# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 271. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 873. WHOLE NUMBER 180!.



## AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, LAST TIME OF LE PETIT FAUST.
Unabated enthusiasm of the
Carnival Opera Season
OF
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
The Queen of Opera Bouffe, supported by the
NEW PARISIAN OPERA TROUPE.
THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION EVER TRAVELED.
This Friday, February 21, at 8 P. M.,
LE PETIT FAUST
Will be repeated for the last time, with AIMEE as the dashing Mephistofel BONELLI as the charming Marguerite; JUTEAU as the universal Faust.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee at noon, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE—AIMEE, JUTEAU and the great cast.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Last time of BARBE BLEUE.
SUNDAY AND MONDAY, February 23 and 24—The new opera (first time in New Orleans), LES CENT VIERGES (the One Hundred Virgins), the latest Parisian sensation, which had a run of 200 nights in Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg. It will be produced with the entire strength of the company.
NO OPERA TUESDAY.
WEDNESDAY NOON—By request, Grand Matinee.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT—LA PERICHOLE.
PRICES—Reserved seats in orchestra, orchestra circle and balcony circle, $1 50; admission with no reserved 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 7:45; Opera commences at 8 P. M. fe21

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

J. BIDWELL.....Manager and Proprietor
Friday, Saturday Noon, Night and Sunday,
February 21, 22 and 23,
The distinguished actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Supported by
MR. J. C. McCOLLOM,
Will appear.

FRIDAY, February 21—Benefit of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, in Schiller's great play of MARY STUART.
SATURDAY MATINEE—EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—MACBETH.
SUNDAY—EAST LYNNE. fe21

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor
ALEX FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL.
The great original
MARTINETTI-RAVEL
GRAND
DOUBLE COMBINATION.
Friday, February 21, 1873,
The original Ravel specialty
MAZULM; or, THE NIGHT OWL.
The oriental ballet,
LA CHAMELEN and the MISFORTUNES OF PALY.
Grand Martinetti matinee Saturday!
Eighteenth annual MARDI GRAS BALL, February 25, 1873. fe21

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Before he is permanently withdrawn from before the public it is a duty you owe to yourself to see and hear this GREAT INCOMPREHENSIBLE WONDER of the nineteenth century.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. fe13 9t

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. fe20 6t

MARDI GRAS NIGHT.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL,
AT THE
ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
Mardi Gras Night, February 25, 1873.

MANAGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Col. Grand Smith | E. L. Jewell | S. A. Carr |
| Capt. G. T. Shaw | W. E. Murphy | A. D. Sheldon |
| John Burke | A. Wiltz | George Cenas |
| Frank Wilson | C. C. Haley | Frank McElroy |
| Henry Yoeuel | M. J. M. Mason | H. Dupre |
| R. G. Hulbert | Henry Mason | Robert Strong |
| E. P. Whitfield | P. H. Lewis | H. Hamburger |
| John Black | W. L. Murray | John Casey |
| B. F. Langley | J. Corprew | J. H. DeGrange |
| G. Santag | H. N. Jenkins | R. J. Carpenter |

FLOOR MANAGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. 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 like of 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. fe18 td

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.
AND MARDI GRAS BALL.

The Directors and Managers of LA COTERIE announce that the second of the series of GRAND BAL DEGUISE will be given

Tuesday Evening, February 25, 1873.

Directors—D. Bidwell and J. Kittredge.

MANAGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. L. A. Wiltz | Joe Fitzpatrick | John Sinnott |
| L. Graham | H. Bidwell | Lewis Power |
| Fred. N. Thayer | M. Lardner | John H. Hanna |
| J. H. Wingfield | George Sanford | J. W. Fairfax |
| W. H. Conner | Paul Waterman | David Swartz |
| T. W. Kolder | J. W. Madden | Geo. J. Fitzfield |
| J. K. Clark | George W. Doll | Taylor Adams |
| J. H. Starr | Fred Moubertret | W. J. Pons |
| Daniel Owens | William Lucas | Frank Pace |
| Maurice J. Hart | M. W. Cloney | C. C. Flanagan |
| Aleck Maxwell | Daniel Rose | H. A. Weber |
| H. L. Blow | E. H. Landry | |

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. Kittredge | M. Lardner | George W. Doll |
| | John Fitzpatrick | |

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Sinnott | Fred. N. Thayer | J. H. Hanna |
| M. Lardner | T. W. Kolder | George W. Doll |
| Taylor Adams | Daniel Owens | Fred. Moubertret |
| J. K. Clark | Aleck Maxwell | J. H. Starr |

FLOOR MANAGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. L. A. Wiltz | J. Fitzpatrick | Lewis Graham |
| Geo. J. Fitzfield | M. W. Cloney | Maurice J. Hart |
| Frank Pace | M. J. Pons | J. H. Wingfield |
| C. C. Flanagan | Daniel Rose | E. A. Landry |
| J. W. Madden | H. A. Weber | H. L. Blow |
| Tim. H. Draper | | |

Chef d'Orchestre, Professor J. B. Vogle.
Chef de Bande Militaire, Fred. Schleichard.
Applications for Ladies' Invitations can be made to any of the managers, or left at the Box Office of the Theatre.
Invitation Committee meet at the Academy every day previous to the Carnival.
No ladies admitted unless with invitation and admission card.
Ladies unmask in the reception committee room adjoining the entrance door.
Ladies' Masks and Dominoes can be obtained in the ladies' reception room.
Souper a la carte. Choice wines by the bottle only.
Tickets—Three Dollars.
fe11

## AMUSEMENTS.

MAGICAL BAZAR,
142.....Canal Street.....142
HARTY & LEVY, PROPRIETORS.
Ask for the
DISAPPEARING SEED.....50 cents
DISAPPEARING COIN.....75 cents
DISSOLVING BALLS.....$1 each
BOXES OF TRICKS.....from $7 50 to $60
fe20 4t

## BANKS AND BANKING.

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 | 104,372 38 |
| Loans and discounts | 1,049,931 68 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | 460,000 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages | 3,000 00 |
| Due from redeeming and reserve agents | 261,997 15 |
| Due from other banks and bankers | 10,619 80 |
| Banking house | 7,676 80 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 16,354 61 |
| Premium on United States bonds | 72,247 50 |
| Premium on gold | 1,528 51 |
| Total | $2,725,970 94 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $500,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 10,583 76 |
| Circulation | 419,000 00 |
| Dividends unclaimed | 398 84 |
| Individual deposits | 1,746,440 97 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | 2 03 |
| Profit and loss | 49,455 24 |
| Total | $2,725,970 94 |

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 Laitite, |
| Adolph Meyer, | P. Poursine, |
| Albert Baldwin, | Paul Fourchy, |
| Ernest Miltenberger, | |

ja9 3m

## LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

IN THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000.

$5000.

$4500.

All orders should be addressed to the Managers 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

AND

DRAWN DAILY.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 20, 1873.
CLASS 43.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 65 | 11 | 43 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 31 | 29 | 13 | 75 | 24 | 2 | — | — |

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 twentieth day of February, 1873.
J. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap27

## 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. n 3m

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all cases. se10 1y eod


## WARMOTH WANTS BLOOD

### A Violent Revolution the Sole Hope

### THE OLD ARTILLERY NOT RIOTERS

### THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT

The Fusion plotters against the State are driven to that last resort of the supporters of a bad cause, a mob demonstration against the legal authorities. It has been in contemplation for some time with a few of the leaders, but not having the sympathy and support of the great conservative mass of the community, they lacked the moral courage to carry their evil designs into execution. The complete preparation for any emergency which they have at all times found the government in has also exercised a most salutary effect in restraining the turbulent element of the Democracy from the commission of overt acts.

But a new stimulus—an intimation that their political life or death depends upon prompt action—was given to the mob spirit yesterday. A leading Fusionist declares that H. C. Warmoth had telegraphed Mr. McEnery that violence must be resorted to if necessary to establish his so-called government over that existing and recognized by the national authorities and the courts. What Mr. McEnery will do in the crisis so conveniently arraigned for him we do not know; suffice it for all law-abiding citizens that the State authorities are abundantly able to protect the peace and suppress all riots.

We can conceive of but one reason Mr. Warmoth has for such reckless advice. He is safe out of harm's way; his plans to install in Louisiana a government absolutely of his own making, have failed; his prospects for official station, as matters now stand, are completely dissipated. So "let chaos come!" He has nothing to lose, and may do harm to his enemies; possibly from the wreck of others' political fortunes may mend his own.

The men who are even likely to sympathize in his desperate views, we honestly believe, may be counted on one's finger-ends, and in this number we do not include John McEnery, whom we have always believed to possess more patriotism than to bring such a woful calamity upon this people as is contemplated in Mr. Warmoth's proposition. But, in any event, we repeat, the legal authorities are prepared to maintain the law.

The rumor that the officers of the old artillery battalion had participated in a meeting held at No. 10 Carondelet street, on Wednesday night, and given in their allegiance to the McEnery militia chieftains for any enterprise that might be ordered—for better or for worse—is untrue. They will engage in no political filibuster undertakings.

In conclusion, we return thanks in the name of the State authorities to the gentlemen whose indiscreet order furnished such timely intelligence as to enable them to take every precaution to defeat Mr. Warmoth's new revolution.

**Later.**

Since the above was written, we learn that the first move will be made this morning on the Superior Court, with the intent of installing Mr. Elmore as judge of the abolished Eighth District Court. If Sheriff Harper refuses to recognize him, Coroner John Grayer is to be declared sheriff by the revolutionists, and take possession by force.

Police Superintendent Badger will give him welcome.

Speaker Moncure, of the House, will, at noon, order the arrest of all members of the Legislature returned by the Fusion board and sitting at Mechanics' Institute. He must obtain reinforcements from the legal body, or he will be left without a quorum to-day.

The rumors of intended violence induced many prominent and wealthy citizens to call upon Governor Kellogg last night and assure him of their support henceforward.

**The Democratic City Government**

stood true to the law and the right. Demand being made upon the Mayor and Administrators to elect new recorders and other officers, they promptly declined to be dictated to in the conduct of their duties.

**Latest.**

We are informed that the text of Warmoth's dispatch to McEnery is as follows:

If you are a government do something to show it now. Action! action! action!

To offset this is one to Governor Kellogg, from high authority at the capital, which reads:

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

To William P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana:

Reports do not injure you. Do not change your position in any respect. You will be fully sustained. Fusion telegrams garbled and speculative. Await full text.

We give it as our deliberate judgment, after a careful inquiry into the temper of the Fusionists, that there will be no violence, not even on Mardi Gras, as some advise, and that the entire people will soon settle down to a humdrum recognition of the inevitable, and forget that they have made a new page in history.

**Pardoned.**

Jack Thomas, convicted in the parish of Lafourche, of larceny, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate. He had already served within a few months of his entire term.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Perdido street, between Carondelet and Carroll streets.

2. A lot of ground, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on St. Charles street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets.

3. A portion of ground adjoining the lot above described, on St. Charles street.

4. And a tract of land situated in the Third District of this city, on the right side of Gentilly road, on Bayou Sauvage.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

## THE STATE HOUSE.

The Senate was called to order yesterday at twelve o'clock M. by Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The Secretary called the roll and announced a quorum present.

The newly elected Senator from the eighth senatorial district, Hon. James L. Belden, was sworn in and took his seat.

Senator Brewster chairman of the Committee on Education, reported favorably on the bill to repeal the act creating the University of Louisiana.

Senator Kelso, chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably on the bill relative to the city of Natchitoches.

Senator Anderson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill creating the office of Assistant Attorney General. Also, favorably on the bill repealing the act forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons; and unfavorably on the bill to protect all citizens in their equal rights.

The following bills finally passed the Senate yesterday:

Senate bill No. 110, an act for the relief of Albin Soulie, of New Orleans.

House bill No. 156, an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the proceedings in contestations between persons claiming judicial offices.

Senate bill No. 115, substitute for Senate bill No. 71, an act to amend and re-enact sections ten, seventeen and eighteen of act No. 93 of the session of 1872, entitled an act to incorporate the city of Natchitoches, and provide for the government of the same, approved July 5, 1872; and providing for the submitting of the tax levy to the legal voters of said city in certain cases.

Senator Burch introduced a bill authorizing the Committee on Charitable Institutions to visit the various charitable institutions of the State. It lies over under the rules.

The House yesterday was called to order by Chief Clerk Vigers, who called Mr. Allain to the chair. The roll was called, and after the clerk had announced a quorum present, Mr. Benham, of Carroll, rose to a question of privilege. He said in the debates on the levee bill the REPUBLICAN had reported him incorrectly in the following sentence: "The gentleman from Tensas (Mr. Mathews) had stated the tax for levee purposes amounted to eight and a half mills." This, said Mr. Benham, is incorrect. The gentleman from Tensas said, "The tax for levee purposes amounted to four mills." And believing him wrong, Mr. Benham said he attempted to correct him, by stating that the tax for levee purposes was six and a half mills. This he has since learned was also wrong. The tax for levee purposes was correctly stated by the gentleman from Tensas, when he placed it at four mills on the dollar.

Mr. Gair presented a protest signed by Mr. Allain and himself, protesting against the manner in which the levee bill was passed. He asked that it be spread upon the minutes of the journal. There was at first some objection to allowing the gentleman from East Baton Rouge to spread himself in this way; but the House finally consented, and the protest will appear in the journal of to-day.

Mr. Grant, of Morehouse, introduced a joint resolution for the purpose of harmonizing the different political parties that are now claiming the right to govern the State. It was read and lies over under the rules.

Mr. Grant introduced a resolution, which passed, directing the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses to pay the mileage and per diem of the Hon. Joseph A. Judice, deceased, to his widow.

Mr. Young, chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on House bill No. 139, a bill for the relief Thomas T. Land, of Bossier parish.

On motion of Mr. Montaldo, of Orleans, the bill incorporating the American Theatre Company for the city of New Orleans was taken up and made the special order of the day for next Monday at one o'clock.

Mr. Benham introduced a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their utmost efforts toward securing, at an early day, the passage of a bill making an appropriation by the national government of an amount sufficient to put the levees on the Mississippi in a proper state of repair, and maintain them in that condition. The resolution was read, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then adjourned until 12 M. to-day.

**The Martinetti-Ravel Troupe.**

Night after night this troupe holds the boards at the St. Charles Theatre, where the melancholy of vacant chairs has been dispelled by amused audiences that fill the house. Pantomime and the ballet are just the kind of amusement for the Carnival week. This evening the Ravel specialty of "Mazulm, or the Night Owl," and an oriental ballet. Grand Martinetti matinee to-morrow.

**Confirmations.**

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments by the Governor:

S. B. Shackelford, public administrator, parish of Grant.

W. H. Horstand, inspector of weights and measures, parish of Tangipahoa.

Stanislaus Decker, inspector of weights and measures, Wade Borden, parish surveyor; Jules Boutte, constables, parish of Iberia.

**Hon. Charles Gayarre.**

This distinguished son of Louisiana, historian, jurist, statesman, having been appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, was yesterday commissioned by Governor Kellogg.

**The Temperature.**

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 68°; at 2 P. M., 80°; at 6 P. M., 75°. Lowest point during the night of February 19, 65°.

The Attorney General gives the opinion that letters not fully prepaid should not be charged double the deficient postage, but only with the actual balance not prepaid.

A joint committee of the New York Legislature have invited Charles Francis Adams to deliver an eulogy on the late William H. Seward. One of the best works Seward ever published was his life of John Quincy Adams, the father of the orator.

**Senator Morton's Minority Report.**

The report of Senator Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, is an able and exhaustive document. As Mr Morton is a representative Republican, and an exponent of the views of the President, it may be safely concluded that the doctrine maintained by him will be sustained by Congress and the President. His doctrine is that when upon inquiry it is ascertained that a State has an existing government in active operation, which is not obstructed by violence, in which each department is virtually recognized by the other, and which is republican in form, there is no foundation for the interference of Congress, and no condition which its power can reach, and although its officers may have been elected by fraud, or installed without election, yet all questions in relation to them must necessarily arise under the constitution and laws of the State, and be referred for determination to a tribunal of the State.

The government of the United States, he declares, is not a Don Quixote, going forth to hunt up and redress all the wrongs that may be inflicted upon the people in any part of the country. It is a government limited and restrained in its jurisdiction by the charter of its creation, and that charter distinctly recognizes the existence of State governments to be constituted legally by the States themselves, subject only to the provisions of the higher law, that they shall be republican in form.

There is, he maintains, a government in Louisiana, in all outward aspects legal and formal. Profound peace prevails throughout the State. The government, through its courts and through its legislative and administrative officers, is operating without interruption or hindrance. Should Congress determine to undertake the work of reconstruction, it must first overturn an actually existing government, which is republican in form.

We repeat our conviction that the opinion set forth in the minority report of Mr. Morton will be concurred in by a large majority of Congress and by the President.

**Aimee in Opera Bouffe.**

Another crowded house at the Varieties Theatre last evening, and another brilliant success achieved by Mlle. Aimee and her incomparable troupe.

"Barbe Bleue," one of the best of Offenbach's dashing creations, was the opera given, and while it afforded the whole company an opportunity of airing themselves to advantage, it gave Mlle. Aimee a better chance than she has heretofore had of exhibiting the wonderful versatility of her talent as an actress.

The character of *Boulotte*, in which the critics claim she had made her greatest success, is indeed admirably suited to her, and and in watching her movement and poses closely, we feel ready to admit after the curtain has fallen upon the last act that the personation of the role has been without a flaw and perfect throughout. Mlle. Aimee was also in most excellent voice last evening, and sang with an ease and force that at times astonished us, and which called forth frequently from the audience the wildest expressions of delight and approval—the end of the second act culminating in such continued applause that the prima donna was forced to come before the curtain to make her acknowledgments.

Mons. Juteau, the tenor, of whose singing we feel that we can not ever say enough in praise, assumed the roll of *Barbe Bleue*, and from the moment he strode down to the footlights to the finis, was the very impersonation of the sanguinary chap in the story book, whose cruelty to his last wife sent Sister Anna up to the watch tower of the castle to keep a lookout for help.

Taken all in all, we doubt very much if this opera was ever better rendered in Paris than it was last night at the Varieties, and that is saying a great deal, when we remember that Paris is the genuine home of opera bouffe, and that the managers there spare no expense in putting their plays upon the stage.

We must not forget to compliment the *Roi Bobeche* of Mons. Duchesne, which was a delightful piece of character acting. To-night "La Petite Faust," with Aimee and Bonelli both in the cast, will be repeated, and to-morrow, at the matinee, "La Grande Duchesse." To-morrow evening "Barbe Bleue."

**Blind Tom at Masonic Hall.**

Blind Tom and his exquisite music on the piano, are drawing excellent houses at Masonic Hall, notwithstanding the numerous and varied attractions elsewhere. He is certainly the most wonderful musical genius in America, and perhaps in the world. He is self-educated, or, more correctly speaking, uneducated.

Music comes to him by intuition. It is all mimicry. He imitates the rain, a music box, a fife, a drum or the din of battle. This knowledge, or this power of imitation is intuitive. It was first remarked when, a mere boy, he stole into the Southern plantation home, and there played with precision, such tunes as he had heard. Blind Tom will close next Monday evening. Do not fail to go and see him.

**Ball at the Academy—La Coterie Carnival.**

Again the attention of the readers of the REPUBLICAN is called to the announcement of the Mardi Gras ball at the Academy of Music next Tuesday night. The managers understand how to arrange these balls so that the greatest amount of enjoyment may be derived from them. Tickets are only three dollars. Applications for ladies' invitations can be made to any of the managers or left at the office of the theatre. Full details are mentioned in the advertisement, under the head of amusements.

**Mardi Gras at the St. Charles Theatre.**

The most ample and complete arrangements are being made by the competent and experienced managers for the eighteenth annual grand fancy dress and mask ball at the St. Charles Theatre next Tuesday night. Applications for ladies invitations should be made as soon as possible, which may be obtained from the treasurer, Mr. P. Gleason. All the details that the public require to know may be learned by consulting the announcement elsewhere.

**Mrs. Bowers at the Academy.**

This evening Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear in the romantic and historical play of "Mary Stuart." For the matinee to-morrow, "Marie Antoinette" will be repeated. The engagement of Mrs. Bowers has been extended another week—a piece of information that will gratify the public.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

LOUISIANA REPORTS IN CONGRESS

MORTON'S MINORITY REPORT

A DOCUMENT OF IMPORTANCE

CARPENTER'S ELECTION BILL

NEW WITNESS FOR STOKES

UNDERMINED BY GULF TIDES

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED

A RAILROAD MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

NAVAL FLEET AT KEY WEST

## LOUISIANA.

**Senator Morton's Minority Report—Summary of the Majority Report—Carpenter's Bill for a New Election.**

[First Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the credentials of Messrs. McMillen and Ray—each claiming to be the legally elected Senator from Louisiana—accompanied by a bill providing for a new election, for the purpose of establishing in Louisiana a republican form of government.

Mr. Trumbull said that while he concurred in most of the views of the majority, he did not concur in their recommendations, or favor the passage of the bill reported by them. He presented his views in writing, that they might be printed with the report.

Mr. Morton said: While I dissent from the report of the majority recommending that the recent election in Louisiana be set aside and a new one ordered under the authority of the government of the United States, I dissent also from the views of the other members of the committee who would recognize what is called the McEnery government, and I submit my views to be printed with the report.

Mr. Hill submitted his views dissenting from the report of the majority, and recommending that the members of the Louisiana Legislature declared legally elected by both returning boards, be called together at the State House as the Legislature of the State, and that they then proceed to count the election returns and declare who are the legally elected State officers.

Mr. Anthony said that while he agreed with the majority of the committee in their relation of facts, and also in their conclusion that there is no legal State government in Louisiana, he was yet so reluctant to resort to the extreme measures of interposing the authority of Congress that he should reserve his judgment for a time, to see whether a better way of meeting the case could not be found.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, inquired whether there were not some other members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections who wished to make a report on the Louisiana case. [Laughter.]

The several reports were ordered printed, and the matter goes over under the rules.

MORTON'S MINORITY REPORT.

Senator Morton's minority report on Louisiana matters states briefly the method provided by the constitution and laws of Louisiana for elections; the facts attending the election of November last; the contest that arose between the different returning boards; the series of suits in the State and federal courts, including Judge Durell's order, which is condemned as a usurpation of authority.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, to which the cases in the lower courts were carried, affirming the legality of the Lynch board and recognizing the Kellogg Legislature, are then discussed as an authoritative settlement of the dispute by the highest tribunals of the State.

He reviews the proceedings in the organization of the Legislature; the impeachment of Governor Warmoth; the secession of six Senators and eleven members of the lower House, and the attempted organization of a new Legislature, which he regards as irregular and without the semblance of authority, and resting entirely upon the unauthorized and unofficial declarations that its members were elected. A secession from congress of even a majority of its members to meet in the City Hall would not constitute a new legal congress. The Legislature, after organizing, had the exclusive and final power to determine the returns and qualifications of its members, and if some had been returned who were not legally elected, their seats were to be decided by contest in the Legislature itself, and that decision is final.

The action of Congress in regard to Georgia is no exception to this rule. There the fundamental conditions of reconstruction had not been complied with, while Louisiana is fully in the Union, occupying the situation precisely of other States.

He proceeds as follows: "Louisiana has a constitution which has been ratified by the people; a code of laws enacted by her Legislatures from time to time; a general system and body of laws which is recognized and administered by her courts; a Supreme Court in full operation; district and subordinate courts discharging duties without obstruction in every part of the State. She has her full complement of parish and local officers, who are performing their duties, without resistance or interruption. She has a Legislature which was organized under the forms of law, the members of which were declared elected by a tribunal which has been pronounced by the Supreme Court the lawful one for that purpose, and this Legislature has been expressly recognized by the Supreme Court as being the lawful Legislature. She has an Acting Governor who has been declared elected by her Legislature, and installed in office under the forms of law. It can not be said, therefore, that Louisiana has not a State government, and that that government is not in all outward aspects legal and formal.

The late insurrectionary States at the end of the war were without governments of any kind. They were without Governors, Legislatures, courts, State or subordinate officers, and the United States had the power to provide for the reconstruction of the State governments, and it was their duty to do so.

The broad difference between the condition of Louisiana at present and the insurrectionary States at the end of the war must be comprehended by all. The interference of the United States at that time, and undertaking the work of reconstruction, was a constitutional and political necessity.

The constitution declares that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and by generally received construction this does not limit the power of Congress to a mere inquiry as to the form, but it is construed to mean as it is read: "The United States shall guarantee to each State a government republican in its form." Where there are two rival governments in a State, Congress must first ascertain which is the legal government, before it can determine the question whether it is republican in form, and if there be no legal actual government, it is impossible that it should be republican in form.

But it is not every irregularity in a State government that will destroy its existence or impair its republican or legal character. A State government consists of too many constituent parts to say that the absence of the Governor, or the presence of a fraudulent one will destroy its existence; and the constitution and laws have provided the machinery by which the intruder may be expelled and the lawful Governor put in his place.

Should the Legislature be thrown up by the secession or resignation of a majority of its members, leaving it without a quorum, which has happened in many of the States, this would not destroy the existence of a State government; or if it be irregularly or fraudulently organized by the admission of persons as members who were not elected, it would not be said to have destroyed the existence of the State government. It is hardly necessary to consider how many of the constituent parties of the State government must disappear before the government ceases to exist.

The presence of Governors and State officers who secured their offices by fraud has occurred many times in our political history, and has never been held to have destroyed the existence of a State government or its legal character, and we know that there have been numerous instances where State Legislatures have been broken up by the resignation of members, or by what is commonly called bolting, and yet it was never claimed that such a result destroyed a State government or took away its legal character.

The theory of our system is that every State government has the power and machinery to correct the wrongs and frauds within itself, practiced under cover of, or in open violation of, its own laws, and that the decision of its own tribunals, created by its constitution and laws for such purpose, must be received as final.

When the constitution of a State provides that each house of its Legislature shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, full faith and credit must be given to their action, and should the government of the United States go behind their action to inquire whether members have been lawfully elected to the Legislature, their independence would be wholly destroyed and the validity of their action made to depend upon the will of Congress.

So when the laws of a State have constitutionally created a returning board to ascertain who are elected State officers and members and members of the Legislature. If Congress may go behind the decision of that board, and inquire whether they had the returns before them, and whether they were acting in accordance with the laws of the State, the election of State officers and members of the Legislature would be placed absolutely under the control of Congress.

He next refers to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Rhode Island rebellion case of Luther vs. Borden; where it is declared that the power of determining that a State government has been lawfully established, belongs to the State courts.

There is no impeachment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana presented to the committee or to the country. All its members but one were placed upon the bench in 1868, before the present troubles arose, and hold their office for four years longer, and although imputations have been cast upon its action, I know of no foundation for them, and it is not legitimate for Congress to make an inquiry into its motives.

The power and duty conferred upon the United States by the fourth article to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, is political in its character, and not subject to revision by the judiciary; but when upon inquiry it is ascertained that a State has an existing government in active operation, which is not obstructed by violence, in which each department is mutually recognized by the other, and which is republican in its form, there is no foundation for the interference of Congress and no condition which its power can attach, and although its officers may have been elected by fraud or installed without election, yet all questions in relation to them must necessarily arise under the constitution and laws of the State, and under the decision in Luther vs. Border, be referred for determination to a tribunal of the State.

This whole affair, on both sides, is unfortunate and painful, and if Congress could, without exercising a dangerous power and establishing a perilous precedent, set the whole matter aside, and provide for a new election, with the security that it should be a fair one, it would be far more satisfactory to the people of the whole nation.

Murder is the highest crime, but it is not every court that has jurisdiction to punish it, and one court can not assume such jurisdiction upon the ground that another to which it has been granted, will not properly exercise it, and Congress has not the jurisdiction to examine and redress every delicate wrong that may take place in a State.

Legal remedies are provided for the redress of all wrongs that may take place in regard to elections.

It would be inconsistent with the independence and integrity of the State governments for the United States to interfere and assume jurisdiction upon the ground that the State tribunals have acted wrongfully and fraudulently. Nor will it so act. The government of the United States is not a Don Quixote, going forth to hunt up and redress all the wrongs that may be inflicted upon the people in any part of the country. It is a government limited and restrained in its jurisdiction by the charter of its creation, and that charter distinctly recognizes the existence of State governments, to be constituted legally by the States themselves, subject only to the provision of the higher law that they shall be republican in form.

This doctrine in no wise recognized the oft-maintained theory of State sovereignty, which has been the evil spirit of our political system, and to which the present troubles in Louisiana may be traced back, but springs from the great fact that the States have a vast body of rights, directly guaranteed and recognized by the constitution of the United States, and that among these is the right to constitute their own Legislatures, and determine by their own tribunals the legality of their organization.

This great power to guarantee to each State a republican form of government is intended only for the highest and most solemn occasions. If it is invoked for every disorder in a State, it must result in the absorption of the State governments and subvert the whole theory and plan of our political institutions.

While we are a nation in which alone the sovereignty resides, yet local self-governments which preceded the constitution and are recognized and continued by it as a part of the great plan of political salvation are indispensable to our liberty, progress and happiness, and must be preserved. It should be exercised only upon well defined principles in cases coming clearly within their limits, and with all the more caution, because it is political in its character, and the use or abuse of it can not be remedied by the courts.

While it would be imprudent to attempt to define the cases that come within its scope, it may be safely said that it does not comprehend a disorder in a State rising under its own constitution and laws, for which these have provide remedies. A State in which there is profound peace, and in which the State government is republican in its form and discharging its functions in every department without interruption, even in cases that come within its scope it should not be exercised except in the last resort, and the States should be left to work out their own relief and reformation as long as there is any hope.

There is a government in Louisiana in all outward aspects legal and formal. Profound peace prevails throughout the State. The government, through the courts and through its legislative and administrative officers, is operating without interruption or hindrance. Should Congress determine to undertake the work of reconstruction it must first overturn an actually existing

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