NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 240. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2081.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. DAVID BIDWELL

LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Every Night and Saturday Noon.
ja14

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, January 17, 1874.
Second Matinee of "The Devil's Doctor," at 12 M.
1. LE CHEVEU BLANC 2. MLLE. 3. SEANCE OF PRESTIDIGITATOR, by Professor Mehay.
Saturday Evening, performance at seven o'clock.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. ja16 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
Last night of
FURBISH'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMBINATION.
GRAND MATINEE TO DAY AT 12 M.
DIVORCE.
Saturday Evening, January 17,
MAN AND WIFE.
Sunday, January 18—BENEFIT OF ALEX. FITZGERALD. Ben DeBar will appear as FALSTAFF.
Monday, January 9—The charming LOTTA, supported by the favorite comedian E. A. LOCKE.
ja16 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Saturday, January 17, 1874,
MATINEE AT 12 M.,
When will be presented for the last time,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The last appearance of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Saturday Night, January 17, 1874,
BENEFIT OF LEE S. LYNCH.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
And
THE SPITFIRE.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT.....Mr. Charles Jefferson
MONDAY, January 19—Birch, Wambold & Backus' San Francisco Minstrels. ja17

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED, airy and commodious bedroom, parlor and dismgroom, with kitchen and pantry attached, on the second floor, fronting the street, with large veranda. This is a rare opportunity for a family wishing to keep house, and to a permanent tenant will be rented very low. Apply at No. 241 Julia, between Baronne and Dryades streets. de12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 160 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, near the plantation of the late Zenon Porche. Eight new cabins, new fence around the entire place. In point of fertility the land has no equal in this parish. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance in one year. Apply or address G. H. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer and Real State Broker,
ja17 3t Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—ON THE TECHE, A VERY DESIRable small SUGAR PLANTATION, containing 160 acres of land one half cleared, in complete order, with laborers on the place one mile and a half above Franklin. For full particulars address Lock Box No. 643, Postoffice. jal1 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUDHIRE
MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,
No. 15 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.
Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.
FURNISHED ROOMS.
Private Supper Saloon for parties. ja15 1m

THE HOME RULE RESTAURANT,
NO. 188 CAMP STREET.
Has opened on the first instant, and as a home as not be made attractive without home rule, it is therefore the intention of the present proprietor (CAPTAIN JOHN McCAFFERTY) to make you, our reader, feel at home whenever you call for a quiet meal. Oysters, Hot Coffee, Chocolate, etc., at No. 188 Camp street.
Boarding by the day, week or month. ja7 eod

$2 PER DAY.....$2 PER DAY.
CARONDELET HOUSE,
No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Two squares from Texas steamship office.
de16 4m MRS. E. A. AINSLIE, Proprietress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING.....CLOTHING
At No. 132 Camp Street.
John Mullan, auctioneer and dealer in all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's second hand Clothing, Gens Pistols, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Ladies and gentlemen having a surplus wardrobe to dispose of should consult the undersigned. All business communications strictly private. Auction every Saturday. JOHN MULLAN,
ja14 6d No. 132 Camp street.

PARISIAN MANUFACTORY
OF
DRESSES, BONNETS AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR
SCHWARTZ & CO.,
75.....Chartres street.....75
Every description of Ladies' Underwear made to order in the latest Parisian styles and at the lowest possible prices. ja15 6m

JOSEPH DAYTON,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, ETC.,
151 and 153...Canal street...151 and 153
Hair jewelry made to order. Diamonds reset. Gold and silver plating. Watches, Jewelry and clocks repaired on shortest notice. jal 1m

GRATEFUL FOR THE LIBERAL PATronage heretofore bestowed, the undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends in particular, that he has removed to
No. 31 Camp Street.
In the Tulane building, where his former specialty will be continued as
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER
He will give his personal attention to the sale and purchase of all city Real Estate; Plantations, Mineral and Timbered Lands; Bonds, Bank Stocks and other city securities; Cargoes, etc., whether under private instructions or by judicial process. Loans on mortgages negotiated. The renting of city property attended to upon moderate terms.
With his known experience and devotion to the interests of his patrons, he hopes to merit a continuance of their former confidence.
C. E. GINARDRY.
New Orleans December 16 1873. de17 1m

ALEXANDER HAY. WILLIAM MEHLE.
HAY & MEHLE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase, sale, forwarding and shipment of Hides, Wool, Leather, Beeswax, Tallow, and Tanning Materials.
Nos 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 Common street,
OFFICE, NO. 120 NEW LEVEE.
de17 3m

THE LABORING, HOMESTEAD
AND
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
OF
Louisiana.
OFFICERS.
ARISTIDE GERARD, President,
EMILE DeBUYS, Vice President
DORSAN HALPHEN, Secretary,
ULGER LAUVE, Treasurer.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JULES TUYES, JEAN LANGLES,
ALPHONSE TERTROU, WILLIAM B. SCHMIDT,
CYPRIEN RICARD, EMILE DeBUYS,
CHARLES NATHAN, ARISTIDE GERARD,
DANVILLE L. KERNION.
COMMITTEES.
Organization—E. DeBUYS, J. TUYES, C. NATHAN.
Finance—A. TERTROU, J. TUYES, D. L. KERNION.
Lands and Farms—A. TERTROU, D. L. KERNION, C. RICARD.
Co-operative Stores—W. B. SCHMIDT, E. DeBUYS, J. LANGLES.
By-Laws—E. DeBUYS, J. TUYES, CHARLES NATHAN.
Office of the Association—Triangle Building foot of Canal and Common streets. de16 3m

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

A petition from the citizens of Opelousas and surrounding neighborhood, praying for the passage of a bill to carry out the true intent and objects of the original incorporation thereof, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Anderson. It was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

The joint resolution relative to the appointment of State commissioners to the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, was favorably reported upon by the Committee on Federal Relations.

Notice of a bill repealing the charter of the Louisiana Central Railway Company was given by Mr. Chadbourn.

Mr. Wharton also gave notice that he would introduce a bill establishing an insurance bureau and providing for the support of the same. Its object is to regulate the organisation and management of insurance companies.

A bill was read for the relief of John Lewis. It proposes to give him $1500 for losses he claims to have sustained in 1872, in consequence of his place of business in this city being closed by order of Governor Warmoth. The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill to organise a new board of health came up under the head of unfinished business, and was, on motion of Mr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Brewster, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to incorporate the North Louisiana Bayou Association was also indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wharton obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire what disposition had been made of last year's appropriation for the use of the State militia. It lies over under the rules.

The resolution, previously offered, authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police, was, on motion of Mr. Harris, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate agreed that all resolutions and motions looking to the appointment of special committees, be referred to the appropriate standing committees without debate.

A concurrent resolution, originating in the House, authorizing the appointment of a committee, to be composed of three members from the House, and two from the Senate, to investigate the acts of all the officers of the First District Court of the parish of Orleans, was called up and read.

Mr. Harris moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Barber moved to lay that motion on the table, and his motion prevailed, by a vote of 11 yeas to 10 nays.

The resolution was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, the Senate agreed that no standing or special committee, excepting the Enrollment and Engrossment Committees, should be allowed more than twenty-five dollar's worth of stationery, etc., during the present session; and that the expense of the Enrollment and Engrossment Committees, during the session, for stationery, etc., should not exceed the sum of $250 each.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday next, at 12 M.

The House.

Speaker Lowell called the House to order at twelve o'clock, eighty three members answering to their name.

Rev. Mr. Green offered prayer.

Mr. Allain called up his resolution of the preceding day, relative to the school fund, and it was passed.

Mr. Devezin's resolution for a committee to confer with the Chamber of Commerce, was also passed.

Several bills were passed to a third reading.

House bills No. 31, incorporating a benevolent society, and No. 41, relative to the town of Monroe, were passed.

Speaker Lowell called the attention of the House to an article of the morning *Picayune*, which reflected on a member of the House and the House itself. The article said that Mr. Hamp Keys, a member of the House, was the author of the disturbance in the parish of Terrebonne, and that he had contrived to have himself appointed a member of the committee. Mr. Keys had not been appointed a member of the committee; had not been authorized to investigate the troubles by the House or the Speaker; had not been instructed to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, and if he were there, was on his own account, and without authority or leave of absence.

Mr. Devezin called up the report of the Committee on Elections, on the contested cases of the second ward.

It was read and found to be a simple return of the matter to the House for its action, without any report at all.

Speaker Lowell said the matter would come up under the head of unfinished business.

Mr. Mathews made the point, which was sustained, that the first matter to be taken up from the docket of unfinished business was that which was on hand at the time of adjournment of the previous day.

This was the funding bill, and after a short discussion it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Montaldo called up his resolution seating Messrs. Wilson and Prevost, as members from the second ward, and the substitute of Mr. Elliott, that if by to-morrow at one o'clock the members occupying the seats of the members from the second ward were not in them they would be declared vacant.

[Mr. Mathews in the chair.]

Mr. Gair called for the reading of the latter part of the journal of Tuesday, when the decision of the Chair, that it did not require a vote of two-thirds to declare the seats vacant, had been appealed from by him and the appeal sustained. He inquired of the Chair if the ruling in that case (the first ward) applied to the one under consideration.

The Chair ruled that it did.

Mr. Montaldo moved that the substitute be laid on the table, Mr. Gair objecting that the motion was out of order, it being in effect a motion to table a portion of the journal of the House.

The Chair decided the motion to table in order, as neither the resolution nor the substitute had been acted on, and the latter was now before the House.

The motion to table was lost.

Mr. Montaldo moved the passage of the original resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The Chair suggested that the passage of the resolution by a majority, by two-thirds or by the unanimous voice of the members present, would not seat the applicants, for the reason that those whose names were now on the rolls had not been expelled.

The House, on motion of Mr. Montaldo, ordered the previous question.

On calling the roll on the passage of the the resolution, forty-four voted for it and twenty-eight against it.

The Chair decided that not having received the vote of two-thirds of the members in its favor, the resolution had failed to pass.

Mr. Montaldo appealed from the decision of the Chair. It had never been necessary to the passage of a resolution for it to obtain a two-thirds vote. Any resolution only requires a majority. This resolution does not come under the head of the constitutional provision requiring two-thirds of the House to expell a member. It is one under the provision that the House is the judge of its own members, and only looks to seating two of them. If the House would read the journal of the last session and the report of the committee, it would be satisfied these members were entitled to their seats.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, proposed to vote against the decision of the Chair because if it were sustained, it would require a two-thirds vote to pass any resolution.

[Mr. Lowell in the chair.]

Mr. Gair proposed to sustain the ruling of the chair. This resolution had a compound effect. If carried out it would, first, expunge two names from the roll; second, admit two members. It seemed to him strange that the friends of these gentlemen could not arrive at the object of their desires in a legal way. Let them present evidence that they were entitled to their seats. Those now on the roll had been sworn in, and no one ever heard of a member being expelled on a simple resolution, passed by a majority only. No contested election in the United States was ever managed in that way. He could not vote to seat members subject to contest. It was contrary to law and precedent. This resolution carries with it the expulsion of two members, and the law, which members have no right to violate, requires a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Davidson hoped the members would take a calm and dispassionate view of the subject. He considered the Chair right. The Committee on Elections had examined this case, and they report the fact that they have no data to go upon, and refer the whole matter to the House. It is proposed to seat members here merely on a vote of this House, and to unseat members who have been declared elected by the Hawkins' board by a large majority. Their names have been called daily, and they can not be unseated except by a vote of expulsion, under the constitution. They are constitutional officers, and can only be removed in a constitutional way. He hoped the House would not make a record that would not be right.

Mr. Elliot said the House had proceeded now in the way it was desired to do on January 16, 1872.

On motion of Mr. Paris, the House adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock.

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. Six lots of ground, in the Fourth District of this city, on Annunciation and Pleasant streets, between Laurel and Toledano. One of said lots forms the corner of Annunciation and Pleasant streets.

2. One lot of ground, in the same district, on Liberty, between Second and Third streets.

3. Six lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Poydras, Julia and Broad streets.

4. One lot of ground, in the same district, on Julia, between Baronne and Dryades streets.

5. One entire square of ground, in the same district, bounded by Dupre, Banks, Gayoso and Bandin streets.

6. One lot of ground, in the same district, on Baronne, between Girod and Lafayette streets.

7. Ten lots of ground, in the same district, on Clio, between Howard and Freret streets.

8. One lot of ground, in the same district, on Basin, between Lafayette and Poydras streets.

9. Two lots of ground, in the same district, on Fulton, between Girod and Notre Dame streets.

10. Six lots of ground, in the same district, on Poydras street. One of said lots forms the corner of Poydras and Bertrand streets, and one lot forms the corner of Poydras and Johnson streets.

11. A piece or lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Robertson, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

12. And a portion of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on Annette, between Claiborne and Prosper streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

COAL AND COLD WEATHER.—Antagonistic, somewhat, but the difference will be readily reconciled by Mr. R. D. Maclin, the veteran coal dealer, at No. 34 Carondelet street. Mr. Maclin has the best of Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel coal, which he will deliver in any part of the city at the lowest market rates. Orders may be left at No. 34 Carondelet street or at the depot head of Second street.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 16, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 32°; at 2 P. M., 39°; at 6 P. M., 40°. Lowest point during the night of January 15, 32°.

[Copy of Telegram.]

VICKSBURG, January 15, 1874.

W. F. Bofinger, No. 104 Common street, New Orleans:

The Glencoe will arrive Saturday morning.

THOMAS S. CALHOUN, Master.

The Hutchinson Family have been singing in Washington.

All Quiet in Terrebonne.

A gentleman who arrived in town last evening direct from Houma, pronounces everything quiet in Terrebonne. The militia are in Houma or thereabouts, and are handsomely entertained by all classes—planters and laborers. Many of the planters express their surprise that troops had been sent there, there being, in their judgment, no need whatever for their services. A few planters up near the railroad seemed apprehensive, but the trouble was not general or widespread.

On Thursday Senator Cage and Representative Keys addressed a mass meeting of the strikers at Houma. They instructed them that in maintaining their own rights they must refrain from molesting others in the enjoyment of their rights, and they conjured their listeners to interfere in no way with those who saw fit to work for the planters at the reduced rates. Their remarks were well received, and their advice will doubtless be followed.

To-day a meeting has been called at Houma, by the planters and laborers, with the view of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the troubles. A good feeling exists, as a general rule, between the two classes, and wise counsels and mutual forbearance will doubtless remedy all existing evils.

The militia will remain a day or two longer to enjoy the profferd hospitalities of the people of Terrebonne and will then be ordered back to the city. Half a dozen arrests have occurred of parties who made a violent demonstration at the plantation of Mr. Minor, which latter affair was the worst the strikers were engaged in, although even here no force was resorted to, the strikers relying upon threat and intimidation for the accomplishment of their purpose.

Mr. Marie, of the House committee to investigate the troubles in the parish, accompanied by Mr. Franck, the clerk of the committee, arrived in town last evening. The other members of the committee are expected to return on Sunday.

Atlas Insurance Company.

The statement of this company for the fractional part of the year 1873, ending December 31, is published in our advertising columns, and we call attention to it as showing a remarkable prosperity for so short a time.

Commencing active operations in August of last year, under the presidency of William H. Stevenson, Esq., its business, under his guidance, has been remarkably successful, and its stockholders have shown their appreciation of his energy and business qualifications by re-electing him on the fifth instant president for the succeeding twelve months. On the same day 8 other officers for the ensuing year were chosen, all of whom are gentlemen well known in the business community of New Orleans.

Colonel W. G. Vincent, the first vice president, is noted for his business and executive capacity, is an old client of large means, and a gentleman of extended acquaintance.

Major Douglas West, as a Southern gentlemen of high standing, long experience and great insurance talent, will be particularly acceptable to the subscribers of the company as second vice president and general agent.

S. P. Parmly, Esq., was elect treasurer, and D. E. Taylor, Esq., secretary.

The announcement of the names of these officers is sufficient to show that the affairs of the company will be conducted with ability and integrity, and that prosperity for the following year is guaranteed.

The Atlas Insurance Company proposes to do a general agency business in every good State in the Union. By this means they will not only establish a profitable business connection in all of the largest cities, and give the insured of this city additional security, but by the return of the large amount of premiums which this policy will bring to New Orleans, will add materially to the prosperity of the city.

The statement shows that the assets of the company are in good condition. They are strengthened every day by new subscriptions, for the company has been presented to the leading merchants of this city in so favorable a light that many of them are already interesting themselves in its welfare. The leading business men having given it their confidence, the public will not be slow to extend theirs.

With such advantages, governed by sound business principles and an aboard of managers conducting its affairs, its financial condition solid, and receiving the confidence and support of the business community, its success is assured.

It has already stood the test severe criticism, and proved itself established on secure foundation, and there seems to be no reason why the promise of its first four months' business should not be fulfilled, and the Atlas Insurance Company take a position in the front rank of their companies of the country.

Grunewald Hall.

St. Vincent's fair was well attended last night, considering the rainy and disagreeable weather.

The gay and brilliant scene in the beautiful hall, formed a marked contrast to the gloom outside. And then, the good cheer and bright smiles of the fair ladies, how soon they made one forget the damp and cold. Then, at St. Patrick's table Mrs. T. Brown, "on hospitable cares intent," entertaining her many friends, and receiving their contributions to the goodcause.

The table of St. Joseph's Confectionery is presided over by Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Hart, who charm the wayfarer, and regale him with refreshments and cheerious verse. At this table is the fine piano donated by William Hart, Esq., to be voted for. Four beautiful young ladies are contesting the prize. Some of the young gentlemen find it so difficult to choose that they vote for all four candidates at once.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We invite a general perusal of this document which will be found in her column. It shows the company to be in a most flourishing condition, and evinces a wise administration of its affairs during the past year. It will be seen that net earned premiums of the company amounted to $41,276 43, and that the present cash market value of its assets is $676,944. It is particularly gratifying to us to be able to publish such a showing, and to commend such a company to insurers.

Southwestern Conference of Congregational Churches.

This conference assembled for its fourth annual meeting on Thursday evening last at the Central Congregational Church (Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor), at the corner of Liberty and Gasquet streets. The meeting organized by the election of the Rev. E. T. Hooker, pastor of the First Congregational Church, as moderator, and the Rev. N. B. James as scribe.

The Rev. Mr. Hooker preached the opening sermon.

Yesterday the session of the conference was resumed. After prayer the reports of the condition of the various churches were read. Statistics show very encouraging progress. Yesterday evening an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. P. P. Proctor, who chose for his text Romans 8, 31; "If God be for us, who can be against us." The reverend speaker alluded in touching terms to the goodness of God, His protecting care and His infinite mercy. He referred to the Almighty as the sun and infinite protector of His people, spoke of the powers that sought to assail omnipotence, and showed how the world, sin, death and Satan are all overcome by Providence when His aid is sought by the penitent. He said, "Sin is forgiven, the world overcome, death conquered and Satan chained." The speaker closed by exhorting his hearers to seek the true and living God; that if He was with them, then no power could be against them.

This morning the session of the conference will be resumed at the same place, corner of Liberty and Gasquet streets, at half past nine o'clock. At twelve o'clock Professor Maitling, of Straight University, will address the conference on the subject of education. At two o'clock this afternoon the subject of temperance will be considered.

The Partition of Franklin.

"Something must be done with Franklin parish." In this all who condemn lawlessness agree; but some of the plans proposed are utterly absurd. Among other projects is one for dividing Franklin and attaching the fragments to adjoining parishes. This is the plan urged by those cautious gentlemen who have not lately visited the adjoining parishes and never consulted the law abiding citizens upon whom they would thrust the companionship of the Franklin desperadoes. Such a division of Franklin would merely extend the evil and remove the remedy still further from the haunts of the outlaws. Late experience shows that court can be held in Winnsboro just as well as in the towns of Rayville, Columbia and Harrisonburg in the surrounding parishes. What, then, is the difficulty? Since court can be held unmolested in Franklin, what is to be gained by cutting up the parish and attaching the fragments to its neighbors?

The difficulty consists chiefly in the impossibility of getting witnesses to testify. They know that in many cases death will be the certain consequence of telling the truth. The persons who know the facts live in Franklin, and even though the court is held a hundred miles away, the same fearful certainty exists; their lives will be in danger the moment they return. What, then, can be gained by simply taking these witnesses to Rayville or to Columbia to testify? The other difficulty is in the failure of juries to convict even in the few cases when the evidence is sufficient. But jurymen in the adjoining parishes will be held under the same terrorism if the plan of attaching the law defying communities of Franklin to them is carried out.

Even at the present time it is but barely possible to enforce the laws in the parishes around Franklin. Each of them has all the desperate characters that the better class of citizens can not control. They protest against the addition of more from any quarter. No doubt a large part of the citizens of Franklin are anxious for the suppression of the troublesome element which causes so many crimes. They should be helped and sustained, and there is but one way to do it. Appoint a good judge and district attorney, and then provide an armed force sufficiently strong to protect the court and witnesses and guard prisoners. Let this force be stationed there permanently for months, and in the meantime let the citizens be organized into militia companies, and well armed, not only in Franklin but in every adjoining parish for the enforcement of the laws and the capture of criminals. While the court is thus protected justice will be done; and once the work is fairly begun the long reign of violence would be ended forever.

In the forcible words of a citizen of a neighboring parish: "The partition of Franklin will *Franklinize* the whole district."

Russian Soldiers.

(Letter from Minister Jewell.)

You would be delighted to see the drill of these Russian soldiers. This morning, while I was reading your letter, there was parading at the boulevard directly in front of this legation, a regiment of cavalry, about 800 strong, every horse black, not a white hair in all the number, of the same height, size and style, standing like statues, while the riders, all large men and equal in drill, wore helmets and breast plates of brass polished to the highest perfection, with drawn sabres of brightest steel, long, crooked and intended for business. The exactitude of these regiments is wonderful. Most of the horses are black, but there are regiments of grays and bays, but no mixture. Each horse must have flowing mane and tail. The infantry and artillery are equally closely selected, no diversity of height in a company, and they move like machinery. Great preparations are being made for the festivities of the coming nuptials of the Duke of Edinburg with the Russian princess, and daily drills are taking place on the Champ de Mars. I should guess there were out to-day 4000 or 5000 cavalry, as many artillery, and 10,000 or 15,000 infantry. It's a splendid sight, such as is seen nowhere else. Marching is very rapid, and mostly to trumpets, only sometimes accompanied by kettle drums, and for show occasions fine big military bands. The Emperor and all of the imperial family are splendid soldiers, and always appear in the uniform of their respective regiments, which makes the military idea the prominent one of the empire. I want to see no such army in our country—our citizen soldiers are sufficient; but for an absolute monarchy like this, it appears to be indispensable.

More of the Mail Robberies.

Private dispatches received in town state that the passengers in the east and west bound stages recently robbed near Arcadia, Louisiana, were robbed in money alone to the extent of some $700, besides jewelry. The citizens in the neighborhood armed themselves and went in pursuit of the thieves, who are said to be well mounted, well armed and well dressed. They are supposed to be strangers and not residents in the country. The latest dispatch received here states that two arrests have been made, and that the citizens are still in pursuit. The supposition is that the robbers are but recently from this city. Detectives have the matter in hand, with some evidence that may bring the rascals to justice.—*Shreveport Times.*

"How do you like the clam song?" asked an old lady of her daughter, as they stepped into the street, after a popular concert. "Clam song!" exclaimed the young lady, in astonishment. "Why, what do you refer to, mother?" "Why, the first song she sang." "Oh, you mean 'Shells of the Ocean,' don't you, mother?" "Well, yes," said the old lady, "I do think that was it; it was something about clams, anyway, and you know I do like them so well."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—A bill to reimburse distillers money paid for Tice meters was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and after a discussion as to proper reference was recommitted to that committee.

Mr. Small, of New Hampshire, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are owned and maintained by the government in the District of Columbia; the expenses and the uses of the same; who uses them; and whether they are required for the public service; and also, as to carriages and other vehicles owned by the government and used with such horses.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, suggested the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service Reforms.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected, and the resolution was not received.

Large numbers of private bills were reported.

Senate.

Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of General V. R. Morgan, of Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The balance of the morning was occupied on the post route bill.

A bill was passed appropriating $2500 for the busts of Chief Justices Taney and Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court room.

The question of finances was resumed and discussed until adjournment. No executive session.

WASHINGTON.

The Cheap Transportation Convention.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—At the Cheap Transportation Convention, this morning, Mr. Flagg, of Chicago, spoke in favor of national legislation in favor of a narrow gauge railroad from the East to the West.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, dissented, contending that Congress had no such power under the constitution.

At the National Cheap Transportation Convention, Hon. W. C. Flagg reported in favor of national legislation respecting railroad freight, and in many respects controlling their management.

Judge Lochrane presented a minority report. Both reports were laid on the table, and made the order after the report on water routes should be disposed of.

Judge Lochrane takes strong grounds against the constitutionality of the recommendations contained in the majority reports.

The report on water routes was then taken up. Colonel Carrington, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the majority report; General Rosser, of Minnesota, in favor of the minority report, and said that the West was in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western canal; that the canal was an absolute necessity to the West, and that it would be built at an early day. He said that the trade of the South was of vast importance to the West, and that they did not intend to let it languish. The West would have that outlet. His speech was received with applause.

A resolution was passed tendering the thanks of the convention to Colonel B. W. Frobel, of Georgia, for his able speech, delivered yesterday, and ordering that it be printed.

The Southern members of Congress—particularly those from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee—are moving actively in the question of cheap transportation; the West are united, and cordially working with them, and all are looking closely to the interests of their constituents.

The following is the report of Judge Lochrane, which is also signed by Colonel Berrett, of the District of Columbia:

We dissent to the report recommending that the national government build the railroad east and west, first, because Congress has no power to regulate the charges for freight on existing railroads, as therein recommended; second, the right to build roads for defense is not doubted, but the right to construct railroads to carry for the public generally we deny; third, the right to regulate commerce does not mean to build railroads—the power to regulate is one thing, the power to create is another; fourth, the charters created by States are legislative contracts, which neither the States nor Congress can touch without violating a fundamental law; fifth, the right of a man to his own property, whether in bank, bonds or corporations, and to use it as he pleases, violating no law, is sacred; sixth, if the government enters upon this policy it would destroy the rights of bondholders in existing roads, cause the shrinkage of values, unsettle all individual investments, and give a considerable shock to a free government on this continent.

A. LOCHRANE,
JAMES E. BERRETT.

The Mexican War Veteran Convention.

The convention of Mexican War Veterans at their meeting this morning, passed resolutions that the convention, upon its adjournment to-day, will proceed, under direction of the presiding officer, to the presidential mansion, for the purpose of presenting their respects and congratulations to their illustrious comrade and friend, the President of the United States, and that they inform him of the measures they propose, and invite him to participate in the reunion and the deliberations of the convention. A committee was appointed to ascertain at what hour the President would receive the convention. A committee was also appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the brotherhood, and another committee to prepare a memorial to Congress.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the War Department to furnish to the convention, for preservation, copies of the muster rolls of those who took part in the Mexican war.

The convention then proceeded in a body to the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where General J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, delivered an address.

General Albert Pike delivered an original poem, and recited his "Battle of Buena Vista."

There were other exercises, interspersed with music by the marine band and the band from Fort McHenry.

Speech of Ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana.

At the Metropolitan Church to-day, after General Sherman had spoken, Governor Hebert, after repeated calls, said, in substance:

Comrades of the Mexican War—I certainly did not expect this call. I, of course, can not make a speech. I have a very convenient apology—a very bad cold—a Southern cold, at that; not much improved. I must confess, by the Siberian atmosphere which we are experiencing in your goodly city of Washington. I believe that of all the Mexican war veterans here present I come from further South than any, and therefore, so far as geographical status is concerned, I hope that what I do say now will meet with the credit and sincerity that it deserves. I firmly believe that if the settlement of our difficulties after the war had been left to the officers and soldiers who respectively fought for the North and South, would have long since been peaceful and harmonious. The politicians of the North and South, men who never drew a trigger or smelled gunpowder, are the very parties who have been keeping up the strife for personal and unholy purposes. It is strange that since our last disastrous (to the South, at least), sectional war, that in every national political contest, even in State and local contests, this poor war has been fought over. It is an evidence of weakness or want of generosity. A true and gallant soldier is always magnanimous to his fellow foe. It is common for Northern newspapers to publish, and Northern orators to say, that there is a prejudice, and a strong one, in the South against the Northern men. I emphatically deny it. After the conclusion of the war a band of armed bummers invaded the South, and taking advantage of the ignorance, prejudices and superstitions of the former slaves of the South, *foisted* themselves into high political positions and plundered an already impoverished country.

These are facts. That we have a prejudice against these is no mistake—where these come from, is perhaps true. But that we have against Northern men, *per se*, good and true, or to any men of the same stamp, no matter where they come from, is most emphatically untrue. The enterprising men of the North, with their never sleeping vitality and energy; with their capital—for we have no money—are received by the intelligent, representative men of the South with open arms. This is another fact. Gentlemen, this convention has a higher purpose to fulfill than merely to get a pension for the veterans of the Mexican war, or for their widows. A bloody chasm had to be filled; I am sorry to say that it is already nearly so by bones of the gallant dead from both sides, who fought in this recent fratricidal war. There is a bridge to be built; a bridge of harmony and reconciliation. Those of you gallant Mexican veterans of the North will build your portion of the arches of that bridge; we, the veterans of the South, will meet you half way, and extend to you the hand of good fellowship across the key stone of the centre arch. Gentlemen, will you do it? [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes."] Gentlemen, we are to be trusted. I assure you. We mean what we say when we tell you that we are willing to live under a common government and fight the foes of our common country under the folds of the same national flag. In the name of Heaven, let the dead bury its dead. So in the Mexican war we touched elbows and fought shoulder to shoulder, comrades in war, friendly companions in peace, when we knew no South nor North, nor East nor West. Let us all now join hands and bind our energies to fostering the prosperity and happiness of our common country, the United States of America.

Southern War Claims.

The sub-committee on war claims, to which was referred the last report of the commissioner on Southern claims, will meet to-morrow to commence the examination of the report and accompanying papers, and it is expected a bill will be reported early in February covering the cases reported.

Private Bills.

A large proportion of the private bills reported in the House to-day went to the committee of the whole, under a new rule adopted a few days since. It is expected that the adherence to this rule will place a barrier to the flood tide of relief bills which usually pass the House. It will be a slow process to get any objectionable bill through the committee of the whole, and it will require a two-thirds vote to get them through without going through that ordeal, as it can only be done by a suspension of the rules.

Cushing's Commission not Signed.

Caleb Cushing's commission as minister to Spain is not yet signed.

Nominations.

Blumenthal, as collector of customs at St. Marks, Florida.

The Texas Question.

The following dispatch from the United States marshal at Austin, Texas, was received to-day by the Attorney General: "The newly elected Governor, Coke, was inaugurated last night. Armed men are guarding the approaches to the offices in the capitol; other armed men have possession of the legislative hall. A conflict seems inevitable. A message from you may save us from this disaster."

The Attorney General replied that he could only appeal to the parties to peaceably adjust their difficulties. "Can not," he said, "some one negotiate a settlement? I have no power to interfere with force, nor have you any duty to perform in respect to the matter except to exert your moral influence."

The President has received another dispatch from Governor Davis, saying that under the constitution he can hold office until April 28, and that he is making preparation to protect the officers and asks for military assistance.

The policy of the government in this regard has not changed since the telegram of Grant to Davis a few days ago.

NEW YORK.

The Virginius Prisoners.

NEW YORK, January 16.—There are only four of the British subjects among the Virginius prisoners now in the city—all belong to Jamaica. They will be sent home as soon as possible. The French vice consul here says no questions concerning French subjects would be answered.

Arrival of the Spanish Minister for the Colonies.

Senor Santiago Solar, formerly Spanish Minister of Colonies, has arrived here, on his way to Washington.

Prisoners Held for Trial.

Twenty-one of the persons arrested on Tuesday during the attack of the police on the crowd in Tompkins square have been held for trial. One of the Communists is aged fifteen, and several of those arrested say they are neither Communists nor in sympathy with them, and had no intention of rioting when attacked by the police.

The National Bricklayers' Convention.

The National Bricklayers' Convention adopted the following:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the dullness of work, as stated by all local unions represented here, and as the prospects for work in the spring are bad; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Union of Bricklayers do recommend to the bricklayers of America that they hold firm their local unions, avoid strikes by all means possible, and do their best to assist brother workmen whenever found in need; and we also recommend to the bricklayers of America economy in all things possible, and to avoid the use of liquor, as that is the curse of working men.

The convention then adjourned sine die to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, the second Monday in January, 1875.

Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire this morning broke out in the Hamilton buildings, on Court street, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Estimated loss $75,000. The Long Island Historical Society's books have been considerably damaged by water.

The building was owned by H. O. Law, and occupied by Law and insurance companies, the register of arrears and internal revenue offices, together with several business colleges.

The War in Central America.

In the late attack on Amapala by the Salvador force, forty of the attacking party and seven of the defenders were killed, with many wounded on both sides. Hostilities have thus commenced between Honduras and Salvador.

Marine Disaster.

The schooner Ada Burgess, from Savannah for Providence, was dismasted in the gale of the twenty-sixth of December, and the crew taken off, six days after, in an exhausted condition and taken to Matanzas.

A Texas Embezzler.

E. S. Doanan, who gave himself up to the authorities in this city some time ago for embezzling $20,000 in United States bonds from a firm in Texas, was to-day given in charge of the sheriff, to be taken to Texas.

Two Years for a Drunken Homicide.

Rose Killey, aged sixty, when on a drunken spree, sat on her drunken grandson, killing him. She was to-day allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Affairs in Central America.

Mail advices from Panama to the first say that affairs in Central America are becoming every