New Orleans Republican.

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Ten	75	135	180	320	500
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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

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Lippincott for March.

The current issue of *Lippincott's Magazine* is highly attractive in respect to both its articles and its illustrations. The most striking feature is the opening portion of Mr. Black's charming new serial novel, "A Princess of Thule." The style of this story is more popular and engaging than that of the author's last work, "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and gives every indication of being one of his best productions, fully equaling "The Daughter of Heth," a novel of rare interest from the same pen. "The Roumi in Kabylia," which forms the initial contribution, describes a tour through modern Algeria and is replete with interesting delineations of a country which, although abounding in natural beauties and historical associations, is seldom visited by travelers and but little known to the general reader. The engravings which accompany this article are beautifully executed. "The National Trans-Alleghany Water Way," by Professor Thompson B. Maury, describes the method by which it is proposed to connect the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic Ocean, and thus establish direct communication between Omaha and the ports of Europe. The almost incalculable advantages which would result from the realization of this scheme render the present paper not only interesting, but profoundly important. Several views and explanatory diagrams accompany the text. "New Washington," by Chauncey Hickox, is a sketch of the æsthetic, social and political condition of the national capital. It contains many shrewd remarks and pertinent suggestions, and deserves a careful reading from all who feel a proper interest in the good order, beauty and dignity of the representative city of the land. In the article entitled "Cuba," the main points of the difficulties which have arrayed the inhabitants of that country against the Spanish government are presented in a clear and succinct manner. "Unsettled Points of Etiquette" dwells upon the unfortunate diversity of opinion which prevails in elevated circles of American society regarding the propriety or impropriety of certain polite observances, and which frequently causes much annoyance to polished and sensitive persons, especially foreigners. The remedies suggested are both simple and reasonable. "Chateaubriand's Rocks" is a very captivating sketch of an incident in the later career of the famous statesman and author mentioned in the title, and contains some valuable anecdotal matter. The poems in the present number of *Lippincott's Magazine* are, "The Hermit's Vigil," by Margaret J. Preston, and "Winter," by Lucy H. Hooper. Both are above the ordinary average. Besides "A Princess of Thule," already referred to, the leading contributions in the department of fiction are the concluding chapters of "Probationer Leonhard," by Caroline Chesebro', and "Her Chance," by S. W. Kellogg. "In the Cradle of the Deep," by Charles Warren Stoddard, is a well written sketch of an experience of maritime life gained during a long and tempestuous voyage. "Our Monthly Gossip" contains some very discriminating criticism upon the acting of Miss Neilson, some amusing anecdotes of the late General Robert E. Lee, and a variety of entertaining notes and comments. We notice that the publishers of *Lippincott's Magazine* offer as a club premium one of the most magnificent chromo-lithographs ever executed in this country, and upon the production of which $8000 have been expended.

PURCHASING BUREAU FOR THE LADIES.—Our lady readers should certainly congratulate themselves upon the fact that so tasteful and experienced a lady as Mrs. H. Mogridge has opened a purchasing bureau in this city. The location is at No. 96 Canal street—very central—and they can there give or send their orders for any description of goods, with a certainty of getting everything that is most beautiful as well as fashionable, at even cheaper rates than if they did the shopping themselves. Mrs. Mogridge, having business connections throughout the North and Europe, enables her to keep thoroughly posted as to all the variations of fashion, as well as to buy at the lowest rates. Read her card.

Church Blown Down.

During a terrible storm that passed over the town of Summit, on the twentieth ultimo, the Episcopal church was blown down and utterly demolished. The church was in an incomplete state, and had already cost some $3000. It is the intention of the vestry to rebuild the church on a smaller scale.

Suggestive Dialogue.

Landlord, to his boarders—Gentlemen, what do you think of this splendid piece of beef?

Boarders—Bully.

NOBLE WOMEN.

Brave men, in all ages, long before women's rights ever mustered its weak phalanx of "strong-minded" femininity, delighted to honor right-principled and gifted women. This gentlemanly virtue, obtained in dim records of antiquity and the eulogisms bestowed by earliest annalists on woman's nobility, are too voluminous to be quoted.

We will not advert to Semiramis, a gorgeous sovereign, noble in manly daring but disgusting when viewed stripped of her diadem, in the sex's legitimate sphere. Zenobia, more attractive, added softness and a love of letters to heroism of an exalted type. As for Cleopatra, Aspasia and corrupt syrens—such as Helen, whose charms the poet, by a fine fiction, declares for nine long years compelled the world to arms—nobility in no way attaches to them. This, we know, was asserted of Helen by the blind old bard, only to heighten effect on introducing his paragon of mortal loveliness, herself as worthless as beauty is evanescent. Yet Homer knew well how to commend the exalted virtue of Penelope, and in after years Roman annalists exhibited equally good taste and pure sentiment in their delineation of Cornelia.

Coming down to comparatively modern times, we still see with what manly pride authors record the sweetness of Marie Antoinette, Catherine of Aragon, good Queen Eleanor, and other female sovereigns, who were not only noble in station, but graced by that true nobility which, independent of worldly distinction, is often found in the fairer and weaker portion of God's human creation.

It has been said that woman affects worldly pomp and display—that titles dazzle her eyes and rank obtains her homage. This may be so, but we wholly ignore the truth of Byron's profane assertion that—

"Maids, like moths, are ever caught by glare,
And Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair."

Byron had his own reasons for indulging in severity where women were concerned, and we fear the same cause operates with others adopting his sentiments. That cause is to be found in their association with attractive but corrupt women, the inferior Helens and Aspasias, regarded only with pity and lofty scorn by their noble and more respectable sisters.

Let us glance for a moment into realms of mind, and noble women rise round us too numerous to be even named. Mme. De Stael, astute as any political leader of her age, Mrs. Radcliffe, who, though belonging to an exploded school of novelists, furnished material to many a tragic and imaginative bard; Johanna Baillie, on whom Sir Walter Scott declared the mantle of Shakespeare had fallen; Caroline Norton, whose "Child of the Islands" glows all over with Byronic power, without being tainted by the egotism and irreverence of that grand production; Mrs. Hemans, whose liquid lyre sometimes cheats us into the belief that Twickenham's nightingale was again vocal in its groves; Letitia Landon, who knew best how to stir the fountains of the heart and thrill us with pathetic emotion.

But this host of noble and mind-illumined women rises so vividly before the mind's eye that we stop short, only remarking that genius is not their highest quality; no, it is the moral purity which sheds a halo about their beautiful thoughts and glowing descriptions, which most of all endears them to the heart of the world, and to their own sex in particular, who, when corrupted, are gifted with finest moral sense.

There are noble women in life's humblest walks, and their deeds of heroism go with them silently to the grave. Weary and worn with self-sacrifice, they walk their thorny path uncomplaining; foot-sore and heart-sore, they finally quit their present scene, knowing that to them there remaineth rest on the better shore.

NEW BOOKS.

The "Mysterious Guest" is the title of Miss E. A. Dupuy's new American novel, just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a weird, and powerfully told story, being the history of but one week spent by a helpless and charming young girl in a country house in Louisiana, in the early portion of the present century. What she found there, and what she suffered, is depicted in the most graphic manner. From the commencement of the volume to the end, the interest never flags, and few who begin to read the story will be willing to lay it down till the last page is finished, and the mystery solved, which adds a supernatural terror to the life of the old tyrant, who is inaccessible to every other fear.

Miss Dupuy is one of the most successful of the modern school of American novelists, and this work shows great constructive ability in the plot, while the characters are real men and women, not mere lay figures. Her heroes and heroines are dashed with the imperfections of human nature; and her villains and schemers, male and female, are not unredeemed by none of its better traits. "The Mysterious Guest" is issued in a large duodecimo volume, and sold by all booksellers 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. All of Miss Dupuys seven books are put up in a neat box, bound in cloth, full gilt backs, etc., price $12 25, and are published in uniform, elegant and durable style by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Life in San Domingo; by a Settler;" is the title of a fascinating new book just published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

A pleasant introductory notice by Richard B. Kimball forms the preface.

A young man who sees no prospect of anything in New York but hard work and a moderate salary during health, loss of employment and absolute poverty afterward, and he determines to go elsewhere. He wavers between the far West and the tropics, finally deciding in favor of San Domingo. Thither he goes, almost without means; there he settles down upon a cheap little plantation, and there he remains a year. The record of this twelve month is written, sent off in manuscript and published in the form of the book under notice, while the writer is going on in the second year of his very successful farm.

The young man makes two or three delightful acquaintances in his own social position, and three or four in a more humble rank of life. These comprise nearly all his dramatis personæ, and the scene is never encumbered with a crowd of petty actors. He takes a bramble-grown plantation, introduces the American style of cultivation, makes his land pay for itself, furnish him with food and several servants, build him a house and give him a little capital in hard money—all in a single year. The most luscious fruits grow and ripen at a touch; the ordinary products of the soil are increased twice in size and tenfold in excellency by care in the rearing; each day developes the beauties of the lovely spot he has chosen for his home; the fairest panorama in the world lies before him; the softness of a gentle summer ever soothes him; the discomforts of a harsh and unequal climate are unknown; everything is rose-colored, and a quiet happiness fills his life.

All this is told with the most simple and straight forward manner, in a style which is lucid and natural to a very uncommon degree. The reader is seized, in spite of himself, with a desire to take the first conveyance to the island so charmingly described, and it will be strange if the book does not send a number of the writer's countrymen to try their luck at tropical farming. For such the narrative is full of suggestions and information, and might well be used as a hand book of instruction, while any one who wishes to enjoy a new pleasure will find no surer way to accomplish his desire than to obtain and read "Life in Santo Domingo."

"KENNETH, MY KING."—Miss Sallie A Brock, author of this novel, is known as one of the most ready, versatile and reliable writers on the American press. In both prose and verse, Miss Brock never touches a subject without such acquaintance with it as will insure success, and thus fortified, in the six years of her literary life, she has made a name among the most honored in the profession. The scenes of "Kenneth, My King," are the most of them laid in Virginia, the author's native State, and in matter, character and incident the story is a faithful portraiture of society and customs, which, in the changed political status, can never again exist in the Old Dominion; and thus is the work possessed of extraordinary historical and social interest. Miss Brock writes of what she knows, and disdaining conventionalism in the plot and conduct of her novel, she so thoroughly invests her *dramatis personæ* with flesh and blood, that they start out before the readers as living, moving beings, in a play in which incident—in the true artistic spirit—is only introduced to give the actors the prominence due them.

Kenneth Darrrow, the hero of the romance, a man without fear and without reproach, is tried in every sensitive point which could attack to a man of unimpeachable honor and incorrupt integrity, and through every ordeal comes out as gold from the crucible of the refiner. In sad contrast is the instinct and principle of his brother Richard, whose tragical death is a fit termination of a career in which both God and man were defied. In Barbara Johnson we have a character as strikingly bold and original as many of Dickens'; while each one introduced is wrought up with the fidelity of nature, and with the artistic finish which could only be acquired through the experience of conscientious authorship, and the tact of the facile and fluent writer.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

F. Marquez vs. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines et al.—Ordered that E. T. Parker, late sheriff of the parish of Orleans, show cause, on the eighth of March, 1873, at 11 A. M., why he should not forthwith deposit into the registry of this court the proceeds of sale of the fifty-four lots of ground sold in this case, on the grounds filed. It is further ordered that Myra Clark Gaines be notified hereof through her attorneys.

William Otis et al. vs. steamship Rio Grande.—For reasons orally assigned, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by this court that the libelants do have and recover from the steamship Rio Grande the following sums, to wit: William Otis $1568, Lyons & Keyland $1411 83, Joseph Hastings $83 75, R. D. Post & Co. $121 25, G. B. & C. B. Gwin & Co. $713 14, with eight per cent interest on said different amounts from August 1, 1867, till paid. The further sum of $1767 62 costs in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, and all costs in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Louisiana. And considering that said steamship was released from seizure and delivered to the claimants upon the execution of an admiralty stipulation conditioned as the law directs, it is further adjudged and decreed that George M. McLellan, master and lawful bailer for the said towboat company of New Orleans, owner of said steamship, as principal, and George W. Hynson and Thomas P. McLellan, as sureties on said bond, be condemned in solido to pay the foregoing judgment, with interest and costs.

James Bussey, of Bastrop, Morehouse parish, has been appointed a United States commissioner.

Superior District Court.

V. C. Hough vs. New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.—This interesting case has been on trial now for two days. Plaintiff was a driver on the street cars of defendant, and was discharged for alleged dishonesty. He brings action for slander against the company. The company produced a small boy who swore that he one day gave the driver a nickel, instead of putting it in the box.

In the case of Chaffraix & Agar vs. D. & J. D. Edwards and W. P. Harper, sheriff, Judge Hawkins has decided that the plaintiffs having a lien and privilege, accorded to them by law, upon certain sugar and molasses, and having obtained possession thereof, they acquired an ownership in the property itself, which could not be seized by a judgment creditor of the vendor. The injunction, says Judge Hawkins, is therefore a proper remedy for the plaintiffs to protect themselves against unlawful interference. It is ordered that the injunction be made perpetual.

Second District Court.

In this court, the successions of Gustave Olivier, Antonio Jose de Gouved, Jules P. Marchand and George Litzehge have just been opened.

Fourth District Court.

The rent case of N. E. Bailey vs. Mrs. Quick in this court was submitted to a jury day before yesterday, and the jury were locked up in the Seventh District Court room. Up to three o'clock yesterday they had not reached a decision.

Fifth District Court.

The suit of the rival druggists has come to a termination, the jury finding a verdict of $500 and costs in favor of Harrison. It is expected defendant will appeal the case case to the Supreme Court.

Railroad Accident.

A Columbus (Kentucky) dispatch of the twenty-seventh ultimo to the Memphis *Appeal* says:

To-day, while the regular passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio road was going at its usual speed near Kenton station, forty-three miles from Columbus, Kentucky, and twenty-seven miles from Humboldt, two passenger and one sleeping car were ditched, and forty or fifty persons injured. Some were very severely bruised, and those on board not injured were frightened beyond description. When the big scare subsided, and people had examined their shins and plastered their noses and other bruised spots fore and aft, they were reshipped, and came safely to this submerged village.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 59°; at 2 P. M., 64°; at 6 P. M., 65°. Lowest point during the night of February 28, 48°. Rain March 1, one-twentieth of an inch.

LETTER FROM NEVADA.

St. Valentine's Day—Something About its Origin—The Wandering Piute—Legislation—How it is Done—The State Capital—Divisions of the State—Augusta Dargon—Minnie Wells, the Lion Tamer—Snow a Foot Deep—Sleigh Riding—Grand Legislative Ball.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CARSON, Nevada, February 21, 1873.

St. Valentine's day was not as generally observed as it is in the Eastern States, and more especially those where the more appreciative and Catholic creoles do most congregate. The traditional history of the origin of this epistolary day has been so often brought forward—like standing farewell leaders to the old year—that it may be considered an additional infliction on your readers by reproducing it, and besides the "local" of the REPUBLICAN may have "dished it up" in his savory mess of "Welcome to St. Valentine's Day," or whatever he may have "headed" it. There are several traditions connected with the origin of this convenient day, on which we can express our love or hate without timidity or fear of getting a drubbing. Some hold that St. Valentine was a bishop of the Catholic Church, and was famous for bestowing charity in secret; others assert that he was a Presbyter, and was beheaded in A. D. 270 by Emperor Claudius. Instead of bestowing substantial charity without publishing it to the world, many imitated his worthy example in sending good words, and finally loving ones, under assumed and fictitious names until finally the principle upon which the day was founded has been lost sight of and entirely superseded by anonymous epistolary love making and other equally absurd nonsense. Another tradition is that its origin is derived from the Roman festival of Lupercalia, the chief and most interesting feature of which was disposing of and winning young wives by lottery, which is about as good a way as our more modern method, as it saves a great deal of nonsensical talk, no little money spent foolishly, of course, and also makes us have a higher appreciation of each other, as then we never discover that we are lunatics until after mating. No doubt the heads of the ancient Romans were level, after all. It is said, also, that the birds choose their mates on this day, and, most probably from that reason, the young ducks and drakes naturally take to it.

The occupation of the wandering Lo Piute is not exactly gone, and it is just possible that he may usurp that of the Chinaman in the roll of a chambermaid. My landlady has taken the initiative, and employed a little feminine Piute brave as her body servant. Only for the copper color of the latter, I could not tell which was the landlady, while, as Miss Lo still adheres to her original war paint and feathers, my landlady is also as frightfully decorated, but after the latest improved agony. There are remnants of several tribes of these fast departing sons of the forest encamped without the city in the foot-hills of the towering Nevadas. Day by day they listlessly wander through our streets, and at nightfall wrap their government blankets about them and as silently and aimlessly file out the big wigwam of the pale-faced brother.

Legislation, or rather attempts at it, is becoming tiresome. Six weeks have passed, and not more than a score of bills have done likewise. The wheels of legislation will revolve with more rapidity the remaining two weeks of the season—if properly greased. The beauty about Western legislation—if, indeed, there is any beauty in it—is that their arguments, if not always to the point, are generally brief, a member simply saying that he supports "this bill, Mr. Speaker, because I think it is a good thing, and I think it ought to pass, sir!" and gravely resumes his cushioned seat. Now and then a wordy member attempts to distinguish himself in the eyes of his "sage-brush" constituents, by making a long-winded argument from foolscap, but they break a quorum on him or interrupt him by cross questions, and finally move the "previous question." There are only thirteen counties in the State, and the most important work so far is the creation of new ones and the removal of the sites to fledgling towns. The various delegations having such "little jobs" form syndicates, and go for each other's "purely local bills" on the mutual admiration plan—thus doing away with the necessity of a third party or House. The legislative session is looked forward to by the residents of the capital as their biennial harvest, and the price of provender and room rent is elevated to an alarming height. How the city and its people live and prosper for the next two years, is, perhaps, as great a mystery as the propagation of eels—but they do it. No matter what may be said about the temptations and consequent corruption of commercial metropolis on legislative bodies, it is nevertheless the best and only place to transact the business of a State. No matter to what remote "one-horse" town the capital may be removed, if corruption can obtain a possible foothold, it will follow, just as plunderers follow in the wake of an army; and because patriots sacrifice their time to frame laws for a State, they do not wish to be deprived of their natural pleasures, and much less the rare and additional one of seeing the city elephant. Deprived of this, legislation loses half of its pleasures and novelty, and almost becomes a bore, especially to the extreme rural member. This State is divided by a presumptive imaginary line into two grand unnatural divisions—the "Great East" and the "Great West." The latter is supposed to know it all, and a bitter war (of words) frequently takes place between representatives from the jealously hostile sections; and finally good will is restored and the country saved by each according that the other also knows something, and that his particular section is of the greatest importance—next to his own.

Miss Augusta L. Dargon, after a week's starring, has left us, and turned her tragedic face toward the rising sun. Miss Minnie Wells, the lion tamer of Bidwell's Museum in your city, after playing a short engagement at San Francisco, ventured out thus far in a variety troupe, but one night was sufficient, and she left on the morning train to seek a more appreciative and paying audience. And so now we are left without any amusement—legitimate or otherwise, excepting the royal bengal, our great, national American game of draw poker, keno, "pitch seven-up," etc., if they may be considered in that light, as they are legitimized by law and sanctioned by custom.

The snow, which is said to be very beautiful, has been on the ground for nearly three weeks, is now a foot deep, and still snowing. Sleigh riding is one of the institutions of the day, and a soft youth considers himself in paradise when under the same bear's skin with the girl who has turned his head. As the price of this luxury is only $10 an hour, it may be classed as a fleeting pleasure. Those who can not or do not desire to indulge in this expensive pastime resort to a kind of a mock pleasure called "coasting"—sliding down the hill-side on a seat and hauling it back again by hand; but, like Professor Joshua Billings, I can't exactly see where the fun comes in.

Our dull city has been temporarily enlivened by a grand legislative ball, which was intended to be a very select affair, and was—everybody and his Chinaman being selected—and which was a failure as a success, but a success as a failure.

J. M. S.

Monthly Report of Barometer and Thermometer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Signal Service United States Army,
New Orleans, March 1, 1873.

The following table shows the monthly mean of barometer and thermometer, and amount of rainfall for the month of February, 1873:

Date.	Mean Barometer.	Mean Thermometer.	Rainfall.
February 1	30.21	54.8	....
February 2	30.28	53.2	....
February 3	30.13	61.0	....
February 4	30.16	64.5	....
February 5	30.18	66.1	....
February 6	30.02	59.4	.31
February 7	30.07	56.6	....
February 8	30.21	57.0	....
February 9	30.41	56.5	....
February 10	30.18	56.7	....
February 11	29.75	55.2	.55
February 12	29.85	55.9	....
February 13	30.04	60.2	....
February 14	30.06	58.7	.05
February 15	29.97	71.6	.10
February 16	30.03	60.2	....
February 17	30.18	59.6	....
February 18	30.19	60.0	....
February 19	30.19	66.7	....
February 20	29.94	71.7	.05
February 21	29.81	62.1	....
February 22	30.02	56.5	....
February 23	30.12	52.2	....
February 24	30.12	54.1	....
February 25	29.96	67.2	....
February 26	29.98	71.9	....
February 27	30.21	59.7	....
February 28	30.26	52.2	....
Monthly mean	30.09	60.5	
Total rainfall			1.80

Prevailing wind, southwest; total number of miles traveled, 5162.

F. MANSFIELD, Observer,
Signal Service United States Army.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	37	E.	Light rain.
Chicago	32	.....	Light snow.
Cincinnati	40	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	32	N.	Light snow.
Galveston	66	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	62	S. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	31	.....	Light snow.
Leavenworth	36	S. E.	Cloudy.
Louisville	41	.....	Cloudy.
Memphis	43	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	41	.....	Light rain.
New Orleans	66	S. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	26	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	46	N. E.	Heavy rain.
St. Louis	35	S. E.	Light snow.
St. Paul	25	W.	Light snow.
Vicksburg	54	N. E.	Light rain.
Fort Benton	15	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	11	N.	Cloudy.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Fort Benton	..	..	2	5
Davenport	1	..	4	2
Keokuk	River gorged.			
Cairo	..	5	41	11
St. Louis	..	2	8	10
Pittsburg	..	7	5	6
Cincinnati	..	48	21	1
Louisville	..	8	8	6
Memphis	5	..	34	8
Vicksburg	5	..	37	10
Shreveport	5	..	17	10
Nashville	..	17	20	2
New Orleans	4	..	..	..

The river here is five feet below high water mark of 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

The engagement of the Martinetti-Ravel combination will close to-night, when "Le Roi Carotte" will be produced. To-morrow evening the celebrated English artiste, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, will make her debut.

Academy of Music.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening, at the Academy of Music, in "Ingemar, or the Greek Maiden." "The Jealous Wife" will also be produced. To-morrow evening Miss Katie Putnam, whose acting is after the style of Lotta, will make her first appearance here.

Varieties Theatre.

This evening Mlle. Aimee, the queen of opera bouffe, and her Parisian troupe, will produce the great spectacular opera of "Geneviève de Brabant," and repeat it to-morrow evening.

LOSS OF THE ERIE.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Return of the Crew.

We copy the following from the New York *Times* of Saturday:

The steamship Ontario arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the passengers, officers and crew of the lost steamer Erie, of the same line, which, as will be remembered, was burned off the South American coast on the night of January 1. The account of the disaster furnished by the officers confirmed in every respect the reports already published in the *Times*, adding also new and interesting details. The Erie left Rio Janeiro on her return voyage at the usual time, with 24,000 bags of coffee, the largest cargo of that staple ever taken out in a single vessel. She reached Pernambuco in due time, and sailed thence at four o'clock on the afternoon of January 1, with fifteen passengers and a crew of eighty, including the officers. During that afternoon land was kept in sight, while steaming northward along the coast. Shortly after ten o'clock one of the crew observed smoke issuing from the midship section of the vessel, and immediately notified the chief engineer, who, on examination, found the hold on fire at that point. The fire apparatus was at once got ready, and the crew brought into service, with the exception of a few, who were detailed to assist the chief officer, Mr. Russell, in getting the boats ready to be lowered. The passengers, some of whom had retired, were alarmed, and gave their assistance; but as it was thought likely that the fire would be subdued, no one thought of saving their effects. On the starboard side the smoke was coming out in volumes forward of the galley, and flames could be seen through the ventilators of the original deck house. Four streams of water were directed to the fire, but without success, for at 11:30 P. M. flames burst out from the ice-house and on both sides of the vessel and the order to lower away the boats was at once given. The burning ship was now driving toward the land, and when within twelve miles from the beach, at midnight, her engines were stopped and all on board got into eight boats and laid by till daylight, when, after seeing the hull sink, they succeeded in effecting a landing on a beach near Simbaho, a small fishing settlement. Here the shipwrecked band were hospitably entertained by a Portuguese gentleman who was on a visit to the settlement, and in the afternoon they walked overland to Parahiba, seven miles distant, where they were taken in charge by the American consul. On the fourth the coasting steamer carried them to Pernambuco, where a large building which had been erected as a marine hospital was placed at their disposal. The second mate and two of the crew left on the ninth, on the bark Polly Lewis, for New York, and the rest were brought on by the Ontario, and landed safely in this city last night. The personal losses of the passengers and crew have been heavy, all that was saved being a few clothes and other articles, which were hastily got together just before leaving the vessel. The officers are unable to explain the cause of the fire, as there was nothing particularly combustible in the cargo. An investigation will shortly be held by the government inspectors.

Some people of Branford, Connecticut, have tarred and feathered one of their neighbors, his wife being gagged and compelled to witness the outrage. Its occasion was a rumor that he and his wife had subjected an invalid lady, submitted to their charge, to ill treatment.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Forty-third Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, March 1, 1873.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Charles W. Lowell in the chair.

On call of the roll the following members answered to their names:

Speaker C. W. Lowell and Messrs. Allain, Armstead, Antoine, Bowman, Benham, Blackstone, Boatner, Connaughton, Cousin, Davidson, R. R. Davis, Decker, Dayries, Dewees, Elliot, Fontelieu, Greene, Grant, Gair, Guichard, Hubeau, Hill, Heath, M. Jones, Keating, Kirkman, Kenyon, Kern, Lewis, Marvin, Murrell (Lafourche), Murrell (Madison), Mayo, Martinez, Mathews, Peyton, Page, Raby, Rochon, Rodrigues, Sawyer, Stewart, Sartain, Southard, Sutton, Sewell, Thomas, Tureaud, Williams, Wilson, Worthy, Washington, Wiggin, Ward, Wands—55.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, the consideration of the journal was postponed for thirty minutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under a suspension of the rules the following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Davidson, of Livingston:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee of Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana be authorized to warrant to the chairman of the Committee on Judiciary of this House for the sum of $75, to pay for the room rent of said committee, and to Horace McCoy the sum of $4 per day as payment in full as messenger of said committee from the ninth day of January, 1873, to the end of this session of the Legislature.

Adopted.

By Mr. Dewees, of Red River:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized to issue to A. Tureaud the per diem and mileage of the late Hon. John Hedgepath for the regular session commencing January 6, 1873.

Adopted.

By Mr. Dewees, of Red River:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be and he is hereby ordered to issue certificates in payment for services rendered for the regular session of 1873, to the following named committee clerks: Charles Thomas and P. Sherman, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and that the Speaker be authorized to sign the same.

Adopted.

By Mr. Grant, of Morehouse:

Resolved, That immediately after the reading of the journal on the morning of the fifth instant, the House proceed to the consideration of all bills of a local nature in the order in which they appear on the calendar.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, House bill No. 6, entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Railway Company, was ordered to be returned to the Committee on Enrollment for examination.

Mr. Martinet, of St. Martin, submitted his protest and resignation against serving on certain committees, which was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the journal, as follows:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I hereby protest against the report of the Committee on Corporations on bill No. 191, an act incorporating the Crescent City Sanitary Company, and against the passage of the bill, for the following reasons: The committee had taken no action upon the bill, nor, to my knowledge, authorized the chairman to make any report upon the bill; and, also, for other reasons, I hereby resign as a member of said committee, and also as a member of the special committee to investigate whether the Jefferson City Gas-light Company has complied with the terms of its charter.

L. A. MARTINET.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved that a committee of seven be appointed for the purpose of taking up the calendar to arrange and present the most important bills for the immediate action of the House.

Lost.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Ways and Means made the following report:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
February 28, 1873.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Ways and Means have had under consideration the following bills and report favorably thereon:

Senate bill No. 52, directing the State Treasurer to suspend, and prohibiting the registration of all warrants and certificates of indebtedness issued in accordance with law.

Senate bill No. 83, for the relief of the taxpayers of Claiborne parish, etc.

House bill No. 5, an act to set apart and regulate a special fund to pay the expenses required by the constitution of the State etc.

J. B. WANDS, Chairman;
CHARLES W. KEATING,
GEORGE C. BENHAM,
E. W. DEWEES.

Which was received, and the bills placed on the calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

SENATE CHAMBER,
March 1, 1873.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by the Senate to ask the concurrence of your honorable body in the following Senate bills, viz:

Senate bill No. 28, an act to provide for a full and prompt payment of the members, officers and employes of the Metropolitan Police, by authorizing the issuance of additional warrants to make up losses which may hereafter be sustained by members, officers and employes, by reason of the depreciation of Metropolitan Police warrants; to make such warrants so to be issued for discount, receivable for taxes, by and chargeable (pro rata) to the general corporations of the Metropolitan Police District, and to provide a penalty for refusal to receive the same, and to limit the power of the Board of Police Commissioners to issue such additional warrants.

Senate bill No. 118, entitled an act to incorporate the Shreveport Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Senate bill No. 108, an act providing for the establishment of parish official journals throughout the State, defining the character and description of work they shall be entitled to perform, and fixing the price thereof.

Senate bill No. 130, entitled an act to establish a steam ferry at Grand Ecore.

Very respectfully,

WALTER REGAN,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

House bill No. 5, entitled an act to set apart and regulate a special fund to pay the expenses required by the constitution, and to provide for an orderly payment of moneys into and from the treasury, was, on motion of Mr. Dewees, of Red River, ordered to be printed in the journal, which reads as follows:

An act to set apart and regulate a special fund to pay the expenses required by the constitution, and to provide for an orderly payment of moneys into and from the treasury.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all income taxes levied upon persons pursuing any occupation, trade or calling, and all sums levied for licenses given to such persons, shall be paid into the State treasury in current money of the United States, and shall be set apart as a special fund, to be called the "constitutional expense fund," and the same shall be and is hereby specially appropriated to the payment—

Firstly, of the mileage and per diem of the members of the General Assembly, the salaries and per diem of the officers, clerks and reporters thereof, and of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Schools, and the deputies, subordinates and employes, and of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the district and parish judges, district attorneys, reporter of the Supreme Court and of such other State officers as are compensated for their official services by a salary or per diem, payable out of the State treasury.

Secondly, of the current and contingent expenses of the Legislature and other State officers so far as the same shall have been of shall be hereafter allowed and appropriated by law out of said fund.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to establish said fund without delay, and to meet current constitutional expenses which may be incurred and payable before the revenue from licenses or income taxes of the year 1873 can be collected, all moneys now in the general fund and uncollected moneys which by present laws would appertain to said general fund when collected shall, until the adjournment of the