NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 252. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1782.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
J. BOWLER.....Manager and Proprietor
S. COTTON.....Treasurer
GRAND NEW BILL.
MELROSE SWANGY & PAWALLEE.
Last Night, the one of the "Perfect Gem of Burlesque."
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER MAMMOTH COMPANY.
The most complete organization in the world.
FOUR NIGHTS—BEGINNING
Thursday Matinee, and Saturday and Sunday Evenings.
Will be presented with a degree of magnificence in point of scenery, costume and appointments, not to be attempted, the Oriental burlesque in 3 acts, of
ALADDIN.
In the course of the piece the famed Gentlemen Dancers, lowlled from Genevieve de Brabant, by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and GERRY SECKATT, Specialties by Willie Edouin, double song and dance by Messrs Atherton and Leslie, and the
GEATORIAL FIREWORKS OF
Inimitable performance. Marked features of this company.
Seats will be held and forwarded to Miss Lydia Thompson, Exchange of bills nightly. jan1

BRINSTEIN CONCERTS.
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
The Greatest Living Pianist
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
The World Renowned Violinist.
MLLE. EMILIE LIEBHART,
MLLE. LOUISE ORSENI.
SIG. L. REMBELINSKI, Accompanist
AT THE OPERA HOUSE,
ON
Friday, January 31, at 8 P. M.
Saturday, February 1, at 8 P. M.
AND
Monday Evening, February 3, at 8 P. M.
AT THE VARIETIES THEATRE,
Sunday Evening, February 2, at 8 P. M.
MATINEE PRICES.
Admission (including reserved orchestra chairs).....$1 00
Seats in private boxes.....See extra
Single seats in boxes will be sold.
Seats can be secured at the box office of the Opera House and at Grunewald's music store.
Steinway pianos used at Rubinstein concerts.
jan11 tf

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
MR. JOHN COLLINS AND BEN DeBAR EVERY EVENING.
Benefit of Mr. John Collins.
Friday Evening, January 31, 1873.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Captain Murphy Maguire.....JOHN COLLINS
Aminadab Sleek.....BEN DeBAR
and the roaring comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan (with songs).....JOHN COLLINS
Saturday—Only COLLINS matinee.
Monday—The popular comedian Mr. C. B. BISHOP.
Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.
jan17 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....LAWRENCE BARRETT
SECOND AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE,
Lawrence Barrett as Cardinal Wolsey
in
KING HENRY VIII,
Supported by the entire company.
Monday, February 3,
America's greatest comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
Supported by his own company. jan31

PROGRAMME OF ASSEMBLIES
FOR THIS WEEK.
To 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. jan26 6t

BUSINESS CARDS.

CASEY & BLOOD,
John Casey. Austin Blood.
SODA, MEAD AND PASTRY,
No. 187 Canal street,
Between Dauphine and Bourgundy streets.
Next door to the entrance of the Varieties Theatre
jan27 3m

ZENNICK & BUCKINGHAM,
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS ON WOOD
No. 26 Commercial Place.
jan8 1m

D. McKENDRICK,
House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,
No. 60 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,
378.....Julia street.....378
(Between Camp and Magazine.)
Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 50 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 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. FEATHERMAN,
mar15 1y Publishers, Trenton, La.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.....NOTICE
M. F. RAMOS,
Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture,
Nos. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans,
Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with, at the posts), with teasters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $23.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices.
jan19 1y

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
IN 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
DRAWS DAILY
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
fe24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JANUARY 30, 1873.
CLASS 25.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31	51	4	40	19	28	25	5	29	7	55	59	—	—

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 thirteenth day of January, 1873.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. jan23

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JACOB OTT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 2, 1873.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Jacob Ott of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 M., at No. 41 Exchange place, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.
S. B. PACKARD,
jan24 6t12 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF G. G. GORDIN & CO. AND G. G. Gordin and Theodore L. Shute, individually.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 20, 1873.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estates of G. G. Gordin & Co. and G. G. Gordin and Theodore L. Shute, individually, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of their creditors; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1873, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.
S. B. PACKARD,
jan21 6t17 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. PADMEYER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 15, 1873.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Charles B. Padmeyer, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 41 Exchange place, New Orleans, before P. Augustin, Register.
S. B. PACKARD,
jan18 6t21 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF HENRY RUTY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 17, 1873.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A PLURIES warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Henry Ruty, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1873, at 9 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.
S. B. PACKARD,
jan18 6t17 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF LEWIS E. WOODS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 15, 1873.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Lewis E. Woods of the parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.
S. B. PACKARD
jan16 6t15 United States Marshal.

THE STATE HOUSE.

There was a short session of the Senate yesterday, and no executive session.

Senator Ingraham corrected a statement made by Thomas H. Noland, and published in the New Orleans *Picayune*, regarding the manner in which Senator Masicot had been seated. He said the Senate had not interfered with the right of the Committee on Contested Elections to determine and report in the case of Masicot vs. Lewis. Mr. Masicot was seated, with the understanding that if his claim was contested the subject would be investigated; and when the investigation took place Senator Ingraham believed it would be shown that 1000 persons had been fraudulently registered in the seventh and eighth wards of that senatorial district, and about the same number in the ninth ward. Neither the Senate, he continued, nor the Committee on Contested Elections believed Mr. Masicot's claim a bad one.

The Speaker's chair yesterday was occupied by Mr. Young, of Concordia, who was chosen the day before at the request of Speaker Lowell (who was granted leave of absence for one day), Speaker pro tem. for Thursday. The House was called to order at twelve o'clock M. by Chief Clerk Vigers, who requested Mr. Young to take the chair. The roll was called and sixty members declared present.

Mr. Montaldo, of Orleans, gave notice of a bill confirming and amending the charter of the Louisiana Canal and Land Improving Company.

Mr. Sewell, of Orleans, introduced a joint resolution to cause the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to return to the State, for cancellation, $2,500,000 bonds issued to said company for its stock, and to take back its stock; also requiring said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to make a report of their affairs to the Governor, under the penalty of forfeiture of charter if the same is not done; and requiring a release of the State from its obligation to indorse and issue bonds to said company.

Mr. Dewees, of Red River, asked that joint resolution be read a second time and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Sewell opposed this motion, and obtained leave to address the House on the merits of his proposition. He desired to do this in order that members might vote intelligently on the subject before the House. He charged that there was a secret act between the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company and the proposed incorporators of the Louisiana Central Railroad Company, whereby the former company proposed to convey to the latter company the State aid that was given to it to have a branch of that road built from Vermilionville to Shreveport. The State aid, Mr. Sewell said, amounted to $2,500,000 in State bonds, and these bonds, he contended, should be returned to the State for cancellation, as the consideration for which they were given has failed. He denied the right of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to transfer these bonds, as that company had forfeited its right to them. The speaker also insisted upon the necessity of having a faithful report made to the Governor of the affairs of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company. This was necessary in order to know whether the company had or had not violated its charter. His object in introducing the joint resolution under consideration was to ascertain whether this company had the right to transfer the bonds given to it to build a road from Vermilionville to Shreveport when no steps have been taken to build the road, and there was no certainty that the Louisiana Central Railroad Company, if incorporated, would build the road after it had been allowed to secure a portion of the $2,500,000 bonds given by the State for the purpose of securing a railroad to Shreveport.

Mr. Montaldo rose to a point of order. It was that the Louisiana Central railroad was not under consideration.

The Chair decided the point well taken, and requested the gentleman from Orleans, Mr. Sewell, to confine himself to the subject before the House.

Mr. Sewell concluded his remarks by asking the adoption of his joint resolution.

Mr. Devezin said the motive of the gentleman in introducing the joint resolution before the House was clear to his mind. It was to have a special committee appointed, with himself at the head of it, to determine what kind of a report should be made. Mr. Devezin wanted the joint resolution referred to the Committee on Railroads, where it properly belongs.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, thought the resolution should go to the Ways and Means Committee, but the House finally concluded to refer it to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Montaldo called up bill No. 97, an act relating to the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company. It was read and referred to the Committee on Canals and Drainage.

Mr. Hahn, from the Judiciary Committee, made a favorable report on House bill No. 65, an act reducing the expenses of the city of New Orleans. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed in the journal.

The special order of the day was called for, Senate bill No. 56, an act to amend and re-enact an act providing for the payment of the expenses of the extra session. This act, as amended, finally passed.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the claim of T. M. Force, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Keating, of Caddo, called up the Louisiana Central Railroad bill.

Section twenty-three was read, when Mr. Keating arose and addressed the House on the amendment. He said his object had been from the first to have this bill so amended as to meet the views of all reasonable members who were looking after the interest of the State. He had nothing but the purest motives and the interests of his constituents at heart in advocating the passage of this bill. Mr. Keating assured members that the proposed incorporators of the Louisiana Central Railroad Company had nothing to do with the Chattanooga company, of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas company. They are all railroad men and capitalists of note and character in our country, and stood pledged to commence the work of building this road in sixty days after the passage of the bill under consideration.

The speaker then alluded to the planting and commercial interests of the State, and said the building of this road deeply interested the planters and merchants, and in fact the people of all trades and callings were clamoring for it. It is essential to the prosperity of the merchants of New Orleans and Shreveport, and will add to the prosperity of all persons who live along its line.

Mr. Keating spoke of the rapid growth of Shreveport during the past year, and said its trade during that time had amounted to over $10,000,000. He was sure railroad connection between New Orleans and Shreveport must benefit both places, and was confident the gentlemen who simply asked the right of way, which is granted in the bill under consideration, meant to build it if they could secure the right. He always thought the object of the bill a good one, but since he had heard the views of the gentleman from St. Landry (Mr. Gantt), he was more convinced than ever that he was right in urging the passage of the bill. He felt confident that if the bill and its objects were not good the gentlemen from St. Landry would not be found supporting it. That gentleman, said Mr. Keating, does not entertain the same political views that many of us do, yet he can vote with us upon measures that are calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people at large.

Mr. Keating concluded his remarks by appealing to the reason of members, and asking them to withdraw all frivolous objections in order that the bill may be fairly considered and promptly acted upon.

Mr. Devezin hoped gentlemen would vote for the amendments already proposed, and after they were adopted he had two others to offer, and when they were adopted and Louisiana secured against the possibility of wrong in the matter he would cheerfully vote for the bill as a whole, as he wished it distinctly understood that he did not oppose the building of railroads in our State.

The bill was then taken up and amended, and, on motion of Mr. Montaldo, adopted as a whole.

Mr. Sewell desired to make a personal explanation. He said that if in the heat of debate on this bill, he had said anything that might be construed as personal, he hoped to be permitted to say that such was not his intention.

It is likely the bill will finally pass the House to-day and be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House adjourned until twelve o'clock M. to-day.

SEVERE, BUT JUST.

Senator Blackburn, a few days ago, in advocating the passage of a bill introduced by Senator Greene to adjust disputes and contests arising between officials and pretended officials in this State, alluded to the so-called public sentiment of the so-called better class in North Louisiana and throughout the State, and indulged in some very pointed and severe criticisms, but, as every one could readily perceive who heard him, his criticisms were well timed and well deserved, and not at all too severe.

He read from a little paper published in Jackson parish the proceedings of a public meeting recently held there, at which it was "resolved" by those present that they looked upon Governor Kellogg and his government as a fraud, and would pay no taxes nor perform militia duty to any other power or "authority" than the McEnery concern.

Among other home thrusts, Mr Blackburn made the following:

And, Mr. President, here is the name of one Captain E. E. Kidd, who is put upon the record as the statesman who explained the "object" of this traitorous and would-be revolutionary meeting—the proceedings of which we find here published in one of those little slingy fly-blown sheets which still hang upon the stinking shambles of a rotten public sentiment throughout our land, tainting the moral and political atmosphere almost to suffocation. Yes, sir, Captain E. E. Kidd, the same McGregor from the pinchill of North Louisiana who, in the Louisiana Legislature of 1866 and 1867, offered to vote any amount of the people's money to pay some rebel lawyer to test the constitutionality of the measures of Congress making good the freedom of the former slaves—O, yes sir!—but which measures he and other political malcontents like himself are now so ready and so eager to submit to, if they can only have them so construed and so carried out as to place into official power once more the played-out chivalry of our lovely native land—a land which has suffered so much in blood and agony, and lost so much in beauty and treasure through and by virtue of the past rule of the same played-out, lazy and impracticable chivalry. And moreover, it was he who once as a legislator, at the time and date alluded to, threatened the country with forty and four thousand gleaming swords and twice as many sharp bayonets, if the attempt to consummate the enfranchisement of the negro should be persisted in by the national authority. But this "Captain Kidd" is not the celebrity whose name is favorably mentioned in the history of piracy on our shores, in connection with certain lost treasure supposed to be buried somewhere in the isles of the sea—perhaps where the "mango apples grow." No, sir, this is not the man, but our little chivalric Captain Kidd, of Jackson parish, in North Louisiana, is a gentleman of some fame in war, romance and poesy nevertheless, whose name is connected slightly with the history of a certain "lost cause" we read about: a cause for which he is supposed to have fought, but not to have bled and died; a cause which was intended to build up a miserable and debasing slave oligarchy upon the ruins of free government. And this is the Captain Kidd who "rises to explain" the object of a public meeting in the classic and patriotic parish of Jackson, called, as it seems, to express defiance to the legally constituted authority in our State; an authority formally and officially recognized by that great national power at whose feet the special friends and co-conspirators of the gentlemen lately defeated at the polls are now crouching and begging for recognition and countenance. What patriotism! What consistency! But such are the natural fruits of political transgression, such the legitimate conduct and action of those who have ambition beyond the safety and prosperity of their country. It is left with those who love their country and who love the right to say and determine how far such characters should be permitted to go in their unbridled political lust and debauchery. I would say let them go their way to individual destruction, but let us see to it that the country does not go to destruction with them.

Mr. Blackburn alluded to others whose names figured in this Jackson parish "indignation" meeting, in equally pointed and scathing terms; and also to some who had served in the Legislature with Captain Kidd since the war—Colonel John McEnery among them—he who would now fain be Governor of the State by virtue of negro suffrage, but who then and there voted to virtually re-enslave the poor negro, which Mr. Blackburn charged the records would clearly show.

SUGAR REFINERY BURNED.

A SPICE MILL DESTROYED

NEARLY HALF A MILLION LOSS

TWO HUNDRED WORKMEN OUT OF FEAR

Between eight and nine o'clock last night fire was discovered in the rear portion of No. 181 Tchoupitoulas street, a three-story brick building, used by G. Doll for grinding coffee and spices. Although there seemed to be but a small amount of goods stored in the building the flames passed through the woodwork rapidly, destroying all but the walls.

In the rear of No. 187, and to the lower side, was A. Thomson's large Crescent City sugar refinery, one of the most extensive in this country, giving constant employment to about two hundred hands. The building was four stories high, and of immense capacity, fronting on Commerce street, though the main entrance was on Tchoupitoulas street.

A large quantity of sugar was stored in the building, all of which was totally destroyed. It is impossible to state just now how much the loss on sugar amounts to.

The machinery was the finest and most expensive that could be procured, and not less than $100,000 were invested in that direction. Scarcely a piece will be saved. In fact, nothing was taken from the building, as the flames spread with almost lightning rapidity.

At first the firemen obtained but little water, but a good flow was found when the fire got under headway. Then the firemen went to work with a will, working like heroes, but the conflagration had spread too far to be checked. A general alarm was sounded, and all the engines went to work, performing good service.

The refinery wall fronting on Commerce street crumbled from excessive heat, and most of it fell.

What the loss on insurance amounts to can not be told now, but the loss will not fall far short of $500,000.

About 200 men are thrown out of employment, none of whom received less than $2 per day. Some of the employes were at the fire, and they spoke of Mr. Thomson in the kindest manner, saying that he is a liberal man in every sense.

Mr. Thomson is at present in Havana purchasing sugar, which he intends to ship to this city. As he is a gentleman of large means, it is expected he will immediately return and build up his business once more.

The fire was confined to the refinery by extraordinary exertions of the firemen. At one time the cotton seed oil factory of Mr. McGinnis was in great danger, but the walls being thick and strong prevented further spread on the lower side.

On the upper side nothing was burned except a small building. The engine house of Mechanics No. 6 was well warmed in the rear, but escaped damage.

No. 186 Tchoupitoulas street, a liquor store, was slightly damaged.

No. 184 was owned by Edward Burke, and insured for $1500 in the Hibernia office. Mr Doll was insured for $3000.

Mr. Thomson has insured to about $170,000 in the Merchants' office.

A few families living in the old buildings on Tchoupitoulas street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, moved their furniture unnecessarily.

The scene created last night by the burning of the Crescent City sugar refinery was magnificently grand. Half the city was illuminated by the blaze, and the impression prevailed among those who saw the light that the fire was sweeping over a wide extent of territory.

Fortunately the wind was light, and the firemen had less difficulty in controlling the consuming element than they otherwise might have encountered.

LATER.—At two o'clock this morning the loss of the Crescent City sugar refinery was estimated at $1,000,000. Insurance on stock and machinery to the amount of $175,000, in the Merchants' Mutual and other city offices.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments by Governor Kellogg: N. C. Folger, tax collector, First District, New Orleans; R. A. Bray, police commissioner; William F. Loan, harbormaster; Commissioners of the State Insane Asylum—George Williamson, of Caddo; Robert C. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana; George Swasey, of East Baton Rouge; Isaac Perry, of East Feliciana, and John R. Clay, of Orleans; Eugene Vassier, inspector of weights and measures, Third District, New Orleans.

Chinese Music.

Discord seems to be the ruling feature of Chinese music. The beating of the tom-toms in the carriages at the head of the Chinese procession that paraded up and down Camp street and halted in Lafayette Square, last night, was only discord. It was not music; it was a din; a confusion of sounds that prompted the man who wore hair to hold it tight on his head, and the man with a wig to clutch it as it threatened to ascend. "Confusion worse confounded" prevailed on the streets and in the square when that music was proclaiming the annual festivity of the heathen Chinee. The procession gracefully honored the REPUBLICAN, though it did not come to a halt to play a tune.

GET THE BOYS WARM OVERCOATS.—A rare chance is offered to parents by Mr. B. T. Walshe in the matter of overcoats for boys. He is offering these garments and good warm cloaks, also, at prices ranging from $4 up. These goods are of excellent material, well made and of the latest fashion. He sells them thus cheap rather than keep them over another season, and no parent should miss such a chance. Boys must play out doors if they wish to grow and develop physically, but they should be so clad that they would not suffer from cold. Here is a chance to do it at a small cost. Mr. Walshe is selling all of his vast stock of other goods for winter wear at equally low rates. Gentlemen, go and lay in a full supply of underclothing while you can at such prices.

A Connecticut man has invented a new method of silver plating so cheap and durable that it can be applied to railings, boilers and fences.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION

SOUTHMAYD ON THE SWEAR

SKIRMISHING ON THE OUTSKIRTS

MR. WEST ON LEVEE COMMITTEE

BUSSEL AND TUBE COMPANY

BEFORE THE HOUSE FOR CONTEMPT

COLD WEATHER YESTERDAY

DEATH OF CARLOTTA

NOTABLES COMING HERE

LIVELY KENTUCKY ELECTION

ARREST OF INCENDIARIES

WHEAT AWAITING TRANSIT

CONGRESS.

Senator West on the Levee Committee—Tube and Tunnel Company—Legislative Appropriation Bill—Court of Claims Judgments—Restoring Pensions to the Southern People—At the Bar of the House for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—*Senate.*—Mr. West has been appointed to fill Kellogg's vacancy on the Levee Committee.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill incorporating the Mississippi and Ohio Tunnel and Tube Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to construct tunnels under the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be used for connecting railways centering near their junction. Among the incorporators named are Thomas A. Scott and J. N. McCullough, of Pennsylvania; J. Pierpont Morgan, W. S. Rosecrans, H. G. Marquand and A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; N. B. Curtis and W. J. Coalbaugh, of Illinois.

At one o'clock the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was resumed. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Sprague to reconsider the vote by which the Morrill, of Vermont, amendment was adopted, prohibiting the payment, unless by special act of Congress, of judgments of the Court of Claims to claimants whose loyalty during the rebellion has not been proved.

Mr. Trumbull argued in favor of the motion to reconsider, and against the amendment, which, he said, would violate the plighted faith of both the legislative and the executive departments of the government.

Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, and Edmunds and Scott made arguments on the other side.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to; yeas 29, nays 26.

Mr. Stevenson moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost; yeas 28, nays 31.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to the amendment extending the time for the presentation of claims twelve months from the passage of this act.

Mr. Conkling moved to lay Mr. Alcorn's amendment on the table. Agreed to by a vote of 32 to 24.

Mr. Alcorn moved to amend the Morrill amendment so as to make it apply only to the claims of G. B. Lamar, of Georgia.

Mr. Conkling moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to after some dilatory motions on the Democratic side. The Morrill amendment unchanged. Was agreed to—yeas 25; nays 23.

A bill passed restoring from date pensions to Southern people. This repeals the bill of 1862 striking off all who sympathized with the rebellion. It gives no back pay.

James B. Stewart was before the House for contempt. He made an hour's speech. Various resolutions were offered that he be confined in jail and have only bread and water until he purged, etc., when he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he purged himself of the contempt.

The Speaker, addressing Mr. Stewart, asked him whether he was now willing to appear before the committee and make answer to the questions, for the refusal of which he had been ordered into custody.

Mr. Stewart said—Mr. Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, I disclaim any contempt of the authority of the House, or of its committee. I repeat what I have stated before the committee and the House, that I have fully answered all questions, except those matters that came to my knowledge solely from my relations as counsel, and I respectfully protest against being required to do so, and I decline to disclose anything confided to me as counsel.

Mr. Stewart was then remanded from the hall to the custody of Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms.

WASHINGTON.

A Pardoned Ku-Klux—Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—William D. Barnes, of South Carolina, convicted of ku-kluxing, and sentenced to jail for one year, has been pardoned.

H. C. Block was nominated collector for the third district of North Carolina, and R. E. Kerr register of the land office at Jackson, Mississippi.

LOUISIANA.

The Investigating Committee—Testimony of Witnesses—Southmayd, Warmoth, McMillen, Ray, Bovee—Protest of Tax Resisters.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—At half past ten o'clock this morning the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation.

Mr. Frederick Southmayd was sworn and examined in relation to the members of the Kellogg House, returned by the Lynch board only. Mr. Southmayd was a member of the Forman board; McEnery's majority for Governor was about 6000, as he remembered, but that vote was canvassed before he became a member of the board; the vote for the Lieutenant Governor was about 2000 more; thinks McEnery's majority was smaller than any of the general State officers; in the canvass for Governor poll three in Jefferson parish was thrown out on the ground of manifest fraud. The precinct was heavily Republican, and the box had evidently been stuffed by fusion votes, it giving that ticket a majority of 555 votes. Poll No. 8 in the third ward of New Orleans was thrown out on the protest of citizens, one United States supervisor and two State supervisors stating that the box had been opened several days before the votes were counted. The box had been partially pried open, and could easily have been stuffed. Concerning the other polls thrown out in Iberville, St. James, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, etc., witness' statements were corroborative of those of Mr. Forman.

Mr. Ray questioned the witness concerning the signing of the returns. Those for members of the Legislature were published over the signatures of all the members of the board. Hunsaker and Thomas were members of the Senate at the time they signed the returns.

To Mr. Morton—Witness believed that the Lynch board could not have found the returns, because no member of witness' board would have told them where they were.

To Mr. Ray—The members of the Legislature returned by the DeFeriet board met and elected the board of which the witness was a member. Under the new law all the returns before the board had been opened before they came into the possession of this board.

To Mr. Trumbull—Did not say where the returns were for fear the United States military would take them from the board. The military authorities of the United States evidently interfered with the organization of the Legislature. The Pinchback government was upheld by the United States forces. It could not have been sustained without.

To Mr. McMillen—As a rule the taxpayers of the State do not recognize the Pinchback government, and will not pay any taxes levied by it.

To Mr. Ray—All that the Pinchback government has done was by Durell's decree.

To Mr. Morton—The fusion Legislature is recognized by the fusion party, but there are a few of those returned by the fusion board who have acted in the Kellogg Legislature. He supposes that the Republicans, as a general thing, recognize the Kellogg Legislature, but witness knows some who do not; thinks that a great majority of the people of the State do not recognize the Kelloggites and do not recognize the fusion Legislature; voted for McEnery; was perfectly indifferent concerning the presidential contest, and really don't know whether he voted for Greeley or Grant. Thinks that the taxpayers, ninety-nine-hundreths of whom are fusionists, will resist the payment of taxes to the last extremity if the Kellogg government is sustained. Durell has refused to allow the question of the legality of the Kellogg government to go to the United States Supreme Court, and witness, with others, means to take the question there on an issue in regard to the taxes. He makes the statement concerning Durell's refusal on the authority of lawyers who were in court at the time.

Governor Warmoth and General McMillen said that Judge Durell took the matter under advisement on the sixth of December, and has kept it since without a decision.

Governor Warmoth put in evidence a protest against the Kellogg government, signed by several prominent taxpayers of New Orleans who voted the Republican ticket at the last election. Among them were E. H. Summers, president of the Crescent City National Bank; Samuel H. Kennedy, president of the State National Bank; J. H. Oglesby, president of the Louisiana National Bank; W. Van Norden, president of the Louisiana Savings Bank, and Patrick Irwin, president of the Hibernia Bank.

Witness is secretary of an association of citizens formed to resist unconstitutional taxes; the association was formed under the Warmoth government, and if the State Supreme Court decides that the Kellogg government is legal, the members will appeal to the United States Supreme Court; if the McEnery government is sustained, they will appeal on the question of certain taxes, but not against the government itself.

To Mr. Morton—Thinks that most of the local officers elected in New Orleans are Democrats, and that they were commissioned by Governor Warmoth prior to Judge Durell's decision.

Mr. Ray said that these officers were forcibly installed upon the returns of the returning board.

Mr. Bovee said that all the city officers of New Orleans who were returned by the Lynch board have been commissioned by Pinchback. It is true that throughout the State some of these officers may have refused Pinchback's commission, but witness does not know of any.

To Mr. Trumbull—All officers returned by the Lynch board have been commissioned; all Democrats commissioned were returned by both boards; all those returned by the Lynch and not by the DeFeriet board were Republicans.

To Mr. Morton—The recognition of the rival governments is simply a party question; the Democrats returned by the Lynch board have all accepted their commissions from Pinchback; in relation to the payment of taxes, witness said that if Congress should adjourn without settling the question of the legality of the Kellogg government the poorer taxpayers would probably pay their taxes after a while, but those who were able would continue to fight the question in the courts.

NEW YORK.

Steamer Detained by Fog—Ice Forming in the Bay—Tweed in a Happy Mood—Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Syndicate Books Open—Jury Out in the Tweed Case.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Arrived—Steamship Adriatic. Arrived out—Steamships City of Washington and Maine.

All steamers have been detained at Hell Gate by a fog.

Ice has formed rapidly in the river and bays.

Tweed, while reading the evidence of Oakes Ames before the Credit Mobilier committee, said: "Thank God! I am not a Congressman. As bad as they say I am, they have never accused me of selling my vote as Senator."

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have withdrawn their offer to compromise with the government, and will allow the case to go before the courts.

Syndicate books will be open for the $300,000,000 loan in Europe and America from the fourth of February morning to the seventh of February evening.

The jury are out in the Tweed case.

Evening.—Money 5@6. Sterling firm @9⅜. Gold closed at 113⅜@113¾. Governments quiet and unchanged; sixes of 1881, 119⅛; five-twenties of 1862, 115⅛; 1864, 115⅛; 1865, 116¼, new 115; 1867, 116⅝; 1868, 116¾; new fives 115½; ten-forties 115½. Tennessee sixes 81⅛, new 81½; Virginia sixes 47½, new 50; consolidated 50, deferred 14; Louisiana sixes 52, new 45, levee sixes 50, eights 70; Alabama eights 84, fives 52; Georgia sixes 75, sevens 80; North Carolinas 33¼, new 15, special tax 11; South Carolinas 40, new 22½; April and October 21.

Money easier, with the bulk of loans on call at 7, with exceptions at 5@6 at the close. Exchange firmer, leading banks advancing to 9½c. Actual business was at a reduction of about ⅛ from asking quotations. Gold opened at 113¾, sold at 114, fell to 113⅝, rallied to 113⅞ and closed at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were 2@5 for carrying. Governments opened slightly firmer; steady during afternoon, closing quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

**Death of Carlotta—Defeat of Carlists—Thiers Declines a Constitutional Project—Defaulting Bank Teller Sentenced—The Fight in Cuba—Sir Charles Bright Coming to New Orleans—Reported