

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE

Sunday, February 8, 1874. LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS. Drama in five acts. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. Opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Parade engagement of LYDIA THOMPSON. Monday, February 9.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Monday, February 9.

THEATRE-FRANCAIS.

Monday, February 9.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

On motion of Mr. Chabroun the vote indefinitely postponing the resolution directing the Senate committee on Parks and Public Buildings to visit Alexandria, Jackson and Baton Rouge for the purpose of examining the public buildings located in those places, and reporting their condition to the Senate, was reconsidered.

Mr. Wharton thought it would be better, and less expensive, to send an experienced architect, instead of the Committee on Parks and Public Buildings, to make the required inspection and report what repairs were necessary to be done.

Mr. Burch strenuously opposed this motion, stating that the duty devolved upon the Committee on Parks and Public Buildings. He therefore moved to lay the motion of the gentleman from Itherville (Mr. Wharton) upon the table, and the Senate sustained Mr. Burch's motion.

On motion of Mr. Barber, the resolution was amended as follows: That the resolution be amended so as to provide for the appointment of a committee on Parks and Public Buildings, to be composed of the members of the Senate, to visit Alexandria, Jackson and Baton Rouge for the purpose of examining the public buildings located in those places, and reporting their condition to the Senate.

Mr. Masciot, chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Police, submitted a favorable report on the bill entitled an act to amend and re-enact sections fifteen and twenty-seven of an act of the General Assembly, entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, etc., approved September 14, 1868.

The act annexing the town of Carrollton to the city of New Orleans was called up by Mr. Barber, read twice and referred to an appropriate committee.

An act fixing the limits and prescribing the time for holding court in the Seventh Judicial District came up as unfinished business. It was read, and Mr. Kelso moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Blunt thought the gentleman making the motion to indefinitely postpone was laboring under a misapprehension, or was not posted as to the objects of the bill. He (Mr. Blunt) would therefore move to lay his motion upon the table, and the Senate sustained Mr. Blunt's motion. A vote on the final passage of the bill was then taken, and carried.

The House joint resolution, asking Congress to pass a law regulating quarantine throughout the country, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Butler, finally passed.

The bill for the relief of C. F. Estlin, originating in the House, was called up and ordered to be read. The object of the bill is to allow Mr. Estlin to sue the State for something over \$5000, percentage claimed for acting as auctioneer in the sale of State bonds.

Mr. Burch opposed the bill, because it was intended to authorize Mr. Estlin to sue the State for something that he (Mr. Burch) did not consider him entitled to. He said Mr. Estlin was regularly employed in the Auditor's office at a good salary, and was deputed to do the work which he now claims \$5000 or \$8000 for doing, in order to save the amount to the State. Mr. Burch said this was not the first time Mr. Estlin had been before the Legislature upon this subject.

Mr. Anderson favored the bill because he thought it but right to give Mr. Estlin a chance to prove his claim in a court of justice.

Mr. Cages also favored the bill, as it did not propose to have money appropriated by the Legislature for Mr. Estlin's use; but gave him the right to sue the State, in order that he might try whether he was entitled to what he claimed to have been due from the State. Mr. Cages said he would debate no one the right of trial. He would always be found voting to accord justice to all men.

Mr. Burch replied, and said he would again remind Senators that Mr. Estlin had no just cause of action against the State. He was employed in the Auditor's office at a good salary, and the services which he now claims pay for were rendered. He was deputed to do this work in order to save the State additional expense.

He (continued Mr. Burch) was not a licensed auctioneer, and for that further reason is not entitled under any circumstance to the percentage that would have been due a regular auctioneer, in case the State had employed one to do the work which it assigned to Mr. Estlin. For these reasons the Senate should not vote to give Mr. Estlin the right to sue the State.

Mr. Sypher took the same view of the subject, and concluded his remarks by moving to lay the whole subject matter upon the table, which motion the Senate concurred in by a very clear majority.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

In a recent letter from Russia, United States Minister Jewell writes: "Banks have been regularly chartered here now for about ten years, and pay, all of them, eight, nine and ten per cent dividends. These banks are all worth from 120 to 160. I have not yet learned how many there are in operation, but there has as yet been no failure among them. The government exercises a strict watch over them, and a defalcation would be simply the army for life or the Siberian mines, and criminals do not escape here."

ASSESSMENTS Nos. 156 and 157.—See special notice column. Death of George McD. Barke and Bernard Busker. Payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street.

Ex United States Senator James Shields, formerly of Illinois, then of Missouri, subsequently of California, and now of Carrollton, Missouri, who had a leg broken in May last, is able to walk about. General Shields was in the Mexican war and in the late rebellion, and it is said of him that he never went into a battle without getting shot.

That Resolution.

Whenever the *Picayune* undertakes to produce two articles on the same subject they are sure to be at variance. Indeed, the chances are both will differ with the facts in a most extraordinary manner.

Yesterday morning the resolution Judge Kennard offered in the Chamber of Commerce received further attention. On the editorial page appears a statement, also published in the afternoon edition of the day previous, which so nearly approaches a spirit of fairness as to provoke commendation.

Yet while apparently endeavoring to perform the act of justice that was "due alike to the Chamber and to the large class of our people which that body claims to represent," it makes an attack which is certainly as insidious as the resolution was thought to be, for it unwarrantably accuses some of the members of our body for exactly what the resolution they voted for denounces.

Yet, for once, it gives expression to an honest opinion, and admits, to use its own deprecatory expression, that the first resolution was improper, and concurs in the propriety of the refusal of President Oglesby to put it.

But having so nearly approached the fair ground of honest debate the *Picayune's* equilibrium was destroyed, and it immediately fell back in confusion and again renews its practice of distorting facts and misstating arguments.

In an article on the first page it says Judge Kennard takes exception to the admission that the first resolution was liable to objection. We do not believe it. Judge Kennard never "takes exception" to any one's honest opinion, however much he may disagree with it.

On that night he took no exception to the remarks of members when they said they thought the resolution was political. He only said he did not think so, that his intention was to present one that was not so, that there was nothing insidious in it, that he could see, and if the vote had been taken as he at first asked, it would have been simply a test of how many members had the same opinion of the language that he entertained. He didn't take exception to their opinions, he wanted the members to express them. His sincerity in his opinion that his resolution was not political, was proved by his instant and cordial acceptance of the substitute with the remark that they conveyed the same idea, and he adopted it as his with that understanding. Take exception? If he did it was because he didn't believe the opinion of the *Picayune* was an honest one, and no one can blame him for entertaining that reason.

The reader can determine how far the *Picayune* is justified by the facts in its avowal that Mr. Kennard's resolution was voted down by the Chamber, and in its previous attempt to impugn the sincerity of the *Picayune's* version of the incident. There certainly will be no difficulty on the part of the reader. The trouble is with the *Picayune's* "version" is a good word to use. We said:

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A SUNDAY MORNING HYMN.

Father, to thee our souls we raise, Gladly we do praise thee; Gladly we do praise thee; Gladly we do praise thee.

But nature's lord—immortal man— Whose words and sounding sea, Join in one grand and noble strain, Of thankfulness to thee.

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Balls Last Night.

First in order comes the ball of the Silver Bell Social Club. This fine organization, composed mainly of young men of the Second District, is noted for its select social entertainments.

But last night's ball was the crowning triumph for this club. Grand-wald Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The gaily dressed maskers and the merry music made a scene like fairy land.

The ball was elegantly decorated, conspicuous being the flag and wreath voted to the Silver Bell Club at the German school festival last May. Mr. F. C. Deck is the president of the club; Mr. Rotham is the secretary, and they may well feel proud of the club whose commanding officers they are.

Mr. John Hoffman, who was the first secretary of the club, and was mainly instrumental in perfecting its organization, was on the committee of arrangements. With him as the ruling spirit, and Mr. R. Deck and the worthy president and vice president to aid and advise, who can wonder that the ball was a brilliant festival and a magnificent success.

The Standard Club gave a grand complimentary ball at Exposition Hall last night. This club is a social organization of recent growth, but, judging from the entertainment last evening, we should incline to the opinion that many of our old established clubs had better look to their laurels, or the Standard Club will snatch them from them.

Mr. B. S. Forrester was the chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Mr. M. Goldsmith officiated in a like capacity on the reception committee. No ball yet given in Exposition Hall can be said to outrive in splendor the one given last night. It was a most select reception on the part of one of our best clubs. The entertainment rivaled and reminded us of those given by the Rifle Club.

The following gentlemen were floor managers: Messrs. M. Lehman, S. Chapsky, Max Stern, Henry D. King, P. E. Burko, P. Cohen, F. G. Becker and William Gowland. The Votaries of Pleasure gave a complimentary soiree last evening, at Crescent Hall, over the Crescent Confectionery, near the corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets. A good string band was in attendance, and the guests of the gay Votaries found abundant enjoyment in the festive dance.

Wave Banners. Earl Marshal Warwick commands all these subjects having charge of public buildings to unfurl the royal standard from the battlements on and after Sunday, the fifteenth instant. Let, then, the standards wave, and, though no foe will come to grapple with beloved Rex for supremacy, still with floating banners must we drive dull care away, and publish to the wondering world "Le Roi s'amuse."

The war-worn veterans that fill the serried ranks of dreadful Warwick's host may invest our city, and invade the citadel, but we have that within which passeth show, and we warn them to beware.