NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 249. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1779.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
And
LAWRENCE BARRETT
In
MACBETH,
Supported by the entire company. ja26 5t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. JOHN COLLINS,
Tuesday Evening, January 28, 1873,
PAUL CLIFFORD,
Paul Clifford.....MR. JOHN COLLINS
With all the Original Songs.
To commence with the Comedy of
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler (with songs).MR. JOHN COLLINS
Friday—Benefit of JOHN COLLINS.
Saturday—Only COLLINS matinee.
Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.
ja28 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
And
LAWRENCE BARRETT
In
KING HENRY VIII.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31,
Farewell Benefit and Last Appearance but Two of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
MONDAY, February 3, America's greatest Comedian, JOHN E. OWENS, and his own company.
ja26

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. BIDWELL.....Manager and Proprietor
J. KITTRIDGE.....Treasurer
THIRD WEEK
of the
UNPRECEDENTEDLY GREAT ENGAGEMENT
of the World-famed
"Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER MAMMOTH COMPANY,
The most complete burlesque organization in the world, and the most attractive in the United States of any before the public.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
One of the best burlesques in the repertoire of the Company.
LURLINE,
Or the Knight and the Naiads.
"AND YET AM NOT HAPPY."
Introducing WILLIE EDOUIN'S Moral Ballet, the MAJOR in song and dance on parlor skates, and all the marked specialties which form marked features.
Friday Evening, January 31,
BENEFIT OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
ALADDIN and IXION in active preparation, and due notice will be given of the reproduction of BLUE BEARD, KENILWORTH, ROBIN HOOD, etc., on the last week.
No increase in prices. Seats may be secured six days in advance.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, January 26, most positively Last Time of ROBIN HOOD. ja2

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.
RUBINSTEIN AND WIENIAWSKI.
OPERA HOUSE.
Commencing Positively Wednesday Evening, January 29,
At eight o'clock.
Messrs. Grau and Cazenove beg to announce as since the first appearance in New Orleans of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
THE GREATEST LIVING PIANIST,
Will make his first and only appearance in New Orleans, together with an ensemble of eminent artists, including HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world renowned violinist, regarded in Europe as the only rival to the memory of Paganini; MLLE. LOUISE LIEBHART, the celebrated soprano; MLLE. LOUISE ORMENY, the favorite contralto. Accompanist, MONS. L. ROEMMELINSKI.
Friday Evening, January 31,
SECOND RUBINSTEIN CONCERT.
Saturday, February 1,
ONLY GALA MATINEE.
Scale of Prices.

Dress Circle and Parquette proscenium boxes	$3 00
Dress Circle and Parquette private boxes	2 50
Dress Circle open boxes	2 00
Second tier boxes	1 50
Orchestra chairs	2 00
Parquette, reserved	1 50

Third and fourth tiers as usual.
Seats can now be had at the Opera House and Ornewald's music store.
Steinway piano's used at Rubinstein concerts. ja17

CAFE BISMARCK.
GRAND CONCERT EVERY NIGHT,
Given by the Parisian troupe under the leadership of Miss THERESA.
To-day and every day in this week,
LE VIGLONEUX,
An operetta in one act, by Miss THERESA and Mons. FELLSNER.
Entrance FREE, commencing at seven o'clock. ja26 1t

CONSTABLES' SALES.

J. Miller vs. Mr. Harding and Wife—Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 8956.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on MONDAY, February 3, 1873, at warehouse No. 251 St. Andrew street, at twelve o'clock M.—
A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.
ja22 27 fc2 WILLIAM FOLEY, Constable.

James Westermier vs. James Todd—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 3246.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, January 28, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 251 Bridge street, north side—
THE CONTENTS OF A GROCERY STORE,
Seized in the above numbered and entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
ja18 25 2t JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Estelle Winders vs. M. Labare—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, Nos. 3342 and 3313.
BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled suits, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, February 3, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at 216 Bagnier street, Second District—
A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, seized in the above numbered and entitled suits, as per inventory on file to be seen at my office.
Seized in the above numbered and entitled suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
ja25 29 fc3 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Henry Ellerman vs. Emil Peters—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 3296.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, February 3, 1873, at warehouse No. 149 Girod street, between Camp and Church streets—
ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Seized in the above numbered and entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.
ja21 22 3t JOHN McCORMICK Constable.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale.—A comfortable two-story house, slightly located on Camp street, with everything complete for housekeeping, and all in good order, being nearly new, will be sold in block to a purchaser for his own use. The establishment is complete in all departments, having been selected by its owner for use. Will be sold on account of bad health. Furniture dealers and venders need not apply. Address HOUSE, at this office. jn4

FOR RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in suites or single. Also, a few day boarders taken. Apply at No. 217 Camp street, near St. Joseph. ja29

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
ON THE
COMBINATION PLAN.
DRAWS DAILY.
CAPITAL PRIZES
$6000.
$3000.
$1500.
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 27, 1873.
CLASS 225.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
69	17	18	27	53	56	25	2	31	46	24	13	—	—

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 twenty-seventh day of January, 1873.
E. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ja27

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

John Sheppard vs. Ship Choise—No. 10,102.
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—
THE SHIP CHOISE, her boats, tackle, etc., now libeled by John Sheppard, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.
And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of February, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ship should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-fifth day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
ja26 fc1 10 17 United States Marshal.

William Steele and others vs. Bark Tarpeian—No. 10 103.
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 BARK TARPEIAN, her tackle, etc., now libeled by William Steele and others for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.
And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of February, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said bark should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-fifth day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
ja26 6-1 10 17 United States Marshal.

H. E. Rucsden vs. Steamboat Josephine—No. 10,086.
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. Rucsden, 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 26 28 fc2 United States Marshal.

W. T. Levine vs. Steamship City of Galveston—No 10,084.
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 the libelants.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, eleventh day of January, 1873.
S. B. PACKARD,
ja14 26 28 fc2 United States Marshal.

THE "LOUISIANA FARMER,"
Published at Trenton, La.,
Has the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the State. Merchants of New Orleans will find the Farmer an excellent medium to make their business known in. Address
F. E. & W. W. FEATHERMAN,
de16 1y Editors, Trenton, La.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Both branches of the General Assembly were in session yesterday.

In the Senate Senator Twitchell introduced a bill to amend and re-enact sections two and three of act No. 10, making an appropriation of $75,000 to defray the expenses of the extra session. The amendments provide for the issuance of Auditor's warrants in exchange for the certificates to be issued under the act, and fixing the rate of such exchange. The bill finally passed the Senate.

Senator Anderson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a favorable report on the bill relative to persons who have been convicted of offenses and pardoned.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment, Chief Justice Ludeling presiding. The board of managers on the part of the House being present, the Chief Justice read an opinion prepared for the occasion, which determined Senators to vote for a discontinuance of further proceedings in the case of the State against H. C. Warmoth. After which the court of impeachment adjourned sine die.

The Senate met immediately after the adjournment of the court of impeachment, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The roll was called and a quorum announced.

Senator Greene introduced an act entitled an act to maintain the integrity of the State government, and to define the crime of intrusion into office, and fix penalties therefor, and providing for the manner of enforcing the act. The bill was read twice, and after a good deal of discussion, in which Senators Greene, Blackburn, Butler, Bureh, Ingraham and Brewster participated, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This bill is a very important one, because it is intended to meet difficulties that are likely to occur under the novel condition of political affairs existing in this State at this time. Every parish in the State, from present appearances, is likely to have two claimants for every position that is to be filled by appointment of the Governor. This comes from having a Governor and Legislature and a pretended Governor and Legislature. When this contention was confined to the capital of the State it was limited for mischief and could be controlled by a few "men in blue;" but when it is allowed to spread in the country parishes it is doubtful whether, with the aid of an intrusion act, such as is contemplated, it will be an easy matter to settle the spirit of contention which is allowed to diffuse itself throughout the State. If Mr. McEnery, who is playing Governor, and the gentlemen who are playing Legislature in Odd Fellows' Hall, do not mean mischief, why do they pretend to have the right that can belong only to the lawful Governor and Legislature of a State? The matter, it is to be feared, is getting beyond the control of anything short of bayonet law. If the spirit that has animated the fusion party in this city is to spread in the country, and every parish is to be cursed with a set of pretenders, such as have been permitted to curse this city, there is no telling where the mischief that has been allowed to take root here will end. Congress and the President should determine at once that such a condition of things can not exist without injury to all the parties concerned, and as they have the power to command the peace here and determine that lawful government shall be obeyed, the sooner that power is exercised the better for the State of Louisiana.

In the House yesterday Mr. Montaldo, of Orleans, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to prepare a bill prohibiting the use of steam engines on railroads within the city limits.

Mr. Baker, of Bossier, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to ascertain from the State Auditor and Treasurer the amount of school warrants issued since 1868. It lies over under the rules.

Mr. Sewell introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire by what authority railroads in this city take up a large portion of the levee, which the law does not appropriate to them. It passed.

Mr. Sewell presented a resolution, which lies over under the rules, asking for a committee of seven, to be selected from citizens outside of the Legislature, to investigate the affairs of the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Dewees, the election bill reported from the Senate was taken up, read twice and referred to the Committee on Elections, with an order that it be printed in the journal, and made the special order of the day for to-day at 12:45 P. M.

Mr. Wands moved that 2500 copies of Governor Kellogg's inaugural message be printed. His motion prevailed.

Mr. Devezin, of Orleans, introduced bill No. 20, an act entitled an act defining the distances from the domiciles of members of the General Assembly to the State House, fixing the mode of ascertaining the per diem of members of the General Assembly for the time engaged in going to and returning from the State House, and the mileage to be paid, and the number of employes of the General Assembly, and their compensation, and defining their duties, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the General Assembly, and to repeal act No. 52 of 1869. The bill was read and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

A message from the Senate was received announcing that that body had resolved itself into a court of impeachment, Chief Justice Ludeling presiding, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of Henry C. Warmoth.

The bill entitled an act to confirm, ratify, explain, extend and modify the act known as an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks Company, to define its rights and duties and to punish offenses committed against the franchises of said company, and the police regulations to enforce and confirm the proceedings of the incorporators and directors of said company, taken up to the day of the passage of this act, to extend the time," etc., was taken up, read and referred to the Committee on Drainage.

Mr. Dewees called up the bill for the relief of Thomas Woodward, Robert H. Smith and C. N. Prudhomme, citizens of Red River parish. This bill finally passed.

The bill changing the mode of paying parish judges was called up by Mr. Benham. He urged the passage of the bill in a speech of some length.

The bill was finally made the order of the day for to-day and ordered to be printed in the journal.

A bill amending certain sections of the Revised Statutes so as to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons in certain cases passed the House.

On motion the House adjourned until twelve o'clock M. to-day.

Appointments by Governor Kellogg.

Yesterday the Governor appointed, upon the recommendation of a large number of prominent merchants, Mr. N. C. Folger to be tax collector of the First District, New Orleans, vice General Sheridan, whose term has expired. Mr. Folger is the brother of that prominent merchant, Mr. Lafayette Folger, and has himself been engaged in commercial pursuits for many years, and now does a large clothing business on Camp street. During the last election he was a staunch supporter of Governor Kellogg, and was repeatedly threatened, even at the polls, with ostracism in business for the course his convictions induced him to pursue.

The following names were also sent to the Senate as the board of commissioners for the State Insane Asylum—a board having large disbursements of the public funds under its control—George Williamson, of Caddo, president of the State Reform Convention; ex-Governor George C. Wickliffe, a leading member of the Democratic State Convention; George Swazy, of Baton Rouge; John R. Clay and Isaac Perry, the two latter well known and wealthy colored men. Governor Wickliffe lives in proximity to the asylum, and will be enabled to exercise a salutary influence in its management.

A well known and universally popular colored man of the Third District, Mr. Eugene Vassier, has been appointed inspector of weights and measures. He is a native of the district, a taxpayer, and esteemed as an honest and upright man by all classes of citizens.

Parish Judges.

The speech of Hon. George C. Benham, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, in advocacy of the bill to transfer the payment of salaries of parish judges from the State treasury to the parish treasuries, is published in this morning's REPUBLICAN. The measure will come up to-day in the House for final action. Its passage will save the State treasury about $120,000 per year, and provide for the payment of parish judges in the same manner as other parish officers are now paid. The city of New Orleans, under the present law, pays two-thirds of the salaries of parish judges throughout the State.

John E. Owens.

This favorite and popular comedian will follow Charlotte Cushman and Lawrence Barrett at the Varieties Theatre, and will make his appearance next Monday evening. He will be supported by his own company, and though he has nothing especially new in his repertoire, will appear in old English comedies and his specialties, which never have failed to amuse a New Orleans audience. We are reminded of the near approach of Mr. Owens by the presence last evening in our editorial rooms of Mr. Frank Arthur, agent of the John E. Owens company.

Fire in St. Francisville.

A telegram was received yesterday by Hon. E. L. Weber, of the State Senate, informing him that his store, its contents and the safe are a total loss by fire. His dwelling house was not damaged. The type in the *Dunn Leader* office was pied. Incendiarism caused the fire.

Mr. Augustus D. Wright, of the Carroll *Republican*, published at Lake Providence, Louisiana, is now in this city looking after the interests of his paper. As it is published in a flourishing district of our State, where the people have determined that farming is more profitable than politics, it will be well for our merchants to cultivate their acquaintance through the medium of Mr. Wright's paper. We learn through Mr. Wright, who is a native of this State, that all classes in the country parishes are becoming heartily sick of the political contentions that have been kept up by a few men who still aspire to be leaders of the Democratic party. He says there is general desire to have the Democratic party decently interred in order that an era of reform, peace and prosperity may be commenced under the administration of Governor Kellogg. The people of all shades of politics, Mr. Wright informs us, are fast coming to this conclusion, because they are now convinced that it is the undoubted interest of the State to have a State government in accord with the national government.

THE SHAKESPEARE SALOON AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at 1 P. M., on the premises, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of the contents of the Shakespeare saloon, situated on Common street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, First District.

HORSES, HORSES—*Fast Trotters*—This day at twelve o'clock M., Stonewall Jackson Stables, Messrs. Montgomery will sell two fast trotters, one top buggy, pole and shafts, and one set of double harness. For further particulars see advertisement.

The Late Frank Murdoch.

The following, from the Philadelphia press, will be read with interest by many in New Orleans who knew both Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch when they were at the Varieties Theatre last year:

We gladly make room for the following note from the widow of Mr. Frank Murdoch, a talented and really promising young actor, who died a few months ago. The paragraph to which it alludes was quoted from the Philadelphia correspondence of the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, without indorsement or comment of any sort by the *Press*:

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1873.

Editor of the Press:

SIR—In your issue of the fourteenth instant, commenting upon the cause of my husband's decease, you made a grave error. You take occasion to ascribe his death to "disappointed ambition as an author," etc.

To these uncharitable aspersions I can only answer that my husband died from natural causes, totally unassociated with the troubles of his professional hopes, viz: Dropsy of the brain. By correcting an error which I feel assured must have been inadvertent, you will do an act of justice toward his widow.

MRS. FRANK MURDOCH HITCHCOCK

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

This evening Mr. John Collins, the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, will appear as *Paul Clifford*, in the play of that title. The entertainment will commence with the comedy of "How to Pay the Rent," in which Mr. Collins will personate *Morgan Rattler*, with songs.

Academy of Music.

The third week of Lydia Thompson and her mammoth combination commenced last evening, on which occasion the burlesque of "Lurline" was produced to a full house. Willie Edouin's moral ballet was introduced, and the little major appeared in song and dance on parlor skates. "Lurline" will be produced this evening again. Friday evening benefit of Lydia Thompson. "Aladdin" and "Ixion" in active preparation.

Varieties Theatre.

The house was crowded last night to witness the impersonation of *Lady Macbeth* by Miss Charlotte Cushman, and *Macbeth* by Mr. Lawrence Barrett. "Macbeth" will be produced this evening, to-morrow evening and for the matinee to-morrow. Little Sadie Vivian, one of the daughters of New Orleans, who has recently returned from a theatrical trip to Texas, where she has been playing for the last two months, takes a part in the third apparition, and performs it very creditably.

Opera House.

The first of the Rubinstein concerts will be given at the Opera House to-morrow evening, instead of last evening, as first announced. The Rubinstein concert company, who performed at St. Louis Friday evening, have been detained on their way to New Orleans by the accumulation of ice at Belmont, Missouri, which renders this postponement necessary. Tickets issued for Monday will be good for Wednesday.

A Singular Case.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

NEW YORK, January 22.—One of the most dramatic and romantic scenes of "Rip Van Winkle" was revealed to-day in Brooklyn courthouse. Mrs. Elizabeth Speyer, who brings suit in a Brooklyn court to recover $4000 as her dower of estate of the late John Speyer, was cross-examined to-day, she said: "I was born in Maine; when fifteen years old I left my parents, who were poor, and was employed in a millinery store in Boston. There I met Mr. Hugh Miller, to whom I was married. We lived for a while in my native town, and then removed to Jamaica Plains. It was at this place, over thirty years ago, that my husband abandoned me. I sought for him everywhere. Four years after he abandoned me I was informed that he was dead." She then related the story of her marriage with Bell, whom she had arrested and convicted for bigamy, and her marriage to Mr. John Speyer. As Mrs. Speyer descended from the stand, Mr. Speyer's lawyers rose and in a loud voice called the name of Hugh P. Miller. Mrs. Speyer stood amazed and overwhelmed with confusion; her counsel were thunderstruck and all the audience arose and viewed the old man who arose in answer to his name. His appearance is that of a well-to-do farmer. He testified that instead of abandoning his wife she abandoned him. He said, we left Jamaica Plains and came to New York to live. Two weeks after I returned home at noon and my wife was gone and all the furniture. I found a note stating that she had left me and would never return, and that I need not look for her. I met her after that one day on the street, and she told me she had married a man named Bell. I accepted the situation and went to sea, which I followed for ten or twelve years. I then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where I now reside. During the examination of the witness, Mrs. Speyer never removed her eyes from him. She seemed struck dumb with amazement. It was the first time she had seen him since the day on the street when she told him she was living with Bell over thirty years ago. The Rev. Mr. Cone, who Mrs. Speyer says married her, is dead. His son exhibited the record of marriages. In it was the record of her marriage to Bell, under the name of Elizabeth G. Farrington. There was no record of her marriage to John Speyer. Her vision of a future was destroyed by to-day's development.

The Vicksburg *Times*, noticing the recent decease of a journalist in that city, says:

Mr. James M Swords, for many years connected with the press of Mississippi, died of consumption shortly after midnight yesterday morning. He was a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, removed to Mississippi in early boyhood, where he has since resided to the time of his death. He was a practical printer, having been connected with several different newspapers in Vicksburg and elsewhere in the State, among them the Vicksburg *Whig*, *American Times* and *Southerner*. In 1859 he started the *Citizen*, a daily evening journal, neutral in politics until the presidential campaign of 1860, when it became an active and earnest Douglass organ. Mr. Swords continued the publication of this paper until the capture of Vicksburg in 1863. During the memorable siege it was called the *Illustrated Citizen*, then a small four page weekly, two pages of which, however, only bore the impress of types, the other side revealing the figures of ordinary wall paper. At the surrender the paper suspended publication until some time early in 1864, when Ira A. Batterton got possession of the material and commenced the publication of the *Herald*, but in a short time it was restored to Mr. Swords, and at Mr. Batterton's death, in the spring of 1865, he assumed control of the paper, which he continued till within the past few weeks.

Mr. Swords was a man of correct business habits, with great energy, perseverence and industry. These qualifications brought the *Herald* under his directions from a mere bantling to a full fledged, powerful journal, second to but few, if in fact any in the State in point of merit or influence. A gentleman of liberal charity, a warm heart, noble and generous impulses, he has passed away, leaving behind a host of friends.

The Memphis *Avalanche* reports that Captain John T. Washington, a venerable and well known steamboat agent in that city, was beaten nearly to death last Saturday by Captain R. W. Lightburne, another steamboat agent. He was suddenly struck a heavy, stunning blow, directly in the face. The pavement was slippery, and he staggered and fell, when a number of stones fell upon him about the head and face in such rapid succession that he was unable to defend himself. Being unarmed, and not anticipating trouble from such a source, he was badly beaten without being able to inflict injury on his assailant, and he considers the attack as a most cowardly attempt at assassination.

A Washington special of the twenty-first to the New York *Herald* says:

Senator West, of Louisiana, welcomed to the Senate chamber to-day the notable Pinchback, and presented his credentials, which were laid on the table. He then took a seat with Pinchback on a sofa behind the Senator's desk, and introduced the few Senators who came forward to offer their congratulations. Pinchback, who has so much white blood that few would mistrust his African descent, has also with him his credentials as Representative at large from Louisiana for the new Congress.

The El Paso *Sentinel* is the name of a new paper printed at El Paso by Messrs. Hart & Marsh. It requests exchanges, and is devoted to the improvement and advancement of the interests of the El Paso valley.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

ESTABLISHING LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION RESUMED

Witnesses Examined Yesterday

FORMAN, LYNCH, WARMOTH, LONGSTREET

MORE SNOW IN NEW YORK

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLES

SHIPWRECK NEAR BORDEAUX

EVERY PERSON LOST

DEFAULTING BANK CASHIER

LOUISIANA.

The Senate Committee Resume Investigations—Examination of Witnesses—B. R. Forman, Governer Warmoth, John Lynch, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The Louisiana investigation was resumed this morning by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Morton called for the official returns of the election, which were presented by B. R. Forman, of the Forman returning board, who was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton. He stated the returns came into his possession on the eleventh of December; that they were delivered to himself and colleagues by Mr. Bragdon, the secretary of the previous board; some of the returns had been opened; canvassed all the returns received; there were three of the parishes thrown out; the returns have been in possession of the board since the canvass, under lock and key; did not examine the vote for President and Vice President; rejected a few of the returns; poll eight of the parish of Orleans and No. 12 of the parish of Jefferson were thrown out upon the evidence that they had been stuffed by fusionists; the whole vote of Iberia, St. James and St. Martin were thrown out on account of the intimidation practiced during the voting.

Mr. Forman was questioned as the political complexion of the parishes thrown out or not returned, but could not speak positively, though he thought most of them were Republican.

Governor Warmoth sworn and examined by Mr. Morton—As Governor he did not make any certificate of the election of electors; the law does not require it; he made a certificate of the result of the election, which showed who were elected; sent copies of these certificates to the parties elected; these were the Greeley electors; issued the certificates on December 4; no canvass had been made by any board of canvassers; were issued on the report of Mr. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Woodward gave the figures of the election; Mr. Woodward had no authority to count the vote; had returns from all the parishes but two; these returns were opened by himself on the second of December in the presence of the members of the Wharton board; the returns were put into the hands of Mr. Bragdon, the secretary of the board, who was directed to employ clerks enough to make a calculation of the vote of the entire State; the board was then enjoined from counting or canvassing the returns, and no canvass was made; the vote was tabulated; no votes were thrown out.

John Lynch sworn and examined by Mr. Morton—His name was inserted in the original act creating the board of canvassers; was not present when any returns made direct by the Governor were opened; was present until Mr. Wharton came in; the witness and Mr. Herron voted for Longstreet and Hawkins; the Governor voted for DaPonte and Hatch; did not hear Wharton; Herron had been removed by the Governor before the vote was taken; the board canvassed the vote for President and Vice President before the fourth of December, and gave certificates to electors elected on the morning of the fourth; sent these certificates to Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State; when the vote for electors was counted, the board had before it, first, the returns from the United States supervisors; second, returns from the State supervisors; third, affidavits from certain individuals in certain parishes; had returns from the United States supervisors from all but two or three parishes; the evidence before the board showed that the supervisors had been driven from the polls in many places; in New Orleans, comprising about one-fourth of the vote of the State, the tally sheets agreed with the returns of the supervisors; were sworn as correct by the supervisors; these returns were received from the registrar who was appointed under the Laws of the United States; the State supervisor of registration issued instructions that the supervisors should count first the votes for presidential electors and members of Congress; in many cases these instructions were not carried out, and full statements of the entire vote were sent to the United States supervisors; think this was the case in about half the parishes outside of New Orleans; from the parishes only abstract statements of the result were sent; from the parishes of St. James, Tensas and others; the board had full returns from State officers; did not generally have full statements of the results from State supervisors; one of the supervisors submitted to witness the returns he sent to the Governor; of these papers witness made an abstract in the presence of the other members of the board; thinks the board did not have reports from State supervisors from a majority of the parishes; there were few parishes from which the board had returns from neither State nor United States supervisors; in some instances parties came before the board and made statements concerning the returns; these statements were generally reduced to writing and sworn to before the proper officers by the parties making them; in some cases the board acted upon information which was not sworn to; these affidavits were sometimes as to the results of the vote, and in some as to the reasons why the returns were made; in some cases the parish as a whole was thrown out, and the board counted the votes of persons who swore that they had been illegally deprived of voting; in Bossier parish 150 such votes were counted; some of the parties who sent these affidavits which were counted as votes were not colored; some of the colored men swearing did not swear that they had been deprived of voting on account of race, color or previous condition; some of the affidavits were in the form of printed blanks; most of the affidavits were printed, and it made no reference to the color of the party by whom it was presented; the witness availed himself of all the means in his power to obtain the information; did not pretend that results reported were technically correct, but believed they were in the main; the whole vote of Natchitoches parish was thrown out and 1700 votes were counted upon affidavits, all for the Republican ticket; thinks that the votes were counted by affidavit in some parishes where only a portion of the votes were thrown out; in some parishes from which these were returns, the board estimated the vote at about what they thought it ought to have been; witness' opinion is that the whole number of votes thrown out did not exceed six thousand; the affidavits received up to the time of the announcement of the presidential vote were counted in that vote; the difference between the presidential and gubernatorial votes, as returned by his board, was 1257; the throwing out of votes occurred before the presidential vote was counted; witness notified them of the place of meeting of his board, and requested them to be present; did not make any inquiry concerning the returns; some days later General Longstreet made a demand upon the Governor for the votes and returns.

To Mr. Trumbull—Mr. Bovee was a candidate for Superintendent of Police. The law would seem to exclude him from the board under these circumstances. Messrs. Longstreet, Herron, Bovee and the son of the witness have been appointed to office by Mr. Pinchback since the board canvassed the vote. Mr. Pinchback was a candidate for Congressman at large, and the board counted him in. Outside of the city of New Orleans the United States supervisors, upon whose returns the board acted were the Republican supervisors; does not remember whether any returns were signed by both Republican and Democratic supervisors; the records will show; in some instances the board took copies of the returns made by private persons.

Mr. Trumbull—Did you have official returns according to the laws of the State?

Mr. Lynch—No, sir.

Mr. Trumbull—You counted, in some instances, votes never cast?

Mr. Lynch—Yes, sir; did so under the laws of the United States and in obedience to the principles of justice; thinks the affidavits counted were generally struck off from the same press by Mr. Ray; the reason why the board had no official returns was because the Governor refused to give them in parishes known to be Democratic; the Democratic count was taken when the board had no returns; presumes all the State officers of election were opposed to the Republican party; Mr. Blanchard was requested to appoint Republican commissioners, but refused.

By Mr. Trumbull—By "Democratic returns" witness means the returns published in papers opposed to the Republican candidates?

From two wards in New Orleans the board made no returns; don't know within a thousand votes how many votes were cast in those wards; is his impression that they were Greeley wards.

By Mr. Morton—It is witness' impression that the votes in these wards were counted for President and Governor and thrown out of the vote for members of the Legislature.

By Mr. Ray—On the Saturday preceding the day of the election witness went to the place of registration to register his vote; the registrar could not be found; continued his search during the week, but could not find him; finally a friend of the registrar told him that if he would indicate at what hour on the following day he would be at his house, the registrar would be there; next day witness met him near his house, and he and some sixty of his neighbors were registered; notices of the time and place of registration was published, but the registrar could not be found at the time and place advertised; similar complaints were made in other parts of the State; most of the voters had to travel as much as ten miles to be registered; it was evident that the polling places were so located as to be inconvenient of access.

Here followed some question as to the population of the State, the proportion of white and colored and Republican and opposition voters, in reply to which witness could not give clear and definite answers.

Witness then testified that no publication was made of the places of voting in his parish; no paper was published in that parish; the evidence before the witness board was that, in all large Republican localities every obstacle was thrown in the way of securing a full vote; witness saw a letter from General McMillen in which he complained that he had been prevented from voting, and of the unfairness with which the voting was conducted.

General McMillan explained that the matters of which he complained in said letter were corrected, and that the voting was fairly conducted thereafter. A lengthy examination disclosed the fact that the witnesses, according to the evidence before the witness' board, showed that the obstacles thrown in the way of voters were against Republicans—not on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

General McMillen named two commissioners of election whom the witness admitted were Republicans, and others whose politics he did not know.

Witness thought there were twenty-five white Republicans in Carroll parish; did not know that there were fifty; there probably was not as many there as in any other parish outside of New Orleans.

General McMillen asked several questions concerning the vote in New Orleans, which the witness said he could not answer, and referred his interrogator to the record. Witness could not tell how it was that his board returned 4000 less votes for McEnery in New Orleans than were returned by other boards.

General McMillen submitted certificates of the United States supervisors that the returns of the State officers in New Orleans were correct.

Witness said that this was the rule, but that there were exceptions in which the United States supervisors noted errors upon the back of the returns.

General McMillen submitted evidence to prove the dates and manner of the demands upon Governor Warmoth for the official returns.

Mr. Morton directed witness to look at the synopsis of the evidence taken before his board as published in the President's message and say at a future time whether it is, or is not, a fair statement.

General James Longstreet sworn and examined by Mr. Morton: Was a member of the Lynch returning board; made an official demand upon Governor Warmoth for the official returns of the election on the day the Durell decision was rendered; found that the Governor was at Mr. Semmes' office; Mr. Semmes said that he was in private consultation with him and could not be seen; Mr. Bovee offered to give the written order to him to be delivered to Governor Warmoth and Mr. Semmes declined to be his messenger; copies of the demand were left at the Governor's office; Mr. Warmoth