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VOLUME IX.—NO. 298 NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2759.

North Louisiana Railroad.

Among the acts which passed in the late session of the General Assembly was one granting a charter and right of way to the North Louisiana Railroad Company. It was a measure unanimously recommended by the Cotton Exchange of Shreveport, who delegated Messrs. William Robson, J. C. Moncure, A. H. Leonard and G. L. Smith to present it to the Legislature and urge its passage. So thoroughly were all the members of that body convinced of the propriety of the act becoming a law that they passed it in both branches without a dissenting vote. The bill was enrolled, when it met with an unusual mishap, and a re-enrollment became necessary.

It had been claimed that the bill was in the interest of the Backbone road, or the Vicksburg and Monroe road, and hence it appears some opposition has been developed to its becoming a law. Such, its friends claim, is not the case. It simply permits the building of a road—without subsidies or franchises—from Shreveport to the Mississippi river; in other words, fills the gap between Shreveport and Vicksburg, which has existed for a long time, and opens up a way to our market to the planters in the Northern line of parishes. To show the interest the people of Shreveport have in the enterprise the following dispatch, received last evening by Hon. G. L. Smith, from the president of the Cotton Exchange of that city, is given:

SHREVEPORT, LA., March 21, 1876.

George L. Smith, New Orleans:

North Louisiana demands that the bill incorporating the North Louisiana Railroad Company be made a law. We repel the insinuation that there is any connection between this and the Backbone road. You have our thanks.

N. GREGG,
President Cotton Exchange.

Amusements.

Miss Mary Anderson played *Bianca* last night at the Varieties Theatre, in the sombre tragedy of "Fazio." Considered always as a novice, her acting surprises for its very temerity. Her assurance, self-possession and grand voice takes her a long way on the road to complete success. Study and experience must eradicate her faults. The text of "Fazio" outlines the character of *Bianca;* it is left for the actress to reflect trusting love for her husband, jealousy, revenge, madness, as best she can, with each passion set to a high key. Played by the best of actresses it is only tolerated; acted by a young girl the acting is taken as we take a child's practice at the piano waiting for the time when the little fingers shall unerringly give the full harmonies of music. *Fazio*, the husband, is the foil that takes the blows. He is the object of the wife's love, his acts instigate her jealousy, on him falls her revenge, his death causes her madness. All other characters in the drama might be imagined. *Fazio* drifts with the current, and the play goes on about him. Leading men of companies avoid him when they can, because he is a hero who does nothing heroic, and gets killed to let the star act a mad scene. Mr. W. F. Burroughs drew the *Fazio* prize last night. He is an intelligent and studious young actor, and played the part for all it is worth. At the matinee to-day Mrs. Chanfrau will be seen in the poetical play of "Dora." In the evening Miss Anderson will act *Fredine.*

The "Tour Around the World in Eighty Days," with its sensations, marches and ballet, is drawing good houses at the St. Charles Theatre. A matinee will also be given at that house to-day.

Equal Rights.

By some inadvertency the following sentence in our leader of this morning was transposed and its meaning destroyed: "No two men are born equal, and very few remain free." As it was published it reads, "No two men are born free, and very few remain equal."—*Evening Picayune.*

The sentence is capable of further transposition without disturbing the meaning, which should be a warning to bachelors. As examples:

No men are born equal, and very few remain two free.

No two men are born very equal, and few remain free.

Very few men remain born equal, and no two are free.

Two few remain free, and no men are born very equal.

No men are born two equal, and few remain very free.

No two equal men are born very few, and remain free.

No two men remain free, and very few are born equal.

These transpositions might be prolonged indefinitely, but enough has been shown to illustrate how a writer, not careful of the position of his words, might employ the same terms and yet express the most conflicting opinions.

[illegible] is in temporary com[illegible] of the sixth police precinct.

Philip Hare and Thomas McAvery, the sailors who were with Maurice Dalton when he nearly killed Herman Hansen, on board the ship Siberia, have been arrested.

Two small wooden buildings at the corner of Perdido and Rocheblave streets, used as a church, were demolished by Sunday's storm.

At break of day yesterday morning Corporal Smith discovered a man lying on the banquette of Common near Miro street. On attempting to arouse the stranger, the policeman learned that he was dead.

Captain H. L. Lee purchased the old steamboat Seminole, at marshal's sale, paying $1500 for her.

The bond of William Harper, treasurer the school board of the parish of Caddo, [illegible] been canceled.

The Property Holders' Central Council.

The regular meeting of the Property Holders' Central Council was held last night at the Grunewald Hall, Mr. A. Mitchell, president, in the chair.

Mr. S. Howell offered a resolution relative to raising subscriptions for the New Orleans Pacific railroad other than by a tax on real estate. It is proposed that funds be raised from the cotton brokers, shippers, classers, weighers, etc., by charging five cents on every bale.

The resolution was laid over until the next meeting, under the rules.

The legislative committee was requested to look after reform bills passed by the Legislature, which have not been promulgated. After transacting business of minor importance the Council adjourned.

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge, and Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

United States vs. Adolphe Pluche.—Embezzlement. Plea of guilty. Sentence of six months in Parish Prison.

United States vs. sundry accused.—Indictments for removing distilled spirits, on which no tax had been paid, from a distillery to a place other than a distillery warehouse. Some are indicted as principals, others as accessories. Those appearing with their sureties are given below. The indictments are separate, and the bond in each case $5000:

ACCUSED.	SURETY.
D. M. Carey	Alfred H. Isaacson.
D. M. Carey	Joseph Lulia.
Samuel Hammond	Alfred H. Isaacson.
W. A. Thomas	Patrick Irwin.
E. Fehrenbach	H. Pollman.
John Henderson	Patrick Irwin.
John Henderson, Jr.	Patrick Irwin.
John McWhorter	Alexander Smith.
William G. James	James Hagan.
Truman W. Eaton	George L. Smith.
W. J. Behan	P. A. Behan.
John Thorn	M. L. Navra.
Patrick Harnan	Charles Donnelly.
A. S. Conrad	Joseph Lulia.
John A. Walsh	Emile O'Brien.

Superior District Court.

Citizens' Bank vs. sundry stockholders.—Suits on stock subscriptions for a note and cash payment. William Golding, sixty-seven shares for a note of $647, $134 cash; William Freret and Widow Fanny Freret, sixty-six shares, for a note of $770, $112 cash; Mrs. M. Fitzsimmons, seventy shares, note of $814, $214 cash; P. G. Laidlaw, seventy shares, note of $975, $150 cash; Caspar Lusse, ninety-four shares, note of $700, $100 cash.

Superior Criminal Court.

TRUE BILL.

State vs. Laura Joseph, manslaughter.

SENTENCED.

Carrying concealed weapons — James Saunders, five days; Michael Paolin, five days.

Assault and battery—Henry Gross, ten days.

DISMISSED.

William Burns, Alfred Davis, James Sanders, for rescuing a prisoner.

ON TRIAL.

Forgery—John Mandine.

First District Court.

INFORMATION.

Assault with intent to rape—Nicholas Anderson.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Ellen Rose and Daniel Bray of petty larceny.

ACQUITTED.

Petty larceny—Peter Early and Harriet Parker.

Second District Court.

Successions of John A. Phillips and Robert Harris.

John Gallagher and Patrick J. Hale pray to be emancipated.

STATE NEWS.

ASCENSION.

From the Donaldsonville *Chief*, March 19:

A white man giving the name of Charles B. Simpson, was arrested in the seventh ward, Thursday morning, on suspicion of having stolen a mare upon which he was riding, and which was recognized as an animal belonging to James Lobdell, Esq., of Baton Rouge. He was committed to jail by Judge Lusk, and is now in durance, awaiting examination before the parish judge. He had on a pair of blue army pants when arrested, and two suits of army clothes and a check woolen shawl tied up in a blanket-holder, on which was lettered, "Childs, Company B, Third Infantry." It is naturally supposed that he is a deserter, but he denies that he has belonged to the army since the war, during which, according to his statement, he served in the Confederate ranks. He states that he has been in the employ of Mr. Lobdell for two years past, and when that gentleman is heard from we shall doubtless know whether the prisoner is a deserter, a purloiner of horse flesh, or both, or is a worthy person resting under a temporary cloud of unjust suspicion.

FRANKLIN.

From the *Sun*, March 18:

At last the Macon and Boeuf are beginning to fall, and quite rapidly, but it is to be feared that the continued rains which we are now having, and the prospects for new rises above, will seriously interfere if not destroy the prospects of those living in the lands subject to overflow. To add to these many grievances the gnats have made their appearance in full force, and there seems to be no shelter for the poor dumb creatures seeking refuge from the swamps.

Pedro.

All roads lead to St. Louis. The St. Louis *Journal*, anticipating the arrival of his imperial majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, wishes the distinguished visitor to come up the river through the South Pass, and to visit St. Louis. The *Journal* says:

How can this visit of the Emperor to the Great West be secured. Easy enough, one would suppose. By September or October he will have seen enough of the centennial and the East to desire a change. What better thing can he do than make a short voyage to New Orleans, entering the Mississippi triumphantly by the South Pass, and then coming up to St. Louis by rail, or, better still, by the Great Republic? There need be no fear about a channel for the safe passage of his war steamers. The problem is already solved; the success of the jetties may be put down as an accomplished fact. Another month will see a permanent depth of more than twenty feet through the South Pass, where a few months ago there was little more than a fathom of water.

Saturday, April 29, Y
Golden Drawing, L
3580 prizes. E
Go in V
I C
T Win H
I Your fortune. A
S Tickets only $50. N
O Capital prize $100,000. C
The Golden Drawing. E

In the Toils.

The Washington *National Republican* says:

Another Democratic leader and a possible candidate for President has been caught in the toils of a railroad ring. It is no less a person than Governor Tilden, of New York. The charges against him are set forth in a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, against Samuel J. Tilden and other defendants, who, as is claimed by the complainant, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, were stockholders in the company, and by their associates elected and chosen as a committee to dispose of bonds and stocks and to reorganize the road, and also constituted a purchasing committee. This was in April, 1861. Subsequent to this, and after settling the pressing accounts of the company, Mr. Tilden and the other defendants, as is alleged by the complainant, still had large sums of money belonging to the company in their possession, and from this money they appropriated to themselves large sums for the services which they professed to have performed. In this way Samuel J. Tilden received $20,000. The complaint further alleges that Mr. Tilden and his associates have never rendered an account of the trust reposed in them, nor of the moneys committed to their care. Verily, Gentleman George will soon have congenial political company.

The Grand Republic.

An elaborate description of Captain Thorwegan's new enterprise is contained in the St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday last:

The time draws near for the departure from this port of a St. Louis built steamer, the Grand Republic, which is the largest ever built anywhere for the navigation of inland waters. Where would it be more appropriate to build such a steamer than at St. Louis, or what river better adapted to her immense capacity than the Mississippi, the Father of Waters? * * * *

The advent of this vessel in the navigation of the Mississippi will, without doubt, create a sensation, as she has been the subject of conversation along the rivers, and even in the Eastern cities, for some time past, by reason of her great magnificence and size.

She is the sole property of Captain W. H. Thorwegan, a young and public spirited citizen of St. Louis. Under his personal supervision every stick of the vessel has been put together, and he will be her commander.

Some parties, interested in her construction, have made a series of calculations by the usual methods, and have arrived at the conclusion that she will carry 4000 tons weight of cargo, or that she has capacity for from 12,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton. Further calculation showed that she will draw all along ten feet six inches of water, with a weight in of 45,000 tons. She can be loaded still further, to twelve feet forward. Three hundred and fifty passengers will find accommodations at once in her cabins—accommodations not surpassed on Eastern rivers or in older sections of the world—and 400 or 500 people can be colonized upon her lower deck, emigrants en route from the Old World to the attractive fields of the South and West, or laborers migrating from the North to the sunny South. She is elegantly furnished, and is fully supplied with appliances considered necessary to secure safety to those on board in case of accident.

The Grand Republic will be completed and raise steam on the twenty-ninth instant, and will leave for the mouth of the Mississippi on or about April 1, by which time it is presumed that all her staterooms will be engaged for her first voyage. She will run at all seasons of the year unless interrupted by ice, her draft being so light—thirty-three inches forward and four feet two inches aft—that low water in the Mississippi will not prove a hindrance to this leviathan.

It is stated on good authority that the Grand Republic could not be built for $250,000, were the contracts to be made now. This throws in the shade all recent transactions of the kind on the Western rivers.

The dimensions of the steamer are: Hull, 350 feet in length, 101 feet in width; beam fifty-six feet eight inches; fifty-four feet six inches floor; hull, ten feet six inches deep in the clear; bottom plank four and one-half inches; floors, eleven and one-half by four and one-half inches, binding streaks, eight by ten; deck, three inches; entire deck, frame, outriggers and beams, oak; all butts are plated and double bolted; frame is double fastened with three-quarter and five-eighth inch square bolts; knuckle kelsons, twelve by sixteen inches; main kelsons, twelve by twenty-four inches. The fore and aft bulkhead is diagonal, braced to form a bridge truss, with solid three inch bulkhead on each side, has flush boiler deck guards, stationary fenders; every seam caulked with nine threads of oakum; all seams, spikeheads and butts white leaded and puttied.

The main stairway leading from the main to the boiler or cabin deck, a distance of seventeen feet six inches, is very elaborate; geometrical open banisters, with scroll work and mouldings, and very heavy, double hand rails.

The boiler deck is thirty feet long, with thirty feet promenade guards on each side and outside of the cabin.

The main or saloon cabin is 270 feet in length, thirty feet in width and fifteen feet in height; has fifty ten-feet rooms and two fifteen-feet bridal chambers.

The cabin is very handsome, being in the Gothic style, ornamented with columns; scrollwork, etc., thoroughly ventilated, with extra high skylights, with many passage ways from the cabin to the main and upper decks.

The texas, or upper cabin, is large and roomly; has accommodations for 100 passengers, and will be thoroughly furnished for our colored friends.

The pilothouse is large, light and handsomely decorated with stained glass, scrollwork, etc.; cupola on top, tipped with gilt design; has all the modern improvements and inventions; fire alarms, sounding and speaking trumpets, wire tiller ropes, wire bell cords, and complete steering outfit.

The bar, barber-shop, storeroom and blacksmith-shop are on the larboard guards; pantry, cookhouse and messroom on the starboard guard—all large and roomy.

The engines are Hartupee compound engines. The two large cylinders are fifty-six inches; the smaller ones are twenty-six inches diameter, with ten feet stroke. Connected with them are two of A. F. Blake & Co.'s (Boston) improved air-pumps, which are twelve by twenty-eight by thirty inches. These pumps, in case of accident, can be used to take water from the hull, and are capable of throwing 26,000 gallons per minute, as ascertained by Mr. John Hartupee, chief engineer, throwing a twenty-inch solid stream each. They are the largest and finest wrecking pumps in the Western country.

There are two doctor engines with two six-inch pumps each. There are two fire engines, one midship and one forward, which throw a four-inch stream each to any part of the boat. There are two engines to the forward capstan, one engine to the after capstan and one engine to the freight elevator, making fourteen distinct engines.

The boilers, seven in number, are twenty-eight feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, and have two return flues fifteen inches in diameter. They, with the steam drums, are made of the best steel. The fire fronts and doctor engines rest in boiler-iron water ways.

The chimneys are seventy-two inches in diameter, seventy-six feet high from the hurricane deck and 113 feet from the water to their tops.

The shafts are twenty-six feet long, eighteen feet six inches in the journals; four flanges on each, twenty-two arms in the flanges; wheels thirty-eight feet in diameter, eighteen feet bucket.

The standing rigging is wire rope; the derricks, spans, stages, etc., worked by steam. The steamer has life-preservers, yawls, life-boats, floats, and all other safety guards required by law.

The fire department consists of one very large stationary champion chemical fire engine, with 600 feet of hose attached, leading to all parts of the boat. It is charged with 100 gallons of acid matter, and is in readiness at all times in case of fire. The engine was built in Louisville expressly for the Grand Republic, and it is thought to be the best invention known. There are also several of the same pattern of smaller size stationed in different parts of the boat that can be carried by hand. The midship and forward fire pumps, with 600 feet of hose each, can be in full operation thirty seconds after an alarm is given, throwing a four inch stream to any part of the boat. The engines will be in charge of the engineer, who has speaking trumpets to the pilot house, captain's room, clerk's office, etc. In addition to these will be the usual requirement of the low water tanks, buckets, axes and other implements.

The hull of the Grand Republic was built by the Carondelet Marine Railway and Dock Company; David Campbell, president; John Greenough, secretary, and Silas Adkins, superintendent and master mechanic. It was contracted for in July and launched in December, 1875. She is built of selected material, and considered the best job done in the Western country.

One of the most celebrated base ball players in the country is now peddling onions in New York.

It Needs Ventilating.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Graphic* writes:

There have never been so many members of the House of Representatives sick as at present. Messrs. Ketchum and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, are dangerously ill; Mr. Lamar has had to go South; Mr. Starkweather is dead, and it is greatly to be feared that some other members of this famous House will follow him. When the session opened it was the current "gag" that the vile air of the House was the result of a diabolical Yankee plot to poison the favorite sons of the late confederacy. But as the session proceeded these favorite sons took into their own hands the ventilation, like everything else in the House wing of the Capitol, and yet the air did not improve. Oddly enough more Republicans than Democrats are sick, and the most heartrending complaints on the score of ventilation and drafts have come from the Republican side of the hall. No depreciatory epithet that could be applied to air would descend low enough to characterize truthfully the stuff supplied to the popular branch of the national legislature as a breathing medium. The only comfort that legislators have is that their tormentors, the correspondents, breathe worse air than they do. No sunlight ever reaches any part of the hall of the House of Representatives. The architect made a padded chamber for the men whom Americans delight to honor. Cloak rooms and dark passages of all kinds carefully exclude all sunlight. As sunlight is excluded so is pure air. The air that is breathed in the hall is that which the caterer has been using in roasting his meats and boiling his vegetables, and I am sorry to say even this is diluted with the effluvia of decaying animal matter. For fear honorable legislators would get cold at twelve o'clock, when the House meets, the windows are kept carefully closed all the morning. Any one who has ever been at the Capitol can see at a glance that if it were made somebody's duty to have all the windows opening on the galleries and halls opened for two hours every morning, say from eight o'clock until ten o'clock, it would do more to give a good atmosphere in the hall than all the resolutions that could be offered from now until Christmas. The hall is badly arranged for ventilation, but a few open windows would make the necessity for better ventilation very much less pressing. Besides, the kitchen is a great nuisance. As long as the ventilation and heating are conducted on the present plan the presence of a kitchen in proximity to the fans and the heating apparatus necessarily vitiates the air. There is one thing needed more than anything else in dealing with this important matter, and that is a man to manage it. The House is a talking machine and the officers it has selected—excluding the Speaker—will, I hope, shine better on the stump than they do in carrying on the business in hand at present. Fifteen years of exile from power have made the Democratic party a rather feeble exponent of the practical talent of this country. The most trivial trusts seem to stagger them. Every one in the employ of the House is constantly expecting to be investigated, and hence his action is paralyzed. Less investigation and more work would be a better card for party advancement than all investigation and no work.

The Lesson of the New Hampshire Election.

The Philadelphia *Press*, speaking of the recent Republican triumph in New Hampshire, says:

But we must not be deceived as Republicans by the results of the New Hampshire election. They do not mean an excuse for the unfortunate disclosures at Washington. They simply mean that the Republican is better than the Democratic party. This conclusion is the result of average and comparison. It judges by experience and memory. If the Republican party had to be tried alone by the record of Belknap and others, it would have gone down to the dust, but it was tried by what the Democratic party did when it was in power and by what it would do if its ascendency was restored. In reflecting upon what New Hampshire did, let us not forget that the Republican decision in that State is not in favor, if you please, of the mistakes of General Grant, in his personal administration, or in condonement of the worse mistakes of General Belknap in his war administration, but as a declaration that the Republican party, the master of the government to-day, intends to be the master of its administration to-morrow and in the future, and will be the best corrector of public abuses, especially when these abuses occur within its own organization. A wild theory prevails that because the people of New Hampshire have decided in favor of the Republican party, therefore they decide in favor of more personal administrations and more Belknap corruptions. This would be a theory at once illogical and flagrant, and we beg the incoming Republican conventions to realize it in their selections for presidential standard bearers this year. The Republican party is strong, even in its distresses; majestic, even in the midst of its sorrows. It may again be betrayed in the house of its own friends, but if there is one element in it more potent than another, it is that of thorough vindication even in the hour when its calamities seem to be darkest. It will forgive much to those who have served it long and well, but it will never forgive the delegates to whom it commits a supreme representation in the hour of new responsibilities and trials.

No scaling. It is drawn. In public and By the public. Prizes paid in gold. Prizes paid in gold. Best chance ever offered To make a Splendid fortune. Saturday, April 29.

No postponement. It is drawn. In public and By the public. Prizes paid in gold. Prizes paid in gold. Best chance ever offered To make a Splendid fortune. Tickets only $50.

Liberia.

The death of Joseph Jenkins Roberts, ex-President of the republic of Liberia, is announced in the dispatches this morning. Mr. Roberts was the first President of Liberia, having been elected immediately after the colony made a declaration of independence, in 1848. He served four successive terms of two years each, and in 1871 was again elected, the people having been swindled by President Roye in 1870, who went to England, raised a loan of $500,000, and appropriated a large portion of the funds for himself and certain members of his Cabinet. The Liberians generally have had the utmost confidence in Mr. Roberts, who has shown a great deal of wisdom in managing the disputes which frequently arise between the colonists and the native population in the republic and through the surrounding country. The ex President did not leave the republic, which he has aided in building up, in as prosperous a condition as he probably desired. The recent war with the Grebos over the boundary and tariff question in the Maryland district so taxed the resources of the country that the centennial appropriation had to be withdrawn; and, in addition to this, serious differences have arisen among the Liberians themselves, one of their disputes being in regard to the color line, one party demanding rulers of pure African blood and another recognizing the advantage of a little Caucasian admixture. Roberts himself was severely criticised because he was not a pure African. A United States vessel, the Alaska, arrived at Cape Paluras last month and the captain was, at last advices, engaged in arbitrating between the Grebos and the colonists, with a view to complete pacification. The English government has complicated matters somewhat by claiming that Libera has no right to exercise any sovereignty over chiefs with whom it has made treaties, and there are many of these in territory claimed by the government of Liberia.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Railroad Feeling in Shreveport

DESIRE FOR THE NORTH LOUISIANA ROAD

CITIZENS PETITION THE GOVERNOR

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SHREVEPORT, March 21, 1876.

President Wheelock's unprecedented conduct regarding the North Louisiana railroad bill meets with a perfect storm of indignation here. Both papers condemn his action in strong terms.

A petition signed by a large number of citizens, white and colored, will be forwarded to Governor Kellogg urging him to sign the bill.

The dispatch from George L. Smith to Mayor Murphy, stating that the bill was re-enrolled and signed by Speaker Estilette, was published by the *Telegram* in an extra to-day, creating a better feeling.

North Louisiana will urge the Governor to sign the bill in her behalf. X.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Gordon presented petitions from Brunswick and Macon, Georgia, for harbor improvements.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of General James H. Carleton was passed.

The discussion of the bill regulating the counting of the electoral vote was resumed. Without action, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Jacob Alexander as postmaster at Washington, Mississippi.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported adversely on the nomination of Dana as minister to England.

A committee of conference is asked on West Point appropriations.

A large petition was presented against the sale of liquors in the District.

The diplomatic bill was reported with a number of amendments.

House.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department was instructed to inquire into the management and disposition of captured and abandoned property.

The bill amending the laws regulating commerce, navigation and steamboats, was made the special order for next Tuesday. The bill authorizes the transfer of certain causes from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern district of Alabama, at Mobile, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama at Montgomery and Huntsville, was passed.

A bill making it a penal offense for officers of the government to solicit or make contributions to election funds, with an amendment including Senators and members of Congress, is pending.

The House went into committee of the whole on the judicial and legislative appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

On the Stand.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Post*, was at the bar of the House, and refused to give his authority of the story that Pendleton paid money to Mrs. Bowers.

Fisher, post trader at Fort Sill, confirms Marsh's story about the royalty paid him for the post. He is ignorant of Marsh's disposition of the money.

General B. F. Butler has been subpenaed by the Committee on War Expenditures.

Evans, the post trader at Fort Sill, generally substantiates Marsh's statement. Evans paid General Rice $1000 for an introduction to Secretary Belknap. Rice wanted $1500.

Ex-Senator Stewart's evidence to-day is merely narrative and preliminary. He contradicts some of Lyon's statements.

What Butler Said and Didn't Say.

General Butler was before the Committee on War Expenditures to relieve Smith from his pledges of secrecy. Butler knew nothing; he had carried on an investigation on his private account for his own purposes; had his suspicions, but knew nothing tangible; thought it strange that Pendleton should have his fee cut up, and the amount received by Mrs. Bowers should fit one of the parts. He left the committee with the impression he knew something which they had not the shrewdness to elicit.

General Butler has given confidentially the names of certain parties who are now in New Orleans, who claim to know about Mrs. Bowers' receiving money from Pendleton. The *Star* says it is generally believed they are Mrs. General Reddy and Mrs. General Bennett.

Cabinet Meeting.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day.

Going Before the Grand Jury.

Three members of Congress have permission, by a resolution of the House, to appear before the grand jury in a real estate pool case.

Booth's Earnings.

Edwin Booth realized $52,000 by his Southern tour.

The Costa Rican Minister.

The President to-day received Manuel M. Peralta, the new minister from Costa Rica.

Free Travel for the Mexican Veterans.

At the solicitation of A. M. Kennedy, secretary of the National Association of Mexican Veterans, Senator Maxey, of Texas, with Representative J. W. Throckmorton, of that State, made an appeal to Colonel Thomas A. Scott and the officers of the Texas Pacific railroad, in behalf of the surviving veterans residing in Texas, who may desire to visit the centennial exhibition.

A reply has been received from Frank S. Bond, vice president, saying that upon notice of the number and time when these veterans desire to visit the celebration, cars will be placed at their disposal, free of charge. If they can not come in a body a certificate of membership, signed by the president of the Texas association, will secure them passes over our lines and return.

The vice president adds: "We fully appreciate the fact that but for the valor of these old soldiers, the country through which our line of road passes would now belong to a foreign power, and the directors and officers of our company are very glad of this opportunity of making recognition of their services."

Dana's Letter Deemed Offensive.

Some members of the Committee on Foreign Relations regard Dana's letter as a direct insult. All regard it as highly offensive.

Diplomatic Appropriations.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate committee to-day, contains all the provisions for consulates and foreign missions that were in last year's bill, and recommended by the State Department this year.

The missions and reduction of salary proposed by the House is in every instance disagreed to by the Senate committee. The principal contest will be in regard to the House action reducing the salaries of our ministers to England, France and Russia, and its proposed abolition of sundry missions to South America.

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a session of two and a half hours to-day on Morrison's tariff bill. The first section, treating on the revision of duty on cotton, was considered, and about one-third of it was passed upon; the entire section will be finished to-morrow. There seems to be less disposition to disagree about perfecting a bill, than was heretofore anticipated.

The duty on unbleached cotton, proposed by Mr. Morrison, at two and a half cents per yard, was raised to three cents by the committee. Mr. Morrison is sanguine that the bill perfected by the committee will pass the House.

The grand jury have indicted Bryant and Craig, of Missouri, for presenting a fraudulent claim for mules. The claim was for $25,600 and was paid.

NEW YORK.

The Herald Sued for Libel.

NEW YORK, March 21.—G. M. Rollins has sued the *Herald* for libel for $100,000.

Arrest of Dockray.

Fred A. Dockray, who escaped from Cuba, was arrested here on a warrant from Jacksonville, Florida, charging him with embezzlement of $5000 from the United States in 1870, while collector of the port. He starts for Florida to-night in custody. Dockray says the indictment is purely political.

Immense Forgery by a Leading Citizen.

Rumors are in circulation that ex-Judge William C. Barret, who sailed for Europe on Saturday, has committed forgeries to the amount of $300,000. His law partners and friends deny he has committed any crime, and say he is insolvent. He has been prominent, socially and politically, in New York, and was believed to be very wealthy.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh.

Caleb P. Marsh and his wife have arrived here. They will go to Washington to-night.

THE BORDER.

The Mexican Revolution—Defeat of the Government Forces—The Diaz Movement Gaining Strength.

GALVESTON, March 21.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville, says a dispatch received to-day from Rio Grande City states that news was received of a battle at Oaxaca, Mexico, in which the government forces were defeated with a loss of 1500 men, and all their artillery wagons, etc. No further particulars. The news comes over the Mexican government wires to Camargo, and may be considered reliable.

The revolution in this section progresses slowly. Gonzales and Pena are still near Matamoras, and Labana, with his small force, remains in the city, but are short of ammunition, having on yesterday requested of Colonel Potter a loan of 500 pounds of powder, which was refused.

It is said Labana has been ordered to proceed with all his men to Monterey to join Fuero, which will leave the city in charge of the National Guard, who will doubtless pronounce in favor of Diaz as soon as the regular troops leave, and Diaz will take quiet possession.

It is doubtful if Labana will reach Monterey with any part of his force, as the revolutionists have strong bodies of men on all the roads leading to Monterey, well officered. The government is concentrating its forces around Monterey to make a stand. The unpopularity of Lerdo's official acts makes the overthrow of the government party on the frontier almost a certainty.

THE STORM.

Marine Dispatches.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 21.—The brig Mattie B. Russell, Matanzas, for Boston, arrived last night, and during the night dragged her anchors ashore, and is probably badly injured.

The Varnum H. Hall, Port-au-Prince, for Boston, parted her chain and went ashore last night.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 21.—The schooner M. M. Weaver, Captain Walter F. Worth, Green Creek, Long Island, went ashore two miles south of Sandy Hook and has gone to pieces and all hands lost. The wreckers tried to save them, but without success, losing all the boats which they attempted to launch. The number of the crew can not be ascertained.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The signal service observer at Long Branch reports to the chief signal officer as follows:

There were four cabin doors and a figure-head picked up on the beach this morning. Nothing else heard from the ships.

The signal service observer at Sandy Hook reports M. M. Weed, of Green Creek, Long Island, is the name of the schooner reported ashore last evening. She went to pieces during the night. All hands are supposed lost. No bodies have been recovered.

The observer at Long Branch reports a schooner with the bowsprit gone, sales flapping, and waterlogged, five miles southeast of this station. Can see no one on board. The sea is heavy.

Nine Inches of Snow at Little Rock.

Dispatches report nine inches of snow at Little Rock, and the heaviest snow of the season throughout Ohio.

Sound Steamers Stopped.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 21.—Regular steamers did not leave to-day. The storm has slightly abated. No damage has been reported.

Remarkably High Wind.

BOSTON, March 21.—The Newport train was blown from the track by high wind. At Thatchers' island the velocity of the wind is reported at forty-seven miles per hour. Of 133 vessels in sight yesterday, none are now visible. Later reports place the velocity of the wind at sixty miles an hour.

Collision.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—The equinoctial storm is unusually severe. The steamers Eolus and Old Colony were damaged by a collision.

A Grand and Terrific Storm.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Parties from Grenada, Mississippi, represent the storm of Sunday night as grand and terrific. During the day it sleeted, and trees and shrubbery were covered with ice. When night came a furious snow storm set in, accompanied by wind, flashes of lightning and terrific thunder, making a scene never witnessed in that section before. In portions of northern Mississippi snow fell to the depth of a foot.

A Wind-bound Fleet.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—A fleet of 400 wind-bound vessels left the river Mersey yesterday. Of these, 193 were bound to foreign ports. The sight was magnificent and altogether unprecedented. The vessels formed in procession, sometimes ten abreast, and occupied two hours in passing a given point.

Accident to a Brig from New Orleans.

RAMSGATE, March 21.—The Italian brig Erminia R., from New Orleans for Rotterdam, was towed back here to-day, having again lost her anchor and chains, had her windless upset and her sails blown away.

FOREIGN.

The Queen's Title.

LONDON, March 21.—The title bill has passed the Commons. Disraeli said he was certain the Queen would not assume the title of Empress in England under the circumstances.

Died.

Colonel Charles Chesney is dead.

Alfonso's Reception.

The *News* has the following details from Madrid: King Alfonso was received with real enthusiasm on leaving the Church of Atocha. The reviewed troops marched past, and occupied six hours in passing. A procession with banners inscribed "Catholic Unity" was prevented from entering Puerto Del Sol. The prohibition was much applauded.

The Fate of Amnesty.

The *Times* Paris telegram says it is stated that the amnesty proposal only obtained the adhesion of eight Senators and twenty-seven deputies. Of thirty-five provincial papers only three approve of unqualified amnesty.

A Foreign Legion.

The *Post* learns that the Carlist refugees in France will possibly form a foreign legion for service in Algeria.

Negotiations to be Reopened.

The *Times'* Vienna special says the joint action of the powers seems to have produced its effect at Belgrade. The Servian negotiator has been recalled from Montenegro.

Bad Weather and Panicky Stocks.

The weather is dull and cold. Home railway stocks are panicky and declining under forced sales. Foreign securites are flat, with a slight recovery at close. A general snow storm prevails throughout the south of England.

The Bishop of Paderborn.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the Bishop of Paderborn's unexpected departure from Holland was occasioned by the demand of the Prussian government to the Dutch government for either his extradition or expulsion. The demand was promptly acted upon, the Dutch Minister of Justice giving the necessary orders at once to the State procurator, who called upon the bishop and, without stating any reasons, ordered him to quit the kingdom within a fortnight, and threatening extradition if he failed to comply.

The bishop left on Saturday, and proceeded to England, whence he has formally declared that he intends continuing to conduct the administering of his diocese.

Snow Storms.

There was a heavy snow storm at Rome yesterday.

Advices from San Sebastian, Spain, announce a heavy snow storm there. A fearful hurricane occurred along the coast of the Mediterranean.

Strangers in Madrid.

MADRID, March 21.—There are 40,000 strangers in the city. Two hundred and fifty dollars were paid for a balcony on the route of the procession. There were thirty triumphal arches.

Two thousand delegates from the municipalities of nearly all the provinces of Spain have arrived here to present their homage to King Alfonso.

Sailed for China.

SINGAPORE, March 21.—The British flying squadron has sailed for China.

Egyptian Finances.

ROME, March 21.—The Italian government has appointed Signor Baravelli, a financial officer of high rank, as delegate to superintend the administration of Egyptian finances.

The New Ministry.

It is believed the following have accepted portfolios in the new Cabinet: Marcini, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mario-Rani, Minister of Agriculture; Coppino, Minister of Education; Nicoloia, Minister of the Interior.

Election Annulled.

PARIS, March 21.—The Chamber of Deputies has annulled the election of M. Malarte, from the Department of Haute Loire, because of a miscount of the returning officer. This is the first election that has been annulled.

Saint Joan Lacks Confirmation.

It is stated the Congregation of Rites has reported against the canonization of Joan of Arc.

Newspaper Office Robbed.

The office of *La Republique Francaise* has been broken into by burglars and robbed of 55,000 francs.

A New Decree.

President MacMahon has signed a decree making changes among the prefects. They will be published officially to-morrow.

Russia in Asia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The *Invalide Russe* says the pretender, Khan Fulate Bey, has been hanged at Margbilan. An envoy from the Ameer of Kasbgar is on his way to Khokand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piper, the Murderer.

BOSTON, March 21.—The Supreme Court overruled exceptions in the case of Thomas Piper, convicted of the murder of Mabel Young, in Warren Avenue Church. Piper will be sentenced soon.

Impeachment in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21.—In the State Senate to-day Montgomery Moses, judge of the Seventh Circuit Court, was found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and was formally dismissed.

The majority report of the committee of three appointed to investigate the charges against C. W. Bultz, judge of the Charleston circuit, accuses him of high crimes and misdemeanors, and recommends his impeachment. The House meets to-night to take action on the report, but it is thought Bultz' friends are too strong to permit its adoption.

A Memphis Murder.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—At nine o'clock last evening Ben Bloomstine, a Jew peddler, residing at No. 144 Beal street, was stabbed and killed by a negro bootblack named Bob Wheeler