NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 257. NEW ORLEANS. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2098.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sunday Evening, February 1, 1874.
ONE WEEK ONLY
AND
Saturday Matinee,
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
fe1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mardi Gras Night, February 17, 1874.
CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE.
Under the auspices of appropriate committees composed of well known citizens.
Applications for ladies' invitations may be left at the box office, subject to approval of invitation committee, and due notice will be given when ready for delivery. fe3

A GRAND RACE FOR A SPLENDID HARNESS and Saddle Horse, to be voted for at the Crescent City Table, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Patrick's Fair. The following entries are made of the champion steamers of the Mississippi:
NATCHEZ, Captain Leathers.
R. E. LEE, Captain Cannon.
FRANK PARGOUD, Captain White.
KATIE, Captain Campbell.
The horse to be awarded to the captain of the steamer receiving the largest number of votes.
fe1 7t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, February 7, 1874.
Matinee at twelve o'clock.
BARBE BLEUE.
Opera Bouffe.
Saturday Evening—Performance at seven o'clock.
FAUST—Grand opera.
Monday, February 9, benefit of Mr. MOMAS—THE PROPHET. fe6 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Benefit of the charming
LOTTA,
Supported by Mr. E. A. Locke and Frank Evans.
Friday Evening, February 6,
HEARTSEASE.
May Wedlocke.....Lotta
With songs, dances, duets, etc.
MONDAY—Miss Lotta will give a
BENEFIT FOR THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.
SATURDAY—LOTTA MATINEE, at 12. The whole first tier reserved—seventy-five cents.
In preparation, with new scenery, OLD LONDON.
Nineteenth Annual Mardi Gras Ball, February 17, 1874.
Invitations for ladies can be obtained at the box office on application to Mr. P. Gleason, treasurer, subject to the approval of the invitation committee. fe6

VARIETIES THEATRE.
T. C. DE LEON.....SOLE LESSEE
G. W. DAVEY.....MANAGER
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Wednesday Evening, February 4.
Only performance of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Lawrence Barrett as.....Claude Melnotte
Thursday, February 5.
In response to constant demands from those prevented by the rain of Monday from seeing that popular play
ROSEDALE.
Elliot Gray.....LAWRENCE BARRETT
Sunberry Noble.....JOHN T. RAYMOND
Friday, February 6.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. BARRETT.
Only night of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Cassius by Mr. BARRETT, in addition to which role he will deliver the famous Antony oration over Cæsar's body.
Saturday Night.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. Mr. Barrett as the magnificent rendition of
KING LEAR.
A repetition of which has been unanimously demanded.
Wednesday, February 4.
Brilliant benefit, GRAND LADIES' MATINEE—Last time of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Saturday—Grand Farewell Matinee.
For the last time
ROSEDALE.
Lawrence Barrett for the last time, positively in his new character as Elliot Gray. fe1 3t

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW OF THE LATE THEODORE V. LA HACHE,
AT GRUNEWALD HALL,
ON
Friday, February 6, 1874.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Quartette—Ach geh noch Allends spat.....Kreutzer
2. Grand Duo, from Norma, for two pianos.....Thalberg
Mme. L. Herr and Miss M. W. Wilson.
3. Cavatina, from Freischütz.....Weber
Mme. A. B——.
4. Tenor Solo, from Massaniello.....Auber
Mr. C. St. ——.
5. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Mozart.....Allard
Mr. Resch.
6. Quartette—Wie nah ich sie geliebt.....Mehring
PART II.
1. Quartette—Ich sah auf der Halde.....Kucken
2. Air, from Mignon.....Thomas
Mme. A. B——.
3. Concerto, for two pianos.....C. M. von Weber
4. Basso Solo—Winter.....Kucken
Mr. F. W. Bremer.
5. Soprano Solo—The Tear.....Gumbert
Mme. A. B——.
6. Quartette—Vogelein Schlummre.....Abt
Mr. P. Greuling.
The two Steinway Grand Pianos have been kindly furnished by Mr. Louis Grunewald, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street. fe1

VARIETIES THEATRE.....SALVINI.
MR. MAURICE GRAU.....Lessee and Director
MR. D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
SALVINI! SALVINI!
The best living actor.—Robert Browning.
The greatest of all actors.—New York Times.
The most powerful, artistic and original performer the world has ever seen.—New York Herald.
MR. GRAU has the honor to announce that Signor TOMASSO SALVINI, the illustrious Italian tragedian, in conjunction with his celebrated dramatic company, comprising forty artists, en route to Havana and Mexico, will appear in New Orleans for a BRIEF SEASON of dramatic representations, unsurpassed in the history of arts here, commencing
Monday Evening, February 9,
When will be produced the romantic drama,
INGOMAR—(Il Figlio delle Selve.)
Salvini is the ideal son of the forest. The triumph was as complete and the ovation as enthusiastic as those which he won in "Othello."—New York Herald.
TUESDAY, February 10—The new and thrilling drama by Giacometti, author of "Elizabeth," entitled
LA MORTE CIVILE—(Civil Death.)
In which Salvini has won his greatest triumphs.
His death scene in "Morte Civile" stands alone in the history of arts in America.—New York Times.
WEDNESDAY, February 11—
OTHELLO.
The greatest Othello the world has ever seen.—Charlotte Cushman.
FRIDAY—
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
SUNDAY—The great tragedy,
SAMSON.
Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission, $1; gallery, fifty cents; quadroon boxes, seventy five cents.
Sale of seats will begin on Thursday, at the box office, where libretto is for sale. ja31

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES
Prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,
At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans.
Blanks always on hand. no1

W. W. HANDLIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
(Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.)
Will give special attention to collection of bills the settlement of estates and commercial suits Office corner of St. Joseph and Fulton streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc26

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Bovee, having voted to table, moved a reconsideration of the vote tabling the bill for the relief of W. B. Phillips. He said he did this not because he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, but as an act of justice to Mr. Phillips. Mr. Bovee further said he had just understood there was a mass of testimony ready to be produced going to prove the justness of Mr. Phillips' claim for relief; testimony that the Senate knew nothing of. This was the reason for his motion to reconsider.

Mr. Butler, the chairman of the Committee on Claims, to whom the bill had been referred, explained how it was that the Senate had not been made acquainted with the "mass of testimony" referred to by the gentleman from St. James (Mr. Bovee). He said it was not usual for committees to report testimony to the Senate. The Committee on Claims, in the case of Mr. Phillips, had followed the course usually pursued by committees in similar cases referred to them. The committee had examined the testimony, and being satisfied of the justness of Mr. Phillips' claim, had reported favorably on the bill for his relief.

Mr. Stamps again argued against the passage of the bill because it would be setting a bad precedent. He contended that it would be giving away the people's money to pass such bills, and he felt that he, as a member of the Senate, had no right to do this. He deemed it his duty to guard the public treasury and save the public credit. Mr. Stamps was not opposed to the claim of Mr. Phillips, but was opposed to his seeking redress through the Legislature. He thought he should sue for damages in the parish where the property was destroyed.

Mr. Blackburn was not prepared to say what he would do when the bill came up upon its merits. He would say, however, at this time, that it is the duty of government to protect its citizens in life, liberty and property. The government that did not do this in this country he would consider no government. If a citizen has been despoiled of his property by a lawless mob before the government can interfere to save it from destruction, it is clearly the duty of the government to indemnify him. That, in the estimation of Mr. Blackburn, is what governments are instituted to do. He did not regard this as a question of politics, but a question of justice, and would not stop to inquire whether a man was a Democrat or a Republican when he asked the Legislature to indemnity him for the loss of property by mob violence that government was pledged to protect.

Mr. Blackburn argued that the citizen who had suffered in this way was entitled to a full and respectful hearing, and if the testimony sustained his claim he should be granted relief. He said there were numerous instances where citizens had been indemnified for similar losses, by Congress and State Legislatures. He was sorry to find Republicans mealymouthed about granting justice to Republicans who have been despoiled of their property and driven from their homes on account of their political opinions. He believed in a government that would protect men in the rights set forth in the American declaration of independence; and the government that did not do this did not come up to the standard of American government. If the government of this State would not protect the citizen by all lawful means against lawlessness; would not be prepared to prevent the destruction of property by lawless depredators, and failing in that, refuse to indemnify the citizen whose property was thus destroyed, he (Mr. Blackburn) thought it had better disband at once, and let the rule of barbarism prevail, for a government, Democratic or Republican, that could not protect its citizens was, in his estimation, no government at all, and consequently not worthy of the respect of the people.

Mr. Butler supported the bill, because he believed its object a just one. He was glad to perceive a disposition on the part of members who had opposed it to give it a rehearing. Mr. Phillips, the gentleman named in the bill, is a taxpayer. He contributed to the support of the government, and is entitled to its protection; or if that protection has not been afforded, he is clearly entitled to indemnity. Mr. Butler said he regretted to see the gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Stamps) denying justice to a citizen. He thought the State responsible for Mr. Phillips' loss; and if Mr. Stamps is the watch dog of the treasury he hoped, as such, he would not attack good citizens who were only seeking lawful redress.

Mr. Stamps said he did not know that he was entitled to the credit of being called the watch-dog of the treasury, though he had always endeavored to be too good a friend of the people to vote away their money simply to reward political friends. He was of the opinion that losses of the kind said to have been sustained by Mr. Phillips, should be made good by the parishes in which they occurred. He referred to the case of Mr. Belot, in this city, whose property was destroyed by a lawless mob, and said that gentleman sued for damages in the courts, and recovered them. Mr. Stamps said he had nothing to say against the justness of Mr. Phillips' claim, but thought he should go to the courts for redress.

Mr. Burch did not agree with the remarks of the gentleman from Claiborne (Mr. Blackburn) to the effect that the State had better disband and revert back to barbarism, if the government did not indemnify its citizens for losses incurred by mob violence or bands of desperadoes. He was willing, however, for the purpose of having a more thorough investigation of Mr. Phillips' claims, to vote for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill for his relief was laid upon the table.

Mr. Harris called for the special order of the day. On motion, it was postponed in order to take up the business of the morning hour.

A bill for the relief of Osborne Harris was read, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wharton rose to a privilege question. He said he was misrepresented in the Senate journal of last Saturday morning, and as he was not present then and had been absent from the Senate ever since until this morning (Thursday), he desired to have the journal corrected. He said he was represented in the journal as calling up House bill No. 59. This he did not do; and as he did not in any way favor that monstrous iniquity known as the market bill he desired to have the journal corrected.

The President of the Senate (after that part of the journal referring to House bill No. 59 had been read) decided that the journal was correct, and that as it did not represent Mr. Wharton as making any motion in reference to House bill No. 59, he was out of order in rising to a privilege question upon that subject. The President of the Senate informed the gentleman from Iberville (Mr. Wharton) that if he still felt aggrieved he could make out a statement in writing and have it spread upon the minutes of the journal.

Mr. Harris called for executive session, after which the Senate adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

House.

A resolution from Mr. Heath, of Webster, amended by Mr. Guichard, of St. Bernard, directing the State Treasurer to report immediately the amount of cash to the credit of the general fund, what amount was retained by any person other than a tax collector, and the number of delinquent tax collectors, was adopted.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, asked for a committee of five to ascertain the amount of funds in the Auditor's hands not paid into the treasury, and also offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Elections to report the number of vacant seats, and providing that no contestants should be seated unless they had complied with the conditions prescribed by the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, spoke on his resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing the salaries of parish judges. He said the office was a useless one, cost $200,000 and legal affairs would be much bettered if they were got rid of. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Hahn, of St. Charles, of the Committee on Education, reported unfavorably on the bill giving school directors power to use the school fund to enable some scholars to receive a high school education.

Mr. Peyton, of De Soto, said the bill was a good one, and would only be opposed by those who didn't want any poor child to receive a better education than the old field and crossroad school could give. The bill was killed.

The same committee reported against the passage of a bill giving pay to school directors.

Mr. Hill thought the bill should pass.

Mr. Hahn said the first section of the bill provided for the payment of the directors a per diem and mileage for each meeting attended. This the committee considered bad. School directors held a highly honorary position, and there was no need of paying for the few hours they devoted to the interests they represented. The second section fined them for absence, and was a good provision, but would be incorporated in a general bill to be reported later in the session.

The bill was killed.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, reported unfavorably on the bill abolishing wardens and harbor masters, and it failed to pass.

The bill to pay the militia for services rendered, and to enforce the laws in the country parishes was referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Peyton's bill to allow the parish juries to fix the fees of parish officers came up.

Mr. Gair said the bill required explanation, was establishing a dangerous precedent, and ought not to pass.

Mr. Peyton said the bill was a good one. It seemed to him that when the money was to be paid out of the parish treasury the police jury should establish the amount.

Mr. Davidson objected to the bill because it gave legislative powers to police jurors. The Legislature had fixed the fees, and they should remain so.

Messrs. Estilette and Sartain opposed the bill.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, said he could see nothing wrong in the bill, and had heard no argument against it. We compose a part of the Legislature of the State, but parish jurors are the Legislatures of parishes, and ought to have power to fix the fees of the parish officers. In Concordia parish the jury was not so particular as this Legislature was. They didn't unseat a member every time they met. No such carrying on as that was tolerated in that little Legislature. The people elect them, and so they get a good man they are not particular whether he is Republican or Democrat, white or colored. In fact, there were some of all kinds, and very well mixed. He was not a member; they were not paid enough to excite his ambition, as they were not paid $8 a day. If they were allowed to fix the fees they would save the parish money. They are competent to decide what fees are proper. It is always possible to get good men to serve on parish juries, for there was not money enough to tempt bad men to strive for it. Had to urge a man to accept it, and so a good selection was made.

The bill was sent to the Committee on Engrossment.

Considerable debate arose on the bill to allow C. F. Estlin to sue the State.

Mr. Benham, of Carroll, said it was an old sore. It came up the last session under the guise of an appropriation and was defeated. This was the same attempt to get money out of the treasury by getting authority to sue the State. It ought to be indefinitely postponed, as there was little or no merit in it.

Mr. Montaldo said the gentleman was mistaken. The bill simply authorized the claimant to go before a court of competent jurisdiction and prove his claim. He moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Mr. Hahn said there was nothing in the bill that would cause the payment of a cent unless it was proper. It authorized Mr. Estlin to go before the courts and institute his suit, and the Attorney General would then resist the claim. It was before the Legislature last session and the Committee on Appropriations reported favorably upon it, but in the hurry of business it was thrown out. The claimant does not now come before the Legislature and ask to be given what the committee recommended, but only permission to prove his claim. The services he performed were for the Auditor, and were certified as having been performed and the price demanded as a just one. They were certified to by Auditor Graham, as honorable and just a man as ever lived in Louisiana, and who never robbed the State of a cent in his life. The committee of last session had heard all the proofs of this claim and reported it as a just one. It is one that ought to be discussed in a court of justice, and all the claimant asks is permission to bring it there.

The House tabled the motion to postpone, passed the bill and adjourned.

THE BUTCHERS' MEETING.

A Promiscuous Assembly.

Magazine Market was a decidedly lively place last night, on the occasion of the meeting held in the interest of parties who advocate bill No. 59, now before the Legislature, to prohibit private markets being located nearer than twelve squares to public markets.

The building was nearly full of people, and around the platform men were packed in like sardines. A band of music assisted to create enthusiasm. On the platform were men well known in business circles, some engaged in mercantile pursuits, many were butchers, and others were men who have business houses near the markets and persons who own the land in localities named.

On the platform were seen several members of our Legislature, apparently taking some interest in the meeting.

Mr. J. G. Fleming was chosen president; Messrs. John Schilling, J. Berthin and Eugene Dupre, vice presidents. Mr. A. Ducheron was chosen secretary.

Mr. Thomas S. Collins stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. J. G. Fleming as president. The latter explained his position on the question.

Mr. Peter Kaiser was called for by "the citizens of the Fourth District." He harped on a point advanced by some of the interested advocates—those who own property or have places of business near the public markets, that the markets had built up those sections. He wanted the city authorities left untrammeled in this matter, for we can govern ourselves.

There was a disposition on the part of a few men in the audience to interrupt the speaker, but Mr. Kaiser's wit laughed the disturbers down.

Mr. A. Sambola was called, and informed the meeting that when he was a member of the Legislature he voted against the law creating private markets, and was gratified to remember that fact. He thought that the city should have entire control of the markets, and was opposed to promiscuous markets. He stated that the condition of private markets was generally anything but wholesome, and was opposed to the Legislature passing laws to govern such things inside a municipal corporation.

Mr. W. R. Whitaker was called for, and he responded. His remarks were of a general nature concerning the question under discussion. He believed that the Legislature had a perfect right to enact laws on the subject for State or municipalities. There can be nothing objectionable in a law which promotes our sanitary condition. He thought it would be better if private markets were abolished altogether. He did not find fault with all the private markets, but was aware that some of them were depots for filth, and he did not dare to purchase from them for fear that he would buy disease.

He harped on the loss of money the city sustains, because private markets have the effect to hurt public market patronage. He could not see any monopoly in public markets; quite the contrary, there is abundant competition.

As Mr. Whitaker closed, the audience honored him with hearty cheers.

Mr. L. Sewell, on taking the floor, said that he was present in a double capacity—that of legislator and citizen. He desired to explain his vote on the market question, and was glad that he advocated act No. 59, and proceeded to state his reasons, which have already been published, and he further declared that so long as he could raise his voice he would support the new bill.

Mr. Murrell, member of the House from Madison, was introduced, and gave a short history of act No. 59. In his course he said he had continually advocated measures for reform and to reduce taxation. He now discovered that this subject had two sides, and this side seems to be a pretty large one. He related how an old acquaintance once purchased some beef in one of the private markets, ate it, and nearly died from cholera in consequence, which caused him to curse the Legislature that adopted a private market law.

Several persons in the audience seemed inclined to interrogate Mr. Murrell in a jocose way, but in each instance he turned the laugh on them with compound interest. The meeting adjourned in good order.

Recognition of Valor.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday performed a very neat act of justice to a very worthy man in a very satisfactory way. During the DeBlanc rebellion in St. Martin last summer Justin Bronat, a member of Captain Phil Taylor's cavalry squad of the Metropolitan Brigade, received a severe wound, which crippled him for life. For a time, in fact, his life was despaired of and the wounded man was even reported dead. His life was saved by skillful treatment, however, and a bill was introduced in the House for his relief. Wednesday afternoon he appeared on the floor of the House, in company with General Badger. The crippled veteran was warmly greeted by the members, and the event was signalized by Mr. Martinet calling up the bill, and under suspension of the rules, without opposition, it passed all its readings in the House and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The act appropriates the sum of $2500. Such action as this on the part of the Legislature will do more to encourage men to do their duty than all the congratulatory general orders in the world.

Salvini Pays Tribute to Rex.

The director of the Salvini troupe having been informed by telegraph of the King's edict ordering free matinees on Monday, sixteenth instant, by Mr. Stevens, secretary of the Varieties Association, promptly replied as follows:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1874.

To the Right Honorable Earl Warwick, Marshal of the Empire, New Orleans:

Royal edict XVI. received. I bow in submission to the high and mighty potentate, and Salvini, king of actors, acknowledging the supremacy of his most gracious majesty Rex, will for the nonce lay aside his sceptre, and as his loyal subject yield obedience in whatever service he may be commanded to render.

MAURICE GRAU,
Director Salvini Dramatic Association.

From Philip Sober to ——*

A little twelve column paper, about the size of a pocket handkerchief called the *Daily Advocate*, comes to us from Baton Rouge. Some paragraphs in it are of such a character as to lead the reader to suspect the editor and proprietor had forgotten himself, or someone else had failed to remember him.

February 3 it had a very pleasant and complimentary article on the "very sensible talk of the gentlemen of the legislative committees," who were "received by a committee of citizens" and "invited to partake of a collation by the city authorities," and to whom "Baton Rouge shall certainly feel very grateful" if they succeed in carrying out the objects of their visit.

That sounds very well, and the intelligent reader would naturally conclude the editor and proprietor was a gentleman of sense and discretion, and appreciated the advantages proper reports from the Committees on Penitentiary and Public Buildings would confer on his city.

The issue of February 3 styles the same gentlemen it courteously spoke of the day before "harder looking cases" than it ever saw, and entirely wanting in "the manly spark of intelligence."

The contrast between these articles may be intended to suggest that, at that office, opinions on all sides are given, or, perhaps, the author wrote one as an editor with intelligence and the other as a proprietor with none, or went to the banquet, feasted and wrote his first effort, influenced by the sensible talk he heard, and afterward suffered the repentance too much indulgence in good things surely brings.

A more probable solution is that the scurrility of the latter was caused by disappointed desire. The city authorities did not invite him to "partake of the collation." He wanted the "viands," the wine and cigars, the jellies and boned turkey, the pleasant talk and the chance to spread.

And he didn't get them.

It must have been envy that pointed the paragraph. But that is a bad counsellor and never helps a paper. It will even injure so small a thing as the *Advocate*, especially when it causes it to blow so hot and cold in successive snorts. The editor and proprietor had better stand united, for, if between two stools, he divides himself he will get support from neither.

"Deepening the Passes."

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In Wednesday's issue you publish my essay on "Deepening the Passes." Will you add, as almost indispensable to its force, to obviate objections since urged, the two chapters herewith, and the notes directing where they should be inserted or read, in the essay itself? And greatly oblige yours, very respectfully, C. G. FORSHEY.

New Orleans, February 4, 1874.

(SUPPLEMENTARY TO CHAPTER "PHYSICS OF DELTA PROGRESS.")*

The river carries on a process of segregation of its alluvial matters, as it approaches the sea. The heavier, silicious matters, that are insoluble, are gradually sifted out, and dropped by their gravity to the bottom in the channel; while the alluvious matter is held in suspension and carried forward. The sands at the bottom are slowly rolled or pushed forward to the bar, and up its incline, and over it into the gulf. This is handled by mechanical energy alone, and is drifted to great depths, far out at sea, or borne around into the lateral bays, about the mouths, while the lighter particles of bluish alluvious clay are held in suspension, till the fresh water bearing it commingles with the salt water of the gulf. It is then promptly precipitated and sinks to the bottom. And no sooner does a single particle touch another than it clings to it; and by touching the bottom, composed chiefly of like material, it adheres with a tenacity that the two to four feet per second of the river current force, on the bars, or the like velocity of the littoral current, is wholly incapable of disturbing.

Thus the bars are formed, and thus the alluvion advances upon the gulf.

In the very nature of geological causes this work is eternal, baffling all the labors of man to modify, except for a moment, these physics of delta progress.

LITTORAL CURRENTS.†

Those who quote the favorable experiments of the use of jetties at the mouths of the Danube and the Rhone, ascribe the relief from extending alluvion in front of the terminus to a littoral current, which keeps deep water outside by sweeping off the river contributions, and they expect a like result at the mouth of the Mississippi should jetties be constructed there.

A sufficient reply ought to be found in this simple question:

Why has not the littoral current done the work already?

The projection at the mouths of the river extends at least twenty miles seaward, thus thrusting back the "littoral current." That current, like any other of gentle velocity, has found the plastic clay unabrasable by its obstructed and retarded rates, and has only busied itself by eddying round the precipitated mass of alluvion and carrying the partially turbid waters round into the residuary bays, chiefly west of the river mouths. In spite of this littoral current the Mississippi delta has advanced directly upon it several miles in the past century, leaving no promise of ability in its future force to impress this alluvial progress when all the mouths shall have been converged into one, walled in by jetties.

*This chapter should be read after the fifth paragraph under "Levels."

†This chapter should be placed after the eleventh paragraph, under "Levels."

Death of Judge Head.

Judge J. R. Head, editor of the Sparta *Times*, and one of the leading minds of Northern Louisiana died at his home in Sparta on the twenty-eighth of January. He was one of the last survivors of the old school Democracy, and was president of the State Democratic Convention that met in the Opera House in this city in 1872, and which made the memorable declaration that "alliance with Warmoth was infamy." Judge Head was a man of sterling virtues and an amiable nature, and his death, though not unexpected for some months past, is sincerely regretted by all classes.

Ball of the Cooks' Benevolent Association.

The grand fancy dress and masquerade ball to be given by the French Cooks' Benevolent Association, at Grunewald Hall, on Thursday evening, the twelfth instant, promises to be one of the best of the season. The gentlemen having charge of the affair are well versed in the art of entertainment, and it will be seen that in the way of music and decorations they can minister to the gratification of the senses of hearing and seeing as well as to taste. The supper will be fit for a king, and the ball good enough for anybody. Gentlemen's tickets, and invitations for ladies can be had at all the leading restaurants and hotels.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, and said he would ask that it be printed and lie on the table for the present. Early next week he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill, and would then ask it to be referred. It was so ordered.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the protection and prosecution of the works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Mr. West's bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi, as passed by the Senate, directs the Secretary of War to assume full control over the particular channel at the mouth of the Mississippi in course of excavation or improvement, so far as may be necessary to the carrying on and protection of such excavation and improvement, and until the same be completed; and he may establish such regulations respecting the use or passage through such channel as he may deem needful to fully protect the channel, and to facilitate the excavation, improvement and use thereof for ten years consecutively, to be published in two daily papers in New Orleans, Louisiana; and the same may, in like manner, be changed from time to time; and any person interfering with, or obstructing or attempting to obstruct the said improvements, or any person who shall willfully strand or sink any boat or craft in the said channel, or shall willfully or negligently obstruct the said channel, or cause any impairment, injury or filling up, or shooting therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

A long discussion over the bankrupt bill took place to-day.

Mr. Carpenter's bill to restore the rights to the State of Louisiana commences with a long preamble declaring that there is no Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Education or Legislature elected by the legal voters of Louisiana, according to the constitution and laws thereof; and that there is no provision in the said constitution and laws for the election of said State officers before the next regular election, to be held in November, 1876; that said offices are now filled de facto by persons claiming to hold them under a pretended, fraudulent and void canvass of the votes given at the last general election; that a pretended Legislature has been organized in pursuance of illegal orders issued by a judge of the United States court; that the President's proclamation recognizing such persons as the legal officers of said State was issued upon the representations of such persons, who it now appears are not legal officers; that the people of Louisiana are in danger of being oppressed and involved in vexatious litigation by acts of the pretended Legislature, and that the public peace in Louisiana is now preserved, and can only be preserved during the existing state of things, at the expense of the United States, and by retaining a part of the army in said State. Therefore the bill provides for the holding of an election in Louisiana on the fourth Tuesday of next May, for the above named State officers, and for such members of the State Legislature as ought to have been chosen on November 4, 1872. The President of the United States is required to appoint some person or designate some officer of the army, not below the rank of Major General, to act as superintendent of such election. This superintendent is to appoint two citizens of Louisiana, of opposite political parties, to be State registrars; the registration to commence within twenty days after the enactment of this bill, and to be completed ten days prior to the date of said election. These registrars are to be required to appoint two supervisers of registration of opposite politics in each parish, except Jefferson and Orleans, for the former of which there are to be four supervisors and for the latter two in each ward. The bill proceeds, at great length, to describe details of the registration and election, being substantially the same as those contained in Mr. Carpenter's bill of last year.

In case the President appoints a civilian to be superintendent of the election, the latter is to receive $5000 for his services; and if an army officer shall be appointed superintendent, and shall wilfully fail to perform the duties prescribed by this bill, he shall be fined not exceeding $1000, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year.

The bill also provides that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of the judicial process to carry out and enforce its provisions, and to maintain the public peace, and to sustain the officers appointed under the act in the discharge of their duties; and any act done by any person claiming to be an officer of the State of Louisiana, or any process issued by any State court or officer to enjoin or interfere with the execution of the act, shall be treated as absolutely void.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Conkling Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Judge Alfred Conkling is dead, aged eighty-five.

Investigating the Charges Against Judge Busteed.

A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee commenced to-day the investigation into the charges made against Judge Busteed, of Alabama. Governor Smith and Colonel Reynolds were both heard, their evidence being principally corroborative of the memorial presented to Congress, which charges various official misdemeanors in connection with Judge Busteed's official administration in that State.

They claim that he does not reside in Alabama, but in New York, and in several instances has failed to hold court on the day assigned for its meeting. Judge Busteed was not present during the session.

Cushing's Answer to Mrs. Gaines' Petition.

Notice has been recently made of the bill for an injunction filed by Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines against Caleb Cushing. To-day Mr. Cushing filed a bill against Mrs. Gaines. He states that in February, 1861, she entered into a contract with him to pay sums contingent on his success in prosecuting certain causes, and expressed her satisfaction at the result, and promised to comply with her contract; under these judgments she recovered a large amount of property in New Orleans, and damages against the city; and that she has refused or neglected to pay his percentage for the same, or to account for his share, except $600 paid his attorney, J. S. Whitaker, in New Orleans, and that he has recovered a decree for 4122 acres, entitled to patent, and certificates for 64,101 acres.

He therefore prays for the statement of the account that she was decreed to pay—such sums as may be due.

No Nominations or Confirmations.

There were no further nominations or confirmations to-day.

NEW YORK.

Jones is Dead.

NEW YORK, February 5.—John J. Jones, well known in social, theatrical and political circles, is dead.

A Cotton House Ruined by Speculating Clerks.

It now transpires that the recent dissolution of the heavy cotton firm of Thomas Perkins & Co., No. 141 Pearl street, was owing to the fact that all of the five clerks have been speculating for two years, and making good their losses with the firm's funds. Unable longer to conceal the defalcations, they made a clean breast of the matter, at the commencement of the year, when the dissolution followed by mutual consent. H. M. Tabor, the wealthy cotton broker, who was special partner for $100,000 and brother-in-law of one of the defaulting clerks, has been appointed receiver, by order of the Supreme Court, and will settle the claims of the firm.

The Bodies of the Twins Taken to Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Richmond, Virginia, says the scientific medical commission from Philadelphia arrived at Mount Airey, Saturday. On last Sunday a consultation was had with the wives of the Siamese twins, which resulted in obtaining consent to the proposition of the commission on condition and with the distinct understanding that the bodies should not be mutilated. A commissioner repaired to the cellar, where the remains of the twins were, and opened the coffin and then removed the inner coffin to the room above. The bodies are in good order.

Chang's features are partially discolored; those of Eng being natural. The widows then entered the room and took a final farewell of the remains and left them to the doctors. A partial examination was then had, which was followed by a consultation. A partial embalmment of the bodies was then performed; they were once more covered in a coffin, securely soldered in a tin box, again boxed, and after obtaining the consent of the widows, removed to Mount Airey, and thence to the railroad station for transportation to Philadelphia.

The Affair at Trinidad.

A private letter from Havana says the affair at Trinidad is regarded as an exceptional case and not at all indicative of a general uprising of negroes and burning of plantations.

Preparing to Cross the Trocha.

The opinion prevails that the insurgents will soon be able to cross the old Trocha in a comparatively large force. Heretofore they have been able occasionally to cross in small parties. Should they succeed in crossing in large numbers the burning of plantations is inevitable.

Secret Organization.

A secret organization is thought to exist with ramifications extending to all parts of the island, the object of which is to give moral and material support to insurgents, who, if successful in their operations in central and eastern departments, will endeavor to pass into the Villas district.

The Spaniards in a Tight Place.

It is conceded that the Spaniards are just now in a tight place and need men and money to carry on the war. The want of both is apparent, and is telling severely against the Spaniards.

ENGLAND.

The Elections.

LONDON, February 5.—Disraeli addressed a meeting at Newport yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said Gladstone's Irish policy had utterly failed; instead of producing tranquillity in the country, Ireland was now in a more disturbed state and more stringently governed than ever before. He said that but for the University of London, Mr. Lowe would be without a seat in Parliament. His unpopularity was such that his appearance on any hustings would endanger his life.

Throughout the whole of Disraeli's speech the mob was pelting with stones the windows of the hall in which the meeting was held. They attempted to break up the assemblage, when a free fight ensued.

The polling at Hackney has been declared void because of informalities. Additional returns show the conservatives have gained one seat each at Buckingham, Canterbury, Christ Church, Marylebone, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Salisbury and St. Ives, and the liberals have gained one each at Abingdon, Hartlepool, Monmouth and Stockport.

Liberal members of the old Parliament have been re-elected from Darlington, Haddersfield, Hull, Leicester and Perth, by a large majority. Messrs. Mundell and Roebuck are elected from Sheffield, Roebuck leading by 1300 votes. Mr. Forsyth (Conservative), at Marylebone, had a majority of 1500 over the Liberal candidate. Sir Joseph Cowen (Radical) was returned from Newcastle-on-Tyne by 2000 majority over his Conservative opponent. Home Rule candidates have been elected in the Irish constituencies of Wollon and Youghal, County Cork.

At Stalybridge, Lancashire, serious riots occurred during the progress of the election, and many persons were injured.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, a conflict occurred between an imported mob of Irish and miners. A number of houses were ransacked and much property destroyed. The riot act was read, all the shops closed, and it was feared the whole population would rise against the intruders. A company of soldiers was sent from Birmingham to aid the authorities in the restoration of order.

The *Times* anticipates a large majority for the Conservatives in the English elections, but says that the Scotch and Irish votes will turn the scale in favor of the Liberals.

Additional returns received this morning from the parliamentary elections show a gain of the Conservatives in each of the following places: Berwick, Lewes and North Atherton. They also gained the two seats for Nottingham. The two seats for Penryn have been gained by the Liberals, who have again been returned from Cockermouth, Dewsbury, Glasgow, Mertly, Tydol, Rochade and Bradford. In the last mentioned, Right Hon. William Edward Foster had a majority of 1700 over his Conservative opponent.

Liberals have been chosen to represent the city of Edinburg. Ashton-under-Lyne and Staley Bridge have again chosen Conservatives.

Thus the Conservatives have gained forty-five seats lately held by the Liberals, and Liberals have been chosen for nineteen seats heretofore occupied by the Conservatives.

Of the total number of members chosen up to this morning the Conservatives have a majority of twenty-three.

Abandoned at Sea.

The Ituna, from Darien, for White Plains, was abandoned at sea; crew rescued.

The King of Ashantee Brought to Terms

An important dispatch received from Sir Garnett Woolsey states that all the white persons held by the Ashantees had been delivered to him, and that the King had accepted his terms for a cessation of hostilities, and had agreed to pay an indemnity of £200,000. The dispatch concludes: "We will halt for a few days thirty miles from Coomassie."

At Wittenhall, three miles from Wolverhampton, there was a serious riot yesterday during the election. Several persons were fatally injured. Trouble is also reported at Hastings, in Windsor. The Liberals have gained one seat in Southampton.

Starvation in India.

The famine in Calcutta is increasing. It is estimated that 15,000 natives are already severely distressed.

FOREIGN.

A Desperate Battle and the Carlists Beaten.

MADRID, February 5.—The Minister of War has received intelligence of a desperate engagement near Lerada between the Republicans and Carlists. The latter were defeated, with heavy loss both in killed and wounded.

Petition for Relief.

VIENNA, February