NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI--NO. 253. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1753.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ANOTHER NEW BILL

SUCCESS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,

and

HER MAMMOTH COMPANY.

FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT.

Saturday Matinee, and Saturday and Sunday Evenings.

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ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor

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GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT NOON.

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Saturday Evening, February 1, 1873.

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and

STAGE STRUCK.

BEN DeBAR

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

The Greatest Living Pianist

HENRI WIENIAWSKI,

The World Renowned Violinist.

MLLE. LOUISE LIEBHART,

MLLE. LOUISE ORMENY.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE,

On

Friday, January 31, at 8 P. M.

Saturday, February 1, at 2 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.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

EVERY MONDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE.

Lawrence Barrett as Cardinal Wolsey

in

KING HENRY VIII.

Monday, February 3.

Lawrence Barrett as Richelieu.

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

THE NEW ORLEANS SKATING CLUB

Will hold their soiree on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS

THE EXPOSITION SKATING CLUB

Will hold their soiree on

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS

D. M'KENDRICK,

Household Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.

No. 87 Magazine street, near the corner of Gaiter street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials

RICHARD DEDERICK,

CISTERN MAKER,

Julia street.....139

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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, or without posts), with teasters, $12.

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $35.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoire, with two drawers in bottom, $20.

Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany or 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.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

COMBINATION PLAN.

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CAPITAL PRIZES

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$5000.

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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

DRAWS DAILY

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JANUARY 31, 1873.

CLASS 26.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35	26	45	36	19	34	10	20	16	32	61		

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 thirty-first day of January, 1873.

P. FERRETA,

ADAM GIFFEN,

Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. and2

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK WATER LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

Agents for Brown's Patent MONEY DRAWER

Agents for Freeman's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Troughton's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.

W. E. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.

SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,

(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.),

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture a very variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Drainage Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.

Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

John Sheppard vs. Ship Chalse—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 CHALSE, 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,

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 of 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,

United States Marshal.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senator Brewster, in the Senate yesterday, gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for a redistricting of the State into six congressional districts.

Senator Butler introduced a bill to repeal and modify the act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans and to locate the Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company. It was read and referred to the appropriate committee.

Senator Stamps introduced a bill to make parishes responsible for damage done by mobs and secret societies.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Tureaud, from the Committee on Elections, presented a majority and minority report in the case of P. Jones Yorke vs. George C. Benham. Mr. Benham has been admitted to a seat in the House as a member from Carroll parish, subject to contest. The majority report confirms him in his seat, and the minority report asks that the subject matter be referred back to the Committee on Elections for the purpose of hearing testimony and determining the merits of the case.

Mr. Tureaud moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Keating favored the adoption of the minority report. He thought the case should be properly investigated, and this could not be done without hearing testimony.

Mr. Demas said the Legislature had passed laws regulating elections and prescribing the course to be taken by parties who desired to contest the seats of parties seated. In this case the contestant had not complied with the law, and it was now too late, as the time allowed him for making a contest had passed. Mr. Yorke had failed to take the initiative steps required by law, and for that reason was not entitled to a further hearing in the case. Mr. Demas concluded his remarks by appealing to members not to vote for the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, thought as no evidence had been taken in the case, it should be referred back to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to hear testimony on both sides. He thought this the only way to determine correctly which of the claimants was entitled to a seat in the House.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, said the minority report did not unseat Mr. Benham, but merely required the matter to be referred back to the Committee on Elections for the purpose of hearing testimony. He did not believe that Mr. Benham desired to dodge testimony in the case, and for that reason should vote for the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Montaldo was fully convinced that both Mr. Benham and Mr. Sartain had been fairly elected to represent Carroll parish in this House, and for that reason he should vote for the adoption of the majority report.

The motion to adopt the minority report was then put and lost.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the majority report, and it was adopted by a vote of 58 yeas to 4 nays, thus confirming Mr. Benham in his seat.

Mr. Young, from the Committee on Claims, reported an amendment to bill No. 28, an act for the relief of the State Printer. The amendment strikes out the word "thirty," in the first section, and inserts "twenty" in its place. The report having been read, Mr. Young moved its adoption.

Mr. Montaldo opposed the adoption of the report, stating that he was a member of the Committee on Claims, and this was the first he had heard of the report. He said he had not been notified to attend the meetings of the Committee on Claims when the bill for the relief of the public printer was under consideration, and for that reason wanted the bill recommitted.

Mr. Young said he was certain the gentleman from Orleans (Mr. Montaldo) was mistaken when he said he had "not been notified." He (Mr. Young) had signed the notification, and he was certain that it was received, but supposed that in the multiplicity of committee business the gentleman had forgotten his duty in this case. But this was no good reason why the report should not be adopted.

The House then adopted the report, and the adoption of the bill was called for.

Before taking further action upon the bill, Mr. Gair wished to offer an amendment. After the word "twenty," in the first section, he wished inserted, "or as much as may be necessary to meet the deficiency."

Mr. Allain, in the chair, decided that as the bill was on its third reading the only motion in order was a resolution to suspend the rules requiring the House to go into committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. Young then made a motion to that effect, and it was carried by a vote of forty-five yeas to twelve nays.

Mr. Young then moved that the bill be placed upon its third and final reading.

Mr. Hahn moved as a substitute to Mr. Young's motion that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Wednesday.

[Mr. Benham in the chair.]

Mr. Montaldo moved to amend so as to order the bill printed in the journal.

Mr. Young moved to lay the motion of Mr. Hahn on the table, and, the yeas and nays being called, his motion prevailed by a vote of fifty yeas to seven nays.

Mr. Young renewed his motion that the bill be placed upon its third and final passage. He explained why the bill should pass at this time. It authorized an appropriation to pay the Public Printer for work done—work that the Legislature had required to be done. Unless it was paid for there would be no more work done, and the State left without a Public Printer.

A reading of the bill was called for, and it was read.

Mr. Montaldo was now more convinced than ever that he was right in opposing the final passage of this bill at this time, and moved its further consideration be postponed until to-day at one o'clock, and made the special order of the day for that time.

Mr. Young thought the gentleman from Orleans a little sore because he was not present and consulted when the committee were considering the bill, but that was his own fault. He also thought his motion to postpone out of order at this time.

The question of order being raised, the Chair ruled Mr. Montaldo's motion to postpone in order. A motion was then made to lay that motion on the table, and it prevailed, by a vote of thirty-two yeas to twenty-seven nays.

Mr. Young again renewed his motion that the bill be placed upon its final passage.

Mr. Gair wanted to know what had become of his amendment, and in order to give him an opportunity of presenting it Mr. Young withdrew his motion to have the bill placed upon its final passage.

Mr. Gair's amendment was read and adopted, and the bill finally passed and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hahn, from the Judiciary Committee, reported amendments to the act punishing extortion in office, and recommends the passage of the bill as amended; also reported favorably on the act to protect persons purchasing real estate at public auction. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed in the journal.

House bill No. 6, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Railroad Company, was called up, and a motion made to consider it engrossed carried.

Mr. Montaldo moved the final passage of the bill, and a vote being taken, the bill was declared finally passed.

Mr. Mathews moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed. He said he did this for the purpose of offering an amendment to the bill.

A motion being made to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, Mr. Mathews addressed the House in support of his motion, stating that he had no other motive than to offer an amendment. He intended to vote for the bill whether his amendment was adopted or not.

Mr. Bryant said the bill had no better friend than himself, but he also had an amendment to offer.

Mr. Young was sure all of these amendments were out of order at this time. He did not know what strange dreams had led members to take this course at the present time. The bill had already been under consideration more than half the regular session. He should, therefore, move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Mathews and Mr. Young having agreed to withdraw their motions, Mr. Montaldo moved the adoption of the title of the bill, which was carried by a vote of sixty yeas to four nays.

On motion of Mr. Demas, the vote just taken was reconsidered, and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

Bill No. 57 was made the special order of the day for to-day, after which the House adjourned until twelve o'clock M. to-day.

The Billiard Challenge.

Yesterday M. Ubassy mailed to the New York *Herald* the communication, addressed to Mr. Joseph Dion, printed below, and which ought either to bring about a match between these gentlemen, or cause Mr. Dion to retire from the position which he has claimed. Mr. Dion's original challenge was one addressed to the world at all games. Mr. Ubassy accepts the challenge so far as the French game is concerned, proposing to defend that and leave other games to their own champions. Mr. Dion's later challenge to M. Ubassy, is simply an evasion, for the latter does not claim any eminence at the American game, but only desires to defend his own.

Mr. Dion must either play according to his original challenge, or retire from the claim he has assumed, of being the champion billiard player of the world at all games.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 1873.

To Mr. Joseph Dion:

SIR—The difficulty of getting a match at billiards seems to be the field of action, to wit: North and South. My first proposition, to play at New Orleans, arose from two facts: First, I had crossed the ocean under a contract to remain one year with Mr. Charles Lacoume, of this place; and, secondly, the desire of many in this city to witness your own skill against one who has been flattered into the belief that he is your equal. But I am now prepared to make a proposition that I deem just and equal for both parties. Should it not prove so, I have erred through ignorance and not through craft.

I will play two matches of billiards, the first to be played at New Orleans, the second at New York or Brooklyn, each match for from $1500 to $2500 a side, at your option, and each 2000 points up, to be played in four consecutive nights; 500 points to be played the first, second and third nights, and the fourth night the number of points necessary to complete the 2000. Both matches to be played on a Phelan & Collender table, either 4½ feet by 9, or 5 feet by 10, with 2⅜ inch balls, and both the French three ball carom game. The forfeit to be $1000 if either party fails to play both games. The first game at New Orleans to be played at any time you may name within fifty days after the publication of this letter; the second game to be played at either New York or Brooklyn at any time I may name within fifty days after the completion of the first game at New Orleans. My forfeit of $1000 is now placed in the hands of H. W. Collender, New York. I shall be pleased, if these terms meet your approval. Should you decline, the proposition is open to any player in the United States.

You will perceive it is possible to play 500 points up for four nights, and if the parties are alternately successful the 2000 points will not be accomplished, hence the necessity of playing the fourth night the number of points necessary to complete the 2000. It may be said that the party making the 500 points may have a break that will enable him to continue his run. This, however, is equal for both parties. Still, if you prefer the party making the 500 to continue until he makes a miss, it is at your option to arrange it either way. Every night the lead to be drawn for and the balls spotted, the record of each night's play to be kept, and the party first scoring the 2000 to be declared winner.

FRANCOIS UBASSY.

Mr. John E. Owens at the Varieties.

Mr. Owens and his own company, now playing at Memphis, will leave that city after the performance Saturday night and come through by special train, arriving here Sunday evening. They will open at the Varieties Theatre next Monday evening. The St. Louis *Globe* says of this popular actor:

The great secret of Owens' success lies in two points. The first is his wonderful versatility. The completeness with which he appears in one character a ter another, often embracing totally different phases of plot and action, is something marvelous. Yet he seems equally good in all, though the excellencies exhibited in some particular parts have made them specially famous. The other point lies in the fact that all his characters are perfectly natural. We look in vain for anything strained or overdrawn. Just such people as he represents on the stage we have met in every-day life. This shows careful study, and a wise adaptation of that most valuable faculty, adaptation.

PRINTING PRESS.—One Hoe printing press and types, in working order, to be sold this day, at 2 P. M., at No. 20 St. Charles street, third story. Sale by Messrs. Montgomery.

The Rubinstein Concerts.

The second concert of the Rubinstein and Wieniawski troupe took place last evening at the Opera House.

Both of the artists mentioned, however much they may have to complain of the lack of attendance in this city, have this consolation, that they never played to more appreciative or enthusiastic audiences.

It would be difficult for us to say which of the two, Mr. Rubinstein or Mr. Wieniawski, carried off last evening the greatest amount of honors, for both were not only rapturously applauded after the close of each special performance, but were, from time to time, while engaged in executing, greeted with spontaneous bursts of approbation such as is seldom indulged in by so critical and exacting an audience as was grouped together on this occasion.

The concert was opened by Mr. Rubinstein, who walked down to the footlights and took his seat at the piano with the movement and carriage of an awkward schoolboy, and without the slightest attempt at gracefulness of pose or prefatory display, plunged at once into the wonderful music of the *etudes symphoniques* of Schumann, dashing his long hair over his forehead and eyes, as ever and anon his head bowed in response to the plaudits of the assemblage.

It was, however, in the sonata by Weber, the initiatory piece of the second part of the programme, that this artist afforded the audience the best opportunity for judging of his great power and exquisite delicacy of touch. We are free to admit that we have never before listened to such marvelous phrasing, and we doubt whether any artist living, Liszt not excepted, can equal it.

At the close of the sonata the audience were perfectly wild in the manner of their applause, and would not be satisfied until Mr. Rubinstein consented to yield to an *encore*, when he gave in his happiest vein that most beautiful march from the "Ruins of Athens," by Beethoven.

Mr. Wieniawski opened with an *air varie* by Vieuxtemps, which gave him an opportunity of exhibiting his brilliancy of style and exquisite shadings to fine effect, but it was in giving the "Carnival of Venice" for an *encore* in the second part, that he convinced the audience of his right and title to the appellation of "successor to Paganini."

Never before have we listened to such perfect execution upon the violin, it seemed at times as though the fingers of the artist's left hand had been multiplied a thousand fold, in order to produce such rapidity of effects—effects which at times seemed to be the human voice itself, and again the silver notes of a canary when it bursts its heart and falls dead, simply because of the very tumult of its song. Mr. Wieniawski also played most charmingly a favorite Russian national air, which was received very gratefully by those present who were familiar with the composition and who recognized how skillfully he rendered it.

Of the ladies of the troupe we have not much to say. Mlle. Ormeny was again excused because of indisposition, and Mlle. Liebhart did not create any special furore, although she rendered with more than her usual power a taking English ballad, entitled "Little Bird So Sweetly Singing," gaining for herself an encore.

We may say for this young lady that though her voice is thin and lacks expression and sentiment, she seems to be a good musician and always sings correctly.

To-day at two o'clock the grand gala matinee of this troupe will take place at the Opera House, the doors to be open at half-past one o'clock. Admission, including reserved orchestra chairs, $1; seats in private boxes fifty cents extra. Single seats in boxes will be sold. To-morrow (Sunday) night the third concert will take place at the Varieties Theatre, and on Monday evening, the third instant, the fourth concert will take place at the Opera House. Our music loving people should not let the opportunity slip of listening to these great artists, who will soon depart from our city, never, perhaps, again to return.

Death of C. H. Slocomb.

At five o'clock Friday morning, Mr. Cuthbert H. Slocomb departed this life, at his residence on Esplanade street in this city, aged forty-one years. For many years Mr. Slocomb has been one of the most prominent men in this community. He took a commanding position in every movement with which he connected himself, and hardly any public enterprise has achieved success in this city without his being identified with it.

Years ago, when quite a young man, he was a prominent active fireman, and bore to the hour of his death the scars of injuries received while fighting a battle against the destroying element. The members of American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, who with pride carried his name on their roll of exempts, will to-day do their last sad duty to their best beloved comrade.

During the war he served the cause of the Confederacy as captain of the fifth company of Washington Artillery. Here his fame was that of the true soldier—

"The lion's heart in battle,
The woman's heart in love."

He commanded Spanish Fort, near Mobile, when it was taken by the federal forces under General Steele, in 1865, and made a most gallant, though fruitless defense. At the close of the war, and upon his return to civil life, he organized the wholesale hardware house of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., on Canal street, and became one of our most enterprising merchants. He was the soul of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association and of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

He inherited wealth, but wealth was only with him an incentive to greater energy. His wealth increased on his hands daily, and the cause of charity, the care of the widow and orphan, the church—without being particular as to creed—shared the benefits of his prosperity.

He was a noble type of young American manhood. He possessed the best virtues in the fullest degree, and his frailties were only such as rounded his virtues out in greater fullness. He was a clear head, a warm heart and a generous hand; and when such a man is taken away the entire community sustains the loss.

At three o'clock to-day the funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Canal street.

The Danbury *News* says that Vinnie Ream is engaged on a model for a new autograph for Mr. Spinner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

CLAIMS FOR RAVAGES OF WAR

VETO BY THE PRESIDENT

COTTON TAX REFUNDING BILL

AN ADVERSE REPORT COMING

RED RIVER MAIL SERVICE INCREASED

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED

Senate Committee Discuss Louisiana

RESULT OF THE TWEED TRIAL

BIRTH OF A PRINCE IN MADRID

CENSUS OF SLAVES IN CUBA

COAL FAMINE AT MEMPHIS

WASHINGTON.

Increased Mail Service on Red River—Senate Investigation Committee—Discussing what they have to do with Louisiana—Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The Postmaster General to-day contracted with Dr. B. H. Peterson, of New Orleans, for daily mail service from New Orleans to Alexandria, Louisiana, and tri-weekly service from New Orleans to Shreveport. Senator West and Morey advocated this increase of service.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections were in private consulation to-day, lasting three hours, over their constitutional powers in the Louisiana case. No conclusion was reached.

The commissioners appointed by the Governors of West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, who are in charge of the Ohio river improvements, had a consultation to-day with Colonel Carrington, Colonel Hughes and others of the Virginia delegation favoring legislation for the benefit of the James River and Kanawha canal. They agreed that the two enterprises are kindred, and will urge early federal legislation in behalf of both.

CONGRESS.

Veto by the President—Claim for Destruction of Property by Troops in the War—Government not Liable for the Ravages of War—Removing Political Disabilities—Steamships; Subsidy Bill—Cotton Tax-Refunding Bill—Its Discussion by Committee of Ways and Means—Adverse Report Coming—The Franking Privilege Abolished—Bill Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The President sent the following message to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to return herewith Senate bill No. 430, entitled an act for the relief of the East Tennessee University, without approval. This claim, for which $18,500 is appropriated out of the moneys of the United States, arises in part from the destruction of property by troops in time of war, and therefore the same objections attach to it as were pressed in my message of June 1, 1872, returning the Senate bill awarding $25,000 to J. Milton Best. If the precedent is established that the government is liable for the ravages of war the end of the demands upon the public treasury can not be foreseen. The loyalty of the people of the section in which the university is located, under circumstances of personal danger and trials, thus entitling them to the most favorable construction of the obligations which the government can award them, is admitted, and nothing but regard for my duty to the whole people in opposing a principle which, if allowed, will entail greater burdens upon the whole than the relief which will be afforded to a part by allowing this bill to become a law, could induce me to return it with objections.

Recognizing the claims of these citizens to sympathy and most favorable consideration of their claims by the government, I would heartily favor a donation of the amount appropriated by this bill for their relief.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, January 29, 1873.

Senate.—The Senate discussed the steamship subsidies bill without result.

House.—The bill removing the political disabilities of A. T. Hardeslice, of Mississippi, passed.

The day was consumed with private bills.

The committee on Ways and Means to-day discussed Mr. Beck's bill to refund the cotton tax. Mr. Brooks was absent. The vote stood: Kelly, Borchard, Finklnburg, Ellis, Roberts and Dawes against the bill, and Maynard, Beck and Kerr in favor of it.

Mr. Dawes agreed with the minority, that the export tax on cotton was unconstitutional, but thought this was not the proper time to take legislative action on the subject.

The committee will report adversely on the bill, with the understanding that the minority shall have a full hearing before the House.

The President signed the bill repealing the franking privilege.

NEW YORK.

The Tweed Trial—Jury Disagree and are Discharged—The Stokes Case.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Arrived out—Steamships Samaria and Anglia.

The Tweed jury having disagreed, were locked up, and the court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

The Tweed jury reported at midnight seven for conviction and five for acquittal. This morning the foreman announced that it was impossible for the jury to agree, whereupon they were discharged.

It is stated that the poll of the jury for the third time after retiring the vote stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Mr. Hazleton is said to be the one for conviction. He remained firm to the close, notwithstanding the efforts of his associates to induce him to change.

Mr. Fullerton, counsel for Tweed, thinks the defense has won a great and unexpected victory, and says he was somewhat surprised that any of the jurymen should have favored acquittal after the testimony and inflammatory argument of the charge of Judge Davis.

He adds Tweed is in exceedingly good spirits, and proposes to continue the fight with all the stubborness in his nature.

Wheeler H. Peckham, of counsel for prosecution, is exceedingly mortified with the result of the trial, and strongly hints that the disagreement was secured in an illegal manner, and that the jury must have been influenced by mercenary motives. The case will be immediately brought up for retrial, and the prosecution confidently look forward for success.

The exceptions in Stokes' case will be presented before Judge Boardman, to-morrow.

Governments unchanged. Tennessee sixes 82⅞, new 82¾; Virginia sixes 45, new 50; consolidated 55¾, deferred 14; Louisiana sixes 50, new 45, levee sixes 50, eights 70; Alabama eights 84, fives 55; Georgia sixes 75, sevens 90; North Carolinas 33½, new 18, special tax 12; South Carolinas 40, new 22½; April and October 25½.

Money dearer and more active to-day; in the morning call loans ranged from 7 currency to 7 gold, but afterward declined to 6@7. Exchange heavy with a limited demand at 9⅝.

THE LOAN.

Placing the Five Per Cent Loan—Statement of Jay Cooke and Other Bankers.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1873.

To Editors South of Washington:

We take the liberty of sending the following prospectus as an item of public interest, because but few days remain in which to reach remote points by the ordinary course of mail.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

STATEMENT.

The $300,000,000 United States five per cent funded loan, the principal redeemable at par after the first of May, 1881, in United States gold coin of the present standard, interest payable quarterly in United States gold coin, and both principal and interest exempt from taxation, whether under federal, State, municipal or local authority, as authorized by acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and July 20, 1871. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of United States five-twenty bonds, as provided in said acts.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and themselves, and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co. and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remainder of five per cent bonds of the funded loan of the United States the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par, and accrued interest for any part of the $300,000,000 United States fives of 1881, issued under the acts of Congress as above mentioned. Applications may be made payable either in cash in gold or in five-twenty bonds of any issue; in the latter case the interest being adjusted to February 1. The bonds now offered are all that remain of the $500,000,000 five per cents authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination entrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America which practically insures the placing of the entire amount and the redemption of the $300,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, after which only four and one half per cent bonds will remain for holders of five-twenties declining the last opportunity to exchange for five per cents. The coupon bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000. The registered bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, payable quarterly, will commence from the first of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873. The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered and United States Treasury checks for interest thereon will be sent from Washington to the post-office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe. Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit. Payments will be made as follows: Five per cents on application, five per cent on allotment, forty per cent May 1, fifty per cent on June 1 when preferred. The deposit, upon application, may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Interest at five per cent gold per annum will be added from February 1 to the date of the several payments. The books for applications will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the fourth instant, and remain open till the evening of the seventh instant, and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts and scrip will be given for the deposits. The bonds will be furnished at as early date as practicable against the corresponding amounts of five-twenty bonds, or payment in full, should the allotment of bonds not equal the subscription. The preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess when desired. We will furnish the coin without commission and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at the current market price any bonds of the United States other than five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FOREIGN.

Birth of a Prince in Madrid—Te Deum over the Happy Event—Carlist Defeat—The Sunken Ship North Fleet—$69,000 Slaves in Cuba—Laudation of Dying Amadeus—Proclamation of Captain General of Cuba—The French Plan of L'Oncle Sam.

MADRID, January 31.—There is great rejoicing over the birth of a Prince yesterday. The happy event was celebrated by singing a *te deum* in all the churches, firing salutes, and general illumination of Madrid last night. The Prince will be christened Louis Amedeo Fernando.

A force of government troops under General Mercado defeated a band of Carlists in the north yesterday, killing eleven of them, and wounding a large number. General Monones, commander of the Royal forces in Navarre and the Basque Provinces, has established his headquarters at Abasua.

The census shows there are 269,000 slaves in Cuba.

CADIZ, January 31.—Depositions of the officers of the steamer Murillo will be taken to-morrow afternoon, after the vessel has passed quarantine.

PARIS, January 31.—It is expected that the government censor will, ultimately, withdraw his notification against the performance of the play "Uncle Sam," M. Sardou having agreed to strike out certain objectionable passages; one of these is translated by the words being put by the author into the mouth of a French woman traveling in the United States: "This is the country of Raffic; everything is ticketed with its price, even the honor of its women." Sardou has refused to allow the correspondent of a New York journal to read the play before its publication.

No mails have been received from Spain for two days.

The Orleans Railway Company has been notified, that railroad traffic in the north of Spain is interrupted by the Carlist insurrection. The Spanish companies advise merchants to send forward no more freight at present, as the running of regular trains is temporarily suspended.

Le Courrier, a newspaper of Bayonne, says it is reported that Don Carlos occupies the magnificent viaduct on the Northern railway at Ormaistqui, and is ready to blow it up if hard pressed.

Special trains have been fired into by the Carlists, and obstacles placed on the track.

LONDON, January 30.—A telegraphic dispatch to Lloyds, from their agent at Cadiz, confirms the report that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo which ran into and sunk the emigrant steamer Northfleet, off Dungeness lighthouse, on the night of the twenty-second instant.

The steamship, however, was not sunk herself, as was at one time believed, but has arrived at Cadiz in safety.

Her destination was Lisbon, for which port she had a cargo, but upon entering that harbor she was signaled not to land, as there is an extradition treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, under which the officers would have been surrendered to the British authorities to answer the charges brought against them.

She consequently put to sea again and proceeded for Cadiz, as there is no extradition treaty between Great Britain and Spain. The Murillo sustained no damage by the collision. Her officers and crew will

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