NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VI—NO. 239. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1769.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT

LAST NIGHTS OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
AS ENOCH ARDEN, IN UNDER THE PALM.
Wednesday evening, January 15, by request of many ladies of New Orleans, ROMEO AND JULIET.
Thursday Evening, January 16, only
BENEFIT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT.
RICHELIEU.
Friday and Saturday evenings, January 17 and 18, also Saturday Matinee.
DUKE'S MOTTO.

Monday evening, January 20, first appearance of THE GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
In her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

TO OUR PATRONS—Notwithstanding the great expense attending the engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman, the management have decided not to advance the prices, relying upon public support to sustain the unusual outlay. ja15

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

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

Engagement for Two Weeks only of the
LINGARD COMBINATION.
Thursday Evening, January 16, 1872.
The New Comedy,
A LIFE'S DREAM.
Scarlet Page.....William Horace Lingard
Lady Maud Chandos.....Alice Dunning Lingard
After which WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD in his NEW SKETCHES.
Grand LINGARD MATINEE Saturday noon.
In preparation—The new operetta, LOS LADRONES.
Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.
ja15 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

Engagement Extraordinary!

Mr. David Bidwell has unfeigned gratification in announcing the annual engagement of the world-famed peerless Queen of the burlesque,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
AND HER MAMMOTH COMPANY,
The most complete Burlesque organization in existence, comprised of the following acknowledged artists: Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss Eliza Weatherby, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Carlotta Zerbina, Miss Tilly Earl, Miss Alice Atherton, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Jennie Wheatleigh, Mrs. G. H. Wilson, mistress of the wardrobe; Mr. Harry Becket, stage manager; Mr. Willie Edouin, Mr. John Bryer, Little Midget, Henry W. Peck, William H. Wiesers, musical director. A full chorus and Corps de Ballet.
FIRST APPEARANCE,
Monday Evening, January 13, 1873.
The season's repertoire will be in the following order:
January 13, 14, 15 and 16,
BLUE BEARD.
January 17, 18 and 19,
KENILWORTH.
January 20, 21, 22 and 23,
ROBIN HOOD.
January 24 and 25, evenings,
LES BRIGANDS and A DAY IN PARIS.
In each of which Miss Thompson will appear supporting six characters.
January 27, 28, 29 and 30,
ALADDIN.
February 4, 5 and 6,
LURLINE.
February 8, Farewell Benefit,
IXION.
For cast of characters see small bills. Notwithstanding the enormous expense entailed upon the manager by the present engagement, there will be NO INCREASE IN PRICES. Doors open at 6:30 P. M.; overture at 7:15 P. M. Seats may be secured one week in advance. Box office open at 9 A. M. ja12

TIVOLI CIRCLE LOT.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON'S SHOW.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Veteran Showman.

MENAGERIE UNEQUALED,
AQUARIUM THE LARGEST,
SPECIMENS OF ANIMATED NATURE THE GREATEST,
CIRCUS BEST IN THE WORLD.

Two Performances Daily—At 12 M., and 7:30 P. M.

ADMISSION 75 CENTS, CHILDREN 50 CENTS.
ja15 1t

LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN 10 AND 11 P. M., EITHER AT the City Hall or between Lafayette and St. Joseph streets a Gold Chain Coral NECKLACE; also a plain GOLD RING. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Republican Office. ja15 N. A. WADE.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby notified not to discount nor take in payment the following notes and obligations stolen a few days ago from the undersigned:
A note of $15, drawn by Dominique Mouniea to the order of the undersigned, dated October 21, 1872, payable at sixty days.
A note of $175, drawn by Chambion to the order of Ricard, and by him indorsed, dated March 27, 1872, payable one year after date.
Two due bills or obligations drawn by François Nele—one of $100 and the other of $200—to the order of undersigned and payable on demand.
A note or obligation of $250, drawn by Jean Fourment to the order of the undersigned, dated March 21, 1872, payable on demand.
Payment of the above notes and obligation has been stopped.
ja12 17 22 PIERRE MAZOUE.

LOST OR MISLAID—ONE CERTAIN PROmissory note for the sum of $300 drawn and indorsed by John Henry, dated January 4, 1872, and payable one year after date, and bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from date till paid, and paraphed no varietur by E. Commagere, notary public of this city, to identify it with an act passed before him on the said January 4, 1872. The public is warned not to negotiate said note, the payment of the same having been stopped in the hands of the said John Henry.
ja10 17 24 31 fe7 MANUEL BONNET.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTAIN DUE BILL or acknowledgment given to me by Mr. Herman F. Stureken, dated New Orleans, September 2, 1871, written in the German language, for three hundred francs (French coin), which I deposited in his hands for safe keeping. Mr. Stureken has been notified of the loss of the same and the finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning and acknowledgment of due bill to him.
ja11 16 21 MARTIN LITZLER.

FOUND.

FOUND—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Had on a collar with a rope attached; white breast. The owner can claim the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to WILLIAM CONDON, Burgundy street, between Delaware and Banks. ja15 2t

BUSINESS CHANGES.

PAYNE, DAMERON & CO.

From and after the first of January, 1873, Colonel GEORGE MOORMAN and Mr. JOHN G. PARHAM become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of J. U. & H. M. PAYNE & CO.
J. U. PAYNE,
H. M. PAYNE,
Surviving partners of Payne, Dameron & Co.
J. U. PAYNE,
H. M. PAYNE,
GEORGE MOORMAN,
ja5 1m J. G. PARHAM.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue the ice business under the name of the New Orleans Ice Company, and respectfully solicits of the public a continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to the old concern.
GEORGE LAND.
New Orleans, December 13, 1872.

In retiring from the ice business we return our thanks to our patrons, and respectfully solicit a continuation of their patronage to Mr. George Land, who succeeds us in the ice business, and who has heretofore had the management of the New Orleans Ice Company.
M. O. TRACY,
CLAUDE POULY,
M. CARROLL,
WIDOW F. G. GRUNING.
New Orleans, December 13, 1872. de26 1m

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

OF 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

ALSO

DRAWN DAILY

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JANUARY 15, 1873.
CLASS 12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
55	67	6	32	38	15	62	30	54	64	42	27	12	28

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this fifteenth day of January, 1873.
G. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap22

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

W. G. Coyle & Co. vs. Steamboat Charles Bodmann—No. 10 605.

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 first Monday of February, 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 libelants.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, second day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
jy2 10 15 19 United States Marshal.

H. E. Rariden vs. Steamboat Josephine—No. 10,686.

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 JOSEPHINE, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by H. E. Rariden, 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 first Monday of February, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.
United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eleventh day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
ja14 20 28 fe2 United States Marshal.

W. T. Levine vs. Steamship City of Galveston—No. 10,694.

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 STEAMSHIP CITY OF GALVESTON, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by W. T. Levine, 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 first Monday of February, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, eleventh day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
ja14 20 28 fe2 United States Marshal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK,
House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.
No. 404 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.
Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures, etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,
CISTERN MAKER.
132.....Julia street.....132
(Between Camp and Magazine.)
Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 30 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 193 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja13 1y

THE STATE HOUSE.

Hon. John Ray, of Ouachita parish, was yesterday elected by the General Assembly of Louisiana a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. William Pitt Kellogg.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour by Lieutenant Governor Antoine. When the Secretary announced a quorum present, Senator Harris arose and said the first thing in order was the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Kellogg upon assuming the duties of Governor. He would therefore move that preparations be made at once for the election. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to inform the House that the Senate would meet it in joint session at 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Senator to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Kellogg. After this information had been conveyed to the House, the Senate reconsidered the vote by which it had fixed the time at one o'clock, and notified the House that it would meet that body immediately for that purpose. Previous to going to the House, the election of a Senator being announced in order by the President, Senator Harris nominated Hon. John Ray, and Senator Sypher nominated Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Senator Harris informed the Senate that Mr. Pinchback was not a candidate for the short term. A vote was then taken which resulted as follows: For Ray, eighteen; for Pinchback, one.

The Senate, on motion, retired to the House of Representatives for the purpose of comparing the vote for a United States Senator, for the long term, taken on Tuesday (the day before) and consummating the election of a United States Senator for the short term.

After the joint session was over the Senate returned to the Senate Chamber and was called to order by its President, and, there being a quorum present, the Senate, on motion, went into executive session, after which it adjourned until twelve o'clock M. to-day.

The House yesterday met at twelve o'clock M. In the absence of Speaker Lowell it was called to order by Chief Clerk Vigers, who requested Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, to take the chair. The clerk called the roll and announced seventy-two members present.

A message from the Senate was announced informing the House that that body would meet it in joint session at one o'clock.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved that the House proceed to the election of a United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Kellogg. His motion prevailed. Nominations being declared in order, Mr. Southard, of Ouachita, nominated Hon. John Ray. Mr. Murrell, of Madison, nominated James Lewis.

A message from the Senate informed the House that that body had reconsidered its action fixing one o'clock as the time for a joint session, and that it was ready to meet the House immediately.

A motion was then made and carried, to call the roll on the election of Mr. Ray, the name of Mr. Lewis having been withdrawn. Mr. Ray received seventy-two votes.

Mr. Soner moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, to inform the Senate that the House was ready to meet them in joint session. The motion being seconded, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Soner, Allain and Fontelieu on said committee. Before the committee had time to report, the presence of the Senate was announced.

President Antoine took the chair, and called the members of the joint session to order and instructed the Secretary to call the roll of the Senate. He announced twenty two Senators present. The Clerk then called the roll of the House and reported seventy-six members present. That portion of the journal of the Senate and House of Representatives which recorded the proceedings had in the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday was read by order of the President, and it appearing that Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback had been elected, that fact was proclaimed in the presence of both houses.

Senator Harris then arose and said that under the law it became necessary for the joint session to elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kellogg. Nominations being declared in order, Senator Brewster nominated Hon. John Ray on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Southard nominated the same gentleman on the part of the House. After the vote had been taken, the President announced that ninety-four votes had been cast for Mr. Ray and one for Mr. Pinchback. He therefore declared Mr. Ray elected to serve for the short term. On motion of Senator Barber, the Senate then retired to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Mathews called the House to order, and instructed the clerk to call the roll. There being a quorum present, Mr. Sewell asked permission, which was granted, to introduce a resolution authorizing steam postal facilities between New Orleans and Mexico. The resolution finally passed. Mr. Guichard, by permission, introduced a bill reducing the fees of office in the district courts for the parish of Orleans. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Dewees gave notice of a bill to abolish district superintendents of public education.

Mr. Sewell obtained permission to introduce a bill entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New Orleans and acts supplementary thereto, to provide additional regulations for the government of the corporation and for the organization of the Council; to abolish certain departments and to transfer the duties of the Administrators of said departments to other Administrators herein named; to limit the power of the city to contract debt; to restrict the functions of the City Council; to provide for the conduct of affairs of said city on a cash basis; to regulate the annual budget; to regulate the office of the City Surveyor; to regulate the execution and collection of judgments, and the bringing and prosecution of suits against the city of New Orleans; to deprive justices of the peace of jurisdiction against said city, and to vest such jurisdiction, hitherto held by them in the Superior District Court. The bill was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gair submitted the annual report of the insane asylum, and asked that it be printed.

On motion the House then agreed to adjourn until twelve o'clock M. to-day.

Congratulations to Senator Pinchback.

On the occasion of the congratulatory visit to his residence Tuesday night, when the band ceased playing, Governor Pinchback responded:

My friends, I thank you. I stand here at this time in about the same position as did a distinguished gentleman of the olden time when called upon to deliver a eulogy upon some distinguished individual who had fallen. After taking his place on the rostrum, he was silent, and some one near remarked: "The audience awaits you." Turning to the man who had prompted him, the orator, after gazing on him for a moment, answered, saying that "the magnificence and grandeur of the scene had almost struck him dumb." Such are the feelings which possess me to-night. Having received at the hands of your representatives the highest compliment that the State could pay one of its citizens, I am deeply impressed by it, and can not find language in which to convey my sense of the high honor.

We are living in a revolutionary period; we are surrounded by a thousand difficulties; we are in a disturbed condition, and every man must lend his best energies to the task of evolving peace and good order out of our present troubles, and to the promotion of the kindliest feelings between the races.

To this task I shall address myself while here and while away, with the hope that a kind Providence may smile upon my efforts and make me as successful in whatever I undertake in the future as I have been in the past. [Cheers.] If it be the will of an overruling Providence that I shall become an instrument to restore to this distracted land peace and prosperity, I shall not have lived in vain. If I can accomplish that grand object I will consider it a higher honor to return here and receive another mark of approbation at your hands; consider it of grander significance than all the other honors the country has to bestow, even President of the United States. [Cheers.]

I have held office lightly, and have never valued it for itself. From the nature of things I have been thrust forward—advanced from one position of trust to another, in all of which I have endeavored to carry out the wishes of the people rather than to gratify my personal ambition; and in my new position it shall be my constant effort to satisfy the people of Louisiana, without respect to race, color or previous condition. [Cheers.]

I thank you, gentlemen, again, for this mark of respect, and as I have a great deal to do in the short time that I expect to remain in this lovely city—my old home—I shall not occupy your time any longer by any useless speech. I regret that my premises are too small to comfortably hold you all, but come in gentlemen and make yourselves at home.

At the close of Governor Pinchback's speech, Jaeger's band played a lively air, after which there were loud calls for Senator Burch, to which that gentleman responded as follows:

Fellow-citizens—Unlike the distinguished gentleman who preceded me, this occasion does not strike me dumb, and judging from the many ejaculations of gratification and pleasure on all sides, I am satisfied that you are not dumb either.

There may be those around us who wonder at these outbursts of genuine joy upon this our great achievement, but if they take into consideration the fact that we, the hitherto down-trodden and despised race of America, have at last succeeded it taking one of ourselves from the common walks of life and lifting him to the highest position in the gift of a great State, second only to the highest office in the gift of the American people, they will understand our enthusiasm and our joy.

For years this race has stood as silent figures in the great mass of the human family, denied the commonest privileges, having no place that they could call their own, and no rights that were respected. But we have emerged, thank God, from that position by degrees, almost imperceptible at first, till at length we have reached our present advanced condition. So poor were we but a few years ago that not even the proud flag of America could be called ours. That flag waved as a standing invitation to every nationality on the face of the earth except to the poor African, to find beneath its ample folds a guarantee of the protection of this nation. It told the Irishman, the Frenchman, the German, the Swiss and the Englishman that under its protecting aegis they could enjoy liberty, peace and prosperity. But within the limits of these United States were millions of colored men, brought here against their wishes and desires, to whom this flag was a flaunting symbol of power that made "might right." Though the flag of the country in which he lived, in which he first saw the light, it was not his flag. No! For when in time of danger the negro asked the privilege of raising his arm in defense of that flag, he was told that there was no law upon the statute books which would permit him to strike for his freedom or his family's.

But, thank God! we live in different times, for to-day that flag is our flag. The valor of the colored soldier upon the battlefield has kept intact the stars that stud the blue; his heroism and integrity have kept intact the purity of its white, and his blood upon many a well fought field has dyed deeper the red that covers its disk. To day "right makes right," and in the full habiliments of manhood, protected by wise enactments and just laws, we are to-night the living embodiment of the advance of civilization, liberty and progress.

I repeat that from the common walks of life we have selected one of that hitherto down-trodden race to represent this great State of Louisiana in the United States Senate. No wonder that our mouths are filled with praise and loud protestations of pleasure and gratification. Silent figures though we were, we have advanced, step by step, in our pupilage of politics till, at last, we have arrived at an acknowledged position in this great nation, and to-day the distinguished gentleman who stands upon my right is a living, breathing, moving figure, standing forth as a beacon light, guiding the eyes of this great nation to our advancement.

And now, a few words to the members of the General Assembly, who have so nobly stood by us in our contest. To the white members we would say that the feeling created by the defection of certain white Senators, who sought to betray the cause that had advanced them politically, who betrayed the party that they claimed to represent, has, by your action to-day, been completely wiped away. To the colored members I would say that your action of to-day is a complete refutation of the foul and unjust charges that have gone the length and breadth of the land as regards your position in this State.

You have been represented as ignorant, debased, depraved and corrupt legislators. It has been represented that you could be bulled, coaxed and bought like sheep for the purposes of those who it is claimed controlled you. But by this action of to-day you stand redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. Neither bribery, intimidation nor bullying could make you deviate from your chosen path, but with a Spartan firmness you remained true to the principles of true republicanism.

Go home to your constituents, aye! even if you are penniless. Remember, that it is better that a ragged coat should cover the breast, within which a heart beats in unison with the principles of liberty, progress and justice, and that tattered parts should cover the knees that bend only to the dictates of conscience. The uncovered foot had better tread with the firm tread of a freeman than to be clad in wealth gained by corrupt bargains. The blistering rays of the sun had better shine upon the poor [illegible] which is bowed only to its Maker, than to compromise your honor and your manhood.

Already the news of this glorious day's achievement has been flashed on the wires across this great country, and it will prove, conclusively, that the Legislature of Louisiana is not composed of the sordid, corrupt and ignorant class of colored men which our political opponents have sought so industriously to circulate. An impartial and enlightened nation must acknowledge that at least we have remained true to ourselves and party, in sending this distinguished gentleman to represent this great State in the national Congress. You have expressed the will and choice of over 70,000 colored voters. From his administration in his new sphere, may we not fondly hope, that at last, those great benefits which fell to the lot of the Caucasian at a much earlier period of their existence, will come to us and that they may never pass from us through any fault of either our representatives or ourselves.

Finally, with genuine feelings of gratitude, we tender thanks to a great nation and to all who assisted us in the consummation of this our most devout wish.

Several other speakers followed Mr. Burch, among them General Barber and Hon. G. W. Carter, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the gentleman to honor whom they were then assembled.

The $70,000 Legislature.

Mr. Penn presided in the Senate, and his dignified appearance lent an air of reality to the meeting. Twenty members present.

Nearly everything was unconsidered, except the material question. That topic furnished foundations for controversy. As something was in dispute or undecided, a secret session was agreed on.

In the House a committee was appointed to hold a conference with Mr. McEnery concerning the present situation of political affairs.

Committees were called on to report, but they were not good reporters.

Mr. Elam asked that the House take a recess of one hour, at the suggestion of Mr. McEnery, preparatory to holding a secret session. Carried.

Mr. Eustis, for the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the resolution to suspend the collection of taxes.

The lobby was cleared.

After the secret sessions, an election was held for long term Senator.

On joint ballot, for United States Senator, ex-Governor Warmoth had the greatest number of votes—23; Moncure next, having 21. There was no election.

Death of Captain A. W. Norcross.

The many friends and acquaintances of Captain A. W. Norcross will regret to receive the sad intelligence of his death, which occurred at noon yesterday at Marshall, Texas. Captain Norcross was a native of Bangor, Maine, and was thirty-five years old at the time of his death. He came here with the army of General Banks, in 1863, with the rank of military storekeeper, and was stationed in this city for several years. At the close of the war he was appointed assessor of internal revenue of the third Louisiana district, and was stationed at Monroe. He subsequently embarked in the cotton business, in which he proved unsuccessful, owing to failures in the crops. When Colonel Scott was here a few months ago, he sought the services of Captain Norcross, and he was on duty connected with the Southern Pacific railroad at Marshall at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three children, who were with him in Texas.

Cotton Ship Wrecked.

The British ship Monteagle, Captain Scott, cleared at this port for Bremen on the twentieth ultimo, and sailed from Southwest Pass on the fourth instant. Her cargo consisted of 2722 bales of cotton and 2400 staves. Our dispatches this morning report that the Monteagle has been wrecked on the Bahamas. Crew saved. It is presumed the ship and cargo are a total loss.

The British ship Zimi, Captain Hatfield, cleared from this port for Liverpool on the sixth instant. Her cargo consisted of 2926 bales of cotton and 3120 staves.

A report was received in New York yesterday that the Zimi had been partially burned, and her cargo damaged to some extent, but there is reason to believe the report was not well founded.

The Texas Almanac.

George Ellis & Brother send us the Texas Almanac for 1873. This long established enterprise is published by the proprietors of the Galveston *News* who devote great attention to it. The number before us is full of historical and statistical information about the Lone Star State, which, to one interested, will prove both valuable and entertaining. Richardson's map of Texas accompanies the almanac. Messrs. Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, will supply all demands.

Appointments.

The Senate having confirmed the following appointments, commissions were issued yesterday by Governor Kellogg:

B. T. Beauregard, tax collector East Baton Rouge parish; Enoch Adams, coroner, and A. J. Brooks, justice of the peace, Lafourche; H. B. Taliaferro, parish judge, John Dosher, sheriff, C. C. Duke, clerk of court, L. F. Mason, recorder, D. King Hunt, P. H. Carter, Joseph E. Heard, Silas Marcellus, Isham Walker, police jurors, C. R. Blackswan, justice of the peace and J. Steele Alexander, constable third ward; D. King Hunt, justice of the peace and Matthew Davis, constable, sixth ward, General Drumgold, justice of the peace and Horace Gordon, constable, eighth ward—all in the parish of Catahoula.

Areas of Rain.

One of the "rain areas" for the Gulf States, predicted in the weather probabilities, swept over the city last night, commencing about six o'clock in the evening, and continuing at intervals till after midnight. A large quantity of rain fell. The lightning, which early in the evening flashed timidly, assumed at a later period the proportions of a respectable tempest. An improvement in the weather to-day is contemplated.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of such of our readers as require engravings on wood to the card of Messrs. Zenneck & Buckingham, No. 26 Commercial place, up stairs. These gentlemen are skillful and talented artists, and can produce every description of wood cuts in the best style. The people of New Orleans should encourage this firm, as both the members are likely to do credit to the city by the brilliancy of their genius.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

CLAIMS AGAINST SOUTHERN RAILROADS

BILL TO COMPROMISE THEM

LIGHT DRAFT SNAG BOATS

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

BILL TO AMEND CURRENCY ACT

IMPAIRED NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON

Portion of Forrest's Library Burned

HIS ORIGINAL SHAKESPEARE RUINED

THE CORINTHIAN PUTS IN TO COAL

CONGRESS.

Credit Mobilier and Congressmen—Legislative Appropriation Bill—Re-Issue of Withdrawn Legal Tenders—Bill to Compromise Claims Against Southern Railroads—Light Draft Snag Boats—National Bank Bill—Bill to Amend the Bankrupt Act.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—*Senate.*—A resolution was adopted instructing the credit mobilier committee to inquire whether any member of Congress had been paid as attorney of the Pacific Railroad Company, and whether railroad money had been used for the election of any member of Congress.

The legislative appropriation bill passed.

A minority report of the Committee of Finance, submitted to-day, states that Secretary Boutwell had the right to issue the legal tenders heretofore withdrawn. Report ordered printed.

Mr. Alcorn introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise and settle all pending claims of the government against Southern railroad companies. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the national currency act:

Be it enacted, etc., That all national banks which shall have failed to pay up their capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata from the amount of capital stock held by each, and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for such association until notice from the Controller of Currency, or until otherwise notified by him, and if such banks shall fail to pay up their capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation as provided by law for three months after receiving notice from the Controller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of such association according to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the national currency act.

Section two provides that section fifty-seven of the same act be amended by adding thereto the following: "And provided further, that no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action or proceeding in any State, county or municipal court."

SEC. 3. That all banks not organized and transacting business under the national currency act, and all persons, companies or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers or savings institution are prohibited from using the word "national" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm or partnership, and every such bank, corporation or firm which shall use the word "national" as a portion of their corporate title or partnership six months after the passage of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day thereafter such words shall be employed as aforesaid as a part of such corporate name or title. Such penalty to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

House—The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for light draft snag-boats, to ply on the Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, the expense not to exceed $25,000 in addition to present appropriations for that purpose passed.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the bankruptcy act, by relieving from its operations State insurance companies, against which proceedings in bankruptcy are taken in State courts. The bill passed.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President—Snow Ball for Surveyor—A Temperance Movement.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The President to-day made the following nominations: Snow Ball, surveyor of customs at Houston; Mrs. Johnson, postmistress at Griffin, Georgia; Mr. White, postmaster at Water Valley, Mississippi; Mr. Smith, at Canton, Mississippi.

T. A. Ramsey, of North Carolina, visited the President and other officials to-day in behalf of a temperance movement.

NEW YORK.

Arrivals—Underground Railroad—Italian Emigrants.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Arrived—Steamers Hans, from Bremen, Celtic, City of Brussels, Anglia and City of New York.

Three hundred men commenced work yesterday at Seventy ninth street upon one section of the underground railway. It is expected that one thousand men will be at work within a month, and the road be finished and in working order by the first of January, 1875.

A contractor who employed a large number of Italian emigrants has sent them back to the emigration commission, pronouncing them worthless.

It is stated there is no truth in the reported combination and consolidation of telegraph lines.

Sandy Hook pilots report that four of the principal spar buoys in the lower bay have broken loose from their moorings.

Arrived—City of Washington, from Liverpool.

Evening—Money easy, closed at 3@4. Gold closed at 112¼@112¾. Governments—Sixes of 1881, 115¼; five twenties of 1862, 113¼; 1864, 113; 1865, 113¼; new, 113¼, 1867, 115, 1868, 114¾; new fives 113¾; ten forties 111. State bonds quiet. Tennessee sixes, old 75¼, new 72½; Virginia sixes, old 45, new 50; consolidated 55¼; deferred, 15. Louisiana sixes, old 50, new 45; levee, sixes 50, eights 70; Alabama, eights 80, fives 55; Georgia, sixes 70, sevens 88; North Carolinas, old 33½, new 18, special tax, 10; South Carolinas 40, new 25, April and October, 21.

Money easy during the morning at 6 to 7 on call, but became a little firmer in the afternoon, when business was at 7 currency to 7 gold, and closed at 6 to 7. National bank notes continue to flow this way, but banks report the receipt of comparatively few legal tenders. Prime discounts are quoted at 9 to 12. Exchange heavy and lower, with sales of prime bankers' at 9¼. At the close, however, a steadier feeling prevailed and quotations were 9¼ to 9⅜. Gold opened at 112, sold up to 112⅛@112¼, fell to 112, and closed at 112⅛@112¼. Loans ranged from 1 to 3½ for carrying, then flat to 1 64 for the use. Governments strong; opened at ⅛@¼ above last [illegible]

and active throughout the day, and closed strong at an advance of ⅛@1 on evening prices.

NAPOLEON.

The Funeral Yesterday.

LONDON, January 15, 3:30 A. M.—The remains of Napoleon will lie in state until the hour for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies. At noon yesterday they were admitted to the chapel, and at midnight 10,000 persons had viewed the solemn scene, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

President Thiers has granted leave of absence to Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Marshal Bazaine, the Duke de Palikao and General Froissard to attend the funeral at Chiselhurst. The application of two majors in active service for similar leave was refused. The Italian government has sent four officers to represent it to-morrow.

Seven persons were burned to death in the Litchfield fire.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning says immense crowds of people are collecting there to witness the funeral procession of Napoleon. One thousand metropolitan policemen line the roadway leading from the house where the Emperor died to the chapel where the services are to take place. Flags are displayed at half mast, and the bells are tolling.

The funeral of the late ex Emperor of France took place at Chiselhurst this morning. Although ten o'clock was the hour designated for the procession to move from the residence of the Emperor, it was thirty minutes after that time when the hearse which was to convey the remains to the chapel drew up in front of the grand entrance to the mansion.

A deputation of Paris workmen, who were to walk at the head of the procession, arrived at the same time. They wore immortelles in their coats and carried wreaths of yellow flowers in their hands. On both sides of the hearse were the imperial arms, surmounted by the letter N.

A great crowd, which steadily increased, surrounded the hearse. The general procession started for the chapel at eleven o'clock, and moved in the following order:

A man bearing the tri-color, borne on an ash stick, cut at the last moment before the cortege moved; the deputation of workmen from Paris with uncovered heads bearing their wreaths; the chaplain of the family, bearing aloft a golden crucifix; hearse drawn by eight horses; mourners, who numbered eight hundred in all, and included the Prince Imperial, who went uncovered, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, M. Rouher, and many distinguished imperialists, English noblemen, Paris priests and others.

The Prince Imperial was very pale, and exhibited traces of the anguish he has undergone. The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral. The coffin was covered with immortelles and violets. There was no funeral sermon at the chapel.

The Bishop of Southwark sang the requiem mass over the remains. He was assisted by Father Goddard, spiritual adviser of the late ex-Emperor, and all priests who were chaplains at the Tuilleries during the reign of Napoleon.

Mr. Lutz, the organist of St. George's Cathedral, London, was present at the chapel with his choir and conducted the musical portion of the ceremonies.

The remains were deposited in the sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel until the removal of the body to France for final interment.

The procession was very long. The hearse was at the chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion.

All carriages and pedestrians were drawn up three abreast across the roadway, and in that order proceeded to the chapel.

The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from the chapel in one carriage. They were cheered by the crowds through which they passed.

At least thirty thousand people gathered to witness the funeral procession.

LONDON, January 15.—More than 25,000 persons, including Prince Christian, Prince of Wales and Prince Teck, reviewed the body of the late Emperor Napoleon while lying in state. Notwithstanding the pressure of the immense crowd there were but few accidents, and these were of a slight character.

Queen Victoria will not attend the funeral, but will be represented on the mournful occasion by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.

The sheriffs of London have united with the town council of Edinburg and the vestry of Richmond in resolutions of condolence with the Empress Eugenie.

One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuileries, which he strewed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the chapel at Chiselhurst. Many French spies were present at Chiselhurst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

FOREIGN.

From Hong Kong—The Corean Question—Its Aspect Serious—Piratical Vessels Captured—The Chinese Emperor—Infernal Machine—Steamship Burned at Sea—The Edgar Stewart Expedition—A Cotton Ship from New Orleans Wrecked—Crew Saved—Boiler Explosion Near Brussels—The Spanish Cortes.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—The steamer Colorado arrived to-day. She brings Hong Kong dates to December 12.

The Corean question is assuming a very serious aspect. The Japan *Gazette* says war is imminent.

The Japan *Mail* denies that foreign clergymen have been invited by the Japanese government to take part in the discussion of the question of religious toleration.

The Japanese are considering the propriety of importing camels to replace cattle swept away by the plague.

Many piratical vessels have been captured and destroyed by the French corvette Bouroyne and the Chinese gunboat Churcher.

All actors and wrestlers in Japan have been notified that they can pursue their professions three years longer, when they must foll