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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Lotta—"Pet of the Petticoats" and "Family Jars."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Oates' Comic Opera Company.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 60 and 62 St. Charles street.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The joint high commission appointed by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and to meet in Washington early in March, with reference to the different questions now in issue between them, is a board *of limited power*. It is not, it seems, finally to determine the questions submitted to it, as a judicial tribunal would determine them, but, in the language of the ministers of the two governments, it become in, making the proposition and the other in accepting it, the commission is confined to "the discussion of the mode of settling the differences between the two countries." Or in the language of the English Foreign Secretary, as uttered in the House of Lords on the 15th inst., the commission is only "to frame a plan of adjustment," being "without power to settle questions." The plan of adjustment which they may frame, will be submitted to each government for acceptance or rejection. So that, after all, it is possible, the commission may result in nothing. At the same time, judging by the character of the members of the Board, there is great reason for hoping that, animated as we think they will be by a spirit of conciliation, the plan recommended by the commission will meet with the approval of both powers. The consequences on the side of Great Britain will come prepared to accede to the views of their colleagues on the side of the United States, in all things not involving a surrender of principle. If that be their spirit, as we believe it will, the American Commissioners will have little difficulty in obtaining the consent of the British members to any reasonable proposition. It has already been intimated to President Grant that on the question of the Fisheries the British Government is willing to yield even more than can be demanded by the New England fishermen. The questions to be treated by the Commission are the following:

First—The Alabama claims and all matters connected with the conduct of Great Britain during the late war.

Second—The fisheries question, which embraces claims for illegal seizure and imprisonment of American citizens since the abrogation by Canada of the license system.

The commission will also determine the question of the rights of American fishermen under the treaty of 1818, and adjust, if possible, the provisions of the 1818 convention to the headland contraction, by which they claim the right under the treaty to exclude American fishermen from the Bay of Fundy, the Bay of Chaleur and outside of a line drawn from the extreme headland of the Nova Scotia coast, a construction which, if enforced, would, in many instances, exclude our fishermen from going within sixty miles of the adjacent coast, and thus nullify the provision of the treaty which provided that, in cases of distress by weather, etc., our vessels can enter for shelter in the harbors of British North American possessions, with the exception of the Bay of Fundy. This extraordinary "headland" construction was never attempted to be enforced, and as regards the Bay of Fundy, Lord Aberdeen, for that part of England, in 1845, waived the enforcement, (while claiming, nevertheless, that it was correct, upon the spirited remonstrance of the American Minister, Everett, in the case of the seizure of the American fishing schooner, Martha Washington. While the substantial promise has been given that the license system shall be restored, yet it is important that the proper construction of the treaty of 1818 should be definitively adjusted. In the disposition of this question the privileges the Canadians now enjoy of fishing in certain American waters will probably be continued.

Third—The claim of Canada for alleged damages from Fenian raids.

Fourth—The navigation of the St. Lawrence and the rights of the United States in the fisheries and canals of the lakes.

Fifth—The San Juan question, which has remained unsettled for several years, the American Government claiming the island and harbor of San Juan as belonging to the United States under the treaty, while Great Britain maintains that it is included in British Columbia.

Sixth—All other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war, provided such claims are presented by the governments at an early day to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

☞ More than 500,000 people bear testimony to the wonderful curative effects of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For palpitation or irregular action of the heart, all severe acute or chronic Coughs, and for "Clergyman's sore plain" or "Bilionsness" it is unequaled. Sold by all druggists.
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The Joint High Commission.

A Washington correspondent thus describes the personnel and objects of the high commission about to convene in Washington for the consideration of the matters at issue between the United States and Great Britain.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The new joint high commission between Great Britain and the United States, which is to convene here in a week or so, continues to be the subject of various speculation and comment on all sides. The English Legation are very much gratified at the result, and prophesy that in two months treaties will be negotiated for the settlement of the boundary dispute, the fishery troubles, and the Alabama claims. Quite a number of Senators and members are a little dubious, however, and some think that so far from England having made any concessions all have been made by the Administration. Great stress is laid upon the fact that this Government has agreed to let all the British claims which arose out of the rebellion to come in as counter to the Alabama claims, which is the very point that the Johnson-Clarendon treaty covered and which the United States Senate almost unanimously rejected. These claims cover large amounts, including cotton belonging to British subjects which this Government seized and sold during and since the war in the South. The diplomatic move made by England proves more able and carries more stuff than the Government, or any of us, anticipated. Proposing to concede everything, and putting forward the fisheries and St. Lawrence, the most aggravating subjects to us, as specimens of liberality, the English Government has secured a commission on a basis that really leaves all open to discussion. It now looks out that the outrages perpetrated by the Fenian Banditti in Canada, and the losses incurred by English citizens at the South, are to be put in offsets to the Alabama claims. The gentlemen selected to represent the English Government are far abler than ours, and, if we except Gen. Schenck, there is not one left able to cope with these experienced diplomatists. The English appointments are as follows: Earl De Grey and Ripon, formerly well known as a member of the House of Commons, under his courtesous title of Lord Goderich, and as an advanced Radical. He came to his title, about seven years ago, as Lord Ripon. Subsequently he fell heir to the title of Earl De Grey, and, it being an older title than Ripon, he bears the joint title. He is about forty-five years old, and possesses moderate abilities. Professor Montague Bernard, Professor of International Law at Oxford, author of a pamphlet last week, supposed to have been written at the suggestion of the late Earl Clarendon, on the neutrality of England during our civil war, and ultra English in tone; a man of marked ability, about forty-three years old. Lord Tenterden, the Secretary, better known as Mr. Abbott, of the Foreign Office, by having succeeded to his title only last year. He is known to be the author of Lord Clarendon's notes and observations in answer to Secretary Fish's dispatch regarding the Alabama question of the 26th of September, 1869. He is said to be a man of great attainments, and about forty years old. Sir John M. Donald, the present Premier of Canada, probably the ablest man in the commission.

Later.

Sir John Rose, one of the high commissioners on the part of Great Britain, has resigned that position, and sails for England on Wednesday. It is thought at the British Legation that the Duke of Devonshire or Duke of Argyle will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

A traveler asked an emaciated Georgian if the climate of the rice swamps is unhealthy. "Wall, no," replied the loyal native, "taint unhealthy; we have the fever and ague all the time in these parts, but when we enjoy a powerful undertow of health."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, February 16, 1871.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Lynch, Finance—A bill for the relief of Beckwith, Lynne and others, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So referred.

Also relative to taxes illegally collected.

By Mr. Futch—Commerce and Agriculture—Favorably on bill to encourage the manufactory of raw material.

By Mr. Lewis—Corporations—Returns bill to incorporate the Progressive Library Association, recommending that the same be incorporated according to general laws of the State.

By Mr. Swords—Public Buildings—A lengthy report relative to an institution for the blind, recommending the separation of the inmates from the blind in the institution at Baton Rouge.

Mr. Futch, by consent, introduced a bill on the same subject, providing for the purchase of suitable grounds and erection of buildings for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and providing for the temporary use of the Louisiana University building at Baton Rouge. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Ragan—Penitentiary—A lengthy report relative to the Louisiana Penitentiary, the reading of which was dispensed with.

By Mr. Futch—A minority report on the same subject.

By Mr. Campbell—Railroads—Favorably on the Southeastern Railroad bill.

By Mr. Sypher—Drainage—Favorably on a bill to incorporate Atchafalaya Bay Company.

By Mr. Blackman—Judiciary—Favorably to amend article 98 of the Constitution.

Also to authorize the Deputy Recorder of Claiborne to act as Recorder.

Also relative to the publication of annual reports of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hunsacker in the chair.

The Senate special committee reported the bill creating the 15th and 16th judicial districts, with amendments.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Relative to the adoption of Hattie Louisa Harvey.

ACCORDING TO NOTICE.

By Mr. Pierce—Relative to the floating debt and estimated deficiencies in the revenue of the city of New Orleans for 1870 and 1871; providing for the issue of bonds. Ordered printed and referred to Ways and Means.

By Mr. Antoine—To incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Louisiana.

By Mr. Twichell—To emancipate Paul Sisso, son of Pauline Sisso. Finally passed.

By Mr. Wilcox—To incorporate the Louisiana Benevolent Association of West Feliciana. Finally passed.

House bill No. 19, to redistrict the jury wards in Livingston, was taken up and finally passed.

Mr. Hogan called up Senate bill 121, to incorporate the town of Brashear and repeal an act to incorporate the same town. Finally passed.

Pending consideration of a bill regulating the practice before the district courts of the city of New Orleans, the order of the day was the call of

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A bill for the improvement of Bayou Courtableau, appropriating sixty thousand dollars for the purpose. The bill was finally passed.

The President resumed the chair.

Senate bill No. 57, establishing a bill to establish an institution for the blind at Baton Rouge. The bill was taken up section by section.

A considerable discussion arose as to the necessity of the building being so large, the mates shall be admitted without distinction to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Mr. Barbarin making a lengthy argument in favor of the clause, which was adopted, and the bill was finally adopted, with several amendments not materially affecting it.

Senate bill 57, amending an act extending the limits of the city of New Orleans and re-establishing the boundaries of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. The bill was taken up section by section.

The seventh section of the bill stricken out on motion of Mr. Ford. These sections related to the incorporation of Carrollton and Lake Shore.

Pending consideration of the bill the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

The Senate was in executive session during a great part of the evening. While in open session the bill to annex Carrollton to the city of New Orleans was passed.

The House bill to declare forfeited the charter of the Crescent City Slaughter-House Co., was made a special order for to-morrow evening.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 12 M., Speaker Carter in the chair.

Mr. Upton asked leave to introduce a bill to reorganize the Bureau of Immigration, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill to fine not over $200 and not less than $50, or imprison not less than ten days nor more than three months, any police juror, sheriff or other person attempting to compel or forcibly compelling any laborer to work on the public roads or levees, unless said laborer hires his services to perform said work, was passed.

Mr. Vance, in behalf of the special committee appointed to examine the Clerk's accounts and vouchers of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the last Legislature, and of the Warrant Clerk, submitted a lengthy report. The committee deprecate the short time allowed them for the investigation, which would take sixty to ninety days to make as thoroughly as possible. Several days elapsed, they say, before they could get possession of the books and papers, and that soon after the room of the Investigating Committee, containing the books and papers, was burglariously broken open, the drawers and desks opened with skeleton or duplicate keys, and all the books and papers were removed or destroyed. The committee were therefore unable to make the investigation except in the most superficial manner. They mention, however, as a fact discovered, that while the books of the late committee showed that $150,000 had been drawn, the statement of the Warrant Clerk was that $108,000 had been paid upon warrants of the committee; that he had vouchers for that amount, which he had carefully filed for the investigating Committee. It is also mentioned in the report that the name of a person named Maddox appears conspicuously in the accounts, and that he seemed to be an extraordinary dealer, his accounts containing charges for almost every conceivable article, foreign and domestic. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of giving the seat filled by Mr. Buchanan, Representative from Algiers, to Mr. Alexander Schneider, and the report was made a special order for Saturday.

The committee also reported in favor of confirming Mr. Carr (the late Speaker) in his seat as the Representative of De Soto parish, a charge having been made that he was ineligible by reason of non-residence in this parish. The report was unanimously adopted.

A report from a special commitee on the subject of the Ship Island Canal Company was made and, without having been read, was laid on the table, the subject to call.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

The House met at 7 P. M. and proceeded to business.

A bill to deepen the channel over the bar of the Mississippi River, at Pass-a-Loutre, was taken up and passed. It provides that no contract shall be entered into by the State with Craig, Halliday & Co., of New Orleans, to make the improvement. They are to deepen the channel to a depth of nineteen feet at least. When that is done they are to receive $300,000 of State bonds, and for every foot the depth is increased to twenty-four feet inclusive they are to be paid $50,000 additional of State bonds. They are to have charge of the channel for twenty years, and besides the approbations mentioned above are to receive $100,000 per annum; the condition being that they shall always afford at least nineteen feet of water in the channel.

A bill to grant State bonds to the amount of $265,000 to the Lafourche and Terrebonne District and Land Improvement Company for dredging, cleaning and rendering navigable bayous Terrebonne, Little Caillou, Black and Kan Bleu. The bill was amended in Committee of the Whole, by whom its passage was recommended.

Several important bills were disposed of in Committees, which had not yet risen when the Reporter left.

In giving an abstract yesterday of the bill to declare forfeited the charter of the Crescent City Slaughter House Co., it was erroneously stated that Mr. Baker, in behalf of the Special Committee on the subject, unpunished the report and the bill. It should have been Mr. Barkee.—Rep.]

THE REPEAL OF THE TEST OATH.—"Zetas" the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, telegraphs to that journal as follows:

The President has decided that he will allow the bill to repeal the test oath to become a law without his signature. He is an absolute repeal, on the ground that it is a violation of the Ex post facto clause, while a man who has been disloyal but is not disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment, need not take it. The effect of the bill is a dismission which he does not approve, and only discovered at the very moment he was going to sign it. The gentlemen who asked for the bill say that's a mere quibble, for it was intended to embrace those who were not otherwise disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and was not intended to reach men who could take the iron-clad.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* says that since the late meeting the Loyal League has been busily engaged in burning the barns of Conservatives in Caswell county, and that there have been of almost daily occurrence. The same paper gives an account of the arrest of a negro caught in the act of setting fire to a barn, and the testimony of the prisoner that he was acting under orders from the Loyal League of Raleigh, and that certain parties are regularly detailed to perform the work, or hire others to shoot the owners of the property when they appear.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Courts.—In the First District Court yesterday the indictment in the case of Dr. L. Duperon, accused of embezzling a bathing establishment, valued at $200, the property of Dr. Lefevre, was quashed because of its having been presented by the late Grand Jury, which the court now considers to have been illegally constituted.

The affirmation, by the Supreme Court, of the judgment by which John S. Vandergraf was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary for manslaughter, committed in killing Robert A. Allen, at the corner of Common and Baronne streets, on the 4th of April last, was received and recorded. The convict will therefore have to suffer the sentence passed upon him.

An application to admit Mat. Hogan, one of the parties accused of the Rochereau burglary, to bail, is to be argued to-morrow.

Fire.—Shortly after midnight, yesterday morning, the building No. 218 Peydras street, occupied by Messrs. Green and Gillespie as a grocery, was discovered to be on fire and before the flames were extinguished the building was nearly consumed and its contents were destroyed. The stock was insured for $3000.

Dismissed.—James Casey, the patrolman under arrest, accused of cutting the throat of Peter Donelly, on Gironde street, a few nights ago, has since been dismissed from the police force upon a charge of misconduct previously made against him.

To Preserve Order in Front of Churches.—An order has been issued directing Captains of Police to detail a man to preserve order in front of each church in their respective districts, at times for divine service, and, if possible, abate the nuisance of men standing in line, as congregations are leaving church, to stare at ladies as they pass and otherwise annoy people with their manners.

The French Assembly.

(Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.)

New York, Feb. 15.—Private advices received to-day from Bordeaux give at least an insight into the programme determined upon by the Conservatives elected to the assembly. The necessity of peace is acknowledged by all, but not any one party can be found willing to consent simply to the permanent dismemberment of France or to the cession of territory. It is therefore agreed that the Bordeaux assembly shall not decide upon a permanent government for France, but upon an and interim government, an interregnum in fact, with power to make peace on the best possible terms. The provisional government, of which the Count of Paris is to be president, will be composed of nine members, three monarchists, three Orleanists, and three Republicans, as follows: Rouher, Ollivier, De Lesseps; the Count of Paris, Trochu, Grévy, Jules Favre, Changarnier, Gambetta. This committee is to act as a unit on all matters affecting the peace terms to be made with the Germans, and will, in the name of the various parties, assume whatever limited or temporal Royalty attaches to the cession of territory without which the war cannot close.

Having agreed upon terms to make peace, those same nine men will organize as a committee on public safety under the Presidency of the Count of Paris, and permit the country to vote on the question of separate somewhat from the struggle of the last six months, before submitting to the people of France the question whether the Orleanists shall be restored or whether the King of the Belgians shall unite his interests with those of France and be the ruling monarch of la France Nouvelle with the liberal Belgian constitution as the fundamental law of the land. The elections of the 8th of July, leading to a sulted overwhelmingly in favor of the conservatives, there is no possible chance that the question of a republic will ever be permitted to go through the ordeal of a plebiscitum; and the Belgian scheme is the only one by which France can satisfy the minds of the out and out Republicans, who consider Prussian interference as the cause of the recent conservative triumph. Still it will be months before the plebiscitum can be made, and France in the meantime, like Spain during the past eighteen months will enjoy an interregnum to give her people all the opportunities possible to decide upon either of the above forms of government.

The German Unity.

THE PROPER RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the text of President Grant's message to Congress on 15th subject:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The union of the States of Germany into a form of government similar in many respects to that of the American Union is an event that cannot fail to touch deeply the sympathies of the people of the United States.

This union has been brought about by the long continued, persistent efforts of the people, who have succeeded in spite of the governments and people of twenty-four of the German States, through their regularly constituted representatives.

In it the American people see an attempt to reproduce in Europe some of the best features of our own Constitution, with such modifications as the peculiar condition of Germany seem to require. The local governments of the several members are left to take care of local affairs while the powers conferred upon the chief impart strength for the purposes of self-defence, without allowing the country to waste in wars of conquest and ambition.

The cherished aspiration for the national unity, which for ages has been the hope of many millions of people speaking the same language, inhabiting a contiguous and compact territory, but unnaturally separated and divided by dynastic jealousies, and the ambition of short-sighted rulers, has been attained, and Germany now contains a population of about thirty-four millions, united like our own under a government for its relations with other Powers, but retaining in the several members the right and power of control of their local interests, habits and institutions.

The bringing of great masses of thoughtful and free people under a single government must tend to make governments what alone they should be, the representatives of the will and the organization of the force of the people.

The adoption in Europe of the American system of union under the control and direction of a free people, educated to habits of reflection and self-government, institutions, and to enlarge the peaceful influence of American ideas.

The relations of the United States with Germany are intimate and cordial. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is extensive, and is increasing from year to year, and the large number of citizens and residents in the United States of German extraction, and the continued flow of emigration thence to this country, have produced an intimacy of personal and political intercourse, approaching that between States of the same country from which the founders of our Government derived their origin.

The extent of these interests and the greatness of the German union seem to require that in the classification of the representatives of this Government to foreign Powers there should no longer be an apparent under-valuation of the importance of the German mission, such as is made in the difference between the compensation allowed by law to the Minister to Germany and those to Great Britain and France. There would seem to be a great propriety in placing the representative of this Government at Berlin on the same footing with that of its representatives at London and Paris. The union of the several States of Germany under one Government, and the increasing commercial and personal intercourse between the two countries, will also add to the labors and responsibilities of the Legation.

I, therefore, recommend that the salaries of the Minister and the Secretary of Legation at Berlin be respectively increased to the same amounts as are allowed to those at London and at Paris.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1871.

THE BEST OF THE SEASON.—*Grammatical Decisions.*—The New York *Tribune* decides that the plural "Titmouse" is "Titmouse," not Titmice." On the same principle," says another paper, "plural of a taffy goose' is 'gooses,'" as indeed we hold that it is.

This reminds us of an anecdote in regard to a country merchant who wanted two of these taffy's irons several years ago, and ordered them from Messrs. Dunn & Spencer, Barclay street, whom they doing business in this city. He first wrote this order: "Please send me 2 tailor's geese." Thinking that this was bad grammar, he destroyed it and wrote this: "Please send me 2 tailor's *gees*." Upon reflection, he destroyed this one also, for fear he might receive *fire* geese. He thought over the matter until he was very much worried, and at last, in a moment of desperation, sat down his pen and wrote the following, which was duly mailed: "Messrs. Dunn & Spencer: Please send me one tailor's goose, and d—m it, *send me another*." This was the only way he knew of to order two of them; but of course he had not read the above wise decision then.—*Petersburg Courier.*

ADVANCE IN REAL ESTATE IN SELMA, ALA.—Since the Democratic victory in Selma, Ala., and the commencement of Federal road, real estate is said to have advanced fifty per cent, all kinds of business to have grown brisk. The news of the action of our County Court subscribing $500,000 to the road, and its early assuring its completion to this city, and the prompt commencement of the work, then totally, we hope soon to be able to send their goods by rail, will further increase extravagant notions to be entertained by the Fourteenth Amendment, and was not intended to reach men who could take the iron-clad.

A good joke is told in Washington at the expense of a well-known Senator, who is addicted to taking two cocktails in succession before breakfast. One morning, while the Senator was practicing at the metropolitan bar, a friend put to him the pertinent question: "Senator, why do you take two cocktails as a constant? Why not one tone you?" The Senator drew himself up, and with dignity said: "Why I take two cocktails. When I have taken one it makes me feel like another man. Well, just see I'm bound by common courtesy to treat that man; so I take a second."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Capitulation of Belfort Signed.

Bismarck Consents to Prolong the Armistice Five Days.

Thiers Future President of France.

The Paris Elections.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Judge Wylie on the Bowen Jurymen.

Renewed Indian Attacks Apprehended.

Reception of the Fenian Exiles.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 16.—It is now reported that new elections for delegates to the National Assembly will be necessary in this city.

M. Cresson, Prefect of Police, has resigned.

The authorities have fixed the price of bread at 50 centimes per kil.

The *Journal des Debats* says, M. Thiers is regarded as the future President of France, with Favre, Pickard and Buffet in the ministry.

Bordeaux, Feb. 16.—M. Grevey has been elected President of the Assembly.

London, Feb. 16.—In consequence of certain preparations in the South of France, for the calling into service the military class of 1872, Bismarck will consent to prolong the armistice five days only.

The capitulation of Belfort has been signed, and the garrison has withdrawn with arms and baggage.

London, Feb. 16.—The Queen of Spain is at Nice *en route* to Madrid.

It is stated that the husband of ex-Queen Isabella has offered to swear allegiance to King Amadeus.

London, Feb. 16.—In the House of Lords this evening Sir John Hay asked whether the government had authorized the statement made by Odo Russell to Count Bismarck on the 9th of November to the effect that the state of the eastern question would compel England to go to war with Russia unless Russia withdrew her troops, and to know what preparation had been made to back up that threat.

Gladstone replied Russell's arguments were unauthorized, but declined to affirm or deny the statement that Russell had been vested with certain discretion but no specific instructions had been given him. His course in the matter was censurable.

Viscount Enfield stated that the Government had received during the British Legations at minor German courts.

Mr. Gladstone made some explanations in regard to the Anglo-American commission. It was supposed it would be satisfactorily all differences. Any difficulties arising would be referred to the home government by cable, and instructions would be returned the same way.

London, Feb. 16.—The following is the official report of the cholera deaths on the 8th, for Deputies to the Assembly: Lille Blanc, 216,000; Victor Hugo, 214,000; Gent (Clichy), 140,000; Quinet, 199,000; Gambetta, 191,000; Rochefort, 185,000; Suisset, 154,000; Delescluze, 153,000; Jerusalem, 152,000; Victor Schoelcher, 149,000; Felix Pyat, 141,000; Martin, 140,000; Pothran, 136,000; Lacroy, 134,000; Gambon, 129,000; Dorian, 128,000; Razie, 126,000; Malon, 117,000; Ledru Rollin, 110,000; Thiers, 102,000; Saussay, 102,000; Bernard, 99,000; Dufraisse, 101,000; Greppo, 101,000; Lang (ex-Mayor), 98,000; Tolain, 95,000; Clemenceau, 95,000; Vochlet, 94,000; Brunet, 93,000; Floroquet, 93,000; Courbet, 91,000; Tessin, 90,000; Ledreux, 90,000; Marin, 89,000; Sand, 79,000; Leon Rollin, 79,000; Bay 75,000; Tersant, 75,000; Rayona, 74,000; Adam, 73,000; Millière, 71,000; Peyrat, 70,000; Ranc, 69,000.

Ottawa, Canada, Feb. 16.—Sir John A. McDonald leaves for Washington on the 20th inst. Hon. Geo. E. Cartier will be the leader in the House during his absence.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Arrived: Sabine, from Galveston; China, from New Orleans; Eldinna, from Mobile; Peerless, from Savannah; Elizabeth, from New Orleans; Sidney, from Charleston; Talisman, from Mobile; Ethiopia, from Mobile; Great Western, from New York, and Nile, from Savannah.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Nearly all the windows on the avenue have been covered with the reservations on the avenue will be completed in time for the accommodation of spectators. A large force is engaged putting the avenue in order for the Carnival. The preparations for the masquerade at the National Theatre promises a brilliant result.

Congressman Rainey of South Carolina has been arrested on another charge of bigamy, at the instance of Francis Hicks, whom he alleges he married in Augusta, Ga., in 1852.

The Commandant at Fort Dodge telegraphs the Secretary of War of an apprehension of a renewal of Indian attacks on the frontier settlements.

Judge Wylie, in discharging the Bowen jury, said: It is the prerogative of the jury to obtain a verdict on that evidence, or did not think they would ever have a verdict. He said that the jury had more weight than a match for his eleven fellows, but he did not mean to imagine that there was any intimidation. The jury was more than a match for his eleven fellows, but he did not mean to imagine that there was any intimidation. The jury may not see how a juror could hesitate for a moment on finding a verdict in a case like this, and he thought that the evidence of two witnesses, if correct, was not a full infamy should not have much weight; a speech of that kind ought not to be heard.

The Committee on Reconstruction have ordered the chairman to report a bill repealing the test oath according to the President's recommendation. There were two negative votes, Chas. H. Porter and Hamilton Ward.

The committee also reported, but had instructed with the privilege to print Mr. Coffin's bill creating a Civil Commissioner for each county of the States lately in insurrection, and Kentucky. The duties of the Commissioner extraordinary judicial powers. He can call out the posse *comitatus*, or militia, or the nearest army, or naval force, to execute his processes.

SENATE.—The bill for relieving certain naval contractors was sustained, ayes 7, nays 2.

Mr. Pool submitted several affidavits attesting the signatures to a petition against the removal of Gen. Vance's disabilities.

The Appropriation bill was discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, gave notice that he would on Tuesday call up the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

The West Point case was resumed and the resolutions finally adopted as reported by the Committee of Military Affairs. It restores the three deserters and orders a court of inquiry.

The bill for the safety of travelers carried by steam was taken up. It contains 71 sections and covers 55 printed pages. It establishes regulations against fire, boiling steam, collisions and other accidents. The bill passed and goes to the Senate.

The House then adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The House Committee to-day decided not to disturb the railroad bridge over the Rigolets, and to require the *drawer* to be put in line with the channel.

Representatives Sheldon and Sypher were before the Appropriation Committee urging the completion of the Custom House at New Orleans. The hearing seemed favorable.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Supervisor Emery, of Tennessee, reports to the Internal Revenue Office that on the 8th inst. he sent Deputy Gavitt with a deputy marshal and a squad of six soldiers to Franklin county to destroy an illicit distillery and arrest the parties operating it. The object was accomplished; but at Winchester they were set upon by several hundred armed men, their prisoners, their seized property taken from them and they themselves badly treated.

On Friday, the 10th, at 6:30 P. M., the U. S. Marshal with one deputy, detective Gavitt and the Supervisor, started with 50 soldiers for Winchester. They arrived at Winchester at 1 A. M. Saturday morning. The officer in command put out his pickets and surrounded the town, and every one that made his appearance was held in custody. By daylight fifteen of the men were arrested and identified as ringleaders in the late raids, among whom were prominent Republicans. They were taken to Nashville and placed in jail, and on the 14th gave bail, $4000 each, to appear at the next term of the circuit court. The prisoners who were released were not arrested, but the good people of Winchester have promptly produced them.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Commissioner Pleasanton has resumed the previous rulings of the Internal Revenue office, taxing on engine refinery parties who made sugar from molasses, and on those between March 3d, 1869, and March 3d, 1867, on the 1st of which was one and a half per cent, and the gross amount of sales of the products of their manufactures. There was a very large amount of claims in the Internal Revenue office for refunding under this ruling in under the ruling of Commissioner Rollins mentioned as above stated, the parties taking the ground they are not sugar refiners within the law, arguing that making sugar from molasses was not advancing the quality or value of molasses.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 16.—The total French subscription to date amounts to $77,600.

The damages awarded against the Cunard steamer Scotia for sinking the Italian brig Figlio Maggiore, two years ago, is $150,000.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—A special to the *Republican* says nearly a square of Helena, Arkansas, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000.

Richmond, Feb. 16—The Mechanics' cotton mill at Swift Creek, near Petersburg, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $70,000, on which there was $40,000 insurance.

Louisville, Feb. 16.—The first number of the *Daily Ledger*, the new Democratic paper, appeared this morning.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The Legislature Committee on Federal Relations, reported adversely the resolutions of Senator Wilson, in relation to the fisheries question, that the recent legislation of the Canadian Dominion on the fisheries, on the northeast coast, is arbitrary and unfriendly. The action of the authorities there treated our citizens engaged in that pursuit constitute a grievance that demands the attention and the protection of the general government, and it is of great moment that the negotiations about to take place between England and the United States should re-establish in a clear manner the rights of our citizens on the fishing grounds, and should serve to them such privileges as the present state of the fisheries make reasonable and right, and provide indemnity for any unjust seizures that have been made.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Chamber of Commerce Committee on French Relief Fund held a meeting Thursday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Bellows, who has been added to the Executive Committee, presented an elaborate plan for the organization of the work of collecting the money and articles in kind, and also for prompt and judicious distribution of the same. The Rev. gentleman made some eloquent remarks in support of his plan.

The telegraph Supply will be ready to sail in ten days. The Navy Department offers to place another sailing vessel at the disposal of the committee if required, but is unable to furnish a steamer. The committee appeal earnestly to the public to come forward promptly with cash subscriptions, the necessity of which is made daily more apparent, by the necessary speculation of facts of the increasing destitution in France. It is proposed to continue the raising of money by telegraph for distribution, under the direction of a committee of Americans, who will avail themselves of the knowledge, experience and facilities already acquired by English, Belgian and German organizations.

Bordeaux, Feb. 16.—At a caucus held last night and composed of a majority of the delegates, it was resolved to establish a Provisional Government with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier, and Duke de Cases as Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the conclusion of peace the Convention will adjourn, but will call on the people to plebiscite the future form of the government.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Fenian exiles were officially received this afternoon by the authorities of Brooklyn and enthusiastically welcomed, by the citizens of Irish birth or parentage. The guests were entertained at a banquet this evening. The exiles have accepted an invitation to visit the capital and be received at Washington offering the hospitalities of the city on the occasion of the Carnival.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The steamship Japan arrived yesterday, bringing 9 Japanese students for San Francisco, 7 for New York and 13 for Europe, including Prince Fitsu. Edward de Walden is among the European bound passengers. She also brought 64 Chinese. Her Freight list contains 5700 packages of tea to Boston, 2000 to Chicago, 1100 packages for Boston, 1100 packages of tea and a large quantity of silk for New York; also a list of freight for the States via Panama.

Advices from China and Japan report the Japanese government at Yokohama. A number of the crew of the United States steamer Benicia had been attacked, and several had died from the effect of blows attacked. The crews of several German ships in the harbor had also suffered. The disease first appeared in the form of an epidemic at Yeddo on the 14th of January.

Messrs. Dallas and Hing, employed as teachers in Japanese college, were attacked and cut down with swords; they were frightfully but not fatally injured. Their assailants escaped.

Mr. Seward had left Hong Kong for Singapore. Before leaving he held a reception at the American Consulate, at which the Chinese Minister delivered a long address in the course pursued by our people towards China, intimating that we must be prepared to be put through by the people of that country before demanding an participation of commercial privileges and relation in China.

He thought the future of Japan assured, and considered the condition of affairs in China not more discouraging than those of Japan a few years since. He returned thanks for the courtesies shown him by the natives and foreigners alike, in all parts of both empires. His health is much improved.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16—Noon.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7½@7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d. Official report says: Market flat; middling uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d.; middling uplands nearly due 7¾d. from Mobile.

London, Feb. 16.—Evening.—Consols closed at 92. Bonds 81¾. Increase of bullion in the Bank of England £102,000.

Frankfort, Feb. 16.—Bonds 87¾.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Evening.—Pork easier—101 and 6. Breadstuffs easier.

Liverpool, Feb. 16—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; b. middling uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16.—Money 4@5. Sterling steady; bankers 109½@110. Gold firm; very dull and unchanged. Southern money dull. South Carolinas rather strong; Ten-forties 109½. Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales; Orleans 25c. sales 500 bales; Texas 26c. sales 300 bales; Mobile 25c. sales 300 bales; North Carolina, 48; new, 39; South Carolinas, 73; new, 60.

New York, Feb. 16—Evening.—Money continues easy. Discounts 6@7. Sterling unchanged. Gold firm at 110¼@110½. Gold sold up to 110¾.

6s of 1881, 112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾; 6s, 1867, 111¾; 10-40s, new, 109¾; 6s, 109¾; 6s, 10-40s, 110¼.

New York, Feb. 16—Evening. — Cotton closed dull; sales 3600; middling uplands 15¾c. Net receipts for two days, 1000 bales; gross receipts, 807; stock 87,545.

Galveston, Feb. 16.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 12¾@13c.; receipts 1721 bales; exports to Great Britain 1834; coastwise 403; sales 2000; stock 92,969.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 15¾@15¾c. Net receipts 171; gross 1679; sales 500; stock 66,000.

Norfolk, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 13¾. Net receipts 1281; exports coastwise 3403; sales 100; stock 6600.

FROM SOUTHWEST PARK.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 16, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.95. Wind in southeast and strong. Arrived—Ship Henry, Pray, master, to dis. Ship Ocean Bride, Lane, master, to dis. Brig Jane, Gerstyser, Devin master, to dis. Brig Rosa de Fonseca, Wilson, master, to dis. Left—Steamship Kate.

SECOND RIVER.

Vicksburg, Feb. 16.—Passed down—Olive Branch, at 11 last night.