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VOLUME V—NO. 294. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1514.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LORRAINE ROGERS.....Business Manager

TO-NIGHT.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as

JAMES HAREBELL,

As played by him at Booth's Theatre for eight weeks, in W. C. Willis' great sensation, entitled

MAN O' AIRLIE.

Also, THE SKELETON CAPTAIN; OR BLUE-BEARD WILLIAM.

Captain Coularis Crosstree.....STUART ROBSON

In active preparation—DUKE'S MOTTO. New scenery, effects and properties. mh17

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. DeBar has great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in engaging the celebrated

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

for a season of two weeks only, commencing Sunday evening, March 24.

This organization, by its completeness, perfectness of detail, and concentration of great talent into one single element of excellence, has created so profound an impression throughout the United States that it bids fair to hold in America the same proud position enjoyed in Europe by the company of the Theatre Francais, of Paris, than which nothing approaching nearer to perfection in art is admitted.

Mr. WYNDHAM, with such a purpose in view has carefully selected from the best theatres in London, and at his own expense has imported them to this country. The success achieved by the experiment is demonstrated by the exalted position he enjoys in the esteem of the American public.

The season will be signalized by the production of several brilliant novelties.

SUNDAY EVENING, March 24—An attractive and popular programme.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25—First production in New Orleans of an entirely new Comedy, by Robertson, entitled "PROGRESS." mh21 2t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, March 21, 1872.

L'AFRICAINE.

Grand opera in five acts, by Meyerbeer.

SATURDAY, March 23—Guillaume Tell.

Doors open at half-past six: performance to commence at seven o'clock. mh21 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

B. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager.

Last night but one of the Eminent Artists,

MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.

Thursday Evening, March 21, 1872.

Last appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann,

IN CÆSAR DE BAZAN and DAVID GARRICK.

FRIDAY—The great Wallackian drama, THE VAMPIRE; OR, FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

MONDAY—PERCY ROSELLE, in the BOY DETECTIVE. mh19

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

JOHN DeBAR.....Proprietor.

LAST WEEK OF THE TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE SUCCESSFUL YOUNG CHARACTER COMEDIAN,

J. K. EMMET,

Who will appear this evening in his new and successful play of

CARL, THE MUSICIAN.

CARL, with new songs.....Mr. J. K. EMMET

FRIDAY EVENING—Farewell Benefit of Mr. J. K. EMMET.

SATURDAY—ONLY CARL MATINEE AT NOON

SUNDAY EVENING—First night of the celebrated WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY. mh21 1t

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PHANTOM FINGER.....$1 EACH.

MAGIC PILL.....$1 EACH.

MAGIC PILL.....$1 EACH.

A CARD.

Monsieur HAETZ begs to announce that he will keep open his establishment until ten o'clock each night on account of his short stay in the city, and for the accommodation of those unable to attend during the day. Purchasers made perfect in the trick of every article. Private sales made by appointment. mh19 1t

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENTLEMEN HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Grand Fancy Dress and Mask Ball

Will be given by the above Association at

VARIETIES THEATRE,

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23, 1872.

Applications for Ladies' Invitations to be left with Charles Miller, No 220 Tchoupitoulas street; Henry Levy, No. 442 Chartres; M. W. Newman, No. 6 Camp; Ralph Mayer, No. 97 Common; M. Heidenheimer, Jackson and Tchoupitoulas, and E. D. Levy, 84 Canal.

TICKETS.....$5.

Ball to commence at nine o'clock. mh19 td

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Rear.....Julia street.....132

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6m

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CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The undersigned has made ample arrangements for counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States before the Executive and Congress.

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JOHN M. G. PARKES.

T. CURRAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,

Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

TO MEET MAY 2, 1872

Call of the State Central Committee.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Republican Party of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 16, 1872.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committe proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a state convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872: also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy. mh19 5t

Address of the Republican Central Committee.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Republican Party of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 16, 1872.

To the Republicans of the State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiments when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representative men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end, we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee. mh19

Apportionment of Delegates.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 16, 1872, at the committee rooms, to wit—

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	Number of delegates.	Parishes.	Number of delegates.
Ascension	4	St. Bernard	2
Avoyelles	3	St. Helena	2
Assumption	4	St. John Baptist	2
Baton Rouge, East	4	St. Martin	3
Baton Rouge, West	2	St. Charles	4
Bossier	2	St. James	4
Bienville	2	St. Landry	4
Caddo	5	St. Mary	4
Calcasieu	2	Tangipahoa	2
Cameron	2	Terrebonne	4
Catahoula	2	Tensas	4
Concordia	4	Union	2
Caddo	5	Vermilion	2
Caldwell	2	Red River	2
Carroll	4	Vernon	2
Claiborne	2	St. Tammany	2
De Soto	2	Winn	2
Feliciana, East	4	Washington	2
Feliciana, West	4	Webster	2
Franklin	2	Orleans—	
Grant	2	First Ward	4
Iberia	2	Second Ward	4
Iberville	6	Third Ward	4
Jackson	2	Fourth Ward	4
Jefferson	4	Fifth Ward	6
Lafayette	2	Sixth Ward	2
Livingston	2	Seventh Ward	6
Latourche	4	Eighth Ward	2
Morehouse	2	Ninth Ward	4
Madison	4	Tenth Ward	4
Natchitoches	6	Eleventh Ward	4
Ouachita	4	Twelfth Ward	2
Plaquemines	2	Thirteenth Ward	2
Pointe Coupee	2	Fourteenth Ward	2
Richland	2	Right Bank	4
Rapides	6		

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy. mh19 1m

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from Messrs. George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, a new and superb edition of "Oliver Twist," quarto size, bound in green and gold, with twenty-eight illustrations by Mahoney. Harper & Brothers New York, publishers.

"The Lost Heir of Linlithgow" is the name of a new book by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is one of Mrs. Southworth's most powerfully written efforts, exciting and sensational. Mrs. Southworth possesses an exhaustless fund of originality, and commands popularity by always aiming to improve in every new effort upon her last production. This work, like all her writings, is full of startling situations. It is one of the best of her novels, and will prove one of the most popular. The characters are drawn with skill and boldness, and all are life-like and natural. There are some charming descriptive sketches in the book, which are as fresh as the scenery they portray. It is full of strange and startling incidents, sustained interest, stirring adventure, touching pathos and glowing dialogue, all provocative of quickened pulses, sometimes laughter, but oftenest of tears to the rapt reader, whose interest never for a moment flags. "The Lost Heir of Linlithgow," equals the best of the novels of Mrs. Southworth, and will prove very successful. It is issued in a large duodecimo volume, and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail, to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

"Dead Men's Shoes" is the name of a new book just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, from the pen of Jeanette R. Hadermann, author of "Forgiven at Last." The scene of the romance is laid near a place called Silver Lake, in Tensas parish. We have not yet had time to examine this work, but notice that the New York *Evening Post* commends it as a well-told romance. For sale, also, by J. A. Gresham, 92 Camp street.

Covington Defended.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I hardly think that your local makes out his case, when in the article in last Sunday's paper he endeavors to account for the unpopularity of Covington as a watering place, by stating that its citizens some years ago aided in the escape of criminals, and threatened the lives of a posse of officers who were seeking to apprehend them. Certainly such an occurrence could hardly have produced so serious an effect upon the minds of residents of New Orleans, for the people of that city can not be unacquainted with acts of a like nature, perpetrated, not once, but often, right here at home; and should by this time be too much accustomed to seeing justice defeated by the murderer, the thief and the assassin to be easily alarmed by any of the little "one-horse" shows of the kind which a small country village could be capable of getting up.

The idea of any old resident of the Crescent City being scared away from Covington by the very few rowdies which could, under any circumstances, be brought together in a riotous assemblage there, seems to me to be as unnatural as the frightening of a locomotive driver by means of a steam whistle. The veterans who have witnessed the Cuban riots, the Know-nothing demonstrations, the vigilance committee, etc., of the days before the war, and the very frequent and terribly sanguinary riots of later days, can not certainly fail to "know how it is themselves," and should be expected to evince a little more pluck than to be afraid of going to spend the summer at a place where the blood of the inhabitants is kept below fever heat by the balmy breezes from the pine woods and the laxitive waters of the mineral springs.

No, sir, depend upon it, your local is on the wrong track. The real cause is more likely to be that the people here were afraid the place would be too dull—that there would not be riots enough to give them the excitement to which they were accustomed: that they would rust out and "spile for a fight" amid the soft soughing of the pines, and that the Sterling Vichy water would so regulate their digestions that they would no longer witness a skirmmage with satisfaction.

Seriously, I am not disposed to believe that the affair mentioned by your local had much influence for bad upon the fortunes of the metropolis of St. Tammany, as such affairs were of too common occurrence about that time all over the State, and police officers have had a pretty rough road to travel in every locality. The real cause of the oblivion in which this really eligible locality rests is that no one has ever felt it worth his while to interest himself in its favor; and besides, it is a sort of out-of-the-way place—there being no direct mode of reaching there oftener than twice a week, at present.

But now that we are soon to have daily trips of the Camelia at a reduced fare, and when Castle Sterling is known through your columns to be the best kept country tavern in the South—when your readers have been told that there is a possibility that residents there will not be entirely cut off from their favorite amusement of witnessing the spring and summer fights, and that they will not die of *ennui* in the absence of the hum of the pistol bullet or the chimes of the derringer—now, I say, we may expect a change, and Covington yet become what nature intended her to be, the country house of the Crescent City.

KNARF.

The *Week* is the title of a journal published in New York, and is simply a resume of current opinion, home and foreign. The last number commences the remarkable story of "Joseph Noiret's Revenge," and The *Week* will be sent to any address during the continuance of this story, four months, for one dollar. The *Week* is a reprint of good things culled from home and foreign journals.

There was only one steamboat arrival at the levee yesterday, and that was the Charles Bodmann, from Cincinnati. Other arrivals will come in large numbers in a few days with large quantities of Western produce.

The Bandmanns at the Academy of Music this evening in the comedy of "David Garrick," and the drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

THE COURTS.

The case of James M. Cooley against the Orleans Railroad Company is set for trial in the Sixth District Court on the first of April (all fools' day), and will be tried by a jury.

In the suit of John Tobin against the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company a verdict of $2600 was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company have sued Bornio Brothers for $5000 damages for violation of the act by which plaintiffs were incorporated.

A suit for divorce has been instituted by a wife, who alleges cruel treatment and abusive epithets before "third parties" on the part of her husband.

In the suit of the Slaughterhouse Company against James Stafford the defendant has answered denying every allegation in plaintiffs' petition, and he admits he has slaughtered beeves in the town of Algiers as charged in plaintiffs' petition, but did the same under the special order and protection of this court; that the articles claimed by plaintiffs are the property of defendant: that the exaction of head, horns and hoofs is a contribution illegally imposed upon him, and that he is not bound to pay it. Defendant avers that the company are violating their charter by tearing down and removing the sheds and stables on the west bank, and that they have prevented many butchers from slaughtering, in violation of law; that the act to protect the health of the city is unconstitutional and void. He further says he has suffered damages in the sum of $2500, and that the company are further indebted, by the violation of their charter, in the sum of $500. He prays that the reconventional demand may be filed; that he have judgment against the plaintiffs in the sum of $300, and that the charter of said company may be declared forfeited, illegal and null and void.

In the suit of Cotton & Levy against Grace & Durbridge, the plaintiffs, a legal firm, sue for a fee, urging that both individuals of the firm are responsible. Judge Cooley decided the case yesterday. The fee originated in the employment of the plaintiffs by Durbridge & Grace in settlement of the partnership between them. In that suit a judgment for $2800 was rendered in favor of Grace against Durbridge. During the absence of the plaintiffs the plaintiff and defendant in the suit compromised, Grace accepting $1100 in payment of the judgment against Durbridge. The plaintiffs now claim that as attorneys they had a privilege on that judgment to secure the payment of their fees, which could not be divested or annulled by any act of the plaintiff or defendant in the original suit.

It is contended on the part of Durbridge that, in order to be effective, the privilege in favor of Cotton & Levy should have been recorded. That the defendant, possessing the property upon which the privilege in favor of Cotton & Levy bore, could not be affected by it, unless he was informed of its existence and amount by a registry made as required by law. In order to solve the objection raised by the defendant it is necessary to inquire whether Durbridge was, in the sense of the law, a third person, because, under the constitution of 1868 and the laws made to enforce that constitution, privileges may exist as between the parties, and may be enforced without any registry whatever. It is only whenever these privileges are set up against third persons that the law requires as a condition precedent, that the privilege should be recorded. Was Durbridge a third person in the sense that the law defines third persons? The article of the Civil Code, No. 3532, giving definition of "third persons," says that third persons to a contract or judgment are those who are not parties to that contract or to that judgment. They are generally considered persons who acquire rights outside of or subsequent to either the judgment or the contract. Of course, those persons are not bound by that contract. But was Durbridge a third person according to this definition? Can a man be said to be a third person as regards a judgment wherein he figures as the judgment debtor? He is a party to the litigation which gave rise to the privilege in favor of the attorney, and that privilege was obtained contradictorily with him, just as much as the judgment itself; because if the plaintiff in that case did not succeed in obtaining judgment against Durbridge, under the law he could have no privilege. Therefore, the privilege was obtained contradictorily with the defendant, just as much as the obtaining the judgment itself. Durbridge, then, was not a third person, but was simply the holder, with full knowledge of the privilege in favor of Cotton & Levy. Being the custodian of the property, he goes to work deliberately to destroy it; because, by the compromise which he made with Grace and the satisfaction of the judgment which was the result of that compromise, he effectually destroyed the very thing on which the attorneys (Cotton & Levy) had a privilege. It is just the same as if Durbridge had in his possession a horse, or any other piece of movable property, upon which a third person had a privilege to the knowledge of Durbridge. If Durbridge had taken his pistol and killed that horse deliberately, or set fire to the movable property and destroyed it, would he not be responsible to the party whom he had injured by the destruction of the very object which was given to him by law as security for the payment of his debt? It seems to me that, under article 2294 of the Civil Code, which says whatever act of man causes damages obliges him by whose fault it happens to repair it, that the custodian of the object upon which the privilege bore, in a case like that, who has deliberately destroyed it, is responsible. He has rendered himself personally liable by the destruction, by his own act, of the property upon which the privilege bore.

If the law giving a privilege to attorneys upon judgments obtained by them were differently interpreted, it would amount to no security whatever to the attorneys in cases wherein the judgment is for a sum of money. The judgment debtor could at any moment destroy the privilege by paying to his creditor the full amount of the judgment, thus leaving the attorney minus of the very thing the law intended should be a security for his fee. The privilege would be then more of a sham than a reality. I can not suppose the lawgiver intended such a thing. I am of the opinion Durbridge, the judgment debtor, having settled with his creditor, without retaining sufficient out of the judgment to satisfy the privilege of the attorney which existed thereon, made himself personally responsible for the debt.

The judgment will be entered in favor of plaintiffs and against both defendants.

At the opera house of Oporto, not long ago, a young actress, playing the part of *Zerlina* in "Fra Diavolo," undressed so indecently in the famous night scene of the opera that her lover, who witnessed the performance from a balcony box, hurriedly left the theatre, but soon returned with a revolver, and in a paroxysm of rage and indignation deliberately shot her dead when she reappeared upon the stage.

A New Albany (Indiana) lady, whose husband occasionally flies into a passion, is in the habit on such occasions of walking to the kitchen door and calling the servants in. When they enter, wondering what their mistress wants with them, she turns to her husband and coolly bids him to continue his remarks. It is useless to say that he never adds a word in high temper after the appearance of the servants.

Last night, at ten o'clock, the weather was quite cool, and gusts of wind rendered the streets dusty.

A celebrated writer says that, if one could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil.

THE CITY HALL.

The last few days appear to have been destitute of interest at the Hall. An unusual dearth of anything like active business prevails in all the departments. The condition of things regarded so fortunate by the Committee of Fifty-one has come to pass. Nothing is doing. It is not, however, expected to last a great while. The Administrators, like Micawber, are waiting for something "to turn up."

It is reported that the water in the Mississippi river is lower than it has been at any time during the month of March since 1855. In that year it was two feet above ocean level, and this year it is three. The lowest mark it reached during previous years was five feet (in 1854), and high water mark is considered twelve feet above the present measurement.

On Monday evening Mayor Flanders received a telegram from the stage of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, extending the good wishes of an audience assembled at a lecture there, and hoping that New Orleans would send a delegation of her people to the World's Fair, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

The Mayor forwarded the following response:

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1872.

New Orleans sends greeting to Philadelphia: On the interesting occasion alluded to this city will doubtless be represented.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

The failure to attach the wires and striking apparatus to the bell belonging to Vigilant Fire Company No. 3 places those of the fire department who reside in that vicinity to great inconvenience. A petition from the property holders, asking that the work be done, has been referred to the Administrator of Police.

Owing to the absence of Governor Warmoth, nothing has been done in the Department of Public Accounts toward the collection of the Metropolitan Police or school tax. It is thought that as soon as he returns the funding bill authorizing the tax will be promulgated.

Dr. C. B. White, of the Board of Health, has published another pamphlet in reference to city drainage.

Emmet.

Another large and appreciative audience gathered within the walls of the St. Charles last evening to witness the third representation of "Carl, the Musician," with J. K Emmet as *Carl*.

Emmet has made his reputation as an actor in Charles Gaylord's drama of "Fritz." Almost every theatre-goer has seen him, and it would be useless to eulogize his characteristics.

In the drama of "Fritz" it is a moral impossibility to judge whether Emmet contains any genius or not. The plot is so extremely sensational that it is amusing, and coupled with the chief attraction, his songs, it would be folly to attempt to criticise the piece, but suffice it to say that Emmet's acting does not make the piece, but his songs and dances, together with his droll and irresistible manner of rendering them. Such is the character of *Fritz*. It does not give to the auditor any definite idea as to his ability. But in "Carl" such suppositions vanish, and Emmet appears in a new and decidedly improved role.

"Carl" is an emotional drama. It does not give the slightest chance to introduce any of the witticisms that have so characterized Emmet in his specialties, but, on the contrary, it requires all the power of emotion that an actor can command. Now, there are but few people who believe that he has this power. His songs and dances, at which so many have laughed, have created an impression that he is, technically, "a song and dance man." Now, to remove such impressions, we would advise all who are so impressed to witness his representation of *Carl*.

In this piece he exhibits his idea of emotion. His search for his sister, which, to quote, he "will neber, neber see again," is depicted to nature. Not that Mr. Emmet is perfect in this character; for it contains passages which reveal the capacity for a loftier development, a wider and grander culture, which to delineate to life will require many months of hard and continuous study—then, and not until then, will Jefferson have a rival in *Carl*, and when this is accomplished *Rip Van Winkle* will fall completely in the shade alongside of *Carl*.

The second act is decidedly the most difficult and the best piece of acting. The object of his long search is obtained, and he is the happy possessor of a beautiful sister. This act contains scenes similar to "Rip Van Winkle." The recognition is a wonderful piece of acting. His broken Teutonic dialect, articulated pathetically, inclines one to smile at the poor Dutchman's endeavors to convince *Dora* that he is "her brudder," but when he sings his exquisite lullaby, which is couched in such beautifully expressive language, and arranged to charming music, he wins the hearts of the entire audience, and they go heart and soul with him throughout the entire performance. Never was there such an excellent representation of the heart-broken brother. Never was nature's mirror held up to the gaze of an audience before as this scene depicts. The impassioned strains, the eloquence of his songs, the delicate romance is charming in the highest acceptance of the term.

Emmet, young, ambitious and energetic, has within his grasp a fortune if he chooses to accept it. His success in "Carl" is not so flattering as that of "Fritz," but it takes time to accomplish all things. The drama is susceptible of much improvement. The second act is almost entirely out of place, and could be placed to more advantage in the last. But Charles Gaylord, with his usual egotistical manner, wrote "Carl" for himself and not for Emmet, and now it remains for Emmet to reconstruct, remodel and revise the piece so as to make it acceptable to the public. It must be remembered that "Carl" is a play that can be witnessed more than once, and with Emmet as its reconstructor, it can be made as popular and as good a standard drama as "Rip Van Winkle."

The P. Gleason arrested yesterday for carrying concealed weapons is not the renowned "P. G." of St. Charles Theatre fame. He indignantly denies the allegation, and scorns to carry anything more deadly than a meerschaum pipe.

As the result of speculation, flour has reached a high price, and the choicest brands retail at $12 50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

PUBLICATION OF LAWS

REGULATING OHIO RIVER BRIDGES

LOUISIANIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S PROPOSITION

ITS FAVORABLE RECEPTION

NEW ORLEANS SURVEYORSHIP

PARKER'S PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL

A COLORED SUCCESSOR POSSIBLE

CONDITION OF ERIE RAILROAD

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

DUSSELDORF ART ACADEMY BURNED

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUIT

PORK PACKING STATISTICS

TEA IMPORTATION AT PHILADELPHIA

CONGRESS.

Newspapers Publishing United States Laws—Regulating Bridges Over the Ohio—Postoffice Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—*Senate*—The Chicago relief bill was discussed all day. Several amendments were offered and rejected, when the bill passed as originally reported.

House—A[illegible]tion inquiring the names and amount[illegible] newspapers for publishing the laws, passed.

The bill regarding bridges over the Ohio river passed. It requires all bridges above the mouth of the Big Sandy to have one span not less than ninety feet in height above low water and forty feet above the highest water; all below that point to have one span not less than 100 feet high above low water and forty feet above the highest water; and all below the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge to have, in addition to such high span, a pivot draw, giving two clear openings of 160 feet each.

The postoffice appropriation bill passed.

The amendment increasing the subsidy to the San Francisco and China mail service failed. A vote upon the question of making the mail semi-monthly and increasing the subsidy to $1,000,000 per annum failed by a vote of eighty-seven yeas to ninety-two nays. Adjourned.

The defeat of the proposition to increase the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the House may be regarded as the probable defeat of all similar measures.

If the shipping commissioners' bill does not consume the morning hour to-morrow, the Committee on Commerce will report the bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and Mexico.

WASHINGTON.

Argument in Supreme Court on Ku-Klux Case—Louisianians with the President.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Argument in the Ku-Klux case was continued to-day in the Supreme Court. The preliminary argument has closed, and the court will decide to-morrow upon dismissal of the case upon technical grounds. Should the government be defeated upon the plea for dismissal, the case will be argued upon its merits to-morrow.

The following is derived from several sources: The Louisiana delegation of colored men had an interview, together with Senator Kellogg, Marshal Packard, Colonel Carter and others, with the President, by appointment, this afternoon. When they arrived at the White House Senator West and Governor Warmoth were with the President. Warmoth proposed to compromise, declaring his willingness to support the nomination of General Grant.

After the interview with Governor Warmoth terminated the other gentlemen had a long interview with the President. They went over the whole ground of difference, declaring they could not compromise with Warmoth, having no confidence in his pledges.

They were highly pleased with the interview and to night are much elated.

They declare that Warmoth, not finding any sympathy among the liberal Republicans or Democrats, is trying to retract his declarations of hostility to the President and again get a footing in the party, but that all his efforts will be fruitless.

The matter of Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans will be amicably adjusted, it is believed, by Parker's retiring, and the appointment of a colored man as Surveyor, or by the appointment of a colored deputy, and probably some other appointments of colored men to office in Louisiana.

It is understood that Governor Warmoth proposed to General Grant, in view of adjusting Louisiana political complications, that the two committees should unite in calling a State nominating convention, and it is reported by the Governor's friends that the President expressed himself favorable to the proposition.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Postmaster General assisted the President this afternoon in the attempt at solving the differences of the Louisiana factions. It was a semi-Cabinet affair. The details are funny and somewhat absurd, too much so for room in these dispatches.

NEW YORK.

Emigrant Swindlers Five Years Sentence—Erie Railroad Condition—Judge Davis' Letter a Forgery—Arrivals—Wool Burned on Shipboard—More Small-pox—New Spanish Minister—Death in a Dentist's Chair—Arrival of the Victor.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The emigrant swindler Edwards has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Another Staten Island ferry-boat has been seized to satisfy suits growing out of the Westfield horror.

It is believed the recent order for Erie came from England, and that but one-eighth of the stock is now held in this country.

At a meeting of the directors of the Erie road held yesterday, the report of Superintendent Rucker was made, showing the condition of the road good. A loan of $1,000,000 from Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, of London, was accepted.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says Judge Davis' letter of acceptance of the workingmen's nomination is a forgery concocted by a newspaper correspondent.

Arrived—Francis Wright, Ocean Queen, Merrimack and Batavia. Arrived out—City of Bristol and Siberia.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of wool was burned on the brig Henry Dupont.

Arrived—City of Paris.

There were seventeen additional small-pox cases yesterday, six of which were concealed.

Palo de Barnatze, the new Spanish minister, arrived to-day in the Merrimac.

A lady died in a dentist's chair to-day from taking laughing gas.

Arrived—Victor, from New Orleans.

Money easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent on call loans. Sterling 9¼@9⅜. Gold 109⅜@109⅞. Governments ⅛ off. Sixes of 1881 115¼; five-twenties of 1862 111¾; 1864 111¾; 1865 112½; new 110⅞; 1867 112⅝; 1868 112⅝; ten-forties 108. State bonds generally quiet; Tennessees, old 67, new 67; Virginias, old 54¾; new 58; Louisianas, old 58; new 52; levee sixes 62; eights 70; Alabama eights 90; fives 60; Georgia sixes 73; sevens 88; North Carolinas, old 38; new 23½; South Carolinas, old 53, new 38½.

FOREIGN.

Resolution to Investigate Expenses of the Crown—Oxford and Cambridge Crews—Interest in the Forthcoming Races—Spirit, Aim, Direction and Policy of the British Government—Schenck Ejected from the House of Commons—Advocate General Resigned—Dusseldorf Academy of Art Burned—Mexican Cattle Thieves Attacked.

LONDON, March 20.—Sir Wilfred Lawson, member for Carlisle, and George Anderson, member for Glasgow, in addition to Auberon Herbert, supported the resolution of Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons, last night, to investigate the expenses of the crown. Anderson and Herbert were among the tellers appointed to count the vote on Sir Charles' motion.

The interest in the forthcoming race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews is increasing. The men are out daily for practice, and their rowing is witnessed by a large number of persons who gather along the shores. The betting is now seven to four in favor of the Cambridge crew.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said that Parliament would be informed at all times of the spirit, aim, direction and policy of the government on all important questions. As far as the Alabama claims were concerned, he believed the speech of her majesty on the opening of the session gave all the necessary information. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, said it would be impossible for the government to delegate to Parliament the power of making treaties.

The American Minister, Mr. Schenck, was among those ejected from the House of Commons last night during the excitement over Dilke's resolution.

The Tichborne claimant is unable to obtain bail, and has been remanded to prison for trial.

Sir Travers Swiss has resigned his office as the Queen's Advocate General.

DUSSELDORF, March 20.—The town council hall and world-famed academy of art was burned to-day, with a number of most valuable pictures.

MATAMORAS, March 20.—The Mexican authorities yesterday attacked a band of cattle thieves entering Mexico with a drove of stolen Texas cattle. A fight ensued, in which two of the thieves were wounded and eight captured and lodged in Matamoras prison. The party are professional stock robbers, and their treatment by the Mexican authorities is unprecedented, as they have heretofore been protected after crossing the Rio Grande with their booty.

The recent movement in Congress to investigate raids on the Texas frontier and the action of the stock raisers' meeting at Brownsville has caused quite an alarm among the Mexicans, who appear desirous to avoid past responsibilities by a pretended attempt to restrain further depredations on the Texas border.

PARIS, March 20.—Information has been received in this city from Spain that the Carlists are endeavoring to import arms with the object of rising against the government. It is stated, however, that internal dissensions prevail in the organization which it is thought may prevent any demonstration.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Panama papers of