NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 281. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1811.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAGICAL BAZAR,

.....Canal Street.....142

HARTZ & LEVY, PROPRIETORS.

Positively the Last Four Days!

POSITIVELY THE LAST FOUR DAYS!

Positively the Last Four Days!

A CARD.

Messrs. HARTZ & LEVY desire to state that they will positively close their season on

Saturday, February 8, 1873.

They also desire to return thanks to the public and their numerous amateurs for their kind and liberal patronage.

A price list will be furnished upon application to our bureau, No. 132 Broadway, New York.

mh7

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

B. BROWNE.....Manager and Proprietor

J. RITTERBIDE.....Treasurer

EDWIN BROWN, Manager Katie Putnam Comedy Company.

LENTEN ATTRACTION FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Commencing Monday Evening, March 3,

The beautiful and talented young artiste,

KATIE PUTNAM,

And her large, popular and select Comedy Company. Katie Putnam in her unrivaled rendition of TYLER SELL and the MARCHIONESS, in the great drama of THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, giving her exquisite Songs and Dances, Bew d'Andes, and Sweet Voice at the door, together with her great Banjo Solo, and her last great sensation, by Dick and the Marchioness, entitled The Apple of My Eye. Songs, Dances, Tight Rope and character Sensations. For cast of characters, personnel of company, synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.

Change of bill nightly. Box Sheet open.

Monday—PANCHON, THE CRICKET.

Wednesday—MEG'S DIVERSION and STAGE TRICK.

Thursday—SANS SOUCI and MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

Friday—Farewell Benefit of KATIE PUTNAM.

Saturday Noon—KATIE PUTNAM MATINEE.

mh2

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor

ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

Third night of the celebrated English actress,

MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

Assisted by Ben DeBar, who will appear as DOUCHSTONE.

Wednesday Evening, March 5, 1873,

Shakspeare's play of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Rosalind.....Miss Carlotta Le Clercq

FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss Le Clercq, MASKS AND FACES.

SATURDAY—Le Clercq Matinee at noon. mh4

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Positively last week of the highly successful

GRAND PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

At Noon,	This Evening,
Grand Matinee,	Last time,
LA BELLE HELENE.	LA PERICHOLE.

To-morrow (Thursday) Evening, March 6,

By general request,

LE PETIT FAUST.

CAMP, BONELLI, JUTEAU, LECUYER.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mlle. Roland and Mons. Jussen. ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

SATURDAY NOON—Farewell Matinee—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

SATURDAY—Farewell Night—GRANDE DUCHESSE.

OPERA PRICES—As usual.

All seats reserved at the Matinee.

MONDAY, March 10, 1873—LAWRENCE BARRETT in the MAN O' AIRLIE. mh5

BANKS AND BANKING.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

This bank will issue TIME CERTIFICATES of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum for SIX months or longer and THREE PER CENT per annum for a shorter period not less than two months. fe22 3m

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 6 to 8 Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier. fe20 6m

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,

156.....Canal Street.....166

At the close of business, Tuesday, December 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Cash—Currency	$723,744 45
Cash—Gold coin	104,272 38
Loans and discounts	1,049,931 65
United States bonds to secure circulation	450,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	291,957 10
Due from other banks and bankers	10,019 80
Banking house	7,670 59
Furniture and fixtures	16,254 61
Premium on United States bonds	22,317 50
Premium on gold	1,528 31
Total	$2,725,876 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	10,833 76
Circulation	449,000 00
Dividends unclaimed	394 84
Individual deposits	1,746,440 97
Due to other banks and bankers	2 03
Profit and loss	69,455 24
Total	$2,725,876 84

ALL DEPOSITORS PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS

Second Semi-Annual Dividend,

Declared December 31, 1872.

8½ per cent to Stockholders.

3½ per cent to Depositors.

PAUL POURCHY, President.

ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

Directors:

C. Maspero,	John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb,	Charles Lafitte,
Adolph Meyer,	P. Poursine,
Albert Baldwin,	Paul Fourchy,
Ernest Miltenberger.	

jn29 3m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of P. J. PAVY & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. P. J. Pavy and Joseph A. Hincks are to attend to the liquidation in the following manner:

P. J. Pavy alone shall have the management of the collections, receiving the claims of the creditors, etc.

Joseph A. Hincks will have charge of the liquidation of the commercial affairs of the firm, and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation only.

C. L. PAVY.

JOSEPH A. HINCKS.

New Orleans, March 1, 1873. mh2 7t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership under the firm name of CHASE & ESTLIN, for the purpose of conducting the cotton picking business in this city. We have every facility for picking, baling and repairing cotton, and will give the business our undivided attention. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

C. H. CHASE.

S. W. ESTLIN.

fe23 1m

GLEANINGS.

We hear of a "petition to the Council," signed by over 200 of our principal merchants, steamboatmen and "boss" draymen, asking that the levee front and its approaches be put down in square block pavement. The reasons for the request as recited in the petition, appear conclusive. It is alleged to be the only reliable and permanent pavement in use.

In view of this fact, it is somewhat surprising that the city authorities persist in laying down plank and asphalt, and "ballasting" the principal streets. This sort of work is no sooner done than it has to be repaired. Besides, it is done at the expense of the city. Whereas, when square block is laid down, the property owners bear two-thirds of the expense. For instance, on Canal street, from Liberty to Claiborne, the holders of property petitioned for a square block pavement; but instead of having their wants attended to, the street was put down in "ballast," a temporary and very unreliable material, in a road over which heavy hauling is done. In fact, it entails three times the expense on the city that a square block pavement would.

We have every confidence in Colonel Lewis. We know he means right, and that he will do right; but this Canal street "ballasting" affair strikes us as an error in judgment. When individual property holders are willing and anxious to bear two-thirds of the expense of paving the street, they should surely be allowed the privilege. Certainly no obstacle should be put in their way, in view of the exhausted condition of our city treasury. Nor can we afford, for the same reason, to make costly and useless experiments in material of doubtful durability. The square block is the only material that has resisted the corroding effects of our soil and climate. Besides its comparative cheapness, it is popular with all classes of our people. It should, therefore, be used in preference to any other.

Gleaner has been furnished the following:

The bill which passed the Legislature a few days since, abolishing the six recorders' courts and establishing four municipal police courts, can hardly be considered as working in the interest of reform, since, under the new system, the four courts will cost some $12,000 a year more than the six courts do now. It is generally admitted, we believe, by all who are familiar with the subject, that two police courts in this city are ample; and two courts could be so organized and conducted as to insure a revenue to the city. Why, then, do our legislators give us a worse system than any we have suffered under in times gone by? The provisions of this bill, just passed, places the police magistrate in a position to dictate terms, not only to the police authorities, but to the Governor himself. We trust Governor Kellogg will examine the various features of this bill with care, before he affixes his signature thereto.

* * *

In reply to which, all we have to say is that Governor Kellogg is in the habit of looking into bills before signing them, and that we shall be glad to hear any argument on the other side of the question.

The *Picayune* made a number of most energetic and eloquent appeals to the Fusionists to go to the polls last Monday and enjoy that highest boon of a freeman, to vote for the man of his choice. How much influence the organ has, and how much regard the public entertains for Mr. McEnery's so-called official promulgations, may be judged by the result:

Even the Fusion supervisors, with all their audacity, claim but *two thousand* ballots cast at all the polls in the parish of Orleans, and there is not a doubt among the well informed but that three-fourths of these were fraudulent. We hear of one man casting thirteen votes at one poll—all that were found in the box!

And we suppose Messrs. Leeds, Lagan, Kelly, Carroll and Bendernagel, will, on this showing, set up the preposterous claim of being "representatives of this people."

Dr. Brickell, Durant DaPonte, E. C. Hancock, Esq., and several other well known citizens, paid their respects to Governor Kellogg yesterday.

Mr. DaPonte and General George A. Sheridan sail for Europe on the twenty-seventh instant. A happy release from political dissensions and disappointments.

MOVEMENTS OF MALCONTENTS.

Seventh Precinct Station Captured—Operator Taken Prisoner—Station Officers Arrested—An Overt Act Committed.

About half past nine o'clock last night the seventh precinct Metropolitan Police station, in the Markethouse building, in that part of New Orleans formerly known as Jefferson City, was captured by a body of men, armed with Winchester rifles, and said to be attached to the McEnery militia. The telegraph operator, Mr. P. Sheehy, was captured by these valiant warriors, as was also Sergeant Wilson, in command of the station, and one or two policemen attached to the station.

The station has since been patroled by the McEnery adherents, whose possession will undoubtedly be disputed and terminated at an early hour this morning.

These men who defy the laws of the State and attempt to establish a revolutionary government, should heed the information which is published this morning from Washington, to the effect that the President and Cabinet are a unit in sustaining the decrees of the courts of the State declaring W. P. Kellogg the Governor of Louisiana, and recognizing his as the legitimate and supreme authority in the administration of the laws.

The City Council.

The official report of the proceedings of the City Council yesterday is published on the second page of the REPUBLICAN this morning.

ASSESSMENTS NOS. 126, 127 AND 128.—Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana. See special notice column. Death of Mr. S. Dessoneaux, William O'Kane and L. F. Soule. Amount paid out on deaths since organization, $310,500.

Ask your grocer for Dooley's yeast powder, the best baking powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle cakes, waffles, etc. Depot No. 69 New street, New York. Are retail by all grocers.

A young lady in Mansfield recently sent an invitation to a young man "to attend a yonker party." He went, and took with him a copy of Webster's Unabridged.

The Inaugural Address.

The Associated Press transmitted to last evening's papers the second inaugural address of President Grant yesterday, as follows:

Fellow citizens—Under Providence, I have been called a second time to act as executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws so far as lay in my power, and to act for the interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided I trust by my four years experience in the office. When my first term of the office of chief executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new question should be raised, so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thoughts, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence. The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen; yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should convey with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is of good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the general government, are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances. In the first year of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo and one which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this; rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of values—gold—and, if possible, to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and have a living remuneration to the producers; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors, and with distant nations, to the re-establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean, to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the export of home products and to industries which may pay for our imports, which is the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization.

It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantage of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indians; the wrongs already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked "Can not the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" If the effort is made in good faith we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and in our our consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will in my judgment best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement. It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating the method of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops, growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion and without revengeful feeling toward any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 43°; at 2 P. M., 54°; at 6 P. M., 53°. Lowest point during the night of March 3, 40°.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The Senate was called to order yesterday promptly at twelve o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Antoine.

Senator Butler, chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of William B. Philips, late parish judge of the parish of Grant.

A resolution offered by Senator Boyce passed the Senate requiring Simeon Belden, late Attorney General, to turn over to his successor all books, furniture, documents and papers belonging to said office.

Senators Harris, Ingraham, Twitchell, Anderson and E. F. Herwig, have been appointed an "omnibus committee" on the part of the Senate, to select and recommend the passage of such bills as the public interest most demands.

Senator Harris asked for and obtained a suspension of the rules in order to take up Senate bill No. 137, an act to grant additional time to the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company for the construction of a railroad by said company between the Mississippi river, opposite New Orleans, Carrollton, or Jefferson, and the Sabine river in the direction of Houston, thence to Houston. The bill was amended and finally passed.

Senator Harris called up Senate bill No. 192, an act forbidding the employment of special counsel, creating the office of Assistant Attorney General, providing for the appointment of such officer, fixing his compensation and regulating his duties, and imposing certain duties upon the district attorneys and district attorneys pro tem. The bill finally passed the Senate.

The Senate next approved of the House amendments to Senate bill No. 28, an act to provide for a full and prompt payment of the members, officers and employes of the Metropolitan Police, etc.

Senator Twitchell called up Senate bill No. 93, and it was finally passed. It amends and re-enacts section seven of an act entitled an act to form a new parish, to be called the parish of Red River. The Senate adjourned to meet to-day, at twelve o'clock M.

The House was called to order yesterday at eleven o'clock by Speaker Lowell. Shortly after the clerk announced a quorum present, the House took up House bill No. 117, an act allowing planters to grant certain privileges and providing a penalty for the non-compliance therewith. Mr. Grant, the author of the bill, was called to explain its objects, which he did. Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, Mr. Murrell, of Madison, Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, and others opposed the bill. Mr. Murrell, of Madison, moved to postpone further action on it at this time, but Mr. Gair moved its indefinite postponement, and the motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Grant, of Morehouse, introduced an act amending and re-enacting an act entitled an "act amending the act concerning the town of Bastrop."

Under a suspension of the rules this bill passed through its several readings, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, recommending that the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House be directed to draw and issue a certificate on the Auditor for the mileage and per diem due to a member from said parish for the session of the existing Legislature unto Hon. James E. Burton, of the parish of Carroll, as a contestant therefrom for a seat in this House.

Mr. Benham, of Carroll, was opposed to paying contestants. He said the general appropriation bill did not provide for claims of this kind, and to pay them was to take money from the members who are entitled to pay, or from the public treasury without giving the State any consideration for the same.

A motion to table the whole subject was then put and carried by a vote of forty-nine yeas to seven nays. When Mr. Hahn's name was called, he asked permission to explain his vote. This being denied him, he read the following resolution, which he said he was ready to vote for:

Resolved, That every person who was a candidate for a seat in this body at the last election, and every other man, and every other man's man, be allowed mileage and per diem for the extra and regular session.

But, continued Mr. Hahn, the House having refused to entertain this resolution, I vote to table the whole subject.

House bill No. 209, an act to appropriate and apportion the college donation land fund to and among certain designated colleges, came up for consideration.

Mr. Hahn spoke in favor of a careful disposition of the fund for the purposes originally intended. He thought the original intention was to use this fund for the promotion of manual labor schools, where poor young men are sent to learn trades and receive such education as will best fit them to become useful citizens in the spheres in which they are to move. The present preamble to the act designates what it is to be used for. It says: Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by virtue of an act passed July 2, 1862, entitled an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. Keating was in favor of a liberal disposition of the fund among all the universities of the State.

Mr. Souer was of opinion that Congress intended the educational fund to be used for educational purposes all over the State.

Mr. Mathews offered a substitute to the bill, and amendments in the form of a joint resolution, placing bonds bought with proceeds of agricultural college scrip in the joint custody of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer, and creating a commission to report on location and organization of one or more agricultural colleges.

Mr. Young moved to lay the substitute and amendments upon the table.

Mr. Davidson rose to a point of order. He said the gentleman's motion to lay the substitute and amendments on the table was out of order, inasmuch as a vote on both could not be entertained at the same time. The vote must first be taken on tabling the substitute.

The Chair decided his point of order well taken.

A vote was then taken on tabling the substitute, which resulted as follows: Yeas 44; nays 20. Tabled.

A message, the Speaker announced, had been received from the Governor on the subject, together with a report from the commissioners who have in trust the fund donated by Congress.

The message and report were read for the information of the House.

A motion was made to refer the whole subject, together with the Governor's message and the report of the commissioners, to the Committee on Agriculture. Another motion was made to lay that motion upon the table, and it prevailed by a vote of 41 yeas to 26 nays.

Mr. Allain offered the following amendment to the bill:

Resolved, That, for the proper distribution of the fund alluded to in the Governor's message regarding the agricultural fund granted by Congress, a committee of five be elected by the House, to be constituted as follows: The Governor of the State, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, State Auditor and Superintendent of Public Education.

A motion was made to table Mr. Allain's amendment, and it prevailed by a vote of forty-one yeas to seventeen nays.

Mr. Matthews offered an amendment, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

Evening Session.

The House was called to order at seven o'clock by Speaker Lowell. After a quorum had been announced, the House attempted to go into committee of the whole and failed.

Mr. Stewart rose to a privilege question. He said an attempt had been made to assail his character by confounding him with some man by the name of Stewart, who had been an inmate of the Albany, New York, penitentiary. He said he knew the author of this attempt to calumniate his character to be no less a personage than the *Hon.* Mr. Worrell, a man who was expelled from the Senate of this State for abusing the trust of the people and taking refuge in a pretended Legislature. This man, Mr. Stewart said, had attempted to assail his character by basely attacking him through the columns of the *North Louisiana Journal*, a Democratic paper published in the town of St. Joseph, Louisiana. Mr. Stewart, after vindicating his own character by showing that he was not the man that Mr. Worrell would make him appear to be, went into a short history of Mr. Worrell's connection with the school board of the parish of Tensas, asserting that he had robbed the school fund of a large sum of money, and gave the details of how it was done. Mr. Stewart said he regretted the necessity for rising to a question of privilege, but an unwarrantable attack upon his character had rendered such a course necessary at this time.

On motion, the further consideration of House bill No. 209, an act to appropriate and apportion the college fund, etc., was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Montaldo, of Orleans, introduced a joint resolution, which, under a suspension of the rules, finally passed the House, authorizing the Board of Printing Commissioners of the State to contract with L. E. Marchand and F. Marchand, editors of *L'Ancrie de la Nouvelle Orleans*, to publish all judicial and official notices and laws of the State, according to the terms and conditions of the printing act passed in the session of January, 1873.

Mr. Benham moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the purpose of further considering the appropriation bill. The House refused to do this, and voted to adjourn until 11 A. M. to-day.

Aimee in Opera Bouffe.

"Les Brigands," an opera bouffe by Offenbach, which has the reputation of being one of the sprightliest of his numerous compositions, was given last evening by the Aimee opera bouffe company at the Varieties Theatre. The first act, which was more than an hour in length, dragged so heavily that but for the racy, piquant touches given here and there by M. Juteau, the tenor, must have failed utterly in producing the slightest approach to a happy effect upon the minds of the patient but not over numerous assemblage present.

The costume worn by Mlle. Aimee in the first act, for a wonder, was not a success from an artistic standpoint, and the role of *Fragoletto* is not one particularly suited to Mlle. Bonelli, who, from first to last, with one or two exceptions perhaps, seemed unable to cope with the music. The second act, filled as it is with its clever situations, brilliant costumes and kaleidoscopic changes more than made amends for the shortcoming of the first, a laughing duet by Mlles. Aimee and Bonelli, with full chorus, bringing down the house in tremendous rounds of applause. This demonstration, was, of course, but a prelude for an encore which was given even more spiritedly than the first rendering—M. Duschesne, as *Pietro*, becoming so enthusiastic at the close as to overturn completely the metal pudding-dish-shaped refuge of the prompter, much to the surprise of that usually mysterious personage, who, equal however to the emergency, almost at once disappeared through his special trapdoor, leaving the actors upon the stage as well as the spectators in front convulsed with laughter.

A special feature of the evening's entertainment was the presence in two of the proscenium boxes, and in other parts of the house, of a number of our brave fire boys, dressed in the striking uniforms of their respective companies.

Mlle. Aimee, while firing off a couple of dainty ivory-handled pistols in the first act, scorched her left hand quite severely, but, brave little woman that she is, went forward with her part seemingly unmindful of the pain.

At the matinee to-day "La Belle Helene," Offenbach's best, so say the dilletanti, will be given, and to-night one of our special favorites, and always a success with this troupe, "La Perichole." To-morrow night "Les Brigands," and upon Friday evening "Orphee Aux Enfers," for the benefit of M. Juteau, a most deserving artist.

Our readers will bear in mind that Saturday night will close the engagement of this troupe, as Mr. Lawrence Barrett appears on Monday, the tenth instant, in "The Man o' Airlie."

Another Railroad Bridge Completed.

We copy the following from the Donaldsonville *Chief:*

Thursday last should be remembered as a notable occasion in the history of our town, for upon that day the railroad turn-bridge which is to afford the passage of the trains of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad over Bayou Lafourche at this point was completed and swung across the stream. The bridge is a fine piece of architecture, and behaved beautifully when swung around, indicating the ability of the workmen who constructed it, and of the engineer who superintended its erection. So soon as crossties and iron rails are placed upon the new bridge, we shall have the satisfaction of witnessing the frequent crossing of trains upon it, and we sincerely hope it will not be many months before the destination of these trains shall be Houston, Texas. Hurrah for the completion of the railroad bridge—say we!

We understand that trains will run to Vermilionville in six or eight weeks, which is thirty miles further on the route to Texas.

The wife of an employe in one of the Pittsburg mills, hearing the noise of the recent explosion, instantly fell on her knees and commenced to pray, and just then a 200 pound fragment of a boiler crashed through the room in the place where her head would have been had she remained standing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

THE NON-ACTION OF CONGRESS

ITS INDORSEMENT OF KELLOGG

GOVERNOR KELLOGG WILL BE SUSTAINED

VICTORY OF JUDGE DURELL

HIS VINDICATION COMPLETE

REACTION IN HIS FAVOR

OVERWHELMED WITH COMMENDATION

THE LEGAL MIND COMPREHENDS

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The non-action of Congress, after the President's emphatic message so clearly indicating that he should sustain the Kellogg government, is regarded and accepted as a significant indorsement of that government.

The hope of the Republicans is that the Democrats who are entitled to seats in the Legislature will now take them, but whether they do so or not the contest is settled, and Kellogg and the Legislature promulgated by the legal board will be maintained.

The friends of Judge Durell are exultant in view of his victory over the wide-spread abuse and misrepresentation which for a time produced such an impression that an investigation seemed probable, but fortunately the publication of the pleadings and orders in the Kellogg and Antoine cases by the Senate committee showed that he had kept strictly within the law.

His presence here, and intercourse with public men, has refuted the slander against him personally. Hence came a powerful reaction in his favor, and the House Judiciary Committee, composed of five Republicans and four Democrats, and including the ablest constitutional lawyers in the House, have reported nothing against him.

The legal mind of the country is begining to understand what was the real issue and what was really done, and the judge is overwhelmed with commendation from the ablest lawyers in and out of office for his faithful and fearless administration of the law. His ability and motives are alike placed beyond question. The judge's rooms are thronged, but he bears his vindication with the moderation with which he bore his accusations.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT

THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT

NEW SENATORS SWORN IN

SUSTAINING THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT AND CABINET A UNIT

PRIZE RING IN WEST VIRGINIA

FRAUDS ON BANK OF ENGLAND

GREAT SPEECH BY THIERS

SERRANO DICTATOR OF SPAIN

YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

INAUGURATION.

The Magnificent Inaugural Display—The President's Address—West Point Cadets—Their Dress Parade—The Grandest Parade Ever Seen—The President's Carriage—Who Accompanied Him—Congratulations to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Noon—Very cold weather. A fine display.

No accident has occurred to add interest to the really magnificent display. There were some good troops in the line of procession. Pyrotechnics make the sky glare to night from Nadir to zenith.

The President, soon after, taking his position on the grand inaugural stand, delivered his address, the oath of office having been previously administered to him by Chief Justice Chase.

The West Point cadets gave a dress parade in front of General Sherman's residence this afternoon. The General, in full uniform, reviewed them.

The parade to-day is spoken of as one of the grandest ever seen in Washington, particularly the review at the close of the military ceremonies, when the President and his cabinet, General Sherman and other distinguished officers reviewed the troops as they passed along the avenue in front of the Executive mansion.

The weather all day was intensely cold, and some of the troops suffered severely.

The President's carriage was drawn by four horses, and he was accompanied as he rode to the Capitol by Senators Cragin, Logan and Bayard.

After the President returned to the executive mansion he was called on by a very large number of friends and congratulated, and afterward they were entertained by him, very many prominent officers and ladies and gentlemen being present.

The cadet drill to-day was perfect.

CONGRESS.

Confirmations—Adjournment of Extra Session till Thursday—Closing Scene in Congress—Vice President Wilson Sworn—Oath Administered to Senators—Valedictory of Colfax—Mr. Wilson's Speech to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Wickersham has been confirmed as postmaster at Mobile.

The Senate, in extra session, adjourned to Thursday noon.

The closing scene in Congress was merely routine.

Senator Sumner was in the Senate during the proceedings to-day.

As soon as Mr. Wilson was sworn, Mr. Colfax declared the Senate of the Forty-second Congress adjourned sine die, whereupon Vice President Wilson took the chair and announced that the oath of office would be administered to the new Senators. They were sworn in couples by the Vice President, the first pair being Senators elect Allison, of Iowa, and Bogy, of Missouri, next came Messrs. Conkling, of New York, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania; the next gentlemen sworn in were Senators elect Conover, of Florida, and Dennis, of Maryland.

The other Senators elect were sworn in the following order: Dorsey, of Arkansas; Ferry, of Connecticut; Howe, of Wisconsin; Ingalls, of Kansas; Jones, of Nevada; McCreery, of Kentucky; Mitchell, of Oregon; J. S. Morrill, of Vermont; Morton, of Indiana; Oglesby, of Illinois; Patterson, of South Carolina; Sherman, of Ohio; Sargent, of California; Gordon, of Georgia and Merrimon, of North Carolina.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, the proclamation of the President convening an extra session of the Senate from to-day at noon was read.

Vice President Colfax pronounced his valedictory to-day with considerable feeling. Before Mr. Wilson took the oath of office he made a speech to the assembled Senate, appealing for justice, generosity and the friendly regard of the Senators in the discharge of his duties as presiding officer.

LOUISIANA.

House Judiciary Committee—No Report in Reference to Judge Durell—Impression Gaining that He Acted Within the Law—If Fault Exist it is in the Law Itself—President and Cabinet a Unit in Sustaining Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Judiciary Committee have submitted no report in reference to Judge Durell. This fact is added to the impression fast gaining ground that the judge acted within the authority conferred by law, and if there is any fault, it is in the law itself. It is also understood that the President and Cabinet are a unit in sustaining the decrees of the court.

NEW YORK.

Nolle Prosequi in a Murder Case—Money Stringent.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish, charged with poisoning Assessor Anderson, were discharged to-day, a nolle prosequi being entered in both cases.

Arrived out—Trinacid and St. Laurent. Arrived—Minnesota.

Sixes of 1881, 118¼; five-twenties of 1862, 115⅝; of 1864, 115⅝, of 1865, 116½; new 114⅝; of 1867, 116½; of 1868, 116¼; new fives, 113½; ten-forties, 111⅝.

Tennessee sixes, 80; new, 80; Virginia sixes, 41, new, 50; consolidated, 55⅝; deferred, 14; Louisiana sixes, 48; new, 45; levee sixes, 48; eights, 70; Alabama eights, 82; fives, 55; Georgia sixes, 75¼; sevens, 90; North Carolinas, 30½, new, 16; special tax, 14; South Carolinas, 40; new 20½ April and October, 23.

Evening.—Money stringent in the main to-day, although there were intervals of comparative ease. The stock brokers paid 1 32 for ⅝ per diem, with a considerable portion of the business at 1-16. During the afternoon the rate dropped from ⅝ to 1-32, afterwards returned to ⅝, with late business at 1 16 @ ⅛. Exchange heavy and lower; the actual business was at 7¾ @ 8 for good to prime bankers. Gold opened at 115, and sold up to 115⅝, fell to 114⅞, and closed at 115 @ 115⅛. Loans were from 4 to 1 32 for carrying.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool Arrivals—The Frauds on the Bank of England—Two Million Dollars Involved—No Recognition by England of the Spanish Republic—Fremont and the El Paso Railroad Bonds—The Striking Cabmen—Address to Pere Hyacinthe—Great Speech by Thiers—Serrano Dictator of Spain—Defeat of Republicans—New Elections in Spain—Movements of Carlists—Insubordination—Panama—Isthmus Canal Expedition—Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Arrived—Intrepid and Tiamure from Charleston, H S Krapin from Savannah, Glen Wallock from Galveston, Araldo from New Orleans.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to $2,000,000. Of this amount $350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; and $200,000 on Rothschild. Also, a large amount, the exact figures of which are unknown, upon the Barings. Some of these houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transaction. It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that one of the members of the house of Rothschild went to Newgate to-day, and had an interview with Noyes, the alleged accomplice of the swindlers, and that startling revelations concerning their operations were made, the nature of which is kept secret for the present.

LONDON, March 4.—Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, answering an inquiry from Mr. Whitewell, stated it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that no government admitting of recognition had been established in Spain.

The case of the Memphis and El Paso railroad bonds will be tried before the Criminal Court March 4. Fremont and six others will be arraigned for the fraudulent sale of worthless bonds, amounting to $6,000,000. Fremont has been cited, but can not answer in time.

Allain, the celebrated advocate, defends General Fremont in the Memphis and El Paso railway case now before the courts here.

BERLIN, March 4.—As the cabmen obstinately persist in their strike, to the great inconvenience of the public, the police have ordered the cab proprietors to resume business, under penalty of the withdrawal of their licenses in case of refusal.

PARIS, March 4.—Three hundred liberal Catholics united in an address to Pere Hyacinthe, urging him to resume the pulpit at Genoa. The father has given a favorable reply, saying that he is willing to preach to those who are resolved not to surrender to ultramontanism or unbelief.

President Thiers made a great speech in the Assembly to-day. He reaffirmed his determination to maintain "Pact of Bordeaux."

A preamble of the constitutional project, declaring the Assembly reserves to itself constitutional power, was adopted by the Chamber by a vote 475 to 199.

The *Messenger de Paris* publishes by an extra this evening dispatches reporting that Marshal Serrano has been appointed Dictator of Spain, and that the Republicans have suffered a severe defeat near Reus.

President Thiers has issued rigorous orders to prevent the introduction of arms into Spain across the French frontier.

The Spanish mails are several days behind time.

The *Figaro* reports that two bands of Carlist insurg