NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 263 NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2414.

AMUSEMENTS.

TABLEAUX.....TABLEAUX.

For the benefit of the
MOREAU STREET METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL,
AT
MOREAU STREET CHURCH,
(Corner of Enghien and Moreau streets,)
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, February 17 and 18, at Seven o'clock.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets can be had of R. J. Harp, No. 110 Camp street, and of the members and children of Moreau Street Church. fe11 td

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Friday Evening, February 12,
Benefit of the Celebrated Irish Comedian and Character Actor,
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY.
The great specialty drama entitled
HELP.
Mr. Murphy in four characters, new songs, dances, sketches, etc.
Saturday and Sunday Nights, and Saturday Matinee,
HELP
Will be repeated.
Monday, February 15—The fascinating young comedienne, MISS KATY MAYHEW.
Prices as usual. fe12

YE OLD FOLKS AGAIN!
There will be given, under the direction of Professors WATTS and BEARDSLEE, at
MOREAU STREET CHURCH,
(Corner of Enghien and Moreau streets,) on FRIDAY EVENING, February 19, 1875, a GRAND CONCERT by
THE OLD FOLKS,
In aid of the Moreau Street Methodist Sabbath School. Admission fifty cents.
Tickets and programmes can be had at Harp's, Griswold's and all other prominent stores and offices, or by application to any of the members of Moreau Street congregation or Sunday school. The Levee and Barracks cars, in going and coming, pass directly by the church, which is reached from Canal street in less than fifteen minutes. fe10 td

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last week of the Lingards, the great dramatic success of the day. Monday and Wednesday, February 8 and 10, by permission of Mr. Aug. Daly, ALIXE; Thursday and Friday, February 11 and 12, LED ASTRAY; Friday, February 12, farewell benefit to the Lingards; Saturday, ALIXE matinee. Mardi Gras Ball Tuesday, February 8. Monday, February 15, first appearance of Mr. Frederick Robinson. fe9

VARIETIES THEATRE.
JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
THEO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager
WELCOME TO "OUR FRITZ."
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AND
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
The popular comedian,
MR. J. K. EMMET,
After his recent triumphant success
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,
Will appear in his reconstructed
FRITZ, "OUR COUSIN GERMAN,"
With all his new songs, dances, etc.
In rehearsal—Mr. EMMET'S new play, by H. J. Byron, Esq., of London, PHIL, THE FOUNDLING. fe7

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK
Has removed to
No. 102 Canal Street,
Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
(New Orleans Insurance Association Building.
fe5 6t

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
mh16 1y

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.
LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY
Capital Prize.....$20,000.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
(Incorporated August 17, 1868).
CLASS C.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans,
On Saturday, February 27, 1875.
SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10
Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is	$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
20 prizes of 500 are	10,000
200 prizes of 100 are	20,000
200 prizes of 50 are	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
449 prizes, amounting to	$74,500

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 12, 1875.
CLASS 36.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
69	37	59	58	49	72	41	25	69	66	39	—	—	—

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 twelfth day of February, 1875.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GREAT JACKSON ROUTE
On and after December 28, 1874,
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	11:30 P. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Mail	11:15 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 23 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.
On and after November 16, 1874.
Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only	3:30 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:15 P. M.
ARRIVE:	
Coast accommodation, Mondays only	10:10 P. M.
Express and mail, daily	3:45 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
R. F. SEUTZ,
General Passenger Agent.
D. S. ROBINSON,
Acting Superintendent.
my12

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Deutsche Company legislators met as usual yesterday, and held quite an interesting open session. Mr. Meredith, of Caldwell, said that he had noticed that the Hahn House had invited the Conservative members to take their seats. He thought this body should be treated in a conciliatory manner, and moved that a committee of three be at once appointed to draw up propositions of compromise to be presented to the Hahn body. His suggestion failed to receive a second. Mr. Dupre, of Orleans, thought the compromise question had been settled, and moved to adjourn *sine die*, after the publishing of an "address to the people" had been provided for.

Mr. Booth very kindly suggested that it would be better to let such country members as were compelled to go home do so, and the city members and those country members who could remain would form a nucleus which would always be ready to take action.

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, opposed adjourning *sine die*. He desired to hear from the representatives who had been sent on to Washington before taking definite action in any way, although he did not expect any relief from Congress. Mr. Wiltz also spoke against adjourning. Mr. Byrne offered a resolution providing for an adjournment subject to the call of the "Speaker." Mr. Wiltz, and that each member bind himself "by oath to refrain from any independent action in his representative capacity, as regards the Hahn House so-called, during such adjournment." All the propositions which had been offered were then laid on the table. Mr. Hall, of Orleans, having thrown out mysterious intimations that he had news to impart of a nature which demanded its consideration in secret session, the outsiders were excluded and the caucus remained sitting with closed doors a short time, and then adjourned.

The willingness expressed by Mr. Booth, in the Democratic legislative caucus yesterday, that the country members should go home and permit the city members to run the machine for them during their absence, was characteristic of that great man. It would no doubt cause the heart of the dealer in hats a great pang to be separated from those hard-headed representatives of the rural districts, who can not distinguish between recognizing Kellogg by accepting a commission, or by taking their seats in the Legislature, even for one brief week. He would no doubt shrink from the heavy responsibility which would necessarily devolve upon himself, in common with the other city members. And yet, despite all these considerations, he would not oppose the country members if they thought they would like to go home. Generous, kind hearted Booth!

A communication from a party by the name of Hawkes—J. G. Hawkes—appeared in the *Bulletin* Thursday morning, under the caption of "Another Lie Nailed," which says that "the evidence of A. P. Levissee, where he states that I formed a plan to assassinate him, is absolutely false. I never heard of A. P. Levissee until I saw this evidence." This statement probably refers to the testimony of Judge A. B. Levisee before the congressional committee recently in session here. Judge Levisee states that he never testified that Hawkes had formed a plot to assassinate him, that he has no reason to believe that Hawkes intended anything of the kind, that he does not enjoy the honor of Hawkes' acquaintance, and that in fact he never heard of him until he saw his card in the *Bulletin*. It certainly looks as though some one else will have to do some hammering before that lie can be considered effectually nailed.

It will be noticed that there was some talk in the Democratic caucus yesterday looking to a renewal of compromise negociations. There is no doubt that the Republicans would be glad to see the Democratic members occupy their seats and participate in the work of legislation. The Republican members have gone so far as to publicly, in the shape of a written statement, express their regret at the absence of their colleagues, and, in inviting them to return, have pledged themselves to cooperate with them in all measures of reform and practical relief to the State. But the Republicans have now good reason to be suspicious of any advances or promises on the part of the Democratic members. Those gentlemen adopted a proposition one week ago, which contained two prominent features. One was that the Democrats should be conceded everything they claimed as the result of the election of 1874. The other was that the Republicans should be peaceably allowed to retain what they have already got—and of which there is not the remotest probability of their being deprived—the results of the election of 1872. This, had it been carried out, might have been considered a compromise, as it contained some concessions on both sides, but the most substantial concessions would have been granted by the Republicans. The announcement of the fact, however, that these gentlemen had consented to peacefully submit to what it was not in their power to prevent, and that it would no longer be considered proper to indulge in such little affairs as have occurred at Colfax, at Coushatta and at New Orleans since the present State administration came into office, caused such a tumult that these gentlemen hastily retraced their steps and adopted another proposition which gave them all the advantages of the first, and left them free to do all the mischief to the State and to the Republican party which they might desire. This proves conclusively that a compromise with them is impossible. They have refused to bind themselves to refrain from making an attempt on the State government, which they very well know could not succeed, and it is not reasonable to suppose that they would stand idly by and allow an opportunity to pass to make a point where there was a reasonable prospect of success. This action on the part of the Democrats has fully exposed their hand, and the Republicans can now very plainly see that by a compromise their opponents would take everything in sight, while they would give nothing.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 12, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 47°; at 2 P. M., 63°; at 6 P. M., 61°. Lowest point during the night of February 11, 42°.

The State House.

The question of the removal of the seat of government has been, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, definitely settled by a vote of 50 to 6 in favor of what is known as the State House bill. This bill consists, in brief, of an appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase of the St. Louis Hotel, to be used as a State House, and authorizes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker to make the contract.

This action on the part of the House is not only to be regretted, but it will be difficult to find any reason to justify it. It is not disputed that there is a necessity for a State House, and the weight of opinion is in favor of its location in New Orleans. But the site chosen is not an advantageous one. The building is not suitable, many of its disadvantages being already apparent. It is between crowded thoroughfares in the heart of business, when it should be removed as far as possible from them. The only halls that can be used for the Legislature are inappropriate, were never intended for such purposes, and are deficient in acoustics. Many other irremovable disadvantages could be mentioned in regard to the rest of the apartments, but enough is shown for a strong argument against the proposed purchase.

The amount named is also excessive when considered in connection with the price for which the building was sold a year since. If this purchase were consummated it would not be permanent, for the advocates of Baton Rouge as a site could urge its claims with more show of reason than they ever had before.

The State has already expended a very large sum for the rental of this building, and the alterations in it have not been so costly or extensive that its proprietors would suffer a loss if the State abandoned it. The Legislature, no doubt, is not animated by any consideration of tenderness for the purses of these proprietors, and this scheme is, perhaps, the most feasable that has been presented thus far. The Baton Rouge advocates can not at present command the necessary two-thirds vote to remove the capital, and some means must be devised for the coming year.

But the remedy is not in the purchase of the St. Louis Hotel. It would be better that it be again leased for a single year and a more carefully considered act passed at the next session of the Legislature. At that time in all probability there will be a settlement of the questions that now distract the community, and the treasury will be better able to meet such a draft as $250,000, if it should be necessary.

It will not be necessary. To show this it is only requisite to refer to some facts in the history of the somewhat peripatetic location of the seat of government. Prior to the year 1850 the Capitol was in New Orleans, occupying during the later years the building known as the old Charity Hospital. This was built in 1815 on the site now occupied by the Mechanics' Institute, and purchased by the State in 1831.

The constitution proposed by the convention and adopted by the people in 1845 contained this provision:

ART. 112.—The General Assembly which shall meet after the first election of Representatives under this constitution, shall, within the first month after the commencement of the session, designate and fix the seat of government at some place not less than sixty miles from the city of New Orleans by the nearest traveling route.

In accordance with this, Baton Rouge was selected and a State House erected. This action on the part of the State left it possessed of valuable property in New Orleans without having any special use for it. It never having been the practice of the State to make money by selling its possessions, it proceeded to give it away. For the purpose of a *donee* the nearest at hand was selected, which had been created by the following charter:

An act to incorporate the Society of Mechanics in the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. That H. M. Dobbs, Nicholas Sinnot, Moses Duffy, P. K. Wagner, Hugh Carr, W. Liddell, John Vesey, Martin Gordon and J. F. Miller, and all others who are or may become members of the association, be and they are hereby incorporated under the name and style of the New Orleans Mechanic Society, and under that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable at all times hereafter of taking, receiving, purchasing and possessing and enjoying all kinds of estates and effects whatsoever, whether real or personal, to an amount not exceeding $200,000, and the same to sell, grant, convey and dispose of, and also to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts and elsewhere, and to have a common seal, and the same to alter, break and renew at their pleasure.

SEC. 2. That the members of the said incorporation shall have power to make and establish a constitution or form of government, which constitution, when duly made and assented to by a majority of the members of the said society, shall have the force and effect of a law, and shall bind the said members of the said incorporation; and to elect officers, under such names and denominations, for the administration of their affairs, as they may think proper, which election shall be made in the manner, and at the time to be prescribed by the said constitution, and from time to time alter or amend their said constitution, and make such by-laws as they may think necessary for the better government of said incorporation.

SEC. 3. That it shall not be lawful for this incorporation to apply their revenues to any other than charitable purposes, and the promotion and improvement of mechanical arts. This law shall be in force for and during the term of twenty years.

Approved February 17, 1821.

The charter of this association was extended, as appears by the following extract from an act supplemental to "an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanic Society, passed February 17, 1821," approved March 6, 1838:

SEC. 5. That the charter of the said society be continued for the full term of thirty years from and after the expiration of the act of incorporation of said society.

In the original act of incorporation it is provided that none of the property acquired by the association shall be used for any other than charitable purposes. Unless the association has disobeyed this prohibition, it is difficult to say what use it has made of its property, but the Attorney General might find out. To this association the State donated the building described in the following extract from an act to provide for the disposition of certain public property in the city of New Orleans, approved March 21, 1850:

SECTION 1. That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the New Orleans Mechanic Society the possession and occupancy forever of a certain portion of ground, in the square bounded by Canal, Baronne, Common and Phillippa streets, in the city of New Orleans, the same portion of ground having seventy feet front on Phillippa street, to be measured from the line of ground now occupied by the University of Louisiana, in the direction of Canal street, by 150 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

SEC. 3. That the said Mechanic Society shall, immediately after the execution of the donation, begin and within three years thereafter complete the construction of a brick or stone building on said ground, suitable for a library, lecture room and cabinet of natural history and mechanical inventions; and the said society shall, as soon as said building is completed, *establish and maintain a library* for the use of the mechanics of New Orleans, *and an annual course of lectures on the physical sciences, and particularly those connected with agriculture and the mechanical arts.*

SEC. 4. That if the said Mechanic Society *shall fail* to do and perform any of the acts required of it by the third section of this act, then the land of which they are hereby given the possession and occupancy *shall be taken possession of by the Governor on behalf of the State*, and all the buildings and improvements made thereon shall be forfeited for the use of the State.

SEC. 5. That so far as instruction is concerned in said institute, it shall be under the government and control of the administrators of the University of Louisiana, reserving to the directors of said institute the fiscal and internal government of the same. But all medals, degrees, certificates of excellence or merit to be confirmed by the government of the University of Louisiana upon the recommendation of the directors or managers of said institute.

The State having no property in New Orleans, the Legislature was well satisfied to remain in Baton Rouge, and the people by the constitution adopted in 1852, protected the site of the Capitol by the following clause:

ART. 107—The seat of government shall be and remain at Baton Rouge, and shall not be removed without the consent of three-fourths of both Houses of the General Assembly.

The exigencies of war and the destruction of the Capitol by fire caused the removal of the seat of government to New Orleans, and at that time the Legislature would have unanimously voted that Baton Rouge was not a good place to meet in. Our present constitution, adopted in 1868, contains the following, a less stringent rule by one-twelfth being considered sufficient to keep the State House in its place:

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established in the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the General Assembly.

It was established in New Orleans on the very spot from which it had flown to Baton Rouge, and until a year ago the State paid a large rent for the property it had donated twenty years before. It never should have left it.

Long before the State House was removed to the St. Louis Hotel, namely, on the seventeenth of February, 1871, the charter of the association expired by limitation, and the title of the land donated reverted to the State. A careful examination of the statutes fails to show the State has again divested herself by a second renewal of the charter. Even if there now stands between the State and the land a grantee of the association, the title of the third possessor must fall with the failure of the consideration for donation, and the want of the creature of the law to execute the charitable purpose commanded.

Beyond all this is the fact that the association has broken every condition of its existence, and forfeited the title to every portion of its property except in the sole point of receiving all it can get. What are the charitable purposes to which its revenue has been applied? It has indeed builded the brick or stone building, but where are the lecture room, the cabinet of natural history and of mechanical inventions that should be contained in its walls? How many annual courses of lectures has it maintained? How many mechanics enjoy the privileges of the library and attend the discourses on physical science and the mechanical and agricultural illustrations?

By the fourth section of the act of 1850 it is the duty of the Governor of the State to take possession of the building and improvements on the land granted by that act, which are, by its negligence, forfeited to the State.

This will obviate the necessity of either purchasing or hiring the St. Louis Hotel or any other building. The Governor and the Legislature can be easily and comfortably established in their old quarters, and it would be absurd to retain the hotel merely for the accommodation of the subordinate officers, unless at a greatly reduced rent. When the Senate comes to consider this bill, these considerations will, we hope, have their due weight.

IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND ASSETS, ETC., BY AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sales by auction, to be made to-day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Three promissory notes, date June 15, 1872, each for $1089 41, payable respectively at nine, twelve and fifteen months after date, with eight per cent per annum from date; drawn by Louis Colomb to the order of John R. Waterman, and by him indorsed.

2. Certain notes and other assets of the Great Western Insurance Company of New Orleans.

3. All the right, title and interest of George McGuigin, in and to the succession of his deceased father and mother, Patrick McGuigin and wife.

4. A certain square of ground in the Sixth District of this city, in Suburb Bloomingdale, bounded by Main, State and Union streets, and the line of Hurtsville.

5. Two certain lots of ground in the Sixth District of this city, on Plaquemines street, between Peters avenue and Leontine street.

6. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, corner of Rampart and Bienville streets.

7. Five certain lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, corner of Hagan and Maine streets.

8. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, fronting on Customhouse, between Marais and Treme streets.

9. The half of a certain lot of ground, in Suburb Marigny, in the Third District of this city, on Craps, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Amusements.

At the Varieties Theatre Mr. J. K. Emmet has succeeded beyond expectation with *Fritz*. The matinee to-day will show a crowded house, for Emmet is very happy in his songs and dances and pleases the people.

At the St. Charles Theatre "Help" has constituted the bill for the week. It will be played this noon and night.

The beautiful play of "Alixe" will be acted at the Academy of Music this noon. It is unusually well mounted and cast and satisfactorily played, with the Lingards in the principal roles. The evening performance will be the last night of these stars. The bill for to-night is "Day After the Wedding," "Mons. Alphonse" and the Lingard sketches.

Sinking of the Steamer Fleta.

From Alex Grosch, Jr., mail agent, we learn that the steamer Fleta, Captain Pickett, sunk yesterday morning, about four o'clock, opposite Donaldsonville. She was runing in the Opelousas and Atchafalaya trade. No lives were lost.

The telegraph announces the death in London of an American manager, Mr. Edward Kendall, which must mean Edward P. Kendall, a showman extensively known in every American city, in Havana, and in London. Mr. Kendall was born in Boston in 1834. When six years of age he was used as the child of the "Stranger" upon the stage of a theatre in Lowell. He played such parts for a few years, until he was big enough to run away and go as cabin boy in a New Bedford whaler. Five years of salt sea and whale oil satisfied him, and he subsequently entered the tailoring business in Boston, and so continued until the show fever seized him. He managed the Carter Zouave Troupe, also a variety company, a few lecturers, and the Berger family of Swiss Bell Ringers. With the last named party he has more than once visited this city.

The tableaus announced to be given at the Stonewall Jackson Hall on the seventeenth and eighteenth instant, will be given instead at the Moreau Street Church, same dates. The Old Folks Concert, also announced to be given at the above named hall on the nineteenth instant, will take place at the same church, for the Sunday school of which it is to benefit. These changes were made necessary to accommodate the large numbers who have bought tickets, and others who will undoubtedly go, the hall not being large enough for the purpose of the entertainments.

VALUABLE PRYTANIA STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at twelve o'clock M. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, twelve valuable lots on Prytania and Perrier streets, near Louisiana avenue, for the succession of Mrs. Claudia I. Churchill. See the advertisement.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., in the yard at or near the depot of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, on the levee at the foot of Girod street, First District of this city, a lot of lumber or timber.

Clean Out the Carpet-Baggers.

The case of Louisiana is really deserving of pity and relief. Out of 125 members of the Legislature, more or less, probably one-fourth are not natives of the State—mere rascally carpet-baggers, born in the North, with foreign tastes, affiliations and instincts. These men have procured, by partisan means, their election to the Legislature, and, by uniting with the renegade native Louisianians, they domineer the original lords of the soil. These evils ought to be redressed; and Congress should not allow the agonized petitions of down trodden Pelicans to fall upon indifferent ears. What is Congress for, if not to redress grievances?

It is also proper for State Legislatures to join in the effort to emphasize the griefs of sister States; and the action of the Illinois Legislature in this respect is worthy of approval.

But it is always more influential to make common cause in these cases of usurpation. By union greater force and volume is secured, and when grievances are of like nature, there is economy in combining to secure redress. To this end we call the attention of the Springfield Legislature to the greatest outrage that was ever perpetrated upon a free people. To be sure, relief will involve the dissolution of both houses at Springfield. But we much mistake the temper of the patriots who now control affairs in these bodies if they shall prove unequal to the obligation of self-sacrifice when it becomes necessary to sustain the great principle of local self-government.

The truth is that Illinois is far more completely given over to carpet-bag rule than Louisiana, and the evil is the more disgusting on account of the insidious way in which it has managed to obtain a foothold.

The fact has come out, however, in a little publication entitled "Legislative Manual—1875," just issued at Springfield.

Here are arrayed the names of the members of the State Legislature, their ages, occupations and place of birth. With the two former we have nothing to do. A farmer, lawyer, doctor, preacher or insurance man has a right to go to Springfield and help make laws if he can secure votes enough to elect him. The matter of age is also indifferent. But the nativity is important. We wish no carpet-baggers in this State to eat out our substance, especially no Southern carpet-baggers.

Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, and enough time has elapsed in which to grow all the legislators needed for home consumption. At least the native born citizens of this State are entitled to their proportion of representation. There can be no doubt of that.

But how stand the facts? In the first place, by the census of 1870, Illinois had a population of 2,539,891, of which 1,189,494, or nearly one-half, were born in the State. Louisiana had at the same time a population of 726,915, of which 501,409 were born in the State. In general terms it may be stated that five-sevenths of the inhabitants of Louisiana are native born, and one-half the people of Illinois. Now, then, look at our Legislature. Out of fifty-one Senators and 153 members of the House, making a total of 204, only twenty-nine are natives of the State; and among the carpet-baggers thirty-four are natives of Southern States, chiefly from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Twenty-nine out of 204 of our legislators are natives of the State! Only one-seventh of the men who make our laws are sons of the soil; while the South is represented in our councils by a vote of thirty-four, or an excess of five over the total number of native Illinois men in the Legislature.

These startling facts demand attention. We do not counsel violence; although there *are* trees with limbs upon them near Springfield, and rope could no doubt be bought at wholesale, with a percentage off! But, first, by all means try moral suasion. Let these foreign gentlemen know they are not wanted. Treat 'em to a little social ostracism; snub their children at the public schools; let the natives cut their wives and daughters if they meet them in the street. In short, let gentle persuasives first be tried; failing in them, resort must be had to stones.—*Chicago Post.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing the report of Major W. E. Merrill, in regard to the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Cumberland, Maryland, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Mr. Scott presented a memorial of the citizens of various parts of Pennsylvania in favor of government aid to the Texas Pacific railroad. Similar memorials were presented by Mr. Cameron, all of which were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, moved to take up the President's message in regard to affairs in Arkansas, sent to the Senate a few days ago, for the purpose of having it referred.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, raised the point of order that it could not be up in the morning hour; the rule adopted by the Senate recently providing for the call of committees in order was one of the standing rules of the Senate, and it could not be set aside unless by unanimous consent. He, therefore, objected to taking up the message now.

Mr. Clayton then withdrew his motion.

The bill to guarantee the interest on the bonds of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad to the extent of $280,000 per annum, was discussed at length, and rejected by a vote of 46 nays to 2 yeas. During the discussion Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said the Committee on Railroads this session had before them six or seven bills providing for subsidies. They had considered them carefully, examined the subject and heard arguments, and had concluded they would not report any of those bills favorably to the Senate. Some of these bills before the committee had infinitely more merit than the one now pending before the Senate.

The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was discussed the balance of the day, but no final vote was reached.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would move to take up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback to-morrow.

House.

The House after debating the tariff bill two hours went into committee of the whole on the private calendar and two bills were passed for the relief of Duncan Montgomery, of Tennessee, and of John Eldridge, of Tennessee.

A bill for the relief of certain loyal creditors whose moneys were confiscated by the Confederate Congress in Louisiana, was also reported favorably by the committee of the whole, but the House adjourned without a final vote on it.

WASHINGTON.

Appropriation for the Centennial.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Appropriation Committee agreed to appropriate $500,000 to enable the executive department and Smithsonian Institute to participate in the Centennial. This is for a suitable building, shelving, clerks' hire, etc.

Railroad Matters in the Cabinet.

A full Cabinet discussed railroad matters.

New Regulations for Note Printing.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has decided that two impressions of notes shall be taken outside of the Treasury building.

No Southern Nominations.

No Southern nominations to-day.

The Republican Caucus.

The Republican joint caucus is still (11:30 P. M.) in session. By agreement the questions are confined to whether such poll taxes as exist in Georgia are not violative of the reconstruction acts, and whether the habeas corpus shall be suspended and the President have deputy marshals and supervisors at congressional elections.

FOREIGN.

From San Domingo.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Advices from Jacmel state that the new treaties between Hayti and San Domingo bind each to maintain the integrity of the respective territories, ceding no adjacent islands to foreign powers.

Cannibal Tomie, with eighty of his followers, is to be executed for man eating.

Coffee is abundant.

Advices from Laguayra state that the insurgent General Du Charme was killed and his staff captured. Peace has been restored.

Augmenting the Spanish Army.

MADRID, February 12.—A decree calls for 70,000 men, 15,000 of which are for Cuba, 8000 reals secures exemption. The Bank of Spain advanced the government 100,000,000 reals.

Alfonso.

King Alfonso has reached Valladolid.

The Bishops Protest.

LONDON, February 12.—Twenty-three bishops have protested against interference with Catholic elections implied in Bismarck's late circular.

Death of an American Showman.

Edward Kendall, an American theatrical manager, was poisoned by an overdose of choral.

The Senate Bill in the Assembly.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the points of yesterday's vote in the Assembly on the amendment to the Senate bill, providing the manner of electing Senators are that it breaks up the majority of last week, and that it restores to the Bonapartists the ground they had lost after the vote, which makes the Senate dependent on universal suffrage. The only modification possible is a restriction in the list of citizens eligible to Senatorship. This will so obviously lead to the election of ex-imperial functionaries that it is expected the committee of thirty will withdraw the bill this evening. The consequence will probably be a dissolution of the Assembly.

The amendment to the Senate bill was carried to day by a united vote of the left and the Bonapartists. Fifty legitimists abstained from voting, but they hope to cause the rejection of this as well as all the other constitutional bills when they come up for final action. The right centre is dissatisfied with the course legislation has taken, and the committee of thirty is disposed to resign. The left has decided to make every possible concession in matters of detail in order to save the constitutional bills.

The Home Rulers.

The Dublin *Irishman* says the home rule members of Parliament propose to formally submit a demand for the repeal of the act of union, and in case of its rejection they will withdraw in a body from the imperial Parliament.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sullivan, member for Louth, gave notice that on Monday next he should call attention to a breach of privilege by Mr. Lobes when alluding to the home rulers.

The Assembly Yesterday.

PARIS, February 10.—The floor and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to-day. The sitting opened amid intense excitement. The consideration of the Senate bill was resumed.

General De Cissey ascended the tribune, and said: President MacMahon has not authorized the ministers to interfere in the debate on the constitutional bills, but the vote of yesterday alters the nature of the institutions proposed, and deprives the constitutional laws of that character without which conservative interests will be endangered. The government must defend the conservative interests, it can not agree to yesterday's resolution of the Assembly, and informs you of this before the resolution is made final.

The announcement caused a profound sensation and was followed by a stormy debate. M. Charryron, of the right centre, denounced the vote of yesterday as Communistic revenge, and warned the deputies that it was leading the country to an abyss. He declared that he and his friends would oppose the third reading of the bill as amended.

An amendment of M. Bardoux, of the left, providing that each department elect three Senators was adopted. This was incorporated with the amendment of yesterday, which provided that Senators should be chosen by the same electors as Deputies, and the entire amendment was then adopted as a substitute for the first clause of the bill by a vote of 380 yeas to 253 nays.

The remainder of the bill, including the amendment introduced by the left, defining the categories of persons eligible to the senatorship, was adopted clause by clause. A motion was then made to proceed to the third reading of the bill. This was rejected on a division of the house by a vote of 345 yeas to 357 nays. The Senate is therefore destroyed.

Threatened Disorder in China.

SHANGHAI, February 11.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails with regard to the succession to the imperial throne, although the son of Prince Chun has been elected under the title of Kwang Sew. It is thought possible that this arrangement may be disturbed. The Empress A Lon Te, the widow of the late Emperor, is reported to be enceinte. Should the issue be a son he will be the legitimate heir. In the event of his accession to the throne, the Empress mother and the Empress dowager would be appointed joint regents during the minority.

The rumors that the Empress A Lon Te committed suicide after the death of the Emperor were unfounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No Senator Yet in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, February 12.—Another ineffectual ballot to-day. An effort to withdraw Ramsey and Lochrane and concentrate upon another Republican failed.

Still Balloting in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 12.—The twelfth ballot for United States Senator resulted: Camden 31, Walker 23, Price 18, scattering 13.

The Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Professor Gilman, of the University of California, accepts the presidency of the John Hopkins University, for which Hopkins bequeathed $2,500,000.

Jesse Pomeroy to be Hanged.

BOSTON, February 12.—The Supreme Court refused to interfere in behalf of the boy murderer, Jesse H. Pomeroy; he will be hanged.

Cold Weather and Marine Disasters.

It is bitter cold, and a northwest storm prevails off Cape Cod. Four fishing vessels attempting to make the harbor went ashore; fifteen are ice bound. A revenue cutter has gone to their assistance with provisions. Vessels are ashore at other points. Many of the crews are frosted.

The ship Bunker Hill, with 700 tons of sugar and a quantity of hemp, was burned and scuttled in Manilla Bay, February 3. Lost $250,000.

Railroad Travel Abandoned.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 12.—The railroads leading to this city have been abandoned on account of the recent storm. Efforts are being made to open the Oswego and Syracuse road. The others have been abandoned for the present.

TORONTO, February 12.—Trains due yesterday at noon have not arrived.

A New Bishop.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Rev. Mr. Jaggar, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, accepts the bishopric of Southern Ohio.

The National Grange.

CHARLESTON, February 12.—The National Grange last night adopted the report of the committee on annual address of Master D. W. Adams, indorsing his recommendation that subordinate granges be fostered by the National Grange, and that manufactories in the South be encouraged.

Extensive Fire in Hartford.

HARTFORD, February 12.—A fire was discovered at three o'clock this morning in Miller's fancy store, on Main street. The hydrants were frozen. The fire spread south. Falling walls injured several. Total loss $250,000.

Later.

On account of the absence of water the fire was uncontrollable. Starrs' building burned. Ives, Ingersoll & Co. will lose $100,000. It is thought the fire will be confined to present limits.

Navigation Impeded.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Navigation on North and East rivers is seriously impeded by the ice.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, February 12, 1875, 4:35 P. M.

During Saturday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 12, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30:30. Wind east-southeast, light. Arrived—Brig Emily Walters, Stephens, master, from Galveston, via Brashear City. Sailed—Barks Tres, Auroras and Eloise, and schooners C. H. Lawrence and Jennie Wood.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, February 12.—Wind east-southeast, light. Weather clear. Arrived—American schooner Julia A. Ward, Jones, master, twenty days from Boston with a general cargo. No departures.

VICKSBURG, February 12.—Passed up—Ashland, 9 A. M.; Clarkesville, 3 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, 6 P. M.