NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 258. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2099.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sunday Evening, February 1, 1874.
ONE WEEK ONLY
AND
Saturday Matinee,
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
fe1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mardi Gras Night, February 17, 1874.
CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE,
Under the auspices of appropriate committees composed of well known citizens.
Applications for ladies' invitations may be left at the box office, subject to approval of invitation committee, and due notice will be given when ready for delivery. fe3

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Third week of the charming
LOTTA,
Supported by Mr. E. A. Locke and Frank Evans
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 12 M.,
Saturday and Sunday Evenings, February 7 and 8,
HEARTSEASE.
May Wylderose.....Lotta
With songs, dances, duets, etc.
NOTICE—The whole of the first tier will be reserved for the Lotta Matinees—seventy-five cents.
MONDAY—Miss Lotta will give a
BENEFIT FOR THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.
In preparation, with new scenery, OLD LONDON.
Nineteenth Annual Mardi Gras Ball, February 17, 1874.
Invitations for ladies can be obtained at the box office on application to Mr. P. Gleason, treasurer, subject to the approval of the invitation committee. fe7

A GRAND RACE FOR A SPLENDID HARNESS and Saddle Horse, to be voted for at the Crescent City Table, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Patrick's Fair. The following entries are made of the champion steamers of the Mississippi:
SATCHEZ, Captain Leathers.
R. E. LEE, Captain Cannon.
FRANK PARGOUD, Captain White.
KATIE, Captain Campbell.
The horse to be awarded to the captain of the steamer receiving the largest number of votes.
fe4 7t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, February 7, 1874,
Matinee at twelve o'clock.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Opera Comic.
Saturday Evening—Performance at seven o'clock.
FAUST—Grand opera.
Monday, February 9, benefit of Mr. MOMAS—THE PROPHET. fe6 2t

VARIETIES THEATRE.
T. C. DE LEON.....SOLE LESSEE
W. DAVEY.....MANAGER
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Wednesday Evening, February 4,
Only performance of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Lawrence Barrett as.....Claude Melnotte
Thursday, February 5,
In response to constant demands from those prevented by the rain of Monday from seeing that popular play,
ROSEDALE.
Elliott Gray.....LAWRENCE BARRETT
Damberry Koble.....JOHN T. RAYMOND
Friday, February 6,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. BARRETT.
Only night of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
CASSIUS by Mr. BARRETT, in addition to which role he will deliver the famous Antony oration over Cæsar's body.
Saturday Night,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. Mr. Barrett in his magnificent rendition of
KING LEAR.
A repetition of which has been unanimously demanded.
Wednesday, February 4.
At twelve o'clock, GRAND LADIES' MATINEE—Last time of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Saturday—Grand Farewell Matinee.
For the last time
ROSEDALE.
Lawrence Barrett for the last time, positively in 635t New Orleans, as Elliot Gray.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW OF THE LATE THEODORE V. LA HACHE,
AT GRUNEWALD HALL,
ON
Friday, February 6, 1874.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Quartette—Ich geh noch Abends spat.....Kreutzer
2. Grand Duo, from Norma, for two pianos.....Thalberg
Mme. L. Herr and Miss M. W. Wilson.
3. Cavatina, from Freischutz.....Weber
Mme. A. B——.
4. Tenor Solo, from Massaniello.....Auber
Mr. C. St. ——.
5. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Mozart.....Allard
Mr. Resch.
6. Quartette—Wie nah ich sie geliebt....Mehring
PART II.
7. Qaftette—O seh ich auf der Haide.....Kucken
8. Air, from Mignon.....Thomas
Mme. A. B——.
9. Concerto, for two pianos.....C. M. von Weber
10. Basso Solo—Winter.....Kucken
Mr. F. W. Bremer.
11. Soprano Solo—The Tear.....Gambert
Mme. A. B——.
12. Quartette—Voegelein Schlummre.....Abt
Mr. P. Greuling.
The two Steinway Grand Pianos have been kindly furnished by Mr. Louis Grunewald, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street. fe1

VARIETIES THEATRE.....SALVINI.
MR. MAURICE GRAU..... Lessee and Director
SIG. D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
SALVINI! SALVINI!
"The best living actor.—Robert Browning.
"The greatest of all actors.—New York Times.
"The most powerful, artistic and original performer the world has ever seen.—New York Herald.
MR. GRAU has the honor to announce that Signor TOMASSO SALVINI, the illustrious Italian tragedian, in conjunction with his celebrated dramatic company, comprising forty artists, en route to Havana and Mexico, will appear in New Orleans for a BRIEF SEASON of dramatic representations, unsurpassed in the history of arts here, commencing
Monday Evening, February 9,
When will be produced the romantic drama,
INGOMAR—(Il Figlio delle Selve.)
Salvini is the ideal son of the forest. The triumph was as complete and the ovation as enthusiastic as those which he won in "Othello."—New York Herald.
TUESDAY, February 10—The new and thrilling drama by Giacometti, author of "Elizabeth," entitled
LA MORTE CIVILE—(Civil Death.)
In which Salvini has won his greatest triumphs.
His death scene in "Morte Civile" stands alone in the history of arts in America.—New York Times.
WEDNESDAY, February 11—
OTHELLO.
"The greatest Othello the world has ever seen.—Charlotte Cushman.
FRIDAY—
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
SUNDAY—The great tragedy,
SAMSON.
Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission, $1; gallery, fifty cents; quadroon boxes, seventy-five cents.
Sale of seats will begin on Thursday, at the box office, where librettos are for sale. ja31

MARSHAL'S SALES.

M. Popovich vs. Sloop Torpedo.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 10,336.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, February 8, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city—
THE SLOOP TORPEDO, her tackle, etc., now lying at the Picayune tier.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 5, 1874.
fe6 3t S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

A. Duteil vs. H. Chaurant & Co.; Bradish Johnson & Sons vs. H. Chaurant & Co.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH Circuit and District of Louisiana, Nos. 6984 and 6867.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in each of the above entitled suits, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, March 7, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz—
THE BAKERY and all the Fixtures and Iron Safe, No. 93 Decatur street; and the Machinery No. 17 Conti street, the property of the defendant in execution, J. A. D'Hemecourt.
Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 31, 1874.
ja31 fe14 28 mh7 S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Daigle introduced a bill incorporating the town of Rayville, in the parish of Lafayette. It was read twice and referred to the appropriate committee.

An act regulating the terms of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes, was called up by Mr. Kelso, read twice and referred.

Mr. Brewster called up the bill fixing the time of holding District Courts in the Fourteenth Judicial District, and it finally passed the Senate.

Mr. Ingraham called up House bill No. 129, an act for the relief of John Lewis. It was ordered to be read.

Mr. Ingraham gave a brief statement of the reasons why the bill had been brought before the Legislature. He said it was to reimburse Mr. Lewis for losses he sustained in 1872 by the closing of his place of business through the order of Governor Warmoth. Mr. Lewis was keeping a liquor saloon in the immediate neighborhood of the State House when the political troubles of 1872, in which Colonel Carter took a prominent part, seriously threptened the peace of that particular section of the city. In this condition of affairs it was deemed advisable to close Mr. Lewis' place of business. This was done, said Mr. Ingraham, at the best season of the year, and resulted in a loss of business and property. The bill proposes to give Mr. Lewis $1500 to reimburse him for his losses. He (Mr. Ingraham) would therefore move that the bill be read a second time with a view of reference.

Mr. Blunt opposed the bill. He thought the parish of Orleans, and not the State at large, should be made to compensate Mr. Lewis for his losses.

Mr. Barber viewed the bill with favor, and thought it should pass. He said Mr. Lewis' place of business was closed in the public interest; was closed in order to preserve the peace in the immediate neighborhood of the General Assembly; and as individual interest had been sacrificed for the public good he thought the Legislature should not hesitate to pass the bill.

Mr. Burch was compelled to oppose the bill upon principle. He was surprised to find members favoring it who advocated the closing of liquor saloons on Sundays, because they deemed that course essential for the public interest. If the public interest demanded the closing of Mr. Lewis' liquor saloon, he (Mr. Burch) was not in favor of paying him $1500 for the temporary closing of his establishment.

Mr. Ingraham reminded Mr. Burch that Mr. Lewis paid a license for the privilege of conducting his business.

Mr. Burch said it would be well to remit the license.

Mr. Whitney called for the special order of the day—Senate bill No. 235, an act authorizing the sale of property by tax collectors for delinquent taxes, etc. The first section of the bill was read.

Mr. Barber expressed himself as decidedly opposed to it. He would not vote to give tax collectors the immense power delegated in the first section as it stood. He moved to amend the section so as to make the transfer of property by tax collectors at public sale instead of private.

Mr. Cage moved to lay the motion upon the table, and his motion prevailed.

The first section being still under consideration, Mr. Stamps argued that it was vitally wrong to confer such power upon tax collectors in a free country, and concluded by moving that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate sustained the motion to recommit.

Mr. Butler called up a resolution, previously introduced by him, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to visit and inspect the public buildings of the State, situated at Alexandria, Baton Rouge, etc. After much discussion upon the same, in which Messrs. Butler, Burch and Cage took part, on motion of Mr. Chadbourn, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bovee arose to correct a statement made in the REPUBLICAN of the fourth instant. He said he was reported as saying "that the planters were requiring, in their contracts with the heads of families, that children should also be held to work." Mr. Bovee said this was the language of another member (Mr. Detiege), and that he (Mr. Bovee) denied at the time that the planters of his parish were making such exactions.

Mr. Barber's resolution, introduced some days since, authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint an official reporter, was called up and defeated.

The special order of the day was called. This proved to be a bill for the relief of Mrs. Bridget E. Fahey, of the town of Monroe. The bill was read and Mr. Brewster made a short statement of the case. He said Mrs. Fahey was a sick woman; had been sick and confined to her bed for a number of years; that she was a widow with three children: that she owned a house and lot in Monroe; the house was a pretty good one, and in order to assist her the citizens of Monroe had built a shanty on the rear of the lot, in which she lived, and rented out the main house for $30 per month. This was her means of support now. She owes back taxes on the property, together with penalties amounting to several hundred dollars. The object of the bill is to relieve her of the payment of these taxes and penalties.

On motion of Mr. Harris the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims with instructions to have it amended so as to remit the penalties.

The Senate adjourned to meet to day at twelve o'clock M.

House.

The first business done was the passage of the Shreveport railroad bill, introduced by Mr. Keating. The only objection was the amount of public land to be granted on each side, which, as there appeared to be very little on the line of the road which could be taken, was finally fixed at 100 feet.

The Committee on Elections reported, confirming Mr. Blackstone in his seat, but recommeading mileage and per diem to be paid the contestant.

Mr. Demas, of St. John the Baptist, objected to the report. If a contestant was not entitled to a seat he certainly was not entitled to pay for occupying it.

Mr. Marvin, of Catahoula, submitted a minority report, which met Mr. Demas views, but the whole subject was tabled.

Mr. Baker's bill, to allow parish judges to hold court at any time, in order to facilitate criminal business, came up.

Mr. Young supported the bill, saying that as the law now stood, poor offenders charged with trifling offenses remained in jail for weeks, merely because the court was not open, and thus were punished as severely as those who were guilty of greater crimes. If the bill passed this evil would be remedied, and the number of prisoners in jail would be cut down, thereby reducing expenses.

Messrs. Baker, Estilette and Mahoney also spoke on the bill, which was finally passed.

Mr. Montaldo's bill to restrict the issuing of marriage licenses to the second justice of the peace on the left bank of the river and to the fifth justice on the right bank, in the parish of Orleans, was, on motion of Mr. Dejoie, indefinitely postponed.

Some discussion arose on the bill legalizing the acts of W. W. McNeely, parish judge of Sabine parish.

Mr. Smith, of Sabine, explained the bill. Mr. McNeely had been elected in 1870, but cheated out of the office, which was filled by appointment. The appointee never saw the parish, and Mr. McNeely acted till the Supreme Court decided against him. After that he was appointed in March, 1872, and performed the duties of the office under that appointment till January, 1873, when Governor Kellogg appointed him. He had held the office under this commission ever since. Some doubt had been suggested whether his acts previous to January, 1873, were legal, and it was to settle the matter beyond a doubt that this bill was introduced. He had performed all the duties of the office, and never received any pay. He had been undoubtedly elected, and it was to benefit the people who were affected by his acts that the passage of the bill was asked.

Mr. Sartain had some doubts of the propriety of passing a bill which confirmed any act of Governor Warmoth, and Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, thought there was something hidden in the bill, and inquired where the other man was.

The House went into committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Guichard, of St. Bernard, Mr. Young, of Concordia, being called to the chair.

Bills for the relief of N. Young, who had lost his land warrant, of Mr. Chaplin, and of *L'Avenir*, came up.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, didn't believe in giving any relief to Mr. Young. There should be some other remedy for his loss than an appropriation from the treasury.

Mr. Fontelieu explained the bill as one which should receive the support of the members.

Mr. Estilette also supported it.

Mr. Bryant opposed it. If the gentleman had lost his warrant, there should be a record at the land office which would confirm him in his title.

The bill, together with the one for the benefit of Mr. Chaplin, was agreed to be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

When the bill for the relief of *L'Avenir*, which appropriated "so much as might be necessary" of $10,000 for printing the Governor's proclamations, etc., in the French language, came up the committee was more disposed to listen to speeches than to report favorably upon it.

Mr. Gair spoke at some length in its favor.

Mr. Bryant opposed it. What that paper had printed had not been ordered, and payment was not authorized by law. The paper had no claim. If one paper could present and carry through such a measure, so might a hundred. If the members thought a donation was right, and could be afforded, let them say so, and he would vote for it. He yielded to Mr. Hahn, of St. Charles.

Mr. Hahn said if any French paper was going to put in a claim he would offer one for a German one. If the French *L'Avenir* had published the proclamations of the Governor, so had the *Deutsche Zeitung*, and the German constituents of his friend Mr. Sewell pondered by their firesides over the instructions of Mr. Clinton to his tax collectors in Mr. Hassinger's paper. It was the organ of the German population and was Republican. It always gave a fair and impartial report of the Legislature. Germany was the land of intellect and patriotism, and literature found its most liberal patrons in the domains of the Emperor of Germany. America owed a great deal to Germans, and some of the debt might be paid by allowing a claim to the *Deutsche Zeitung*. In the revolution the struggling republic received the aid of the Baron Steuben and many other noble natives of Germany. In the last war the German hosts under General Sigel had rendered important services. In the early days of this State a colony of German noblemen had settled on what was now called the German shore. They had there pools of German waters called the Bayou des Allemands and the German lake, which produced the best fish and alligators.

The Chair said the gentleman was wandering from the subject, and he would have to stop him before he got any further.

Mr. Harris said the remarks he heard seemed german to the subject, and Mr. Gair hoped the gentleman would be allowed to go on as long as he wished and talk about what he pleased.

Mr. Hahn continued a few minutes in the same strain, but said the House interrupted so much with laughter that he should be compelled to take his seat.

Mr. Allain said there was no need of discussing the matter any further, as the proposed bill would violate that provision of the constitution which required the publication to be in English.

Mr. Gair again took the floor and advocated the bill. He thought some sum, not precisely the one named, should be paid this paper. Many citizens can not read the English language, and they ought to be made acquainted with the laws.

Without acting on the bill the committee rose, and the House then adjourned to Monday.

ASSESSMENTS Nos. 156 AND 157.—See special notice column. Death of George McD. Burke and Bernard Buscker. Payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street.

Clubs into line at once.
Clubs into line at once.
Clubs into line at once.
Clubs into line at once.
Clubs into line at once.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.

Board of Health.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health occurred last evening.

Present—Dr. C. B. White, president, and Drs. Drew, Smyth and Newman, and Messrs. Bailey, Burwell and Heath.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors for January were read.

Dr. Drew, of the First District, reports favorably as to the health of that district. Inspection is now made by squares instead of streets, which afford better opportunities to obtain statistics. A greater attention to sanitary laws is declared to be requisite. Premises inspected, 1680; persons occupying them, 5188; disinfected, 13; fumigated, 19; cases small-pox, 17.

Dr. Clark, of the Second District, reports more favorable auspices for the house to house inspection. Premises inspected, 886; persons occupying them, 3238; disinfected, 25; fumigated, 26; cases of small-pox, 34.

Dr. Newman, of the Third District, reports the health good, except the increase of small-pox — December having sixty-five cases, and seventy-one occurring in January—a great number being fatal, caused by concealment on the part of persons in the house. It is recommended that patrolmen report cases on their beats. Thirty-eight children were vaccinated. Inspections made, 243; premises disinfected, 30; fumigated, 63; cases of small-pox, 71.

Dr. Perry, of the Fourth District, reports 1231 premises inspected; persons occupying them, 1727; disinfected, 8; fumigated, 8; cases of small-pox, 8.

Mr. Chester, of the Fifth District, reports a manifest improvement in the health of the district. Premises inspected, 306; persons occupying them, 919; fumigated, 4; cases of small-pox, 4.

Dr. Kellogg, of the Sixth District, reports 151 premises inspected; persons occupying them, 599; disinfected, 31; cases of small-pox, 11.

One hundred and fifty-two cases of small-pox have been reported for January with eighty-three deaths, forty-five being colored.

A large number of nuisances of various characters were reported and ordered abated.

A communication was received from Dr. Gustavus Devron, stating that he and Dr. E. S. Lewis had vaccinated 125 persons, seventy-five of them being primary vaccination.

The thanks of the board were tendered Drs. Deveron and Lewis for their valuable and voluntary service.

Dr. J. H. Erskine, president of the Board of Health, at Memphis, testifies to the value of carbolic acid as a disinfectant.

Administrator Fitzenreiter requests the co-operation of the board in the management of the small-pox hospital.

Other communications were received relative to minor matters, and the proper action taken.

Dr. Clark states the City Council made no appropriation for sanitary inspectors for January. His pay has averaged less than $1000 per annum for doing triple duty.

The communication was referred to the attorney of the board.

Dr. White said it was necessary for the board to take some action to obtain disinfectants for the coming year. If a sufficient quantity was ordered, better quality would be insured.

The president was directed to address a communication to the City Council on the subject.

Dr. White read a translation, by Dr. Perry, of the compulsory vaccination law of the German Empire, the principal provisions being as follows:

Every child is to be vaccinated the year after its birth; every pupil over twelve years, unless vaccinated within five years or had the small-pox, within two. It it fails, to be repeated each year. Vaccination stations are opened in each district. Lists of children liable to vaccination are to be kept. Physicians, other than government, must be authorized. Vaccine matter is furnished gratuitously. Certificates of vaccination are required. If small-pox breaks out in any district, the entire population may be revaccinated. Exemption is allowed on a physician's certificate that it would endanger health, but ceases with the danger. If vaccination is unlawfully omitted, the person is to be taken to the vaccinating station and vaccinated by force. Neglect by parents, guardians or teachers is punished by fine.

The provisions of the law were not discussed, but seemed to meet the approval of the board, which then adjourned.

War Vessels in the Port of Key West.

Captain McC. Baker, of the steamship Margaret, just from Havana and Key West, reports that the latter port is the liveliest place he has seen for many a day. He counted twenty-two United States war vessels, and many other craft, and as dispatch boats, yawls and skiffs passed to and fro, the harbor wore a business like look, such as it never saw before. Other armed vessels are expected in a few days, and when all have reported to Admiral Scott there will be a sham naval battle at a point between Key West and Havana, and it may be that more than one man-of-war will be compelled to run so far that Morro lighthouse can be seen from the decks. The sight will be worth seeing, and if the actual date is made known in New Orleans, doubtless many people will gladly go over to witness the battle.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call public attention 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. Ten lots of ground, situated in the First District of this city, on New Levee, Front and Gaiennie streets.

2. A square of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, known as the Merchants' Cotton Press, situated in the same district, bounded by New Levee, Front Levee, Gaiennie and Louisa streets.

3. A square of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on St. Charles street, between Canal and Common streets.

4. And a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, at the corner of Goodchildren and Spain streets.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—A resolution was offered giving witnesses before the Senate commissions $4 per day and five cents per mile each way.

The bill for the relief of William H. Vesey was passed.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to authorize the Attorney General to settle the claims of the government with the purchasers of its property at Harper's Ferry. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The question of bankruptcy was resumed.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman to fix the limit of the time at ninety days in which a party dishonoring his commercial paper can be adjudged a bankrupt, was rejected. Yeas, 5; nays, 29.

The amendment requiring one-third of the creditors to force a debtor into bankruptcy, was rejected.

Mr. Thurman said that the clause now proposed to be amended had been subjected to the severest criticism in the committee, and one-fourth of the number and one-third of the amount had, after careful consideration, been agreed upon.

Mr. Carpenter said that he came here at the beginning of the session fully prepared to vote for the repeal of the bankrupt law; but after a thorough examination of the question, he had come to the conclusion that to repeal the law would be detrimental to the debtor class. He would therefore vote for continuing the law, and would support the amendments of the Judiciary Committee and such others as might be deemed advantageous.

Other amendments were reported and adopted by the Judiciary Committee.

The committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days in which any banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or miner, who has suspended or not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall not be deemed bankrupt, and prescribes that the fees, charges and allowances, except actual and necessary disbursements made by officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees and registers in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half the allowances hitherto provided. The Justices of the Supreme Court are empowered to consolidate the duties of register, marshal, assignee and clerk, and to reduce the cost and charges.

Mr. Edmunds offered a new amendment, conferring jurisdiction in bankrupt cases upon any circuit or district court of the United States. Agreed to. He also offered an amendment dispensing with the personal service of notice in all cases of claims not exceeding $50, and providing in cases where the amount should be under that sum, that a notice should be given by publication in the newspapers. Agreed to.

He also offered an additional section to the bill, providing it should be the duty of the marshal of each district, in the month of July in each year, to report to the clerk of the district court, in tabular form, to be prescribed by justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, first, the number of cases in bankruptcy in which warrants have come to his hands; second, how many of such warrants were returned, with the fees, costs, expenses and emoluments thereof; third, the total amount of all other fees, costs, expenses and emoluments earned and received by him during the year, from or in respect to any matter in bankruptcy; fourth, a summarized statement of such fees, costs and emoluments, exclusive of the actual disbursement in bankruptcy, received or earned during the year; fifth, a summarized statement of all actual disbursements in such cases; also requiring every register to report in like manner the number of voluntary and compulsory cases in bankruptcy coming before him during the year, the amount of assets and liabilities of the bankrupt, the amount and rate per cent of all dividends declared and the disposition of all such cases. Every assignee is required to make a similar return, and the clerk of such court in the month of August in each year is required to transmit to the Attorney General a report of all cases pending and disposed of, the dividends declared, the disposition of cases, whether any officer has failed to make his report etc. Any violation of this section to be punished by dismissal from office, and the party offending to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction to be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not exceeding one year.

The section was adopted.

Mr. Thurman offered an amendment abolishing the office of register in bankruptcy and authorizing the several district courts to take such steps as may be necessary to adjudicate and dispose of such matters or proceedings in bankruptcy now pending before such registers; also, giving the district courts power, when it may appear to be necessary or advisable, to appoint special master commissioners to perform any of the duties heretofore performed by such registers, such power to be also exercised by a judge in chambers. No fees or compensation shall be paid to any such commissioner, except such as shall be allowed by the court.

Mr. Thurman, in advocating the adoption of this amendment, said that in three-fourths of the districts of the United States judges had ample time to discharge all the duties which would devolve upon them if the office of register in bankruptcy should be abolished, and in consideration of the complaint from all quarters, of large amounts received by those officers as fees, he thought it a move in the right direction to abolish that office.

Mr. Edmunds said that his friend Thurman might have some prejudices on this subject that he was not aware of himself; and had, therefore, got a little off the track in this case. It might be that he would like to see so many Republicans put out of office.

Mr. Thurman said that he did not know the politics of a single register in the United States; but, from all accounts, the Democrats had a pretty good share. [Laughter.]

Mr. Edmunds said: That may be, as there is little going on that the Democrats do not get a share in. The amendment of the gentleman (Mr. Thurman) had been considered in the committee and rejected. The amendment already agreed upon provided for a reduction in fees. To have work done efficiently it must be paid for. He did not think it advisable to impose this duty on the courts.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Thurman's amendment the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, went into executive session, and after a half hour the Senate adjourned.

There were no confirmations to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Private Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The business of the House was confined to private bills.

Narrow Gauge Road at Old Point Comfort.

A bill was passed permitting a narrow gauge railroad to be laid on the public grounds at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

District Attorney for Eastern Texas.

The nomination of John G. Boyle, for attorney of Eastern Texas, was made to-day.

Passage of Senator West's Bill.

Senator West's bill, giving the Secretary of War control over the mouth of the Mississippi river, passed the Senate yesterday, after a sharp struggle.

General Humphreys' Report.

General Humphreys' report on the Fort St. Philip canal was sent to the House, and immediately ordered to be printed. He approves the plan of the board of engineers, which, in the main, is an indorsement of the views of Major Howell.

The bill authorizing the canal is prepared, and will be reported by the Committee on Railways and Canals when called, which will occur at an early day. Thus far no opposition to the measure has made its appearance in the House. The public printer has been directed to print General Humphreys' report at once.

The Herald's Quotation of Pinchback.

The *Herald* quotes Pinchback thus: "Let the investigation proceed. If I am not vindicated, at least something will appear to extenuate, if not to condone my course. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that the result of a fair investigation will be to make me a minor figure in the grand cavalcade of d—d scoundrels who will have to march in my van."

Mr. Kennedy's Views.

P. J. Kennedy has addressed a letter to Senator West, deprecating a new election.

Senator Morrill on the District Investigating Committee.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, has been appointed on the District of Columbia investigating committee, vice Conkling declined.

A New National Holiday Proposed.

A petition will be presented to Congress in a short time praying that body to make the twelfth of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a national holiday.

Short Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet session to-day was brief. Several members of the civil service board were present, and talked over matters in connection with that branch of the government with the President and Cabinet officers.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Cigar Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The Bowery and uptown cigar manufacturers, at a secret meeting held last night, resolved to rescind their action of last week in conceding to the demands of workmen, and giving an increase of $1 per 1000.

It is understood that a number of down town manufacturers have had a secret understanding with their men to work at a reduction of twenty-five per cent per thousand, by which means they were enabled to undersell the up town manufacturers.

This action will undoubtedly lead to a general strike next week.

National Trotting Association.

The National Trotting Association adopted a rule last night that where a horse which could have won was unfairly driven so as to lose, the heat shall be declared void, and the horse owner expelled from the association. Amasa Sprague was re-elected president of the American Trotting Turf Association.

Last night a committee was appointed to confer with railroad companies to make arrangements to have men and horses transported at reduced rates.

The New York Troubles.

There are eighteen of the Tompkins Square Communist mutineers still in custody, and a motion for their discharge, yesterday, was overruled. They will be released in a few days on light bail.

The Charity Ball.

The receipts at the charity ball here last night were $20,000.

Cold Weather.

The weather last night was again cold. Ice cutting has commenced at several places on the Hudson river.

Hat and Cap Makers' Strike.

At a meeting of the striking hat and cap makers yesterday, they received assurances of assistance from Philadelphia.

Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the report of the delegates to the National Board of Trade at Baltimore was made and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York cordially approves the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of the Board of Trade upon the finances of the country, and earnestly urge upon Congress the imperative necessity of returning with the least delay possible to the position held before the late crisis, fully satisfied that the measures so recommended will restore public confidence, now so greatly shaken, in our financial system and the purposes of government.

The Accident to the Washington Train.

A dispatch from Trenton gives this account of the accident to the Washington train: While train No. 14 was between Monmouth junction and Dean's station, near Dean's, it became disconnected in the middle of the train, and the cars attached to the engine went ahead, leaving the rear cars following at a slower rate: When the engineer discovered his train broken in two he slowed his engine, and the rear cars caught up and ran into the other portion of the train. Two platforms only were broken off and the ends of the cars somewhat damaged.

Senator Conkling on the Train.

Senator Conkling was on the train which was partially wrecked at New Brunswick, New Jersey, early this morning, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

Subsidy from Japan.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company report that they are negotiating with the Japanese government for a subsidy, and that that government is willing to grant an amount equal to that given by the United States.

A meeting of the directors will be held to-morrow to consider the subject.

Bowery Theatre Changed Hands.

The Bowery Theatre has been sold to Mr. Kraemer, to be used for the German drama.

ENGLAND.

The Elections.

LONDON, February 5, Midnight.—Twenty-three Conservatives and fifteen Liberals were elected or returned unopposed to-day by twenty-four constituencies.

The Conservatives have gained one seat each in Cricklade, Norwich, East Sussex, Northstaffordshire and Stockton-on-Trent, and two seats in Ipswich. The Liberals gained a seat in Bolton. Home rule candidates have been returned from Dungarven and Cork county.

Samuel Plimsall has been re-elected in Derby and Mr. Holmes in Hackney. The election of the latter will doubtless be annulled.

The O'Donoghue was elected at Tralee, by a majority of three over a Home Ruler.

The Liberals have carried Dudley by a majority of 968.

Elections were held in metropolitan districts to-day. No results are yet announced. The count of votes can not be completed until to-morrow.

Rioting was general yesterday in the pottery district of Staffordshire. At Hantry there was a desperate fight between two mobs. One man was killed and many persons severely wounded.

Among the injured are several special constables and policemen.

At Tunstall the authorities closed all the public houses. The mob seized the ballot boxes, which were, however, recaptured by the police. Similar scenes were enacted at Longton and Burslem.

The mayor of Wolverhampton and magistrate of South Staffordshire telegraphed late yesterday evening for military aid, asking for the immediate dispatch of all available troops in Ireland.

The feelings run high between clerical and nationalist parties, especially in Limerick county. A fight occurred yesterday between the supporters of the rival candidates in Asketon, in which firearms were used and three men shot dead.

Ashbury and Shutt (Conservatives) are elected at Brighton, which was represented in the last Parliament by Fawcett and White, advanced Liberals. Fawcett yesterday stood at the bottom of the poll.

Polling in Manchester yesterday resulted in the election of two Conservatives, and the re-election of Sir Thomas Tazby, Liberal. John Bright stood at the bottom of the poll, and the Conservatives gained one seat. The Liberals have gained a seat at Blackburn, and the Conservatives hold their own at Salford.

In the parliamentary election held yesterday the Conservatives gained one seat each in Belfast, Dover, Gravesend and Northampton. The Liberals gained one seat for Dumfrieshire and one for Coventry. Home rulers were elected from Drogheda and Wexford. In the last Parliament the two places were represented by Liberals.

The Marquis of Lorne is returned from Argyleshire.

The first report, that all the Liberal candidates were elected in Glasgow, Wednesday, was incorrect. Later returns show that the Conservatives gained one of the seats of the city.

So far 420 members of the new Parliament have been elected. Of this number 227 are Conservatives and 193 Liberals and Home Rulers. Conservatives have been chosen for sixty-one seats occupied by Liberals in the last Parliament, and Liberals have ousted twenty-four Conservatives.

The Conservative candidates for Parliament were elected in Westminster yesterday by large majorities, the representatives in the last Parliament being two Liberals and a Conservative.

The city of London returns Messrs. Cotton, Hubbard and Twells, Conservatives, and Goshen, Liberal. In the last Parliament the four members for the city were Liberals.

Opinions of the Press—Gladstone Repudiated and Disraeli the Coming Man.

The *Times*, this morning, says: "It is now evident that the country has returned an adverse answer to Gladstone's appeal. The elections in Ireland may show unlooked for results, but nothing is likely to restore the losses of the Liberals in Great Britain. Disraeli is bound to accept office if the government, following his example in 1868, he will resign without awaiting the reassembling of Parliament."

The *Post*, in an editorial of a similar strain, says:

The blunders of the government are far more than the average. Its exercise of power has been as absolute as indiscreet.

Rothschild Dead.

Baron Mayer de Rothschild died to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senatorial Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—An investigation of the charges of corruption in connection with the recent United States Senatorial election, in the Legislature of this State, was begun last night. One assemblyman testified that Booth expressed himself strongly against any kind of gift, bribe or promise whatever, and he said he would sooner be beaten than to compromise himself or his friends in any way whatever. The investigation will be resumed to-night.

The testimony thus far before the committee of investigation concerning the charges of corruption in the senatorial election, contains nothing to show improper influences used by Booth or his friends.

Two Ladies Badly Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Last evening two ballet dancers, Miss Hays and Miss Lee, attaches of Mortimer's Variety Theatre, were badly burned. The former was in the green room before the curtain arose and her dress caught fire from the stove.

She ran on the stage, and the flames from her dress communicated to that of Miss Lee. Both were badly burned about the body, although their injuries, it is believed, will not prove fatal.

Condition of the Franklin Saving Fund.

In the United States District Court, in the Franklin Saving Fund case, the counsel for the petitioners said, that upon looking at the investment accounts—the debit side amounting to $1,500,000, and the credit side to $500,000—they were found to have been kept in lead pencil, subject to alteration, and it was very necessary to inspect all of the books which they thought likely had been tampered with.

The examination had shown that within six months, and after the institution had suspended payment, Cyrus Cadwallader's account was closed, and he was paid in full a sum exceeding $1500.

Judge Cadwallader said that this last assertion warrants the attention of the court, and if the petitioner would amend his petition so as to include it as a fraudulent preference of a creditor by an insolvent debtor within six months, and the counsel for defendants would admit the fact, the case would be in shape for adjudication. The amendment was made, and the counsel for defense would give the court an answer before adjournment.

Inaugural Ball at Austin.

GALVESTON, February 6.—The inaugural ball took place at Austin last night. It was a brilliant affair. A large number of guests were present from all parts of the State.

Cotton from Texas for New Orleans.

A *News* special from Orange, Texas, says the steamer Era No. 8 passed down with 322 bales of cotton, 174 of which are for New Orleans. The river is in good boating order to Hamilton.

The Wounded Gambler Dead.

Another special from Waco, Texas, says Gus Clayton died last night at one o'clock. He was from Columbus, Geor