

# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2097.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

**Sunday Evening, February 1, 1874.**  
ONE WEEK ONLY  
SATURDAY MATINEE.  
**PIAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.**

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

**Grand Gala Night, February 17, 1874.**  
**CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE.**

Under the auspices of appropriate committees composed of the following gentlemen: Applications for ladies' invitations may be left at the box office, subject to approval of invitation committee, and tickets will be given when ready for delivery.

### OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE

**Thursday, February 5, 1874.**  
Matinee at twelve o'clock. The comic opera **LA FILLE DE BÈNE-ANGOT.**

**Friday, February 6, 1874.**  
The grand opera **FAUST.**

**GRAND RACE FOR A SPLENDID HARBOR.** and **SAVING HORSE.** to be held at the Grand Hotel, on Monday, February 11, at 10 o'clock. The following entries are made of the steamers of the Mississippi:

**KATE.** Captain Campbell.  
**PAULINE.** Captain Phillips.  
**KATE.** Captain Campbell.  
The horse to be awarded to the captain of the steamer receiving the largest number of votes.

### VARIETIES THEATRE.

**W. G. DE LEON.** and **SOL LINSNER.**  
**W. DAVIS.** and **HARMBER.**  
**PARRWELL PERFORMANCES.**

### LAWRENCE BARRETT.

**Tuesday Evening, February 3.**  
Only performance of **THE LADY OF LYONS.**

**Thursday, February 5.**  
In response to the many requests from those present by the first of Monday from seeing that popular play.

**ROSEDALE.** and **LAWRENCE BARRETT.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**

**Friday, February 6.**  
**BARRETT.** and **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Saturday, February 7.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Monday, February 9.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Wednesday, February 11.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Friday, February 13.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Saturday, February 14.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Sunday, February 15.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Monday, February 16.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Tuesday, February 17.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Wednesday, February 18.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Thursday, February 19.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Friday, February 20.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Saturday, February 21.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Sunday, February 22.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Monday, February 23.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Tuesday, February 24.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Wednesday, February 25.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Thursday, February 26.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Friday, February 27.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Saturday, February 28.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Sunday, February 29.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Monday, February 30.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Tuesday, February 31.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Wednesday, February 32.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Thursday, February 33.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Friday, February 34.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Saturday, February 35.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Sunday, February 36.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Monday, February 37.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Tuesday, February 38.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Wednesday, February 39.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Thursday, February 40.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

**Friday, February 41.**  
Benefit of **JOHN T. RALPH.**  
Only night of **JULIUS CÆSAR.**

## THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

### Senate.

Mr. Barber gave notice that he would at a future time introduce a bill amending the charter of the city of New Orleans, so as to include Carrollton, and for other purposes.

Notice of a bill reducing the limits of taxation for the city of New Orleans to two per cent, excepting that for the support of the public schools, was given by Mr. Chaboud.

The bill introduced by Mr. Boyce, authorizing Thomas H. Franklin, an emancipated minor, to practice law in the courts of this State, finally passed the Senate.

Mr. Butler called up the bill for the relief of W. B. Phillips. It makes an appropriation of \$12,500 to indemnify Mr. Phillips for the destruction of his property by law less charges while he was parish judge of Grant parish. The bill was ordered to be read.

Mr. Boyce moved to have it amended so as to make the sum \$2000 instead of \$12,500.

Mr. Butler opposed the amendment, and went into a history of the losses and sufferings that had been heaped upon Mr. Phillips because he was a Republican.

Mr. Butler said Mr. Phillips had not only been made poor by the desperadoes who infested the northern portions of the State, but he had been driven from Grant parish, after his house had been burned and other property belonging to him destroyed or carried away. It was but right, said Mr. Butler, that Mr. Phillips should be paid for the losses thus sustained. (Mr. Butler would be glad if the loss could be made to fall on those who were instrumental, directly or indirectly, in destroying his property, but as that can not be done, he thought the Legislature should pay for the loss of property the State had failed to protect.) He concluded by moving to table the amendment of Mr. Boyce.

This motion was withdrawn, in order to allow the bill to be discussed.

Mr. Burch was opposed to making appropriations for such purposes. He thought it would be setting a bad precedent. He had received a number of letters asking for the same thing. The writer wanted to be indemnified for the loss of property destroyed by desperadoes, and if an appropriation is made to pay Mr. Phillips, there will be many others who will appeal to the Legislature for pay. He had no knowledge of an appropriation ever having been made under similar circumstances. He was aware that the Legislature had given a well known citizen, one who had ever been faithful and who had suffered much and long on account of his devotion to the country and Republican principles, a sum of money to compensate him for the destruction of his printing press and type. But that was a different case from the one under consideration. The money was given to Mr. Blackburn to indemnify him for losses sustained in endeavoring to uphold Republican principles. He (Mr. Burch) was not aware that any citizen had been granted relief by the Legislature for losses sustained in the manner set forth by Mr. Phillips and if money was voted him, he (Mr. Burch) would feel compelled to ask relief for other persons who had suffered losses under the same circumstances.

Mr. Stamps would not vote for the bill, as the example it would set would bankrupt the State. He should be pleased to have men who had suffered like Mr. Phillips indemnified for their losses, but he thought the indemnity should come from the parishes where the losses are sustained. Mr. Stamps concluded by moving to lay the whole subject upon the table, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Chaboud called for the order of the day.

The bill appropriating \$200 for the relief of Mrs. W. Pope Noble was taken up and read.

Mr. Burch asked whether the sum of \$200 appropriated for the work authorized to be done by W. Pope Noble had been paid.

Mr. Whitney said a part of it had been paid. The Auditor's report showed that \$200 had been paid, and Mrs. Noble had vouchers to show that she had paid out more than that amount.

Mr. Harris said the State had made a contract with Mr. Noble to do the work of preparing a classified index and digest of the acts of the Louisiana General Assembly for \$3000. He (Mr. Harris) was willing to allow Mrs. Noble the widow of W. Pope Noble \$3000 more to complete the work—but he was not willing to pass the bill in a shape that might cost the State many thousands of dollars before the work was done. He moved the adoption of the first section as read. It was adopted. The second section was read, and Mr. Harris moved to strike it out.

Mr. Boyce thought it could be amended so as to be acceptable to Mr. Harris. He was of the opinion that the work, when completed, would be found very serviceable—particularly to members of the Legislature. He would therefore move to lay the motion to strike out the second section upon the table, and his motion prevailed.

Mr. Boyce then moved to amend the second section so as to limit the price of the work to \$7 per copy.

Mr. Harris said that the passage of the second section with the proposed amendment of Mr. Boyce, it would make the work cost \$7000 more. If it is actually necessary to have the work done he would move an amendment to the amendment. He would propose to insert twenty-five cents instead of \$7 per copy.

Mr. Whitney thought the gentleman from Concordia (Mr. Harris) was laboring under a mistake when he said twenty-five cents per copy would pay for the completion of the work. He (Mr. Whitney) would therefore move to lay his motion to amend on the table, and the Senate sustained the motion to table.

The President then stated the question before the Senate to be upon the amendment of Mr. Boyce, which was that no more than \$7 per copy should be allowed for the 1000 copies of the classified index to be furnished to the State library.

Mr. Burch read from the act authorizing the execution of the work, to show that Mr. Noble agreed to do it for \$3000, binding himself to place 1000 copies in the State library when the work was finished, and report the same to the Legislature. Mr. Burch said the proposition now before the Senate is to pay \$12,500 for that which Mr.

Noble agreed to furnish for \$3000. For these reasons he opposed the bill.

Mr. Ingraham wanted Mrs. Noble paid a fair compensation, but said the State was in no condition to make extravagant appropriations for work that it had no earthly use for. With such legislation as the passage of the bill before the Senate, it was useless to talk about reform. He would, therefore, move to have the bill recommitted to the Committee on Claims, and the motion was sustained.

The Senate adjourned to meet to-day at 12 M.

House.

Mr. Montaldo's resolution, paying the newly seated members for the two previous sessions, was called up.

Mr. Benham said it was not proper to pay them out of appropriations of this session, and on motion of Mr. Young, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Kern, of Jefferson, introduced a bill paying costs to W. P. Harper in tax suits.

Mr. Davidson, of the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on several bills, among them a substitute for several bills permitting parish judges to practice law, which merely repealed section 116 of Revised Statutes, which forbids both them and sheriffs, clerks and other officers appearing as attorneys.

Mr. Estillette, of St. Landry, opposed the bill. The duties of parish judges were onerous and too important to be interfered with. They should stand removed from all influences which might prevent an impartial decision or which would affect their opinions. To allow them to discharge the duties of lawyers would detract from their usefulness and dignity.

Mr. Davidson supported the bill. If judges of parish courts were allowed to practice in other courts, first class lawyers, the best legal talent in the country could be obtained, for they would not be compelled to relinquish a lucrative practice as they now were. Of course, no man with any respect for himself would interest himself in a case which might be called upon to decide.

Mr. Young considered the law as it stood a proper one. It had been framed when men's minds were clear on the subject, and should not be altered. He admitted that men who were fit to be judges should be fit to practice at the bar, but when they were elevated to the bench they should cease to look after their private, professional and pecuniary interests. He moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, thought the bill should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hahn said the bill was more important than appeared at first blush. If any department of the government should be kept above suspicion it was the Judiciary.

The law as it stood on the statute book was eminently proper. A judge ought to be above legal squabbles. The law that prevents judges from practicing was according to right and justice. It also prevents sheriffs and clerks from practicing. It is very plain if they were allowed that privilege they would take advantage of clients, attorneys and others. This objection would not apply to judges, but the argument against their practicing is equally forcible. If they go before other courts they will become involved in controversies before and with other judges, with attorneys, and the public. That will detract from their dignity and character. They can not do this without prejudicing the respect they should receive from the public. Suppose a parish judge appears before a justice of the peace in a case which, on appeal, would come before him. It would be reasonable to expect he would be governed in his decision by the opinion he maintained as counsel. It would be undignified and improper. This bill might benefit three or four parish judges, but in the majority of cases it would only work harm. He hoped the law would stand where the previous Legislatures had left it.

Mr. Marshall, of Lafourche, favored the bill because the lawyers opposed it. They knew it would interfere with their business, and as the majority of the bar of the State was contrary to civil rights, he opposed them. Lafourche parish had the best bar in the State, but he never trusted any lawyer and never would. If a parish judge is capable of practicing at the bar, let him do so.

The order of the day was called, which was the bill relating to tobacco inspectors, the question being the motion to refer it to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Rodriguez moved to lay the motion on the table, which the House refused to do.

Mr. Rodriguez then claimed to be entitled to the floor, and the Speaker stating he had it until some one called him to order, he proceeded to advocate the immediate passage of the bill.

At the conclusion of his remarks he called the previous question, which the House seconded.

Mr. Rodriguez inquired of the Speaker the condition of the bill, and the Speaker said the question now was on the motion to refer to the Committee on Corporations, and the previous question had been ordered.

The bill was referred by a vote of 54 to 27.

On Mr. Montaldo's motion the committee was ordered to report on both bills on Monday.

The bill introduced by Mr. Grant, of Morehouse, preventing planters from disposing of their crops after mortgaging them for money or supplies, was taken up.

Mr. Grant said the bill was necessary. At present small planters who had nothing but leased land and property, which was exempt by law, could not obtain the necessary supplies. If this law was passed merchants would supply them.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, said it was the same measure he had assisted to defeat at the previous session, and he thought it opposed to the interests of the whole people.

Mr. Sartain, of Carroll, also opposed it, and on his motion it was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Estillette, of St. Landry, spoke at length in favor of his bill, providing that a defendant may be sued at other places than his domicile.

Mr. Hahn opposed the bill. It had been reported unfavorably upon by the Judiciary Committee, and was calculated to do great injury. The report was agreed to.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 4, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 49; at 2 P. M., 56; at 6 P. M., 52. Lowest point during the night of February 3, 39.

## The Chamber of Commerce, Politics and the Press.

In regard to the misstatements concerning the Chamber of Commerce which the *Picayune* charges have been made by other parties, we propose to show that the misrepresentations, properly characterized as gross, are confined solely to that paper. To do this it will only be necessary to prove the following proposition, using the language of the president of the Chamber in stating it:

The Chamber of Commerce has never endorsed or condemned any political organization, as such, whatsoever.

And as a corollary to that proposition the REPUBLICAN has never stated to the contrary.

In considering this, a regular meeting of over a year ago must be referred to. That meeting was during the last session of the present Legislature. It was largely attended, the one interest being particularly well represented, as a measure was then being introduced by the Chamber which the merchants engaged in that trade considered an injurious one. A resolution, with the approval of the president, was offered, to the effect that a committee be appointed to represent to the members of the Legislature the effect the enactment of such a law would have.

This harmless and eminently proper course was violently opposed by a minority present. It was advocated by all whose interests were liable to be affected, and by many others who were more vitally interested in commerce than politics. Its opposition declared it would be an official recognition of the government which many of them had opposed and were still opposing. The president stated it was the business of the Chamber to protect trade from assault, no matter from whence they came, by every legitimate means in its power. Not one of its advocates said a word indicating that it was intended as a recognition of any government. They only desired to prevent the passage of an injurious measure by any legislative body. It was at that time ascertained that the Chamber had no connection with politics, and logically argued that neglecting to take the course suggested by the resolution would compromise the Chamber by ignoring a government, in a political sense, as well as the contrary course.

The majority, believing it to be a purely commercial one, were in favor of the passage of the resolution, but that perfect harmony in the Chamber might be preserved, it was withdrawn, under the tacit understanding that members should use their influence to prevent the passage of the bill.

This debate was not reported in any paper. The opponents of the resolution requested the *Times* and the *Picayune* reporter, being sound asleep during its progress, only arousing himself when the contending voices were raised to the highest pitch, could give his paper no opportunity to compromise itself.

During the summer and fall the Chamber interested itself in the funding bill. No pretense was ever set up, even by the *Picayune*, that this action had any political significance or was any opposition made.

At the monthly meeting of January 5, President Oglesby on taking the chair for the fourth time, referred to the Legislature in these words:

I believe the indications, since our meeting of last Monday, go to prove that the *Picayune* street Legislature will be the Legislature, and it is to them, therefore, that we must look for the repeal of bad laws and the enactment of good ones. I believe that the views expressed at our last meeting will be followed by this Legislature.

Twenty-four days afterward the *Picayune*, whose reporter was not present to hear the remarks, said they had been grossly perverted, giving as authority the recollection of several "prominent members of the board," and stating that every member resented it.

This is a misrepresentation and perversion without foundation. The language of the report is that used by the speaker. If any member had resented the report he would not have waited so long a time before expressing himself, nor would he have gone to the *Picayune* with his complaint, which, in the same article, states the Chamber never gave its sanction to the funding bill as passed.

If it had not done so in fact, it had in spirit. It had no objection to the funding bill, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Sandage's resolution commending the Legislature for passing it, and suggesting other reforms, was adopted without a dissenting voice. That resolution was similar in spirit to the one which raised such a dust a year ago, but there was no suggestion that it had any political significance. A change had come over the spirit of the dreams of those who might have been expected to vote against it.

It was after this that Judge Kennard introduced the resolution referred to yesterday by the *Picayune*, which had no reporter present. Its statements in regard to the bill are all untrue. The opposition was not some, but much, and it was not on the ground that it was superfluous, but that it was a political resolution, and contained an insidious attack on the government under which we live. He said the word insidious had no reference to the motives of Judge Kennard, who stated he had drawn the resolution at the request of parties who were not present, and that there was no intention of any attack on the government, but only a declaration that the Chamber was non-political. He appealed from the railing of the president, who again stated he would not put the resolution; that it contained improper matter, that during the twenty-eight years he had been a member of the Chamber no resolution of a political character had ever been passed. He had not seen any article in the papers.

Mr. Singleton did not insist on a vote, but he thought that there was nothing in the resolution to warrant the opinion of the president who had been designated by using the same argument the advocates of the resolution of last year had presented. The *Picayune* stated "the resolution was adopted *per se* *contradictorie*." There was no vote taken on it. The subsequent statements in regard to Mr. Oglesby and Mr. Sandage are as incorrect as those we have detailed.

No report of this discussion was published.

All the members who spoke on the ques-

tion, both pro and con, reiterated the assertion that the chamber was non-political.

Mr. Kennard withdrew his resolution and accepted that of Mr. Sandage, which the president said was a perfectly proper one. It was adopted.

We are confident that no person who was present, and awake, at any of these meetings will assert any material inaccuracy either in this statement or of any report of that Chamber published in the *REPUBLICAN* for a year past.

We have shown the willful misrepresentation of the *Picayune*. We have shown that the Chamber has studiously kept within its commercial bounds and never recognized political organizations. We have shown that the *REPUBLICAN* never said it did. Q. E. D.

## Opera—Benefit of M. Momas, Chef D'Orchestra.

The benefit of this eminent conductor gives an opportunity to remind the lovers of music for how much they are indebted to his skill. The orchestra can scarcely be spoken of apart from the opera. It is the opera. Solo vocalists are endowed with powers and culture, but without the support of an organized orchestra their efforts would be short of effects, and the inevitable deficiencies of cast and chorus would be obvious to the least intellectual hearer.

It is the modest musician who organizes this support and illustration of artistic excellence to whom infinite commendation is due.

No one indeed, except a musician, can appreciate the knowledge required to organize the overture, text, accompaniments and choral effects of an opera, especially of the works of modern composers. The orchestra must be organized for the most delicate as well as the most powerful effects. Who can estimate the toil of drilling such a corps to the perfection of the orchestra commanded by M. Momas! To see him evoking with his wand the softest harmonies, touching it as with a pencil the shades of melody, rising with the swelling accord of accompanying instruments, until the whole power of voices and instruments bursts into powerful and harmonious perfection, one would regard him as a magician at whose bidding the whole force and beauty of music was displayed. To the spectator the conductor scarcely participates; to the musician he is the architect who conceives and puts together the magnificent effects which enchain the audience.

We take pleasure in commending M. Momas to the patronage of a New Orleans audience, with the assurance that we have not had for years, if ever, a more thorough and accomplished musician, and a more gentleman. We hope he may have such a reception as will secure his services for many future seasons.

## The Excursion on the John A. Dix.

Not the prospective passage of the most notable law to his capital city, when Admiral Freeman means the coming royal fleet, but that other pleasant trip of the Senate Transportation Committee, when, in his care, they made the fastest time on record down the river on the John A. Dix. That the gentlemen composing that committee enjoyed themselves during the two days was apparent at the time, but the appended letter is an agreeable confirmation of the fact.

REX has done well to promote such a deserving officer to the rank of Admiral, and when he steps on the deck of his flagship he will find reason to approve of the commendation Mr. Windom bestowed.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, January 23, 1874.  
CAPTAIN A. FREEMAN, Commanding United States Revenue Steamer John A. Dix, New Orleans.

DEAR SIR—I am desired by the Senate Committee on Transportation to express to you my thanks for the very kind attentions of yourself and the officers of your vessel on the occasion of their late trip down the Mississippi river. Among the many pleasant incidents attending their trip, New Orleans they remember none more pleasantly than the occasion when your convenience and comfort was so effectively promoted by yourself.

Very respectfully yours,  
WILLIAM WINDOM, Chairman.

## Harmony Hall.

The concert last night was attended by a very large audience. The organ little hall was completely filled. The various pieces were rendered smoothly and effectively, and the audience testified their appreciation of the efforts of the performers by repeated applause. The singing of the aria from "Provaux Cleres," by Mrs. Schwartz, entitled that lady to rank even with some of our best professionals. The jewel song from "Faust" was delivered by Mrs. Blache with a correctness and power of vocalization seldom met with in the concert room.

A perfect gem of instrumentation was afforded the audience in the trio for violin, violoncello and piano by Messrs. Dantoloff, Louis Meyer and Ph. Greuling. These artists were rapturously cheered. Mrs. Schwartz and the amateurs who assisted her can congratulate themselves on having given a concert that was pleasing in a high degree, and worthy to rank with the efforts of many artists of extended fame.

## The Illinois Central Railroad.

We should judge there was nothing the matter with the standing of the Illinois Central railroad, either real or imaginary, judging from a pleasant item we received from Colonel James T. Tucker last evening.

It was to the effect that Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. had taken the Illinois Central sterling bonds, \$1,000,000, for negotiation in London, through their London house Morton, Rose & Co. These bonds the company propose to issue in exchange for bonds of the Mississippi Central and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern roads, which the road had agreed to purchase. This act will tend to strengthen the lines from New Orleans to Chicago, and can not but be to the advantage of travelers and shippers by this route.

FURNITURE, PIANO, TOOLS, ETC., AT A. F. TROTTER'S—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell for account of the succession of W. C. Lee, at No. 309 Common street, near Harmony street, at 11 A. M., an assortment of household furniture, carpenter's tools, piano, etc. See the advertisement.

An Iowa lady condenses an anti suffrage letter as follows: "You may look at this matter in whatever light you will, but simpler it down and it is not a quarrel with the Almighty that we are not all men."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mr. Fenton presented a petition from the business men of New York for a speedy return to specie payments and depreciating the further issue of tenders.