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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 1767.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES TO-NIGHT.
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
LAST NIGHT OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Wednesday Matinee.
A BUNCH OF BIRDS, IN UNDER THE PALM.

Wednesday Evening, January 13, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Thursday Evening, January 14, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Friday Evening, January 15, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Saturday Evening, January 16, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Sunday Evening, January 17, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Monday Evening, January 18, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Tuesday Evening, January 19, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Wednesday Evening, January 20, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Thursday Evening, January 21, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Friday Evening, January 22, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Saturday Evening, January 23, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Sunday Evening, January 24, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Monday Evening, January 25, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Tuesday Evening, January 26, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Wednesday Evening, January 27, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Thursday Evening, January 28, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Friday Evening, January 29, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Saturday Evening, January 30, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Sunday Evening, January 31, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Monday Evening, February 1, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Tuesday Evening, February 2, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Wednesday Evening, February 3, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Thursday Evening, February 4, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Friday Evening, February 5, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Saturday Evening, February 6, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

Sunday Evening, February 7, 1873.
DORIS MOTT.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The Senate met at the usual hour yesterday and was called to order by President Harris, who instructed the Secretary to call the roll. Twenty-three Senators, a quorum, being present, the special committee, appointed on Friday to look after absent members, made the following report: The special committee appointed to ascertain the cause of the absence of Senator from this body, make the following report to the Senate: They had an interview with Senators Hunsaker, Todd and Noland, the result of which was that these Senators have joined the so-called General Assembly at the Old Fellows' Hall, and intend to be illegal and unworthy of their support, and that they have no intention of again resuming their seats in the Senate of the State of Louisiana. As regards other Senators, we ask further time.

O. H. BREWSTER,
M. H. TWICHELL.

After the reading of the report a resolution was introduced and adopted expelling Senators Hunsaker, Todd and Noland. The Senate then went into a short executive session, which lasted until one o'clock, the hour set for the convening of the court of impeachment. At that hour Chief Justice Ludell called the Senate to order as a court of impeachment, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, was ready to proceed with the trial of Governor Henry C. Warmoth.

Shortly afterward the members of the House appeared in a body, and took seats in the Senate Chamber. The Secretary of the Senate was instructed to read the last day's proceedings (the fifth) of the court of impeachment. After reading a portion of the proceedings, a motion was made and carried to dispense with the further reading of the last day's proceedings.

The Chief Justice asked if the board of managers on the part of the House were ready to proceed with the trial. Mr. Hahn asked to have the names of the witnesses subpoenaed for the State called, in order to ascertain how many were present. Judge Howe, of counsel for defense, asked that the trial be postponed until Thursday, sixteenth of January, 1873.

The Senate acceded to this request by a vote of thirteen yeas to nine nays. Senator Ingraham then presented an order, which was adopted, that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until Thursday, the sixteenth of January, 1873, at 1 P. M.

The court of impeachment was then declared adjourned by Chief Justice Ludell, in accordance with the above order. The Senate was immediately after called to order by President Harris. The Secretary called the roll and announced twenty-three members, a quorum, present.

Senator Twitchell, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill fixing the terms of the district court for the Eleventh Judicial District of Louisiana. The bill was read three times and declared finally passed. It goes to the House for concurrence.

A message from the House announced the appointment of Messrs. George C. Bonham, George E. Paris, T. G. Davidson, William Kern and L. A. Snergas as a committee on the part of the House, to act with a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to make preparations for the inauguration of the Governor elect on next Monday (to-morrow), Hon. William Pitt Kellogg.

Senator Sypher moved that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senators Hunsaker, Todd and Noland were expelled, and moved to lay that motion on the table, which is a "cincher" to the resolution expelling them from the Senate.

A call of the Senate was then asked for, and the roll being called, the Secretary announced twenty-two Senators present. The President appointed Senators Ingraham, Twitchell and Barber to act with the House committee appointed to make preparations for the inauguration of the Governor elect.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned until Monday (to-morrow), at 11 A. M. The House met yesterday at 12 M., and was called to order by Speaker Lowell. The Clerk called the roll and reported sixty-nine members present.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen on the committee to make preparations for the inauguration of the Governor: George E. Paris, T. G. Davidson, William Kern and L. A. Snergas.

Mr. Hahn asked to be excused from serving on the above committee, as it would interfere with duties already assigned him. The Speaker then appointed Mr. George C. Bonham, of Carroll, as said committee in place of Mr. Hahn.

Mr. C. W. Keating, of Caddo, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be directed to report as soon as possible the names of all persons elected as members of the House who have absented themselves since the commencement of the extra session, or who are now meeting and acting with an unlawful, unconstitutional and revolutionary body, pretending to be the Legislature, and meeting at Old Fellows' Hall; and that said committee be directed to report at the same time, an appropriate resolution providing for declaring the seats of said persons in that body vacant, and calling for election with the least possible delay to fill said vacancies.

The House took up Bill No. 5, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Railroad Company, which had been made the special order of the day for Saturday. Pending the consideration of this bill a message from the Senate announced that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, was ready to proceed with the trial of Governor Henry C. Warmoth.

There should be railroad connections between New Orleans and Shreveport. It would improve the value of lands through which the road will pass, and bring to the metropolis of the South the trade of Northern Louisiana and Texas, much of which is now being diverted to St. Louis and other Western cities by the aid of railroads. Mr. Keating thought that Republicans should vote for the bill, as its passage would not impoverish the State, but would secure the building of a railroad, without State aid, that would add millions of wealth to the State. Republicans had been accused of doing nothing in the way of making public improvements in this State since they came into power. Mr. Keating thought that if they would pass this bill they would secure a public improvement of the people of this State would be proud of. He did not want the bill hurried through inconsiderately. He wanted members to consider it with care, but not to postpone their consideration, as the subject is one of vital importance to the State.

Mr. Gair was in favor of postponing the further consideration of the bill at this time. He was under the impression its passage might work injury to the State by conducting with its interests in other roads, and therefore he was in favor of postponing further action upon it at this time.

Governor Hahn spoke in favor of railroads generally, and said the want of them had kept this State back at least ten years. He declared himself emphatically a railroad man, and proposed to vote for all railroad bills that did not require money from the State. He said he knew that a good deal of money had been squandered in the past upon railroad companies, but the money was not squandered by Republicans. It was squandered in the good old Democratic time before the war. He said there had been a good deal of talk about money said to have been squandered on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad—the road that is to connect New Orleans with Houston; but he was satisfied that, when the whole matter is properly investigated, it will be found that the State will lose nothing by that enterprise. He was satisfied that railroads improved the value of lands and farms, and for that reason was prepared to vote for the bill under consideration. Governor Hahn then spoke of the amendments to this bill and said they had been carefully made with a view of securing to the State all the rights it has in other roads; and as the men who propose to build the Louisiana Central road do not ask for money—ask for nothing but the right of way—he did not see why there should be objection to passing the bill at this time. He thought it possible that much of the opposition to the bill has been instigated by parties who are interested in the Baton Rouge road—a road that did receive State aid to a large amount.

He was a stockholder in that road, had paid up for his stock and might be considered interested in the road. But he did not want to take to prevent the building of other roads. He wanted to see as many roads as possible built. The Central would pass through a large number of parishes, thereby improving the value of their lands and adding at least \$10,000,000 to the wealth of the State. He wanted members to consider these things carefully, be liberal, and vote for railroads in all parts of the State when they can be built by capital outside of our State.

Messrs. Sewall, Rodrigues and Allain spoke in favor of postponing further action upon the bill at present, and pending the dissolution of the House, on motion, adjourned until to-morrow (Monday) at 11 A. M.

Inauguration of Governor William P. Kellogg.
We are requested to state that the committee of the Senate and House who have charge of the arrangements appertaining to the inauguration of Governor Kellogg, will be in session at the State House to-day from twelve to two o'clock. Persons desiring seats on the floor of the House of Representatives for ladies will present themselves to the committee for invitations.

Quick Passage.
The steamer New Orleans, Captain Gager, of the Crownell line, left New York on the fourth instant, at 4 P. M., crossed the bar at 8 P. M. on the tenth, and arrived at her wharf at 4 A. M. on the eleventh instant. This is one of the quickest passages ever made.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale at auction, to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, on Conestoga street, between Perdrie and Poydras streets.

2. A lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Marengo street, between Magazine and Live Oak streets.

3. Nineteen lots of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, in the square bounded by Henry Clay avenue, St. George and Long streets, and the division line between property known as Division No. 1.

4. A lot of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on Spain street, between Love and Goodchild streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

THE FAMOUS EQUINE.—Robert Sick says, the Adams of the arena, the best ideal of artistic grace and elegance, is with old John P. Robinson's big show, to appear at the Tivoli circle for one week, commencing Monday, January 13, 1873, performance each day, at 12 M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sale of the Steamer Katie.
The river steamer Katie was sold at public auction yesterday by the United States marshal, under the amended order of the United States Court of yesterday, for \$23,000. She falls again into the control of Captain John W. Cannon.

THE MERRY EQUINE.—Do not fail to see the great performance of the corde tendre, by the wonderful monkey, at each exhibition of old John's show, for one week, commencing Monday, January 13, 1873.

PROOF MOST DAMNING.

Money the Lever of the Revolutionists.

A Fusion Senator to his Constituents.

LET THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE READ AND PONDER.

What better evidence than is contained in the extra of the Shreveport Times, given below, could we have of the corrupt designs of the enemies of republicanism? Money, not morality or principles of any sort, is shown clearly to be their sole reliance for sustaining the revolutionary cabal, and for undermining the legal government. Let the American people digest this black confession:

[Times Extra, second edition, Monday, January 8.]
To the people of Shreveport:
Since the publication of our first extra to-day, we have received the following dispatch from Hon. A. H. Leonard, Senator from this district:

The indications are that with money to sustain the fusionists, the quorum in the bayonet Legislature can be broken, and one in the legal Legislature of the State secured. Our representatives must be sustained by the people. The money subscribed by our citizens in this cause will be the best investment they ever made. It will insure the establishment of an economical government that will save the public millions per annum, save the credit of the State, reduce the rate of taxation, and inspire confidence abroad that will bring both emigration and capital to Louisiana. What will the moneyed men of Shreveport and the planters of Caddo do in this matter? It is not a political issue they are asked to meet; they are solicited to aid in the salvation of the State and their own interest and prosperity.

SPECIAL TO THIS TIME.
NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1873.
To the Shreveport Times:
Indications favorable, but help is needed from the people. Shreveport should subscribe \$10,000 cash to sustain our government. Call a meeting of the business men and see what can be done. If we can raise money it will show the people we are earnest, and will break the quorum in the bayonet Legislature.

A. H. LEONARD.
There are members of the Fusion Legislature that would go with ours, if they had any assurance that it could sustain itself.

Planters throughout the parish would aid in raising the amount, knowing, as they do, that the present crisis is one of life and death to the material interests of the country.

PAGO-PAGO.
The above may not be a very comprehensive heading, and many readers never before saw the word; yet it is one of the finest harbors in the world, and what is better, it has recently been virtually given to the United States by its owners, and will hereafter be one of our most important naval and commercial stations. Where is it of course is asked. Commander Charles Wilkes, in the narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, which he commanded thirty years ago, says of Pago-Pago harbor, that "it was likened to the valley of Kaesler changed into a lake." But where is it? It is the finest harbor known in the Southern Pacific; it is in the centre of Tutuila (which it penetrates to the centre), and is the key to the ten Samoan or Navigator Islands, the remarkable beauty and richness of which group have been extolled by all who have visited that portion of the globe from the days of Cook and Peyronne to the present time.

These islands extend through four degrees of longitude, from 169° to 173° west, and from 13° 30' to 14° 30' south latitude, being about midway between the Sandwich Islands and Australia, on the line of the steamships plying between San Francisco and Australia.

When the International railroad through Texas shall have been completed to Matamoros, on the Pacific, and a line of steamers shall ply thence to Australia, Pago-Pago harbor will be on this line. These islands have been hitherto under the control of independent chiefs, and this station of Pago-Pago before our recent possession of it has remained uncontrolled by any great power. A year or so ago the San Francisco and Australian line of steamers selected it as a coaling station. Soon afterward active efforts were made by Great Britain and Prussia, to secure its commercial control. A year ago New Zealand, on the part of the former, made a full report in its favor, but too late. The officer had barely left the islands last January, when the United States sloop of war, Narragansett, Commander K. W. Meade, acting under instructions from our government, appeared at Pago-Pago, and procured by treaty the perpetual right of the United States to use this harbor as a naval and commercial station.

The Germans were very near success, a war vessel of that nation entering the harbor to obtain it only a few days after Commander Meade had completed his negotiations. But not only the Germans, but all other Europeans upon these islands strongly favor having American law established over this archipelago.

Missionaries have been established over these islands (which had up to that date been barbarous) since 1830. Now the entire population is Christian, mostly of the Presbyterian and Congregational societies, with a few Romanists. Some 300,000 acres of land have already been sold to citizens of San Francisco, who propose to supply the Pacific coast with sugar, coffee and cotton from that quarter. An engaging view of the view of this beautiful harbor can be seen on page seventy-one of the second volume of "Wilkes' Expedition." A thorough examination was made of this group of islands by the United States vessels under Wilkes, and the island of Tutuila being the most central, Pago-Pago harbor was selected by Vincennes for the astronomical observations, the rest of the group being reserved for the Peacock and Flying Fish vessels. The readers of the REPUBLICAN will doubtless hereafter often hear of Pago-Pago. It is easily found by those whose object it has a month three quarters of a century, and hanked by unmistakable landmarks of mountains, respectively 327 and 1600 feet high, with summits made of thirty-six fathoms—the most perfectly land-locked harbor that exists.

Now for Samoa and the Sandwich Islands. If the United States do not annex appropriate territory, Great Britain or Prussia will, and as any of the Philadelphia North American, "the question before the American people is whether, while we see England grasping every island or distant territory that she can lay her hands upon, we shall abstain entirely, and surrender the whole to her."

The Seventy Thousand Dollar Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday twenty-five members were made at roll call, but members did not appear inclined to rush legislation. There existed a hesitancy in the proceedings, an uncertainty of feeling which dragged business along slowly.

Some of the latest members took the floor to discuss subjects other than law-making. Something was said about editorialials in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, but as that does not interest the public we pass over their quaint remarks.

About all the business attended to was in connection with House proceedings. In the House business progressed slowly and leisurely, and the members did not look as if inclined to work themselves out of situations, although it was distinctly announced that a quorum was present.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Leonard, of Caddo, in the Senate, to appoint a committee to inquire if any conspiracy exists to suppress the vote of the people as expressed at the last election, was adopted unanimously. The resolution authorizes the committee to send for persons and papers.

A half of half an hour gave the members time to read the evening papers. Secretary Burke announced that the Senate was ready to meet the House in joint session to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Twenty-four Senators entered, and the House Secretary called fifty-seven as present.

Mr. H. J. Campbell announced that everything was ready to count the votes aforesaid. Five gentlemen took seats on the platform, but their labors were not arduous. The secretary then finally announced the figures, as follows:

For McHenry 62,022
For McHenry 62,022
For Peck 62,022
For Peck 62,022
For Peck 62,022
For Peck 62,022

It was then agreed to pass a bill to inaugurate Mr. McHenry as Governor of Louisiana next Monday at noon. The Senate agreed to the proposition.

A committee was appointed, and it was announced that a committee of citizens had arranged a plan which would harmonize with this programme.

A motion to adjourn until eleven o'clock Monday morning was adopted.

Both branches will, when prepared, proceed to Lafayette square and see Mr. McHenry take the oath of office.

Pierre Bertin, the Burglar.
In addition to the evidence against Bertin, growing out of his demonstration on the house of Mr. Besse, armed with a dangerous weapon, and for the purpose of robbing a woman and a police officer, with intent to kill, it will be remembered that Bertin has an unexpired sentence to serve—something like nine months.

He had been arrested for assault and battery with intent to rob a man in the neighborhood of the Old Basin. The jury convicted him of assault and battery only, and he was sentenced by Judge Abell to the Parish Prison. Pending his confinement, through false representations and forged papers, Governor Warmoth was induced to pardon Bertin under the name of Bertrand. As soon, however, as the Governor learned of the imposition practiced upon him, he promptly revoked the pardon, and Bertin was re-arrested by the police. On a writ of habeas corpus Bertin was discharged by Judge Cooly, on the ground that the Governor had no right to revoke a pardon once issued. This would have been good law, doubtless, had the Governor power to grant an absolute pardon; but under the laws of the State pardons can only be granted subject to the approval of the Senate.

As soon as the Senate met, after the issuance of the pardon, concurrence in the same was refused, which of course had the effect to render the pardon null and void. Mr. Sheridan, of Ohio, admitted that under the decision of the Supreme Court all these arrested persons had been fully restored to their rights, and those rights could not be considered, but there was a way of extending the pardon to the point of meeting the difficulty, and he was in favor of meeting it that way, which was to remit the Court of Claims to the position which it originally occupied—that of using really an auditing committee of Congress to audit claims presented to Congress, in preference to claims of loyal men, whose property had been destroyed in the course of the war.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, sustained the amendment, and said he wanted every judgment of this kind to be reported to Congress, so Congress might exercise discretion whether it would pay these claims in preference to claims of loyal men, whose property had been destroyed in the course of the war.

Mr. Sargent, of California, denied that the action embraced in these claims had been seized during the war, and after the cessation of hostilities, and after the proclamation of peace. There was, therefore, no justification for its seizure or for withdrawing payment from its owners. Mr. Sargent, of Ohio, admitted that under the decision of the Supreme Court all these arrested persons had been fully restored to their rights, and those rights could not be considered, but there was a way of extending the pardon to the point of meeting the difficulty, and he was in favor of meeting it that way, which was to remit the Court of Claims to the position which it originally occupied—that of using really an auditing committee of Congress to audit claims presented to Congress, in preference to claims of loyal men, whose property had been destroyed in the course of the war.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

DISCUSSION ON COTTON CLAIMS.

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARDS.

BOTH WANTED AT WASHINGTON.

STANLEY DINNER AT WILKARD'S.

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL MOVEMENTS OF CARLIST INSURGENTS.

Unlucky Bulk Grain Shipment.

No Mention of Senate-Cotton Judgments of Court of Claims—Discussion on an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Senate.—No session.

Engaged on private bills.

The pending question at the hour of adjournment yesterday was the amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of New York, forbidding the payment of claims in regard to the recovery of duties on merchandise imported during the war and which paid duties to the Confederate government. Secretary Bondwell has declined the question, favorably to the claims, and the decision will be received in many districts of the South as one of timely relief and evincing a better disposition on the part of the government than has prevailed hitherto.

The Stanley dinner at Willard's Hotel to-day was a jolly affair. Among the one hundred guests were Speaker Blaine, Senators Wilson, Thurman, Ames, Tilden, Sherman, Cameron, Foster, Congressman Cox, Secretary Bondwell, General Sherman, Governor Cooke and Judge Lochner, of Georgia. The Department of Justice asks for \$300,000 for the trial of the rebels, mainly incurred in Ku-Klux prosecutions.

NEW YORK.

Secretary and Commercial-Cotton Operatives of the United States.

Miscellaneous News—Cold Weather—Specific Shipments.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Arrived.—Steamer Virgo. Her officers report that the wreck of the Hannah Little lies fifteen miles off the coast in a dangerous position for vessels bound around the cape. After arriving—Columbia. Arrived out—Framo.

New York, January 11.—Money active early in the day, but gradually declined, and finally closed at 7. Exchange weak and lower at the close, when prime bank and other 9% on the street. The supply of commercial bills is increasing, and gold opened at 112½, fell to 112¼, and during the day, and closed at 112¼@112½. Loans were 4½ for carrying. Governments not very active, and prices but little changed from those of yesterday. Foreign exchange steady. Bank statement—Loans decreased \$25,000; specie increased \$3,000,000; legal tenders decreased \$250,000.

\$25,000,000 of five-cent notes of 1862; 1137; 1854; 1133; 1865; 1146; new 1136; 1137; 1143; 1858; 1140; new five 1135; ten-forties 1104; consols 5; deferred 15; Louisiana sixes 56; new 50; five sixes 55; eight 54; ten 53; ten 52; ten 51; ten 50; Georgia sixes 70; seven 8; North Carolina 32½; new 18½; special tax 40; South Carolina 40; new 22½; April and October 21.

Sub. bonds of the State \$37,416,318 gold, \$22,225,556 currency.

There were in New York January 1 7,175,000 pounds of domestic wool, and 7,311,500 pounds of foreign wool. The total arrivals here for the year were 69,680,000 of which 48,088,563 were foreign. The total imports into the United States were 3,395,000 pounds. An active business existed at the close of the year, and continued with steadily improving prices, until March, 1872. During that month the market lost its animation, and for the half year ending the first of January, 1873, a slight renewal occurred in October, and was maintained till the month of November, when 10,000,000 pounds of clothing were imported from the great city of Boston. Immediately thereafter the trade became very lively, and prices advanced five to ten per cent. This spirited trade lasted, however, only a few days, business fell off, and the year closed on a quiet market.

During the week cotton declined slightly. The sales for the week reached 107,750 bales, of which 10,893 bales were for export, and 10,893 bales on the spot and to arrive. Exporters took 625 bales; spinners 3125 on the spot and in transit. Naval stores were in demand, and prices advanced to all southern Representatives to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, sustained the amendment, and said he wanted every judgment of this kind to be reported to Congress, so Congress might exercise discretion whether it would pay these claims in preference to claims of loyal men, whose property had been destroyed in the course of the war.

Mr. Sargent, of California, denied that the action embraced in these claims had been seized during the war, and after the cessation of hostilities, and after the proclamation of peace. There was, therefore, no justification for its seizure or for withdrawing payment from its owners. Mr. Sargent, of Ohio, admitted that under the decision of the Supreme Court all these arrested persons had been fully restored to their rights, and those rights could not be considered, but there was a way of extending the pardon to the point of meeting the difficulty, and he was in favor of meeting it that way, which was to remit the Court of Claims to the position which it originally occupied—that of using really an auditing committee of Congress to audit claims presented to Congress, in preference to claims of loyal men, whose property had been destroyed in the course of the war.

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