NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 270. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1800.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

P. BOWELL.....Manager and Proprietor

Second week of the distinguished actress

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

Supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM and the Academy Theatrical Dramatic Company, presenting

Monday and Tuesday, February 17 and 18,

The Grand Romantic and Historical Drama, written expressly for Mrs. D. P. Powers, by B. Wells, Esq., in five acts, entitled

Marie Antoinette, Queen of France.

WEDNESDAY—The great sensational drama CAMILLE.

THURSDAY—The historical play ELIZABETH.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, the romantic and historical play of MARY STUART.

SATURDAY NOON—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

SATURDAY NIGHT—MACBETH.

SUNDAY—The sensational drama EAST LYNNE. feb

MAGICAL BAZAR,

114 ....Canal Street.....114

PATTI & LEVY, PROPRIETORS,

Ask for the

DISAPPEARING SEED.....50 cents

DISAPPEARING COIN.....75 cents

DISSOLVING DOLLS.....$1 each

BOXES OF TRICKS.....from $1 50 to $60 feb20 1

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor

ALEX FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL.

The great original

MARTINETTI-RAVEL

GRAND

DOUBLE COMBINATION.

Thursday, February 20, 1873,

The original Ravel specialty

MAZULM; or, THE NIGHT OWL.

The oriental ballet,

LA CHAMBRUSE and the MISFORTUNES OF BALY.

Grand Martinetti matinee Saturday.

Eighteenth annual MARDI GRAS BALL, February 25. feb20

OPERA HOUSE.

(Bourbon street.)

A GRAND BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT

Will be given on

Mardi Gras Night,

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Price of admission $3. feb20 6t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Carnival Opera Season.

DECIDED HIT AND GREAT SUCCESS

of

MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,

The Queen of Opera Bouffe, supported by the

NEW PARISIAN OPERA TROUPE.

THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION EVER TRAVELED.

This Thursday, February 20, at 8 P. M.,

BARBE BLEUE.

AIMEE in her matchless role of Boulotte.

JUTEAU in his great role of Barbe Bleue.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY—LE PETIT FAUST.

SATURDAY NIGHT—BARBE BLEUE.

SATURDAY—Grand Matinee at noon, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE—AIMEE, JUTEAU and the great cast.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, February 23 and 24—The new opera (third time in New Orleans), LES CENT VIERGES (the One Hundred Virgins), the latest Parisian sensation, with the entire company in the cast.

PRICES—Reserved seats in orchestra, orchestra circle and balcony circle, $1 50; admission with unreserved seat, $1; Quadroon boxes $1; family circle 50 cents; private boxes $15 and $10.

MATINEE PRICES—Admission, with seats, $1. Seats secured at the Box Office of the Theatre. Doors open at 6 45. Opera commences at 8 P. M. feb

MARDI GRAS NIGHT.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.

AT THE

ST. CHARLES THEATRE,

Mardi Gras Night, February 25, 1873.

MANAGERS.

Col. Gerard Stith.	S. L. Jewell.	S. A Cary.
Capt. G. T. Shaw.	W. E. Murphy.	A. D. Sheldon.
John Burke.	A. Wiser.	George Cenas.
Frank Wilson.	C. C. Haley.	Frank McElroy.
Henry Veazey.	M. J. M. Mason.	H. Dupre.
R. G. Ballerio.	Henry Mason.	Robert Strong.
E. P. Whitfield.	P. H. Lewis.	H. Hamburger.
John Black.	W. L. Murray.	John Casey.
R. F. Langley.	J. Cornelw.	J. H. DeGrange.
G. Sontag.	H. N. Jenkins.	R. I. Carpenter.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

F. McElroy.	Henry Mason.	George Cenas.
H. Dupre.	John Casey.	Capt. G. T. Shaw.
P. H. Lewis.	W. L. Murray.	John Black.

NOTICE.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The managers most respectfully request that applications for LADIES' INVITATIONS be made as soon as possible, that action may be taken immediately, for which purpose a select committee will meet every day, commencing Wednesday, February 19, at twelve o'clock M.

They also assure the public that nothing shall be spared in the selection of a programme (dances and music) to render this, the eighteenth anniversary equal, if not superior, to those preceding, that the liberal patronage always extended to the St. Charles may be continued.

INVITATIONS FOR LADIES may be had on application to P. Gleason, treasurer, commencing Wednesday, February 19, 1873. feb18 td

SKATING.....SKATING

GREAT ATTRACTION.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, FEBRUARY 18 AND 19,

Carondelet Hall, Exposition Building,

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Will be great band in attendance.

Every Saturday morning and afternoon for ladies and children.

The next series of entertainments given by the New Orleans Skating Club, will commence on MONDAY NIGHT NEXT.

Persons wishing to join the club will send in their applications to the office of the Exposition Building. feb16 tf

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

AT MASONIC HALL,

For one week only, commencing

Monday Night, February 17, 1873,

The celebrated negro boy pianist,

BLIND TOM,

THE GREAT MUSICAL PRODIGY OF THE AGE, AND THE MOST MARVELOUS MUSICAL GENIUS LIVING.

Before he is permanently withdrawn from before the public, it is a duty you owe to yourself to see and hear this GREAT INCOMPREHENSIBLE WONDER of the nineteenth century.

Admission, 75c. Reserved seats, $1.

Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at eight.

Sale of seats commences Saturday, February 15, 1873, at 10 A. M., at Grunewald's music store. feb13 tf

CIGARS.

JAYME MAGI,

IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS.

Wholesale and Retail Store,

Southeast Corner of St. Charles and Common Streets.

Constantly on hand a very large and selected stock of the best known brands and sizes, for sale at moderate prices. a 1m

BANKS AND BANKING.

TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK.

CHARLES POTTHOFF, President.
J. R. WILDERMANN, Vice President.
J. M. WAGNER, Cashier.

Directors:

J. H. BRIGHT.	E. FRAGST.
P. SLOPMAN.	L. REDER.
A. LEVI.	R. SIEG.
G. L. L. MAYER.	C. WEISHAAR.
L. NEWMAN.	J. R. WILDERMANN.
C. POTTHOFF.	E. S. WURZBURGER.

Discount days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Collecting days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Exchange on all parts of Germany sold in sums to suit. ja21 1m

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS,

106.....Canal Street.....106

At the close of business, Tuesday, December 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Cash—Currency	$732,744 45
Cash—Gold coin	104,072 50
Loans and discounts	1,949,931 62
United States bonds to secure circulation	405,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	291,997 16
Due from other banks and bankers	10,019 49
Banking house	7,870 39
Furniture and fixtures	16,354 61
Premium on United States bonds	72,247 50
Premium on gold	1,528 51
Total	$3,725,376 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	10,583 76
Circulation	419,000 00
Dividends unclaimed	294 84
Individual deposits	1,746,449 97
Due to other banks and bankers	2 03
Profit and loss	49,455 24
Total	$3,725,376 34

ALL DEPOSITORS PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS

Second Semi-Annual Dividend,

Declared December 31, 1872.

6½ per cent to Stockholders.
1½ per cent to Depositors.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

Directors:

P. Maspero.	John T. Hardie.
John D. Cobb.	Charles Lafitte.
Adolph Meyer.	P. Poursine.
Albert Baldwin.	Paul Fourchy.

Ernest Miltenberger. ja9 3m

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

ON THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000,

$3000,

$1500.

All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR;

Shares in Proportion,

Sent to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.

THE POLICY PLAN

ALSO

DRAWN DAILY.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

CLASS 42.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75	24	32	2	53	16	27	3	41	72	19	58	29	51

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 nineteenth day of February, 1873.

E. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ma23

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 106 CANAL STREET formerly occupied by Joseph H. Wilson. Possession given first of March. Apply to JOHN F. BUTTS, agent, No. 126½ Gravier street. feb20 7t

FOR RENT—A RAISED COTTAGE (IN THE Sixth District), on Valentine street, between Constance and Laurel, containing six rooms front and side galleries, wood shed, large yard. Will be rented cheap. Apply on the premises or address letter "C," this office. feb12

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale.—A comfortable two-story house, eligibly located on Camp street, with everything complete for housekeeping, and all in good order being nearly new, will be sold in block to a purchaser for his own use. The establishment is complete in all departments, having been selected by its owner for use. Will be sold on account of bad health. Furniture dealers and speculators need not apply. Address HOUSE, at this office. ja4

FOR RENT.—THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, corner of Carondelet and Julia streets. This hotel is just now being finished, has 100 rooms and stores, built expressly for the traveling public, on the European plan, located next to the Exposition building.

To any person having means to furnish the above hotel in proper style, a liberal lease for a term of years will be granted.

Also, stores to let.

Apply to GEORGE W. ROPER.
fel4 1m eod New Orleans.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The Senate was in session yesterday.

The bill incorporating the Louisiana Central Railway Company is still in the hands of the Committee on Railroads; but the friends of the bill think the committee will, before long, bring it before the Senate.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House yesterday, Mr. Montaldo, of Orleans, called for the special order of the day, House bill No. 156, entitled an act to amend and re-enact section two of an act entitled an act relative to the Louisiana Levee Company, etc. Speaker Lowell announced the bill to be upon its third reading, and called Mr. Keating to the chair.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, called for a reading of the bill. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill; and after reading a few sections Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved to dispense with its further reading, and that it be recommitted to committee, with instructions to have it printed.

Mr. Dewees wanted the reading of the bill finished.

The Speaker ruled that the reading of the bill must be completed.

After the clerk had finished reading, Mr. Montaldo moved the final passage of the bill. A call for the previous question was lost by a very decided vote of the House.

Mr. Mathews here obtained the floor, and said that if the bill is a good one, let us have it; but he wanted to be satisfied that it is a good one before voting for it. His constituents were deeply interested in the building of levees. They live in a district of the State where the lands without levees would be valueless. Yet he is opposed to passing the bill before the House at this time. He wanted time to consider it properly.

Mr. Gair followed in a similar strain. He wanted members to reflect before voting for the bill. He hoped its friends, observing a proper respect for the interest of the people, would pause before deciding to tax the whole people of the State to build levees in parishes bordering on the Mississippi. He for one would certainly object to being taxed four and a half mills on the dollar to improve the property of men living in sections of the State liable to inundation. He should, therefore, move to have the bill recommitted and printed for the use of members.

Mr. Lowell was the next speaker. He explained the condition of the bill, and stated why the Louisiana Levee Company asked for its passage at this time; said the season for high waters in the Mississippi was fast approaching, and the people living near its banks were already beginning to dread the danger of an overflow. The State had made a contract with the Levee Company to have levees built and kept in such order as to avert the dangers of overflow. Therefore, the State could not avoid its responsibility in this matter any more than the Levee Company. It might suffer injunctions to be placed upon the fund raised to pay for the building of levees, and thus interfere with the work of the company; but it can not evade entirely the contract it has entered into with the Levee Company for the protection of one of the richest and fairest districts of country upon God's earth. Mr. Lowell said he was personally interested in the work of the Levee Company. He owns a plantation that needs that protection which the Levee Company is bound to give to all property holders and planters living on the banks of the Mississippi, or contiguous thereto, if the State does not break faith with it. Mr. Lowell asked members to carefully consider the bill; take it up and read every section of it; yea, more; read every line—yes, every word. He would have them read and understand it thoroughly. But he wanted the bill passed as soon as practicable in order that the Levee Company may be enabled to go to work and guard the people living on and near the Mississippi against the dangers that usually threaten them in the spring of the year and early part of the summer. The hands of the company are now tied because an injunction has been placed upon the levee fund collected and placed in the State treasury. It is impossible for the company to proceed with the work unless it can avail itself of the funds collected to pay for it as it is finished. It is believed the bill before the House will relieve the company of annoyances experienced in the past, and enable it to proceed with its work with even more effect than at any previous time.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, followed Mr. Lowell. He said he had long been the friend of a levee system for protecting the fertile bottom lands bordering the Mississippi river. Without protection against inundation a large amount of property would become valueless. Yet as much as he might be in favor of protecting the people against the dangers of an overflow, he could not consent to tax his people in a matter of this kind without fully understanding what he is doing. He is responsible to his constituents for his conduct in the Legislature, and he must be able to render a satisfactory account of his stewardship here. He said it would not do to tax the people of the highland parishes at a higher rate than was necessary to build the levees. It was true, he said, that he had voted for the bill incorporating the Levee Company, but he did not propose to vote for the bill under consideration without being satisfied that it is a good bill.

Mr. Benham, of Carroll, was happy to observe the bright lights that were springing up and illuminating the subject under discussion. He had heard the gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Lowell) and the gentleman from Livingston (Mr. Davidson) with a great deal of satisfaction. Mr. Benham said it was true that much of the most valuable lands in Louisiana would be worthless without levees, and, therefore, he wanted them at almost any price. The gentleman from Tensas (Mr. Mathews) had stated the tax for levee purposes amounted to eight and a half mills. He (Mr. Benham) was satisfied the people would pay this willingly in preference to being exposed to the damaging effects of overflows. The time would come, he hoped, when the national government would take the great work in hand and afford protection against inundations to all citizens of the Mississippi valley; but until that time comes the people of Louisiana must be protected, and the best and most effectual way to obtain that now, he believed, was through the Levee Company. He confessed the conduct of certain friends of the bill in wanting to force it through under the operation of the previous question had prejudiced him and other members against the bill; yet the remarks of the gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Lowell) had dispelled that prejudice and left him sensibly impressed with the necessity for immediate action upon the bill. In order to avert impending danger, members should pass the bill without delay, and place the Levee Company in a condition to go to work upon a scale commensurate with the interests involved.

Mr. Bryant, of East Baton Rouge, was not opposed to the building of levees, but wanted them built at as low a rate as possible. He was under the impression the work could be done at twenty-five cents per cubic yard, but if it could not be done for this he would vote for the bill under consideration if he had to do it under protest. He would like to have time, however, to duly consider the bill, and, therefore, favored the motion to postpone and print. Mr. Bryant concluded by according the balance of his time to Mr. Sewell, of Orleans.

Mr. Sewell said the gentleman from Jefferson had spoken eloquently and told us about the mighty waters of the Mississippi that might come rushing down upon us from the mountains and overwhelm the people of New Orleans before members had time to pass the bill under consideration, but he thought there was something hidden in the bill—something that should cause members to consider it carefully before passing it.

Mr. Young had listened very quietly and carefully to the debates upon the bill, and he did not believe members understood it any better now than before the discussion took place. He wanted the bill duly considered and passed with as little delay as possible. The levee company, as the gentleman from Jefferson has very properly told us, has its hands tied: the levee fund has been enjoined, and for the want of money the company has been compelled to almost cease operations at a season of the year when the danger of inundation is greatest. This is but poor encouragement to the planters of cotton and sugar whose plantations lie near the Mississippi. They are anxious to have the work of the levee company go on, and in order that it may go on it is necessary to pass this bill. The levee company does not ask to have the price of the work increased. On the contrary, it offers to reduce the price from sixty to fifty cents per cubic yard. Mr. Young concluded his remarks by urging upon the members the necessity for speedy and final action upon the bill.

Mr. Montaldo thought the gentlemen who were clamoring for time to consider the bill and wanted it recommitted were taking this course to kill the bill, and not for the purpose of considering it.

Mr. Mahoney addressed the House at some length, and concluded by moving that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day for to-day (Thursday), at 1 P. M.

Mr. Demas was opposed to deferring action upon the bill any longer. It had already been in the hands of a committee and a favorable report had been made. It had been several times before the House, and final action delayed in order to give members time to scrutinize the amendments asked for. He thought sufficient time had been given members, and as he believed the bill just and necessary he was in favor of passing it immediately. He should, therefore, move to lay the motion to postpone upon the table.

Mr. Gair claimed the right to make the closing speech. The Chair having conceded him the right, he repeated his former argument in favor of postponement, and insisted on having the bill printed, exclaiming, what do we have a public printer for, if not to have these bills printed?

After Mr. Gair had concluded, the Speaker said, the House, by general consent, had agreed, when Mr. Gair was done, to come to a vote on the motion to lay upon the table the motion to postpone.

The motion to postpone was then tabled by a vote of forty-five yeas to eighteen nays.

Mr. Young then moved that the bill do now finally pass, and after some more skirmishing, the bill was finally passed by a vote of forty-five yeas to seventeen nays.

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

More Associated Press Partisanship.

The Southern agent of the Associated Press at Washington sends at length a special dispatch to the New York *Herald* on the report of the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges, in which everything is given from a fusion standpoint. This habit of the Washington office of sending dispatches with a partisan coloring we have had occasion to refer to heretofore.

The *Herald* dispatch is signed by L. A. Gobright, now and for many years the Washington agent of the Associated Press, which seems to be a double-barreled concern, the Southern agent using for the Southern press the speculations of the "old reliable" Gobright, whose years should, but do not, add to the correctness of his conjectures about the political situation here and elsewhere.

We take this occasion to repeat that the reports of the Associated Press for its Southern customers are prepared with the especial object of affording comfort to the Democratic journals, whose pleasure is as great at being cheated as to cheat.

A Washington society gossip says: "Speaking of the grand rounds reminds me of General Sherman's receptions, so charming and *sans gene*. It is a long way out to the General's house from all civilized society residences, but his devout wife doubtless likes to be so near her Church of St. Aloysius, and when one does get there, he is repaid. The General is the best 'talkist' in Washington, and it is absolutely bewitching to hear his recollections of campaigns and of travels."

Certain New York newspapers having criticized the decision of Judge Noah Davis, on the writ of error in the case of Stokes, a telegram from New York says it is proper to state that the decision is universally regarded by the bar as one which, under the circumstances, no judge could have conscientiously or judicially avoided. Judge Davis is a jurist of eminence, having been on the bench of the Court of Appeals in the State of New York, and has the very highest reputation for integrity and learning.

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

Politics and the weather were in as full accord yesterday as though the special telegrammers and "old Probabilities" had quietly fixed things up to their liking. Sunshine and clouds alternated in the political skies as well as in those "Prob." has care of, and produced, without any especial cause, a general feeling of dampness and mugginess.

Governor Warmoth, before day, led off with a consolatory message to Major Tom Bynum that things were hunkidori, and the boys shouted "keep a stiff upper lip;" but, notwithstanding this was read to the "Legislature," the members failed to overcome the weight which "blank" throws against him in the race for Senator.

The Associated Press dispatches have come to be regarded as so partisan that even the fusionists will not longer believe what is said in their favor until the news is substantiated through other sources, so that the press report of the divisions in the Senate committee was not even discussed until Representative Darrell was heard from. He telegraphed substantially the same thing, viz: that two members were in favor of Kellogg, two for McEnery, and three for a new election. These may be classified—for Kellogg, Morton and Anthony; for McEnery, Trumbull and Hill (both expiring scrotheads); for new election, Logan, Alcorn and Carpenter. That the three latter should take such a stand indicates either that they are determined to find the limit of federal authority over the States, or that our case needed better management, especially from our congressional delegation. Unfortunately, it will be impossible to test the sense of Congress on these reports.

With undaunted front and confidence, Senator Pinchback next makes his bow. He flashes over the wires to the Hons. David Young and J. Ross Stewart.

Make no compromise; our whole government will be sustained.

This is what we have always contended must be the result—none other save the entire overthrow of our whole government could eventuate. And thus we are content to leave the question, despite the many other dying rumors, to the certain solution of time.

THE THREATS

Against Republicans, so londly indulged in for some days, experienced a marked decline, and blood was by no means in demand. An empty exchequer is a bad thing to start a war upon, the boys think; and as the "respectables" refuse to shell out, we have excellent prospects of a protracted peace. Mr. McEnery's police had better find a more profitable employment, and thereby do something toward easing the general burden.

Aimee in Opera Bouffe.

Mlle. Aimee and her efficient troupe repeated last evening at the Varieties Theatre, to a large and brilliant assemblage, that most charming opera bouffe "La Grande Duchesse."

We consider this work of Offenbach the most charming of the repertoire, because the music is always sparkling, the action piquant, but not too pronounced, and the dialogue not altogether improper for ears polite. Opera bouffe, at best, we take it, is not the most desirable school for juvenile training, nor yet does it come within the purview of "milk for babes," but "La Grande Duchesse" approaches, perhaps, nearer to the possibilities of strict propriety than any of its rivals in the line of mimic entertainment.

Mlle. Aimee, last evening was in much better voice than on Monday night, and sang the numerous gems of her role with irresistible drollery and great purity of expression. Her costuming was perfection itself, and *Fifi* must have been a miracle of stupidity, indeed, to have withstood such charms as might shake the saintship of an anchorite.

Mons. Juteau, the tenor, already a great favorite, sang and acted admirably. He is by long odds the best *Pofi* we have ever had in New Orleans.

The *General Boum* of M. Duchesne has become an institution, and it would be superfluous to endeavor to add a new panache to his peerless military chapeau. The *Prince Paul* of Mr. Benthons, though weak as to voice, was a capital piece of character painting.

All of the other parts were cleverly rendered by the respective artists assigned to them, our limits preventing us, however, from particularizing at this time.

The audience, which was critical as well as numerous, testified their approbation by repeated encores of many favorite airs.

To-night "Barbe Bleue," one of the very best of Offenbach's creations, will be given, the box office already indicating an outside pressure, which those desiring eligible seats would do well to remember.

To-morrow night "Le Petit Faust"—very naughty, let it be granted, but none the less a favorite with those whose musical appetites require a very strong flavor of sauce piquant.

Saturday matinee "La Grande Duchesse."

A Dinner to Senator Pinchback.

The Washington *National Era* has the following item concerning social life at the capital:

Yesterday the following gentlemen entertained Governor Pinchback at dinner at the family residence of the Hon. Frederick Douglass: Lewis H. Douglass, representing his father, who is absent; Robert Purvis, John F. Cook, George T. Downing, J. Sella Martin, James Wormley, Sr., F. G. Barbadoes, John T. Johnson, Collins Crusor, Charles H. Peters, R. E. Boston, Christian A. Fleetwood, R. W. Tompkins, Sidney McFarland, Sinclair Davis, George Smith, Charles and Frederick Douglass, Samuel Proctor and others.

The dinner did great credit to the caterer, and the gentlemen present paid him the compliment of doing it full justice. Governor Pinchback made an able speech, which, for lack of space, we are unable to report. Many other speeches were made in response, expressing sympathy with and pledging support to the Republicans of Louisiana, and in which highly complimentary references were frequently made to Governor Pinchback. The company, after the usual toasts, separated, carrying away a heightened estimate of their guest.

The Austin *Journal* learns from a private letter from San Antonio that the party of Comanches who recently captured Mr Moore's daughter, having killed Mr. Moore and the rest of the family, above the town of Bandera, were overhauled in the Frio Canon, and the girl and a negro recaptured, also a large number of horses. Several Indians were wounded in the fight.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

ASSOCIATED PRESS PARTISANSHIP

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS STOLEN

PULLMAN CARS IN ENGLAND

TOTAL WRECK OF A WHALER

COSTA RICA RAILWAY PROJECTS

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

ARKANSAS RAILROAD ACCIDENT

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE WOUNDED

WASHINGTON.

President and Cabinet Officers at the Capitol—The Louisiana Problem.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—President Grant and Secretaries Fish and Boutwell visited the Capitol to-day. The Speaker and Mr. Garfield called attention to the President's presence.

It was stated last night that General West authorizes the statement that, in his opinion, the present Congress will not be able to solve the Louisiana problem.

CONGRESS.

Legislation of Both Houses—Bond on Importations—The Bankrupt Law—Texas and Pacific Railroad—Harbor Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—*Senate.*—The House bill removing the disabilities of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia (extra Billy), passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill providing that upon all importations of sugar, molasses, pig iron and railroad iron the amount of bond required shall only be in a penal sum of double the amounts of duties on such articles, and upon all other importations shall be a penal sum equal to the invoice value of the merchandise imported with the duties added.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to revise the bankrupt law and to report amendments thereto.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee of the Pacific railroad, reported, with amendments, the bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. It authorizes said company to consolidate with, or lease any railroad in Texas or California connecting with its main line, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the laws of those States; and, also, to construct branches from its main line north to points in Utah or Colorado or the State line of Nevada, and south to the Mexican boundary—one branch north and one south, to be so constructed from the main line in each of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

House.—Sundry appropriations were made. The Potomac river gets $15,000 for beacons; the Commencement lighthouse, near Pongee island, midway between Cape Henry and Body island, $30,000.

The joint resolution giving the printing of debates to W. J. Murtagh passed.

Military matters occupied the balance of the day. A bill passed that no one shall be promoted who is addicted to the intemperate use of liquors or drugs.

LOUISIANA.

An Associated Press Agent's Special to the New York Herald—Gobright in the Fusion Interest.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The *Herald* special of February 18 says: The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the case of Ray and McMillen, contestants from Louisiana, have taken over one thousand printed pages of testimony. The report will be substantially unanimous. Governor Morton is engaged in writing out some of the legal points, on which there is some difference of opinion, but the report, which is very long, and sufficient to fill twenty or thirty columns of the *Herald*, is substantially as follows:

The committee reviews the testimony at length, and gives various extracts from the testimony, from the statutes of Louisiana, and from the enforcement act of the United States. The testimony does not show that voters were disfranchised in many instances on account of race or previous condition of servitude, and therefore the law of the general government was not violated sufficiently to authorize the interference of Durell.

The injunction placed by the Eighth District Court of the State upon the counting of the returns by the Lynch board was legal and should have been respected.

The whole interference of the United States courts in the organization of the Legislature is a gross usurpation. The constitution expressly gives to each State the organization of its own Legislature. A member has no right to contest for his seat before a court of the United States. It is, therefore, evident that such a court has no authority to seat a hundred members at the instance of the Lieutenant Governor.

In this connection it becomes the painful duty of the committee to express their opinion of the action of Judge Durell. A proceeding so manifestly illegal has never come before Congress for its consideration in connection with a court of the United States, and the committee fails to find words with which to express their abhorrence of the action of Durell.

It now becomes necessary for Congress to decide which of two courses shall be pursued—

First—To declare the result of the election as returned by the Lynch board illegal.

Second—To declare that no republican government exists in the State of Louisiana.

The result of the first course would be the overthrow of the Kellogg government, for it is demonstrated that if federal interference were withdrawn the State government could not exist ten days. The testimony shows that while this government has no legal existence, it has *de facto* possession of the State. The McEnery government while existing *de jure*, was demonstrably elected, not so much by force, which would bring it in conflict with the enforcement act, as by craft and cunning.

The committee is of the opinion that a fair expression of the wishes of the people would have elected Kellogg, but this was not had.

The second course to declare that a republican government does not exist, the committee approaches with extreme reluctance. While there is no doubt of the power of Congress in the case, it is a power which should never be used without a just cause. Congress might to-morrow declare that no republican government exists in Massachusetts, but such a procedure would be arbitrary and unjust in the extreme. In the case of Louisiana, however, if Congress neglects to act the Kellogg regime will continue in existence only by federal usurpation. It, therefore, seems necessary that a republican government should be established by the action of Congress, and to this end the committee have prepared a bill reciting the mode of procedure for a new election, under the auspices of the United States. The report concludes as follows: The people of the State are about equally divided in sentiment in regard to these two pretended governments.

The people of New Orleans, which is the seat of government, support the McEnery government, two to one, and it is believed that if the federal support were withdrawn from the Kellogg government it would be supplanted by the McEnery government in ten days. The people of the State, as a body, neither support nor submit to either government. Neither government can collect taxes, for the people have no assurance that payment to one will prevent the collection by the other government. Business is interrupted and public confidence is destroyed, and should Congress adjourn without making a suitable provision for the case, one of two things must result—either a collision and bloodshed between the adherents of the two governments, or the President must continue the support of federal authority to the Kellogg government.

The alternative of civil war, or the maintenance of a State government by military power without the pretense of an election, is exceedingly embarrassing, and, in the opinion of your committee, the best solution of this difficulty is for Congress to order a re-election, and provide for the holding of it under the authority of the United States, to the end that a government may be elected by the people to which they will submit, or which, in case of disturbance, the United States can honestly maintain.

Your committee have prepared a bill which they believe will insure an honest election, and result in the establishment of a republican form of government in that State, and your committee recommend its passage.

We are aware that ordering an election in a State upon the ground that an election which has been held is void, is an exercise of power which ought never to be undertaken by Congress without stern necessity. It will be said that if such a power resides in Congress it may be exercised improperly. This is true. But the same may be said of every power conferred on a government.

The people, in adopting the constitution of the United States, have seen fit to confer upon the general government authority to guarantee to each of the States a government, republican in form.

This undoubtedly confers the power to determine whether a particular State has a government, and if so whether it be republican in form. There is no doubt Congress might to-morrow, as a question of mere power, declare that the government of Massachusetts is not republican in form, and set up in its place a government which it might determine to be republican in form. This would of course be a great abuse of this power. When a judge has jurisdiction to decide a cause, he has as much power to decide it wrong as right, and an erroneous judgment is as valid as any other unless it be vacated or reversed by competent authority.

In exercising this power Congress ought to act with great caution and prudence. The clamor usually raised by those who are defeated in an election, ought not and would not be likely to induce Congress to interfere ordinarily. Even a government elected by fraud but going quietly into the exercise of power and submitted to by the great body of the people, may better be left to fill its brief term than be interfered with by Congress. But when the frauds committed are so glaring and widespread as to create public discontent in the State, and the organization of two rival governments, threatening civil war, and it being manifest that neither government has been fairly elected, the existence of this power in the national government must be regarded as wise and salutary. It can not be maintained that a prudent exercise of this power violates the rights of the States, because the States, for their own protection and security, have conferred the power upon the national government, and this government can not refuse or neglect to exercise this power in a proper case without disregarding the obligation which the constitution has devolved upon it. And, we think, the melancholy condition of the people of Louisiana, who are substantially in a state of anarchy, makes it the duty of Congress to act in the premises. Therefore, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there is no State government at present existing in the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That neither John Ray nor W. L. McMillen is entitled to a seat in the United States Senate, neither having been elected by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Bonds Stolen—Government Bonds Bought—Telegraph Ambassador—Chinamen at Punta Arenas—Collision of Trains—Death of an Actor—New Office for the Evening Post—Saw-dust Swindlers' Threats—Suit Against Police Officers—Fraternity Organization.

NEW YORK, February 19.—A box containing $10,000 worth of North Carolina bonds were stolen from a store in Broome street.

The government bought $1,000,000 of bonds to-day at 13 65 100 @ 13 85 100.

General Thomas T. Eckert, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company sailed for Liverpool this morning. He was escorted on board by a party of his telegraph friends. General Eckert is expected to be absent about two months.

A steamer has arrived at Punta Arenas with 651 Chinamen; thirty-one died on the passage.

A milk train was run into by a passenger train near Harlem, this morning. One passenger was killed and many wounded.

Arrived—Cambria and San Jacinto.

Old Jenno, a well known actor, was found dead in his room this morning. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by heart disease. He played at Booth's Theatre last evening, and appeared in usual good health. His death causes profound sensation and regret among the fraternity.

The *Evening Post* announces an intention of erecting a new office at the corner of Fulton and Broadway.

The Jumel case will go to the jury to-morrow.

Assistant United States Attorney Denyke, has been threatened with assassination if he continues the prosecution of the sawdust swindlers, another of whom was held for trial to-day in $5000.

McManus, who was arrested on the steamer Java as the supposed Philipson, the alleged Manchester forger, has commenced suit against Superintendent of Police Kelso and Detective Duzenbury for $50,000.

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity of the United States organized to-day for the purpose of celebrating their thirty-fifth anniversary. Fifteen colleges were represented.

Money stringent and capital more difficult of access, even at high rates. Borrowers on call, with stock collaterals, paid 1-32 to ⅛, with the bulk of business at 1-16. The demand continued until after three o'clock, and the latest loans were at ⅛. Exchange weak and lower on home bills and time. Money closing quotations 8¾ to 9¼. Gold has been steady through the day at 11¼ @ 11⅓. Loans were 1 to 0 for carrying. Governments dull and steady, with but little change in prices from yesterday.

FOREIGN.

Catholics Acquitted—Pullman Cars on Midland Railroad—Spain and Other Powers—France and Germany—Abolition in Porto Rico—No Indemnity for Certain Slaves—Spanish Conservatives—Carlist Band Dispersed—Attempt to Excite Mutiny—Total Wreck of a Whaler—Revolution Suppressed—Costa Rica Railway Projects.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Arrived—Oswingo, from Mobile.

DUBLIN, February 19.—Patrick Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, and Rev. Father Quinn have been acquitted of the charge of using

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