NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 250. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 17

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 3t

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. KITTREDGE..................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 I AM NOT HAPPY."

introducing WILLIS EDOUIN'S Moral Ballet, the MAJOR in song and dance on parlor skates, and all the marked specialities 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 Canonge beg to announce as above 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. EEMBIELINSKI.

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 latticed boxes.... 2 50

Dress Circle open boxes.......... 2 50

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 Grunewald's music store.

Steinway piano's used at Rubinstein concerts. ja17

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR..................Proprietor

ALEX. FITZGERALD..................Stage Manager

ONE WEEK ONLY.

The celebrated Irish Commedian and Vocalist,

MR. JOHN COLLINS.

Wednesday Evening, January 29, 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.

PROGRAMME OF ASSEMBLIES

FOR THIS WEEK,

In Carondelet Hall Exposition Building.

THE NEW ORLEANS SKATING CLUB

Will hold their soiree on

MONDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS.

From half past seven to ten o'clock. Members and invited guests only admitted.

THE EXPOSITION SKATING CLUB

Will hold their soiree on

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.

From half-past seven to ten o'clock. Members and invited guests only admitted.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, from half past seven to ten o'clock, the Hall will be open to all gentlemen desirous of receiving instruction in skating and for practice.

THE HALL OF THE NEW ORLEANS ROLLER SKATING ASSOCIATION WILL BE OPEN EVERY MORNING, Saturdays excepted, from ten to twelve o'clock, exclusively for ladies' practice and instruction.

SATURDAY MORNING, from ten to twelve o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING from two to four o'clock, particularly for teachers, parents and children.

Grand Assemblies.

The Grand Assemblies to be held on Saturday nights will be the most varied and attractive, as the audience will have an opportunity of witnessing a fine display of plain and scientific skating by accomplished teachers.

GRAND MATINEE for children Saturday evening from two to four o'clock.

Persons desirous of joining either of these Clubs will please leave their applications at the office, Exposition Building.

Tournament.

EVERY NIGHT, between the hours of half past nine and ten o'clock, for gentlemen to practice for the Tournament, which will be announced in due time. ja26 6t

BUSINESS CARDS.

CASEY & BLOOD,

John Casey, Austin Blood,

SODA, MEAD AND PASTRY,

No. 187 Canal street,

Between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Next door to the entrance of the Varieties Theatre ja23 3m

ZENNECK & BUCKINGHAM,

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS ON WOOD

No. 26 Commercial Place.

je26 1m

D. McKENDRICK,

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.

No. 464 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,

133..................Julia street..................135

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Look box No. 35 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe28 1y

THE "LOUISIANA FARMER,"

Published at Trenton, La.,

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

F. M. & W. W. PRATHERMAN,

sold ly Publishers, Trenton, La.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

ON THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000,

$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 28, 1873.

CLASS 23.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
74	53	12	14	51	42	77	44	39	27	78	8	31	—

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 eighth day of January, 1873.

R. PERALTA.
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. au22

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

E. A. Yorke et als. vs. Ship Gettysburg—No. 10,107.

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 SHIP GETTYSBURG, her tackle, boats, etc., now libeled by E. A. Yorke 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 ship should not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of the libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 28 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ja29 fe5 11 17 United States Marshal.

William Steele and others vs. Bark Tarpeian—No. 10 104.

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,
ja28 fe1 10 17 United States Marshal.

H. E. Rariden vs. Steamboat Josephine—No. 10,066.

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 persons 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 10,091.

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

THE 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.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap10 1y eod

COMING SQUARELY TO THE ISSUE.

In the State Senate, on the twenty-fourth instant, Mr. Blackburn, of Claiborne, in the course of a full and pointed reply to some strictures of the New Orleans *Times* on a printing bill which he had introduced, said:

No one regrets more than I do the condition of public sentiment which makes it the bounden duty of the Republican party, being in the possession of the legislative machinery of the State government, to establish by law official parish journals throughout the State. I say I regret this necessity, for, as a citizen who has ever tolerated without proscription a full and free exercise of political sentiment, I could fain hope and even pray for that condition of public feeling which would enable all to pursue their respective avocations to success and prosperity, without any special enactments to shield any class from unreasonable persecution and proscription. But such condition of affairs does not exist in this country, and has not since the war—and never, even before the war, to a wholesome and impartial degree. And just such journals as the New Orleans *Times* are to blame for this evil—journals which lack the discretion and patriotism, if not the good sense, to remain free without becoming licentious. Such vicious and venal newspapers create and foster an unnatural public sentiment which would hunt down and starve out every Republican—every true friend to his country and his government—every man who has never bowed the knee to the Baal of treason—would hunt down and starve out every true man, I say, throughout the State and throughout the South, unless repressed by the restraining influence of special legislation. It is for this reason that it becomes the bounden duty of the Republican party, in a commanding and commending spirit of self-preservation, to pass a law which shall so direct and dispense official patronage as that the friends of freedom and the friends and supporters of free government shall not be starved out in their legitimate callings and avocations. The provisions of this bill, which the *Times* so bitterly denounces, proposes not to take a dollar nor a cent from the public treasury to build up a wholesome journalism throughout the State—though I confess that in my opinion good reasons might be given why this might be done—but the bill in question has no such provisions—but only authorizes the Governor to designate official journals for the several parishes throughout the State which shall do and perform the official printing and advertising. This is all. As to the rates fixed for the State printing to be performed by the public printer, I will only repeat, what I said at the outset of my remarks, that these rates are cut down and reduced, in many items, from fifteen to twenty-five per cent below former rates, and far below the prices charged by the *Times* office for similar work recently done for the State board of registration. Hence the complaint of the *Times* is self-evidently hypocritical—for it robs the public while it assumes to speak in behalf of retrenchment and reform. Reform with it would seem to mean a great amount of money in its own pocket for a very little amount of labor. The mission of all such journals is to deceive the people and fatten on public plunder, and hence amounts to a public crime. They create a false public sentiment and take all manner of advantage of the local prejudices of an honest people. We of the South all well know that the war of the rebellion was instigated and brought on by the venal and strife-tending tone of just such newspapers as the New Orleans *Times*, and was unnaturally prolonged by the same vicious and disreputable influence; for the people proper of the South never at heart indorsed secession. And to-day the disgraceful side-show around at Odd Fellows Hall owes its existence and belabored perpetuation to the same source, for I chance to know, personally, that some of the gentlemen, who from day to day congregate there, do so only in obedience to the vicious and self-assumed dictatorship—the venal censorship—of just such would-be "court journals" as the New Orleans *Times*. All such papers deserve to be wiped out of existence—at least deserve no special countenance and obedience at the hands of the public; for however much we all may be in favor of the freedom of the press, venality and licentiousness should be reprobated and frowned down. There are gentlemen to-day on the side of the opposition to our State government, some in the spurious Legislature at Odd Fellows' Hall, against their own individual sense of right and propriety, simply in obedience to a false public sentiment aided by a false and tyrannical press, of which the New Orleans *Times* is a fair sample. Had the national government done its duty at the proper juncture, the vile influence of this vile press would have been destroyed in this instance, and our people would have been spared the anomalous and humiliating attitude which our State presents to the world to-day. The people expected this and prayed for it, and many now in the ranks of the opposition both expected and desired it. Had it been done we would to-day have peace and comparatively good feeling throughout the State. But the national power saw proper, as usual, to show leniency where a little firmness would have been much more merciful and a thousand times more judicious—leaving its authority to be defied and cursed by those who would at least respect its power if made to obey. The lesson is an old one, and should by this time be too well learned to be so often repeated. Disloyal and tyrannical journals like the New Orleans *Times* lord it over public sentiment in the South, not only to the destruction of every material interest of our section, but to the imminent peril of the very life of every upholder and defender of the national government in our midst. And there is no power—or at least no exercise of power—to prevent it. For myself, the last feather that broke the camel's back has been applied; and I have so often and so long been reviled and blackguarded by those whom I have never harmed, and never sought to harm, that I feel very much like saying that I have no favors to ask at the hands of political opponents, and no more favors to grant them, unless more appreciated. The kindness and forbearance of Republicans in this State toward their political opponents have been met in the past only by vituperation and persecution; and yet the national government, our main hope of relief and protection, as every one can see, hesitates and lingers in its action to such a degree as to stain its own skirts with our blood.

Now, if we poor Republicans of Louisiana can, to some degree, protect ourselves from insult, wrong, persecution and proscription, by the enactment of a wholesome public printing bill, I imagine we will do so when the proper time comes—the insane ravings of the New Orleans *Times* nevertheless—and in the exercise of this degree of "State sovereignty," we respectfully and prayerfully ask to be "let alone" by the national authority.

The foregoing is but a brief extract from Mr. Blackburn's speech, which was pointed and telling throughout, and was delivered with great force and earnestness; and at the close of which the speaker was personally complimented and congratulated by many of his brother Senators. He is well posted on the political situation in our State, and when he speaks or writes always comes squarely to the issue.

Floating Ice at Memphis.

A dispatch received at ten o'clock last night by Mr. Mansfield, the signal observer in this city, reads as follows:

Notify the press that the Memphis observer reports ice running heavily past that station, and increasing in quantity.

H. W. HOWGATE.

THE STATE HOUSE.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Herwig gave notice that he would, at a future day, introduce a bill creating a board of tobacco inspectors.

Senator Anderson, according to previous notice, introduced an act relative to contributions to be raised by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the resale of property or foreclosure of stock mortgages. It was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act relative to the refunding of the cotton tax was called up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Senator Ingraham introduced an act to pay Benjamin Bloomfield $5000 for services as quartermaster of the State militia. It was read and referred to the Committee on Militia.

Senator Burch moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution to elect a returning board to-day. His motion prevailed, and the resolution was laid upon the table subject to call.

On motion the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned to meet to-day at twelve o'clock M.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Hedgepath, of St. James, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Canals and Drainage to inspect the affairs of the New Canal Company.

Mr. Elliot, of Orleans, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the law relative to civil rights on railroads in this State. It was read and adopted.

Mr. Bryant, of East Baton Rouge, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to report a bill for the protection of baggage on railroads. It was read and adopted.

Mr. Baker, of Bossier, gave notice of a bill repealing the act creating the parish of Webster, and for other purposes.

The substitute to Senate bill No. 56, making an appropriation to pay the mileage and per diem of the members, salaries of officers and employes, and contingent expenses of the extra session, convened and commenced December 9, 1872, etc., was taken up and finally rejected.

A message from the Senate was received, asking the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 75, relating to the Crescent City Gaslight Company.

Senate bill No. 56 being called up, on motion of Mr. Devezin, of Orleans, its further consideration was postponed until to-day at one o'clock.

Mr. Wands, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled: House bill No. 14, an act to fix the terms of the Third Judicial District of the State of Louisiana. House bill No. 43, an act appropriating $4500 for the payment of the per diem of members and employes of the board of returning officers of 1872, and the contingent expenses thereof. House bill No. 46, an act to change and fix the time for holding the sessions of the district court in the parish of Lafayette, in the Sixteenth Judicial District. House bill No. 76, joint resolution relative to the Unted State mint building and its use as a State House. House bill No. 77, joint resolution to fix the compensation of certain officers of the General Assembly for the extra session thereof, begun December 9, 1872, and authorizing the payment of the same and for other purposes.

The election bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up, and passed by a very decided vote.

Mr. Young moved a reconsideration of the vote by which this bill had passed. He spoke at some length in support of his motion, stating that he was opposed to the amendment of the bill, which replaced in the hands of the Governor the power that had been wielded by Governor Warmoth with so much injury to the State. Mr. Young said he had every confidence in Governor Kellogg, but he was opposed to changing the law so as to place in the hands of one man so much power. He was opposed to having men sent to his parish to conduct its elections—men who were perfect strangers to his people, and who, perhaps, did not know that such a parish existed until they were commissioned by the Governor to go there and hold an election. He was opposed to this kind of carpet baggers, and hoped that the residents of parishes might be left to conduct their elections without the aid of men who were not residents of them.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, opposed the motion to reconsider, and spoke with his usual vehemence in support of the bill as it passed. He considered the bill necessary.

Mr. Bryant, of East Baton Rouge, spoke in favor of the motion to reconsider. He did not doubt but that Governor Kellogg was a good Republican, but he was opposed to placing so much power in one man's hands as this bill will give if it becomes a law.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, hoped the motion to reconsider would not prevail, and gave his views at some length in support of the bill.

Mr. Hahn said he had examined the bill, and thought it eminently proper at this time. He was opposed to "one man power," and had been opposed to it all his life; but he thought this bill was necessary at this time. At the proper time he would aid the passage of an election law that could not be abused for party purposes.

On motion of Mr. Wands, the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table by a vote of 48 yeas to 8 nays.

On motion of Mr. Hahn, the report on the New Orleans educational bill was ordered to be printed in the journal.

The House then adjourned until half-past eleven o'clock to-day, after an ineffectual attempt to consider House bill No. 6, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Railroad Company.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 42°; at 2 P. M., 45°; at 6 P. M., 43°. Lowest point during the night of January 27, 40°. Rain January 28, one seventh of an inch.

On the sixth page of the REPUBLICAN this morning will be found extracts from St. Louis papers relating to the Rubinstein concerts in that city.

It is stated that there are 3000 cases of small-pox in Boston. Nearly all who die of the malady are buried in the night time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATIONS

WITNESSES ON THE STAND

McMillen, Pinchback and Paris

A WASHINGTON THEATRE BURNED

Reduction of Telegraph Rates

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO

INTERNAL REVENUE QUARREL

WASHINGTON.

National Theatre Burned—Mrs. Oates' Loss Heavy—Mobile Suits to be Discontinued—The Mobile Postoffice—The Cabinet and Civil Service—Volunteers to Fight the Modocs—Revenue Circular.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The National Theatre burned, with some adjoining buildings. Damage—the Imperial Hotel, $30,000; Miller & Jones' billiard saloon, loss $3000. The usual adjuncts to a popular theatre were burned or flooded.

Mrs. Oates, who had just commenced an engagement, lost heavily. Much sympathy is expressed for the manager and lessee, Mr. Saville, who also loses heavily.

The Attorney General has directed the United States district attorney at Mobile to discontinue suits against parties who paid customs duties to Confederate authorities during the war.

It is probable the Mobile postoffice will remain some time in charge of a special agent. Colonel Myers is not among the applicants for the place.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was principally engaged in listening to reports of the civil service examining board (nearly every member of which was present at the sitting), upon the practical workings and the results of the system under their jurisdiction. Beyond the consideration of this matter the Cabinet did nothing.

The government has rejected applications from parties in California and Oregon to raise volunteer troops to fight the Modocs.

The internal revenue office issues a circular announcing: 1. That in addition to wines heretofore regarded as proper subjects of taxation, there should be included those wines made from grapes grown in the United States, into which carbolic acid gas has been injected. 2. A wine is rendered liable to taxation by the fact of its manufacture is commenced in one place and completed in another. 3. In the manufacture of sparkling wine or champagne made from grapes grown in the United States, rock candy, grape brandy not exceeding ten per cent proof, spirit and ising may be used without rendering the product liable to the tax.

Messrs. Wheelock and Janin depart to-night. Messrs. Foreman, Mitchell, Ogden, DaPonte, Southmayd and others remain.

CONGRESS.

Ex-Mayor Flanders Nominated for Assistant Treasurer—Colfax Asks an Investigating Committee—Discussion on the Question—Credit Mobilier Committee—Bank Deposits of Mr. Colfax.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Nominations to-day: B. F. Flanders for treasurer of the Mint, and assistant United States treasurer at New Orleans.

In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Colfax asked for a committee to investigate the charges which had been made against him, but after some remarks by Senator Pratt favoring such appointment, and by Mr. Thurman opposing it, the Senate refused to appoint such a committee.

The legislative appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment requiring that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid except to persons whose loyalty has been proved was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill explained that it was aimed principally against Mr. Lamar.

There was quite a debate on Mr. Colfax's request for a special committee to day.

Mr. Pratt supported it earnestly, and Mr. Thurman arguing that as the Vice President was a national officer, the only remedy, if he was guilty of the charges against him, was impeachment, which rested with the House of Representatives.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the report that G. W. Locke, a United States judge of Florida, was holding the office of State Senator, thus disqualifying him from holding his judicial position.

The Indian appropriation bill was considered.

Before the Credit Mobilier committee to-day, Senator Logan testified that he agreed to purchase ten shares of stock, but, without receiving it, got a balance of $329 dividends on said stock He kept it, however only a short time, and returned it to Ames with interest thereon. Said his constituency was favorable to the road, and he was a friend to it. Had always voted to sustain the road, and would do so now.

The cashier of the First National Bank of this city testified that Mr. Colfax deposited $1968 in that bank on June 22, 1868. The statement caused great sensation in the committee as this deposit, it was shown, included Oakes Ames' check for $1200, which Ames said he had given Colfax, but which Colfax said he had no recollection of receiving.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate Investigating Committee—Testimony Yesterday—The DeFeriet Board Summoned—McMillen, Pinchback and George E. Paris on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today resumed the Louisiana investigation.

Mr. Morton asked for a list of the members of the Legislature of Louisiana at the time of the recent senatorial election.

Mr. Ray, in answer to the question put to him during his examination, read sections fifty-four, fifty-six and fifty-seven of the act of the Louisiana Legislature, known as the "election law of March 16, 1870," as showing the powers and duties of the returning board.

There being no member of the De Feriet board present, Mr. Morton directed that they be summoned by telegraph.

In reply to questions by Mr. Morton, General McMillen said he was a member of the State Senate elected in 1870; there were admitted into the Legislature by which he was elected to the United States Senate two or three persons not returned by the De Feriet board; thinks these parties did not go into the Kellogg Legislature; in the case of the Senator from the district which includes the parish of Iberville, the Lynch board threw out the vote of that parish, on the ground that the returns were irregular, and remitted the matter to the Legislature; the Senate seated the sitting member, on the ground of equity, excluding the returns; his recollection is that the House took a reverse course.

Mr. McMillen was directed to take a list of the Legislators returned by the De Feriet board and tell how many of them went into the Kellogg Legislature.

The General mentioned thirty-two in the Kellogg House and seventy-one in the fusion. There were absent from this list two members from Iberia, two from Iberville and one each from St. Martin, St. James and St. Tammany. A majority of the whole number constituted a quorum. There are thirty-six members of the Senate, of which nineteen constitute a quorum. Of these returned by the De Feriet board, fifteen were in the fusion and four in the Kellogg Legislature. All holding over Senators went to the Kellogg Legislature on the day of its organization, but some of them entered a protest against what they considered an illegal manner of organization and withdrew. Four of them withdrew immediately after organization; two, who had not arrived at that time, subsequently withdrew; after that two of those who originally withdrew returned and acted with the Kelloggites during the remainder of the extra session, and thereafter withdrew with four others and united with the fusion Senate in the regular session. Three of the new Senators went into the Kellogg Legislature at the time of the first organization, but subsequently withdrew.

The fusion Legislature was organized on the twentieth of December in the City Council chamber. A small number of the new members of the fusion Legislature have at some time acted with the Kellogg body. The fusion Senate had a quorum of legally elected members on the eleventh. It was the General's belief that neither House of Representatives has ever had a quorum of legally elected members. Could not say how many the fusion house lacked. The number was made up from the returns of the De Feriet board. Thinks the fusion house lacked six or seven of a quorum of legally elected members. Does not believe that any defeated candidate was admitted to the fusion Legislature because his opponent went to the Kellogg body and they were the only persons who presented themselves.

To Mr. Trumbull—The Legislature that met on the ninth December was called in extra session by Governor Warmoth, then the admitted Governor; those of the new members returned by the DeFeriet board who did not assemble on that day had been enjoined from so doing by the United States court, and by the United States marshal, troops under whom stood at the doors of the State House and forbade them to enter.

General McMillen read the order of the court directing the marshal to prevent the assembling of the persons restrained from so doing by the injunction of said court; there were two companies of artillery on guard at the State House; those who assembled on the ninth were only such as were permitted to assemble by the United States marshal acting under orders of the United States court; the members who assembled in the fusion Legislature had a prima facie right to their seats.

His answer to Mr. Morton meant that as a matter of fact some of them were not legally elected. At the time of assembling the Supreme Court had not decided which was the legal board Witness believed at that time that the De Feriet board was the legal board, and therefore the fusion members had at the time they first assembled a prima facie right to their seats. The De Feriet board was never enjoined. The Lynch board made its returns in defiance of the injunction of Judge Dibble; thinks the Lynch board injunction never went to the Supreme Court, and has never been annulled.

After a long series of questions and answers concerning the multitude of injunctions issued against the various returning boards, the committee asked for a transcript of all the proceedings before the courts in relation to the election.

Mr. Trumbull then continued the examination of General McMillen, who testified that the recent election in Louisiana was exceedingly quiet and orderly. The vote cast was 20,000 larger than any other previously cast. There were not more than 2500 white Republican voters in New Orleans, and not more than 2000 such in the State outside of the city. There were probably about as many colored men who voted against as whites who voted for the Republican nominees.

General McMillen read a telegraphic extract from an editorial published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, on the nineteenth of November last, assuring the President that no people were ever more quiet and orderly than those of Louisiana, at the time of the recent election, and that the difficulty that had since arisen was not in regard to the election, but in the counting of the votes.

By Mr. Morton—General McMillen did not know personally of any colored men who voted against the Republican nominees. The ten members of the fusion Legislature, whom he thought were not legally elected, were counted in by the DeFeriet board, and had the certificates of that board, or of the Secretary of State. The county supervisors have no right to give any certificate of election. The witness imagined that there were ten men in the Kellogg Legislature holding certificates from the Lynch board, and representing the districts represented in the fusion Legislature by the ten men whom witness thought were not as a matter of fact legally elected; can't say how many votes he received in the House when elected to the United States Senate; believes it was all but three; don't know how many members were present.

Governor Warmoth—Fifty six.

There were twenty-five members in the Senate, all of whom voted for witness except himself.

Governor Warmoth questioned the witness at some length concerning the votes of the State in 1868, 1870 and 1872, respectively, the object being to prove that the abolition of the disfranchising clause of the State constitution would more than account for the large increase of the opposition vote in the latter year; the whites took much more general interest and part in the election in 1872 than in any previous year since the reconstruction; the vote for McEnery was, witness thought, less than the entire white vote of the State.

The entire Republican vote was united in 1870. This was not the case in 1872. In 1871 there was a division in the Republican ranks which resulted in two distinct and fully organized Republican organizations—one representing the State, the other the federal administration. The two organizations fought each other more determinedly than the Republican and Democratic parties had ever done. These two organizations were in full existence during the canvass and election of 1872. In the convention which nominated Kellogg for Governor, there was a determined contest. Mr. Billings came within one vote of being elected, and some of his friends carried their opposition to Kellogg so far as to support the Greeley candidates during the campaign and at the polls. The opponents of Kellogg called an indignation meeting at the adjournment of the convention, and resolutions were adopted declaring that Kellogg was nominated by fraud; that the convention had been packed by the Customhouse ring, and demanding the removal of certain federal office-holders at New Orleans; another wing of the party assembled at New Orleans and nominated Pinchback as Governor; believes that the falling off of 4000 votes in the Republican party in 1872 is in part accounted for by these dissensions; never knew that Kellogg was a popular man among the Republicans of the State.

To Mr. Ray—Think the organization of the Legislature on the ninth of December was not in accordance with law; the organization differed from the provisions of law in that the Senators holding over have the power of determining who shall be sworn in as members; that an objection from one of these Senators should prevent the swearing in of any member elect until a quorum shall have been admitted and shall have passed on the question; the organization was not in accordance with the act of 1870, in that the members were not sworn by the President of the Senate; they were sworn by Pinchback; the law of 1870 was at variance with the State constitution in the particular above mentioned and in other respects; knows of the exclusion of members of the Legislature from Mechanics' Institute by the United States marshal only by the assertions of the members who were so excluded; there was not a quorum of old Senators present on the ninth; the Senate, in absence of a quorum, can only adjourn and compel attendance of absentees.

By Mr. Morton—The practice in Louisiana has been that a holding over member of either House may object to the admission of any new members, whereupon he must stand aside until his case is decided by a quorum.

To Mr. Ray—The witness left the Kellogg Senate on the third day of the extra session; has been told by Todd and Hunsaker, who left at the same time, that they went back at the regular session and remained with the Kelloggites a week or two.

Mr. Lynch recalled and examined by Mr. Morton—Recognized the addenda to the President's message as a fair abstract of the evidence before his board.

Mr. Morton asked that the document be entered as evidence to show upon what evidence the board proceeded.

Mr. Lynch submitted certain evidence in regard to Bossier parish, omitted from the above mentioned abstract.

Mr. Morton called for a list of the legislators returned by the Lynch board, which Mr. Lynch produced.

General McMillen recalled and examined by Mr. Carpenter—Neither of the Legislatures had any returns from the parishes; the only evidence of membership was the list of members sent by the Secretary of State.

P. B. S. Pinchback sworn and and examined by Mr. Morton, in connection with Mr. Lynch—To ascertain how many of the members of the Legislatures returned by the Lynch board were returned also by the De Ferriet board, lists of members were called, and it was shown that fifty-eight members of the House were returned by both boards, of which twenty-seven did and twenty-nine did not appear in the Kellogg Legislature on the day of its organization; on the second day four more appeared; the whole number who appeared in the House on the first day was sixty-five; on the second sixty-eight; eight Senators were returned by both boards, all of whom were present at the organization; fourteen of the holding over Senators were present. Mr. Lynch believed that, according to the best evidence before his board, the persons returned by them were elected.

Mr. Pinchback testified, in answer to questions by Mr. Morton, that Messrs. McMillen, Todd, Campbell and Hunsaker, who were old Senators, were expelled from the Senate on the ground that they were participating in another body; they were expelled during the extra session; does not know whether any others were expelled after that time, and before witness was elected to the United States Senate; Hunsaker and Todd were reinstated during the extra session.

Mr. Pinchback then corrected his statement and said the vote upon the expulsion of these two had not been passed when they returned. Three others, including Hunsaker and Todd, went off again, and were expelled after witness was elected Senator.

To General McMillen—Was elected President of the Senate December 6, 1871. After his election as President he acted as a member of the Senate; did so because General McMillen and others then acting with him said his vote was absolutely necessary, while they did not consider it exactly constitutional.

Mr. Morton read section sixty-five of the act of 1870, which provides that in case of vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Senate shall elect a president, who shall be Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Pinchback thought his term as Senator expired November 4. He exercised the functions of President of the Senate after that time, but took no other part in legislation.

To Governor Warmoth—A person who acted as judge of the Eighth District Court enjoined witness from acting as Governor, on the ground that his term of service as Senator had expired, but Elmore had not then been returned as judge by the Lynch board, and he did not recognize him as a judge; don't know whether Elmore subsequently issued a judgment in accordance with the above because he did not pay any attention to him.

Mr. Carpenter asked General McMillen whether he advised Pinchback to vote, and the General replied that he advised Pinchback that he was not Lieutenant Governor, but ex-officio Lieutenant Governor; that he should sign bills as such, and as a member of the Senate had a right to vote.

Governor Warmoth said that six days after the passage of the act in question, the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing that the President of the Senate, while acting as ex-officio Lieutenant Governor, shall receive the compensation of Lieutenant Governor, and that at the next session of the Legislature the ex-officio Lieutenant Governor assumed to take part in the organization of the Senate, and that the Senate decided that he was no longer Lieutenant Governor, his term as Senator having expired. Finally the question whether an ex officio Lieutenant Governor and Senator may vote as a Senator was postponed for future consideration.

George E. Paris sworn and examined by Mr. Morton—Is a member of the Pinchback Legislature. Was declared elected by the Lynch board only. No members of the House were expelled after the organization of the Legislature. Most all of the Democrats withdrew after the organization.

To Governor Warmoth—Five or six days after the organization two men were seated in the House in place of the representatives from the tenth and eleventh wards who did not appear to take their seats.

To Mr. Morton—These parties were the only ones who claimed seats; they were admitted subject to contest, and voted in the senatorial election; a man was admitted in a similar manner from the eighth ward; no persons were admitted to take the place of those who seceded; Mr. Ray received the unanimous vote of the House—seventy-six; Mr. Pinchback got forty-nine votes; Mr. Pinchback added that twenty-one votes were cast in the Senate, of which he received twelve; Mr. Ray said that he got all but one vote in the Senate.

To Mr. Trumbull—Was elected in Orleans parish upon the returns of the United States supervisors; don't remember whether there were one or two United States supervisors at each poll. Witness finally said he did not know whether the returns were signed by the United States supervisors; knew he was not elected by the returns of the State officers.

To Mr. Morton—Thinks there were seven voting precincts published; did not know where the eighth poll was until about mid-day, when the poll was found without a United States supervisor. Was elected by throwing out the eighth poll. His opponent had three candidates opposed to him, who cut down his vote 500 or 600. A friend appeared at the poll to vote, and found some one else had voted on his name. He had no doubt this was done in many instances.

Mr. Pinchback examined by Mr. Morton—Mr. Lewis was returned by the Lynch board; Mr. Masicot contested, and obtained the seat in the Kellogg Senate. Don't think Mr. Lewis ever took a seat. He abandoned the contest on the second day. The committee reported in Mr. Masicot's favor. He was seated by the vote of thirteen of the Senate. Thinks he was not seated until the report was made.

Governor Warmoth said he was seated pending the contest, and the contest has never been decided.

General McMillen submitted the official journal of the State, dated seventh of December, to show that the Lynch board published their returns the day after their demand upon Governor Warmoth for the official returns.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock sharp to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Case—Criminal Documents Missing—Arrivals—Another Reduction of Western Union Telegraph Rates—Damage Suit Against United States Marshal—Vanderbilt Will not Build the Underground Railroad.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Judge Boardman telegraphs that he can not be here

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]