to read the answer of defendant, Governor Henry C. Warmoth, to the articles of impeachment. It denies the charges made against Governor Warmoth; denies the right of the Legislature now sitting in the State House to bring him to trial, and animadverts with much feeling upon federal authority for interposing its power in support of its laws; it also asserts that the board of managers has failed to comply with the law by making oath to the charges set forth, and concludes by asking that the articles of impeachment be dismissed.

Chief Justice Ludeling asked the pleasure of the Senate in regard to respondent's answer.

Governor Hahn made some very pertinent remarks, taking exception to the manner in which the answer of defendant had been made. He thought it not only disrespectful to the lawful authority of the State, but also to United States authority, and referred with much severity to the conduct of Governor Warmoth in trampling under his feet the constitution and laws of this State and bidding defiance to federal laws. He thought Senators should vindicate lawful authority by bringing the bold culprit to a speedy trial. Governor Hahn referred to that portion of defendant's answer which charged that the board of managers had not presented their charges according to law, and said it appeared like grasping at technicalities to evade justice; that such quibbling was unworthy of so grave a case.

Senator Burch presented an order to the effect that the answer of defendant, instead of being an answer to the charges preferred in the articles of impeachment, was merely an insulting response, denying the authority of the court of impeachment and attempting to cast odium upon the State government, the national government and national troops stationed here in the interest of peace.

Judge Howe replied at some length, denying that any insult was intended by the positions assumed in the answer of defendant. He had simply presented the case as it appeared to Governor Warmoth and himself. He took exceptions to the manner in which the board of managers had presented their charges, and asserted that free egress and ingress to the State House had not been permitted, and for that reason the case should be dismissed.

Governor Hahn denied that free ingress and egress to and from the State House had been refused peaceful citizens. Troops were placed there to prevent mob violence. No peaceful citizen who had business there was prevented from going in and out of the State House. He referred to Judge Howe and said that gentleman had experienced no difficulty in getting in and out of the State House; and the same privilege had been accorded to Governor Warmoth after he had been impeached.

The order of Senator Burch being rejected, the following order, presented by Senator Anderson, was adopted: "That the exceptions and pleas of Henry C. Warmoth be rejected and not received and filed."

Senator Ingraham then presented the following order, which was adopted: That the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment in the matter of the State vs. Henry C. Warmoth, Governor, adjourn until 1 P. M., Saturday, January 11, 1873, and that the defendant be ordered then to file an answer to the charges pending against him.

Immediately after the adjournment of impeachment the Senate was called to order by President Harris, and, on motion, went into executive session, after which it adjourned until this morning at twelve o'clock M.

Immediately after the organization of the House yesterday, C. W. Peyton, of De Soto parish, was sworn in as a member. Mr. Souer, by permission, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, seating Mr. Thomas Carey as a member of the House from the ninth ward of this city. He was, on motion, sworn in.

[Mr. Mathews in the chair.]

Mr. Young asked if there was anything before the House, and being answered in the negative, he said it seemed as if the House had run out of business. The Speaker had already announced that there was nothing on the calendar. Action was then taken on a few bills of minor importance, after which the House adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

### Threats to Burn New Orleans—A Timely Warning.

Information is in the possession of responsible gentlemen here which leads them to believe that the statements that an attempt will soon be made to burn New Orleans are true. Circumstances seem to confirm this startling announcement, which has taken so strong a hold in the minds of firemen that all the firemen held a meeting last evening to consider the matter and take all requisite precautions.

The Waterworks will be well guarded, alarm boxes closely watched, and telegraph wires inspected hourly. All the engine houses will be well watched, and men on hand continually. Vigilant ward will be kept, and by this means it is hoped a great calamity will be averted. We have complete faith in our fire department as to its ability and willingness to perform wonders, but our firemen can not successfully combat conflagrations at a dozen points, therefore all citizens should turn their attention to assisting our firemen on every occasion. If any person is caught tampering with the fire alarm apparatus, he should be dealt with in a hasty manner; and if a man is caught in an incendiary act, the coroner should be given a bit of labor.

Policemen should redouble their vigilance, especially at night, and when machines are rolling to a fire, everybody should lend a willing hand. All who can not work at a fire must stand aloof, so that strong hands can be employed without hindrance.

Let streets and all places be kept as clear as possible of bulky incumbrances, and let especial care be taken to see that combustible materials are not exposed more than is necessary.

We learn that in several instances proprietors of extensive establishments have looked well to their premises and more, private watchmen are engaged.

Our warnings will harm no one, even though the rumors prove false, and if the stories have foundation in fact, then our voice will not have been raised in vain.

Mr. O'Conner, chief engineer of the fire department of this city, has received an anonymous letter importing to emanate from a member of the International Society, which informs him that the cities of New Orleans and New York will be visited with a destructive conflagration of the same character with those which have stricken Chicago and Boston. The writer of this letter says that he is himself a member of the International Association, but that his conscience will not allow him to keep the infernal secret, and that he believes it his duty to put the authorities and the public on their guard against the terrible conspiracy which he represents has been formed by the members of the society.

Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. I. N. Marks, president of the Firemen's Charitable Association, have considered this notice of sufficient importance for a conference with the Mayor, with the view of taking measures to guard against such a calamity to our city. There are no means of determining whether the notice is in earnest or is a quiz, but the frequency of fires in the cities of the North, and the circumstances which have caused these fires to be attributed to incendiaries (International or other) have decided the Mayor and the fire department to take every precaution against the danger intimated by the letter.

The anonymous communication represents that the time fixed for the destruction of a portion of the two great cities designated will occur within fifteen days from the date of the letter, and that in New Orleans the fire will break out in a building employed for public amusement, though the particular building is not specified.

The following is a copy of the letter which first furnished the information. On its receipt a consultation was held in the Mayor's parlor, and those present were inclined to believe the statements:

NEW ORLEANS, January 7, 1873.

DEAR SIR—I believe it to be my duty to inform you of a fact which has come to my knowledge. I am a member of the Internationale. They have a firm resolve to lay waste three cities—New York, Cincinnati and New Orleans. Be on your guard for a large fire in this city within two weeks in the business portion of the city, to break out in a place of amusement. Heed this, and let it not pass idly by. I am a member, but an opponent of destruction. Please burn this, that I may not be exposed to my fellow members. Yours,

INTER.

It is very singular that the above letter was not given to the press reporters Wednesday evening, so that the community might receive information which vitally interests every man, woman and child in our midst. This reticence is really criminal, and deserves such a rebuke as we know our citizens will give.

### Rev. Father Burke.

This great Domisican priest, whose eloquence has lifted him to the front rank of the eminent divines of the country, will discourse at St. Patrick's Church, Sunday evening, on "The Catholic Church—not the Danger, but the Safety of the Great American Republic."

The Jackson, Mississippi, *Clarion* says:

We are informed that Cunningham has made a full confession of his crimes, and will throw himself on the mercy of the court; in consideration of which fact he ought to be dealt gently with—say sentenced to the penitentiary for not more than twenty-five years. He alleges that he was misled by Swan.

### THE MEASUREMENT OF LEVEES.

Statement of the Board of State Engineers.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Board of State Engineers,
New Orleans, January 9, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your issue of this morning appears an article in answer to the communication of Mr. S. H. Kennedy, in which you have reflected on the character of the State Engineers, whose duty it is to measure the work performed by the Levee Company.

Since the organization of the Board of State Engineers, there have been 271 levees built and measured; the list of which, giving the name of each levee, the name of the sub-contractor, and the number of cubic yards in each, with a full report of our proceedings is in your office for publication for the General Assembly, wherein will be found the following paragraph:

"According to law, the commissioner of engineers visits each locality, and determines upon and prescribes the dimensions of the levees to be built. This commission then notifies the Board of State Engineers of these facts, and directs a detailed survey to be made, and the notes furnished to the levee company for constructing the levees. The State engineers then survey the levees, giving all the necessary stakes, and furnish to the company complete plans, profiles, estimates and specifications. Upon these notes the company build, or sub-let the work, and their engineers superintend its construction. When the work is complete, the State engineers are notified of the fact, and then another survey and complete measurement is made, the result of which is acted upon by the Board of State Engineers, and certificates are issued for the levee company to settle with their subcontractors, and as data for the commission of persons to issue their certificates according to law. This may look like circumlocution, but it guarantees the subcontractor his full measurement, and it insures the State against false estimates and measurements by increasing the number of checks."

Our books, containing the surveys and final measurements of these 271 works, are now in this office and open to public inspection, and we invite and expect the most rigid scrutiny, both from the State authorities and from all private parties interested. We are able to prove that this department of the State government, at least, has been honestly conducted, and in a manner that dreads not investigation.

It is a gross wrong for officers who are conscious of having done their duty to be thus assailed, and we trust your paper will withdraw the unfounded charge contained in this morning's issue.

Very respectfully,
M. JEFF THOMPSON,
Chief State Engineer;
W. J. HATCH,
S. M. TODD,
Board State Engineers.

### The $70,000 Legislature.

The exhibitions at Odd Fellows' Hall are exciting less interest day by day.

Yesterday at twelve o'clock Speaker Moncure called the House to order, fifty-five members answering the roll call, and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain.

The minutes of Tuesday were not approved.

The chairman of the committee on "How to make and keep a quorum" reported in favor of seating a Mr. T. B. Mortee, in behalf of the parish of St. Tammany. He had not been declared elected by any of the returning boards on account of the "federal interference" in that parish, but the committee's idea was that if he hadn't been elected he ought to have been. The report was adopted, and Mr. Morteewent through the process of being sworn in.

Mr. Elam, chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported rules for the guidance of the House, being substantially the same usually observed at previous State assemblies.

In the supper room General Campbell had an accession of two more Senators to his little tea party, Messrs. Thomas and Kelley. Thus waiting for a quorum, the so-called Senate amused itself by holding an executive session.

### Number Once.

A conversation, in substance as follows, occurred in the lobby at Odd Fellow's Hall, yesterday, between a McEnery legislator and a patriot who wants to serve the State in a fat office:

Patriot—My dear J——, I want your influence with McEnery to secure my appointment to the tax collectorship.

Member—Well, the truth is, Bob, I don't think McEnery will ever have a chance to fill the office. This is all a game of bluff we are playing for terms, and I am getting sick, for one, of playing it this way, and would quit at once if I hadn't given my word to stick until Saturday.

Patriot—But I thought the President had changed to our side?

Member—That's all gammon! Kellogg's the winner, and we all know it, but we feel bound to try and make terms for those of our fellows who have been counted out on Dryades street. I tell you Kellogg's the man, and if you can pick up any influence on that side strike him for a place.

Exit patriot with a new idea.

### Senatorial Personals.

Senator P. C. Anderson, of St. Landry, took his seat in the Senate yesterday, after an absence of ten days, the greater part of which was spent in an effort to get home and back again to his legislative duties. The Senator is in fine health and spirits.

Senator Todd, after a severe illness, appeared in his place again yesterday. He is still suffering greatly, but is determined to perform his regular duties when not a physical impossibility.

Hon. W. A. McMillan is in the city, but we understand has neither applied for nor instituted in the regular Senate nor taken part in the Odd Fellows' Hall cabal.

Senator Thomas is there, but Senator Dalgle is still detained at home, we are informed, by an expected death in his family.

### Fruit Growers' Association.

At an adjourned meeting held at twelve o'clock M. yesterday, at the store of Messrs. Hillman & Manard, No. 157 Poydras street, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year:

President—R. H. Day, of Baton Rouge.
Vice President—H. W. L. Lewis, of Osyka.
Recording Secretary—S. M. Wiggin, of Ponchatoula.
Corresponding Secretary—[illegible] Dennett, of Franklin.
Executive Committee—T. K. Manard, of Independence; E. F. Russell; D. Dennett, of Franklin; H. W. L. Lewis, of Osyka; S. M. Wiggin, of Ponchatoula.

The association then adjourned to meet in this city on some day yet to be determined on, during the second week of the fair.

The Grand Duke Alexis is going to turn his steppes toward Siberia, where none of his family have ever been before.

### Death of Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The news that came over the wires to us yesterday afternoon, announcing the sudden death of the ex-Emperor of France, in his quiet exile home in England, caused little comment. Scarcely the death of any man so widely known could have occurred and been received with such a feeling of indifference. Yet, had this news flashed across the continents a couple of years ago, it would have unsettled the money market of every metropolitan city, and, perhaps, have caused a financial panic.

The career of Louis Napoleon has been an extraordinary and a romantic one. From poverty to a throne, and from a throne to outlawry, is a transition very seldom heard of outside of France. Yet the same causes that made Louis Napoleon Emperor afterward drove him into exile.

There was nothing so remarkable about Napoleon as a man as there is about the French as a nation—a restless people, full of contradictions, impatient at routine and order.

There is no reason why the grandchildren of those who beheaded the lovely Marie Antoinette should not re-erect monarchy in the person of the nephew of Bonaparte, or why they, in another mood, should not drive that monarch into exile or to death, as they have done every ruler they have had for a hundred years, and then shatter the Column Vendome to signalize the breaking of power.

It was much to Napoleon that he was the descendant of a great man, and it was as unfortunate, perhaps, for him that the red cap is as potent in its inspirations in Paris today as it was when the maddened populace struggled to possess the heads that rolled down from the guillotine that they might lap the blood that gushed from the dissevered arteries.

Unquestionably Louis Napoleon was a firm, judicious, discreet ruler of his people, yet he had more of finesse than greatness; he had more knowledge of the weak side of the French character, and how to control it, than a conscientious regard for the good of his people. Thus he fell, as many other men have done—some nearer home—through the ambition of others reacting upon or reflecting from those very traits of character.

Said Victor Hugo: "Louis Napoleon has deceived the French people twice—first, when they took him for a fool, and again when they took him for a genius." This is as honest a tribute as could be rendered by any Frenchman, though it is the utterance of one who has spent a third of a lifetime in hating him.

The connection of Louis Napoleon with the late Archduke Maximilian, when it is written—as it will be, now that he is dead—will show the character of the former in no enviable light, for on his head will rest the responsibility of the blood of one who was nothing else than the victim of his duplicity. The diplomacy of St. Cloud was more infamous than the muskets of Queretaro were cruel.

If he had lived Louis Napoleon might have been recalled to France, in some changeable mood of her people, and thus have lived a part of his uncle's history over again. And the young Prince Imperial, now rapidly ripening into manhood, may, without committing any outrage upon precedent, sit on the throne of his ancestors. What the future has in store for France only a miracle can determine. But if there is an unhappy being living to-day it is the poor little, restless, old, gray-haired man who stands tremblingly at the head of the French nation in the place of the booted and spirited exile who died in England yesterday.

### Cuba.

We call the special attention of our readers to the dispatches from Washington, giving an epitome of recent instructions from the Secretary of State to our minister at Madrid, General Sickles, concerning matters in Cuba.

We have heretofore intimated the line of conduct proposed by the government to be carried out among our lawless neighbors across the Rio Grande. There have been important and grave reasons of State which have kept the American people in curb on the Spanish question. Happily these reasons have ceased to exist, and now our government is prepared, as the voice of President Grant, through his Secretary, clearly intimates, to enter upon the pursuit of a different policy, unless Spain herself is induced to change her course toward her dependencies.

A year ago the government of the United States could not carry out that which now it seems to be her manifest destiny to do, on account of the delicate nature of negotiations then pending between us and Great Britain. These have been, most fortunately and happily, arranged at Washington and Geneva. Our hands are now left free, and unless a policy more in keeping with the spirit of Anglo Saxon civilization is adopted, and that speedily, upon these lands so uncomfortably near to us, then these hands will not cease their labors until the flag of our country is moved southward to the Antilles, and is thrown to the breeze on the western slopes of the Mexican Sierras.

### J. Sella Martin Disgusted.

The Associated Press dispatches inform us that J. Sella Martin has resigned his seat in the fusion Legislature. The inference from this is that he is disgusted with the crowd to which he has lately attached himself, including the Louisiana committee which is so profuse in its profound addresses that bewilder all and enlighten none.

Although the excuse ordinance for the year 1873 has been promulgated for nearly a month up to this time the Administrator of Finance is not prepared to receive payment for licenses; and just now a great many people are anxious to pay, while city certificates and police warrants can be bought at about sixty cents on the dollar. What is the matter? A year ago licenses to the amount of something like $60,000 were paid in December. This year, up to this time, but one dollar has been received.

We understand a bill will be introduced in the Legislature, some day next week, to abolish the recorder's courts in the city of New Orleans, and to establish two police courts in their stead, the magistrates of which will be compelled to sit without regard to hours, but to conform themselves to the necessities of the public. This bill looks to economy, since it will save over $30,000 in salaries alone, and the courts will be made a, instead of a dead expense to the city, a really source of revenue.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

AMENDMENT TO THE SHIPPING ACT

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR LOUISIANA

GENERAL M'DOWELL CONFIRMED

LOUISIANA DISCUSSED BY REPUBLICANS

VIGOROUS LETTER FROM MR. FISH

DISCUSSION OF CUBAN AFFAIRS

J. SELLA MARTIN RESIGNED

LOUISIANA DELEGATION "ADDRESSING"

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON

FALL OF GRANARY FLOORS

NEW CHARTER FOR NEW YORK CITY

INSURANCE RISKS ABOVE MEMPHIS

## CONGRESS.

**Abolishing Franking Privilege—Postmasters May Deposit in National Banks—Collectors as Disbursing Officers—Territorial Business in the House—Amendment to the Shipping Act—Bard's Nomination Withdrawn—A Sub-Committee Coming to Louisiana—General McDowell Confirmed.**

WASHINGTON, January 9.—*Senate.*—The bill abolishing the franking privilege was again up to-day.

The bill authorizing postmasters to deposit in national banks passed.

The bill authorizing collectors and customs officers to act in certain cases as disbursing officers passed.

Indian appropriations was discussed to adjournment.

*House.*—Engaged all day with Territorial business.

Mr. Lewis, of Maine, by unanimous consent, introduced an amendment to the shipping act, extending certain rights granted to masters of coasting vessels to those engaged in trade with the Brittish provinces, West India islands and Mexico. The amendment was passed.

The President withdrew the nomination of Governor Baird as postmaster at Chattanoogo to-day at his own roquest.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections agreed to send sub committees to Louisiana and Arkansas to inquire into the elections in those States.

The Senate confirmed General McDowell, vice General Meade, deceased.

## WASHINGTON.

**Louisiana Discussed in Republican Circles—Joint Congressional Committee Favored—Secretary Fish to Minister Sickles—Neglect to Enforce Emancipation in the Colonies—Our Watchfulness Four Years—A Change Must Come—J. Sella Martin Resigned—Louisiana Committee Addressing Once More.**

WASHINGTON, January 9.—There is much discussion in Republican circles regarding the Louisiana complications. Many favor a joint congressional committee to investigate fully, with the view to report to Congress which is the legitimate State government.

On the twenty-ninth of October last Secretary Fish, in addressing an elaborate letter to Minister Sickles, alluded to the fact that the present ministry of Spain had given assurance to the public, through the agent of the press, and had confirmed the assurance to General Sickles personally, of their intention to put into operation extensive reforms, among them some of those which this government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration in relation to the colonies, which are our near neighbors, of the Spanish government, partly at our instance, passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the West India colonies. This law, so far as the State Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared the recently issued regulations, professedly for its execution, are wholly inadequate to any practical result in favor of emancipation if they be not really in the interest of the slaveholder and of the continuance of the institution of slavery. While the United States fully acknowledge the obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant a partial exception to this rule, to the support of which the Secretary enters into an argument, and says all who countenance lukewarmness, or neglect in carrying emancipation into effect, must more or less be liable to the charge of duplicity or bad faith—a charge which every man of honor in high station ought to endeavor to avoid.

General Sickles is instructed in decisive but respectful terms to remonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act to which she is committed. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defied in Cuba, by a refusal or neglect to carry into effect acts of the home government of a humane tendency, it is tantamount to an acknowledgment of an inability to control the insurrection in Cuba, which Mr. Fish says has now lasted four years, and the attempts to suppress it so far have failed, and have been at the sacrifice of more than 100,000 lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that island compel us to take a warm interest in its peaceful and orderly condition, without which there can not be prosperity. Cuba being separated from this country by a narrow pass, the temptations for reckless adventurers to violate our law, and embark in hostile expeditions thither, are great, despite the unquestioned vigilance of this government to maintain its duty, and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisers, the proximity has led Cubans and other partisans of the insurgents to make their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advancement of their cause in the island.

The Secretary says: We certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart these schemes occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba should have some termination through a cessation of the cause which hitherto has been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as a neutral power. Ever since the insurrection began we have, he says, been repeatedly called upon to discharge those duties. In performance of them we are conscious of no neglect, but the trial of our impartiality by the want of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt is necessarily so severe that unless she shall soon be more successful, it will force upon this government the consideration of the question, whether duty to itself and to the commercial interests of its citizens may not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued.

The Secretary reminds General Sickles of the cases respecting citizens of this country, of causeless seizures of estates, which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the extinction of our patience. In the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain.

The Secretary further says to General Sickles: It is hoped that you will present the views above set forth, and the present grievances of which this government justly complains to the government to which you are accredited, in a way which without giving offense, will leave a conviction that we are earnest in the expression of these views, and that we expect redress, and that if it should not soon be afforded, Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in feeling, and in the temper of the people and of the government of the United States.

Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is in a sufficiently confirmed position of power to carry out the measures which it announces and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the removal of the causes of our well-founded complaints, and not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for the realization of those hopes which have been encouraged by repeated promises that all causes for estrangement, or for interruption of those friendly feelings which are traditional as they are sincere, on the part of this government towards Spain, will be speedily and forever removed.

J. Sella Martin, colored, is here. He has resigned his seat in the fusion Legislature of Louisiana.

The Louisiana delegation has prepared an argument addressed to Attorney General Williams to be forwarded to Congress with its memorial. Referring to the Antoine case, they say of Judge Durell's order: "It came before the people of the State, taking them by surprise. The impression made by the order is simply one of amazement. It is like a sounding cataract. Mandate after mandate rushes along, breaking over the barriers of constitution, law, judicial practice and procedure, and the ancient landmarks of jurisdiction in the courts of the United States. The traditional stagnation of the chancery court has been disturbed in a manner never heard of before this date. We hold, Mr. Attorney General, that the American State and federal constitutions, without an exception, give to the respective houses that compose the General Assembly entire and exclusive jurisdiction over questions relating to their organization. Each house decides upon its rules of proceeding, and the election and qualifications of its members. Unless the constitution provides otherwise, they select their own officers and control them.

It is entirely beyond the power of the imagination of this committee to conceive that there is any constitution, law, custom, rule, precedent, or other form, in which authority is manifested to justify this order of the Circuit Court of the United States. The adjudged cases with which our intelligence has had connection, place a seal of condemnation upon it as beyond the judicial powers, however large, under our institutions. Such an order from the Circuit Court of the United States under the presidency of the associate justice and the judge of the Circuit Court would fill the country with dismay.

## NAPOLEON.

**His Death Yesterday Morning.**

LONDON, January 9.—Napoleon slept soundly last night—better than the preceding night. This morning his physicians had a consultation, and decided to perform another operation at noon to-day.

At the time of the consultation his pulse was strong and regular—eighty-four to the minute.

At twenty-five minutes past ten signs of sinking appeared, the action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

LONDON, January 9.—The sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as in London, by surprise. The relatives, attendants and household—even the physicians were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation which was fully determined upon.

So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Guel went to London yesterday and many of the Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, returned to their homes. There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal thing in the case up to 9 A. M., when new and dangerous symptoms set in.

The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was immediately dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Guel was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in great haste to administer the last sacraments of the Church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger and started for Chiselhurst.

All arrived too late; the Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Guel and the clergyman just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired. The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was the principal person at his bedside at the last hour. His medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Clover, the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present.

Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relatives. The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries and expressions of mourning.

PARIS, January 9, Evening.—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the *Messager de Paris*, an influential finance organ.

It closes a brief article with the following tribute. "The disasters which have made shipwreck of the empire will cause to be forgotten, the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation in establishing order and developing the prosperity of the country."

The other evening papers had time only to print the announcement without comment.

[World Special.]

LONDON, January 9.—The Empress Eugenie weeps continually and refuses consolation.

Louis, the Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief.

The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacrament was not administered, the priest arriving after all was over.

The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be moved to France.

Universal sorrow prevails in London.

## NEW YORK.

**Reception to General Hancock—Nails Made Last Year—Mechanical Birds for Pigeon Shooting—New Trial for Stokes—Bill of Exceptions—Ten Years for Attempt to Kill—Fanny Hyde's Second Trial.**

NEW YORK, January 9.—Officers and officers of the army and navy gave a brilliant reception to General Hancock last night.

The National Association of Iron Manufacturers adopted resolutions in favor free banking.

The National Nail Manufacturers' Asso-

(COMPLETED ON FOURTH PAGE.)