New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

**AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.**

BY CONSTABLE JOHN McCORMICK at 12 o'clock, at warehouse No. 142 Girod street, household furniture.

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, at 12 o'clock, at the Customhouse, sloop Torpedo, her tackle, etc.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 5 o'clock, at warehouse No. 23 Orleans street, furniture and movables.

# Local Intelligence.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—The upper portion of the Sixth District is of such magnificent distances that most of the residents in that section keep cows, goats and horses. It occasionally happens that these animals go estray, and pound pushers seldom miss the chance to run them on, greatly to the annoyance of owners. One of these unfortunates, after having paid out a little loose change to redeem his animals, asked one of the impounders how it was that the beasts belonging to a camp of Gipseys were permitted to roam at will. The answer was that the drivers did not dare to disturb them, fearing that the vagrants would voodoo whoever interfered with their property. Of course good citizens could do no such wickedness, hence they must be punished. These Gipseys recently arrived here from Canada, and possess a large number of horses, lice and other live stock. They are camped near the new city park grounds.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR VERY REV. CONSTANTIN MAENHAUT.—Next Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, his Grace Archbishop Perche will celebrate, at the Cathedral, a funeral service for the repose of the soul of the Very Rev. Constantin Maenhaut, formerly pastor or our Cathedral, and who was canon of the Cathedral of St. Bavan, in Ghent, Belgium. This ceremony will be performed at the solicitation of the supervisors of the charitable institutions of New Orleans, whose friend he was. Messrs. Thomas Layton and C. T. Dugazon are the testamentary executors.

MARDI GRAS BALL AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—All who are inclined to see the sights of New Orleans during Mardi Gras must not fail to procure tickets for the Opera House mask ball. This year, as in years past, the soiree will be A No. 1, full of frolic and disguised fun. As the management is in the hands of experienced persons, doubtless everything will pass off satisfactorily.

FOR A CLOTHES LINE.—Is it true the iron railing around Clay statue was put there for the accommodation of cabmen whose horse-blankets need drying? Yesterday the railing looked as if recently purchased of a second-hand washwoman who had pawned her lines for gin. The addition did not add much to the general appearance.

A GHOSTLY FIGURE IN COMMERCIAL ALLEY.—The frequenters of this "no thoroughfare" were somewhat surprised Friday evening, soon after dark, and seeing a queer looking figure hovering around as if waiting for somebody who would not come. The appearance was mixed in dress, being attired partly in male on partly in female toggerry, and carrying an umbrella. The face was closely muffled, as if the owner felt inclined to remain unrecognized. Some inquisitive gentlemen were inclined to investigate the animated apparition, but their cunning failed them until they absorbed a round of Tattersall's rye, when the masker had disappeared.

OFF ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The following named persons are off on a trip to Baton Rouge; where they intend to colonize for the space of time opposite their cognomens. Fortunately, their absence will not create such a void that their places can not be filled. We wish them a pleasant journey and a long stay, simply because every one of them have been the means of furnishing us with interesting items:

Breaking and Entering—Gustave Bordelas, life; Frank McDermott, eighteen years; Levi Young, four years and six months.

Murder—Samuel Barretti, life.

Rape—Gregory Russell, life.

Infanticide—Annie Johnson, five years.

Manslaughter—Joseph May, five years; Alexander Walton, eighteen months.

Larceny—Lawrence Beaumont, eighteen months; Granville Downey, two years; Charles Davis, four years; Anatole Decoux, two years; James Ray, six months; Joseph Brown, one year; Charles Williams, one year; James Beauregard, six months; Octavia Wilson, two years; James Benton, one year; Louis Adler, one year and eight months; Joseph Gonzales, six months; Jim Mitchell, six months; Henry Shepard, six months; Hugh Grammer, eight months; John Sanders, one year; Pierre Bertin, five years; Jacob Hartman, one year; John Geraghty, eighteen months; Moses Goodrich, four years; Henry Clay, two years and six months; William Davis, eight months.

Receiving Stolen Goods—James Clayton, six months.

FOURTH OF MARCH AS HOLIDAY.—Active members of our fire department are quite unanimous in hoping that our Legislature will make the fourth of March a legal holiday, and the boys are keeping their eyes open in looking toward the Senate. The bill was passed through the House.

LOTTA AND THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.—Miss Lotta, who is almost worshiped by the newsboys of New Orleans, will give the Newsboys' Home a benefit at the St. Charles Theatre, to-morrow night, as a partial return for the many compliments paid to her by them. Thus it will be seen that favors are rendered in other than high places. There will be a fine bill offered, and if the house is not full the fault will not rest with Lotta or the newsboys.

JAMES TURNER DEAD.—This man, who was so terribly cut by Samuel Scott on board the steamboat Natchez last Thursday, died in the Charity Hospital yesterday. Scott has not been arrested.

A FOOTPAD AT WORK.—Early yesterday morning John O'Neil was watching freight at Liberty street, New Basin, when along stepped a footpad who tapped him on his head, knocking him down. As O'Neil fell he rolled into the canal, and would have been surely drowned had not assistance arrived immediately. It is not known who the rascal is, or why he should have committed such a desperate act, but it is supposed that he intended to silence the watchman and then steal some of the freight. The next time that highwayman tries his experiment again he will get a taste of good lead.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Mr. Charles Bibb, president of this organization, informs us that there will be a club meeting to-morrow evening at the hall on First, near Liberty street. As there will be important business before the meeting it is hoped that the officers and members will attend promptly.

A VERY WARM ITEM.—Superintendent Weeks reports that his records show that there were twenty-nine fires last month, eight false alarms, and three general alarms. If any other city can get up as lively a fire item as this inside of a month she can sacrifice all our old boots. One fire each day for twenty-nine successive days is some what too lively, even for our firemen.

BRIEF MENTION.—Joe Keller was arrested yesterday on the belief that he wounded Louis Ramon.

Detective Devreaux yesterday recovered a gold watch and chain recently stolen from Mr. M. Meyers, at the corner of Richard and Religious streets.

Some Canal street merchants called at police headquarters and identified the fine goods found in Mrs. Schneider's house.

Molly Darling is under arrest and in the first precinct, and if it is possible for the Attorney General to hang her, or send her to the Penitentiary, which is worse, he will confer a great favor on all lovers of music. We have had Molly Darling until she is bald-headed, and anything to escape further punishment from that source will be welcome.

Louis Britton, driver of a butcher's cart, ran his vehicle into another cart at the corner of Locust and Julia streets, unseating Thomas Reilly, and pushing a shaft into one of the mules, killing it.

Vessels in Port—Steamships, 15; ships, 43; barks, 64; brigs, 9; schooners, 23.

The "Earl of Durham," an arrival for Rex, wears horns and chaws fodder.

The Fruit Growers' Association will meet next Thursday afternoon at one o'clock at Berry's fruit store, No. 100 Canal street. All persons interested in the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables are invited to attend.

IT WILL CLOSE TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The fair at Odd Fellows' Hall will put out its lights to-morrow night, and all the beautiful things will be disposed of, and the handsome ladies will be seen no more in that festive locality. Therefore the friends of St. Patrick's fair will make the best of the two remaining nights. The voting for the different things is growing lively, as the aspirants and their friends are flying around animatedly. Go and vote, and when there vote early and often.

**COURT RECORD.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

***First District Court.***

TRUE BILLS.

State vs. Francis Garrell.—1. Assault with a dangerous weapon; 2. Assault and battery.

State vs. Brown & McAlpine.—False imprisonment and assault and battery.

ARRAIGNED.

Wounding less than mayhem—Jack Hannagan, George W. Nash. Plea of not guilty.

Larceny—David Allen, Johanna Johnson, Frank B. Parker. Plea of not guilty.

Malicious mischief—Thomas King. Plea of not guilty.

Carrying concealed weapon—Sarah Gordon. Plea of not guilty.

SENTENCES.

Assault and battery—Peter Brane, one month; Charlotte Mitchell, one month.

Trespass—Nelson Lewis, one day.

NEW TRIAL.

State vs. Richard Evans.—Bribery, etc.

***Second District Court.***

Successions of Jacob Welsey and Constance Kilili opened.

***Fourth District Court.***

The following decision was rendered by Judge Lynch:

Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker Malone vs. John S. Wells, administrator of A. Wheless.—Plaintiff, widow of Wheless, alleges ownership of certain real estate, purchased during the community, with her own paraphernal funds, May 13, 1869; that it was illegally inventoried in the succession. Defendant files a general denial. John Anderson and Daniel Pratt intervened. Anderson alleges a debt of Wheless of $8751 20 and $1803 44 for drafts accepted by Wheless, now merged in a judgment on appeal to the Supreme Court; that he was agent of Wheless, and advanced him the money, a suit for which is now in the Second District Court. Pratt alleges a guarantee of $10,000 on a note of $15,000 transferred to him by Wheless; that he can realize nothing on it; that a community existed between Wheless and plaintiff; that he acquired the property claimed by her by funds of the community; that it is liable for this debt, contracted during the marriage. Deeds of sale to Mrs. Wheless April 4, 1867, of property in Nashville, for $7637; of that property from Wheless and wife, dated August 18, 1868, for $18,000; and of the property in question to plaintiff for $7000, one-third cash and three notes of $1555 55, May 13, 1869. Plaintiff purchased the Nashville property with money received from her father; was married in Alabama in 1855; no marriage contract or separation of property existed; her brother managed her affairs in Nashville, she herself here. Her money was deposited in the bank of Wheeless & Rush, but not subject to his order. The cashier corroborates this. Her brother's statement agrees with her's. Her bank account was distinct from that of her husband. The general principle of law is that all property acquired during marriage falls into the community. It requires evidence outside of the bill of sale to remove this presumption. Taking title in her name is not sufficient. It is clear she had paraphernal property under her separate control; that she purchased this property with it; that she paid a portion of the price after her husband's death; that she paid the whole price. The act of sale recites this. It was her's because acquired from her father's estate (C. C. 2334), and extra dotal because it forms no part of the dowry (C. C. 2335). It is not community property, because not profit from any funds administered by Wheless, nor produce of their industry, nor purchased with community funds (C. C. 2402). The presumptions of intervenors are thus dissipated. Property purchased with paraphernal funds is not liable for debts of the community. Metcalf, vs. Clark, 8 An., 286. She could prove that fact by parol, if it were not stated in the act. It is not necessary to prove she had the actual administration at a time she expended a part, with her husband's consent, in the purchase of other property. A wife's right to reinvest the proceeds of paraphernal property is but a corrallary of the right to administer or to alienate. Ellis vs. Rush, 5 An., 116. The fact of depositing the money with Wheless & Rush can not tell against her. The firm is distinct from the partners. The money did not become her husband's more than that of any other depositor. Judgment that the property in suit is that of the plaintiff; that it was wrongfully inventoried in the succession and not liable for its debts. Intervenors dismissed.

***Fifth District Court.***

Judge Cullom has rendered the following decision:

Abram Rosenberg vs. Lesseps & Pardo.—Contract of hire as gauger for one year, from November 1, 1872, for $1000. Plaintiff was discharged April 1, 1873. Prayer for $583 33. Defense alleges discharge was for neglect of business and unfaithfulness; that he sold his services to others. April 3, 1873, plaintiff notified defendant that he was ready to comply with his contract, and held them responsible for his salary till November 1. April 5, they answered that he was discharged for neglect and absence from work. Lesseps testified plaintiff was absent a great deal, and made manifests for other parties. Plaintiff says absence was caused on account of his wife's sickness; that he never neglected defendant's business, and was always on hand; took manifests for others before working hours; never complained of before April 7. Pardo says plaintiff did neglect his business; the house did not find it out till the close of the season. C. C. 1913, 2479 and Hen. Dig. 1020 are referred to, together with Hyde & Grigsby, 11 L. 240; Oxnard vs. Locke 13 L. 149; 15 L. 282. The question is, was the plaintiff guilty of such neglect as warranted his discharge? If so his offer to perform his part after he was discharged did not put them in default. 2. Pars. Cont. 34; Gandell vs. Pontigney, 4 Comp. 375; Turner vs. Mason 14 M. & W. 112. In all contracts there is necessarily an implied, if not not an expressed promise, that one party will pay for services rendered, and that the other will use due care and diligence in doing that which he is employed to do. The plaintiff was remiss at times, and had his employers discharged him at once they would not have been responsible for the residue of his year's salary. There are numerous contradictions between Lesseps and Roseberg and the other witnesses say nothing positive as to the particular instances of neglect. The failure of Lesseps to act on the previous directions of plaintiff prevents an inquiry into them. There is no evidence going to show negligence or unfaithfulness on plaintiff's part at the precise time he was discharged: Judgment for plaintiff for $500, he having remitted the balance.

Miss Emily Faithfull intends delivering her lecture on her American experiences in all the cities and principal towns of England and Scotland during the present winter. Miss Faithfull is said to take a very fair view of American social and political life, and it is thought the dissemination of her ideas will do much toward clearing away erroneous impressions.

**In Paris there are twenty-three fashion journals and seven Roman Catholic religious ones. There are two young ladies' papers. Germany has only five fashion papers.**

## NORTH LOUISIANA.

**Rough Notes of Interior Travel—Difficulties of Communication with the City—Improvements which the Country, City and State are Interested in Making—Prospect for the Northern Parishes.**

The steamboat Carrie A. Thorn, Captain Charles Sheffer, master, from Minden and the lake country, has just arrived at this city, with 1500 bales of cotton, having been occupied in coming down, owing to obstructions in Ouachita bayou, seven days. The Carrie Thorn brought down a half dozen prisoners charged with violating the Ku-Klux law, and a number of merchants and other visitors to the city during carnival week. The distance traversed could have been made by a train of cars in a few hours, but occupied as much time as a voyage across the ocean. Below we give some of the random jottings of one of the passengers, made in reference to the first portion of the journey.

Dorchite bayou sends out yearly about 25,000 bales of cotton, but it has in it an old cypress stump, upon which every boat that passes up that way gets aground, from the days of the old Beesoring, forty years ago, to this time. It cost the Lotawanna $1000 to say good-by to that stump, and during the three days that the Carrie Thorn rested upon it it probably cost as much. It would be easy enough to blow this stump up, and some others, in the dry season, when the bayou is not deep enough to water your cattle, for two or three dollars, and if this was done there would be good navigation in the bayou for six weeks longer in the year. But nobody has done it so far, and there is not much likelihood for the present that there will be. Captain Joe Morgan, an old pilot up that way for many years, fished off of it one summer, and, while doing so, conceived the idea of having it improved by legislative appropriation. Fifty thousand dollars was ultimately voted for this purpose, with his name and others set down to do this work; but, when it came to signing the bill, the pilot's name was omitted, and others inserted; the money was spent, and the bayou probably made worse by the few dollars actually spent in improving it than it ever was before. The stump, at any rate, was never taken out, and the engineers sent to examine whether or not the State had been defrauded (for fear undoubtedly of getting aground himself) did not even go up the bayou to look after the stump at all. Consequently, that stump continues to impose a heavy tax on every bale of cotton and visitor that comes to the city, and doubtless will wear out steamboat cables and provoke profanity for many years to come. A good many other travelers will doubtless have to put on a clean shirt on an average for every 300 yards of traveling, and spend days and nights among the bitterns and rank sedges.

To those readers who are not familiar with this country, it may be explained that the Dorchite, Lake Bisteneau and Loggy bayou are names given to the same body of water, at different points, penetrating in a northeast direction from Red river, into the interior; the so-called lake being nothing more than an expansion of the Dorchite, in passing through a cypress swamp, or, more correctly speaking, the backing up of the waters of the Red through the Loggy bayou. The lake is a beautiful meadow in summer, supplying the best herbage (waist high) for cattle, and forming a range, where thousands of hogs could be fed at no cost, if a few herdsmen, who understood the business would take hold of it. The thing, in fact has been done already, and bacon here sold at one time as low as one and a half cents a pound (though it is worth twelve here now), before everybody went crazy on the subject of raising cotton. Midway in it are the old Confederate salt works, where 2000 bushels of salt were made a day by boiling down the water from saline wells dug here for the purpose. These wells never went below a depth of eleven feet, and apparently rested upon a bed of rock, which was never cut through. These are to be found for three miles along the lake, and the supposition is that a large deposit of salt exists somewhere below. Rocky specimens of copper are also to be found.

Thousands resorted to the salt works during the war from adjoining States, camping on the bank of the lake in tents, and the remains of a few stakes are still to be seen, as an evidence of what was once a great industry. A few farmers come here and make salt still, and a Frenchman established works here once on a time, but the thing fell through—the Turk's island article being found the cheaper of the two. None of the springs have any owner.

Commercially speaking, the country north of Red river is bounded, as to trade routes, on the south by Red river; Loggy bayou, Lake Bisteneau and the Dorchete on the west, the Ouachita on the east, and the Fulton and Cairo railroad (beyond the Arkansas line) on the north. The communication with the outer world tends toward one route or the other at different times of the year, it being proper to observe, in passing, that the old fashioned white-topped wagon, with a half a dozen pestle-tailed mules always does the immediate hauling (from the centre of this region) of from thirty to seventy miles. The distance to water or rail road communication is estimated rather by the hills and swamps, weather and good or bad condition of the roads, a fact, too, which accounts for the great delay in getting the crop to the market. The Fulton railroad thus far has been found of little use to North Louisiana, as the roads south from it are in a miserable condition, and no freight, with the exception of bacon and flour, can be laid down so cheaply as they can be brought up by water.

Until St. Louis probes down toward Homer with her iron rails, this block of country will still continue to float off her cotton through the lake, the Ouachita or the Red, at such points as Farmersville, Trenton, Minden, Coushatta and the like. The lake and the Ouachita river are direct competitors at this season of the year for the country lying between, the former having the preference at this season and until June with the western half on account of nearness. This advantage is, however, balanced by the fickleness of the waters of the lake and the extraordinary difficulty of getting boats in and out. As to what these are, I propose soon to show by some details of the last trip of the Carrie A. Thorn.

To build a boat and put her in this trade costs about $20,000, though at public sales, when money is scarce, such a boat as the Morgan sold the other day for $2000, and the Belle Lee for $11,000. These prices doubtless illustrate the uncertain and hazardous nature of steamboat profits, where the owners may make or lose a very considerable sum on a single trip. The business was much more profitable before the war, when forty per cent on investments are said to have been the average profits, though they have dwindled down to less than half that sum now. The expenses for running a boat that carries 2000 bales of cotton are from $200 to $300 a day, by which it will be seen what are the costs to shippers and boat owners of the snags and villainous bends which not unfrequently keep boats aground for days.

At Minden we were detained a couple of days in consequence of the inopportune arrival of an opposition boat—a conjunction, it need scarcely be said, which suggested a heavy cutting down of freights on the part of shippers, and on the part of Captain Thorn a very natural remonstrance against having to make an unremunerative trip—a policy which, in the end, for a temporary advantage increases the difficulties and cost of getting cotton carried to market.

The popularity of Captain Thorn carried the day, his boat being finally given more than she could carry, while her rival moved off empty handed. The advantage was, however, dearly purchased by two days of additional expense, and by the fact that the waters in the lake and bayou had commenced, meanwhile, falling. But at night, by the light of the flaring torches, the colored deckhands commenced tumbling in the bales, and their heavy thud as they were rolled over the deck and shoved upon top of each other gave an animation to the small hours and silent watches that some of the sleepers would gladly have had omitted.

A very queer landscape, too, was that you now caught a glance of in looking up through the cabin windows, say at the supper table, and seeing lofty forest and swamp trees almost directly overhead—a parlor scene inside of a cypress swamp, illuminated by the pale moon and silent stars, as well as the more garish light afforded by petroleum.

The night of our departure from the lake, too, was made still more dramatic by the combined musical talents of visitors and guests, officers and attendants, and it may be casually mentioned that Ned Thorn did not close the Head Light, at which every body repaired for refreshments, on account of any twelve o'clock law. A good story was told by the latter of some visitors who came on board when the stern wheel was resting near the bank, and who upon inquiring how he was to get on board, was made to climb up over the paddles and enter head foremost, on his hands, by the little back cabin window. He was said to be the best pleased man ever seen on the boat when he finally dragged his legs and boots in and shouted lustily for the old woman and the gals to come on in, by the same route.

I did not see this as I did of a good many equally good practical jokes; such as that, for instance, of waking up my old friend, Colonel Wyley, to take a drink, when his boots and other indispensables had been previously removed. To have seen him in one of Moody's spotless tunics interrogating suspiciously the deck hands on top of a big pile of cotton, was a very affecting sight indeed. It was nothing, however, to the situation when he was forced to step to the front and be the recipient of a cane which had been cut from the banks of the river a short time before.

But coming down to the practical situation, it ought to be stated that a very large area of country is rendered of little value, comparatively, in spite of its proximity to the city, in consequence of the difficulty of bringing anything out after you have made it. Unless the State does something to make agriculture more valuable by lessening the cost of carrying produce to market, the tendency will be to abandon the cultivation of the farms already under improvement and to move on to Texas. The only sensible way of doing this is not by appropriations from the State, which is little able to do anything of the sort, but by charter to some private company, if such can be found, or to the parishes which immediately surround the bayous. One thing is certain, that the cost of getting 25,000 bales of cotton to the city and its equivalent in store goods could be lessened one-fourth if such improvements were made. The subject, at any rate, merits the attention of your Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. I occupied not a little time in talking with passengers and others about the condition of the country, as I had done the previous month by observation in travels. All accounts agree that its condition could not be much worse at the present moment. As to whether there is in the near future any improvement, there are two opinions: First, that the country has reached that bottom stage when lands and houses are held in such cheap estimation that there is bound to be a rise, because property now has scarcely any value at all. It seems incredible to this class that such enormous disproportion should exist between lands here and at the North.

The second class argue from the unsettled condition of the country, the lack of good understanding between the landowner and tiller and the unprofitableness of raising cotton at the present time, that there is no immediate hope for the agricultural interest; certainly none until the farmer learns to make his own provisions and get his crop to market cheaper than is now done. It need scarcely be stated that the price paid to the farmer and laborer for making a pound of cotton was not equal to its cost to them.

The great difficulties in farming prosperously in this State are distrust and agitation, the absence of cash to pay hands promptly, which makes them render only half labor, and to an undeniable frittering and fooling away of time with both white and black. The most prosperous sign is the conviction that white men must depend more and more upon their own labor; but on the other hand one sees but little that is encouraging in the new generation coming on either white or black. The youths of the former are about as evenly divided between those who join the temperance societies or churches, and who live as moral a life as people do anywhere, and those who go row dying about public places, brandishing firearms, and making themselves a nuisance generally. On the other hand, freedmen frequently complain that it is hard to get the same work out of their children who are growing up that they have to render themselves.

In descending Red river a good many comparisons were instituted between the bottom lands and those of the hilly country. In my opinion the true place for the emigrant to this State is among the pure breezes and springs of North Louisiana, where vineyards, cereals, cotton and even silk are and have been from time immemorial produced. Old steamboatmen say they can tell the difference with their eyes blindfolded between the atmosphere of the Mississippi and of Red river, which is much purer in the former, though this may be owing to the fact that there is more of a breeze in the former. As for the water, it has the same reputation that Mississippi water has everywhere, and they will watch with impatience for the first bucket to be hoisted on board. However, this latter subject is too near home to need any illustration, and I close by expressing, as was the wish of the passengers, their thanks to Captain Thorn, Clerk Reeder and the other officers of the boat for a very pleasant excursion trip to the city. N. B.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

THE MOONSTONE. A novel. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This peculiar and interesting story comes to us in a new form as one of the series of a new illustrated edition of Wilkie Collins' works now being published by the Harpers. "The Moonstone," it will be remembered, is a story in which the author ingeniously traces the influence of character on circumstances, introducing supposed physiological experiments on the heroine, and embracing the celebrated story of the diamond loss. In unique construction of plot and manner of detail it deserves to rank with Bulwer's "Strange Story," and its republication will cause it to be reread with renewed interest.

IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH. A novel. By Amelia B. Edwards. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This latest work of Mrs. Edwards is an autobiographical romance of life in England and on the continent, a handsome book of nearly 500 pages, written in the best style of the gifted authoress. The well told love story running through the volume is agreeably relieved by spicy dialogue, and incidents of travel and residence in Italy, Switzerland and France.

HARRY HEATHCOTE OF GANGOIL. A Tale of Australian Bush-Life. By Anthony Trollope. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This story is equal to any of the many vigorous stories Mr. Trollope has contributed to the literature of romance. The hero is represented as a famous sheep herder of Australia, and a representative man in that wild land. The story is written in the concise style and clear cut sentences which characterize this author, and is full of ideas and humorous description.

A PRINCESS OF THULE. A novel. By William Black. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This charming domestic story of life in Scotland is a fitting companion to a "A Daughter of Heth." Mr. Black is known to be a writer of pure English, and being a keen observer, and able to tell what he sees and thinks, in the most charming manner, his stories arrest and hold the attention of readers of all classes. His last work is one of the best new books of the season, and can scarcely be overpraised.

NOTES ON THE EPISTLES OF PAUL. By Albert Barnes. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

The present volume, left for publication by the late Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes includes his notes, explanatory and practical, on the Epistles to the Ephesians, Phillippians and Colossians. His notes are copious, and are further aided in explanation of the text by numerous illustrations. To the Biblical student, layman or preacher, the works of Dr. Barnes are of the greatest value. Free from all sectarian bias, this great scholar gave to the world his best thoughts in the plainest language, and his works will abide and endure while the Bible is loved and believed.

SCHOOL COMPOSITION. By Professor William Swinton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This little book is designed for advanced language lessons for grammar schools, and is admirably adapted for the purpose intended. It treats of the construction of sentences, variety of expression, simple and practical composition, and style, with hints on the manner of writing good English.

CHAPPEL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Published by Boosey & Co., New York.

From Philip Werlein, Esq., music dealer, No. 90 Baronne street, New Orleans, we have received two numbers of this excellent London musical magazine, published in this country as above stated. The work is under the editorial direction of Edward F. Rimbault, Esq. Of the numbers now before us, one contains the complete comic opera of "Barbe Bleue," arranged for the piano-forte, and the other comprises a collection of the choice songs composed by Mrs. Robert Arkwright, Hon. Mrs. Norton and Lady Dufferin, for contralto or mezzo-soprano voice.

**Meteorological and River Report.**

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

| Place. | Ther. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 38 | E. | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 34 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Davenport | 32 | S. W. | Fair. |
| Fort Sully | 35 | N. W. | Threatening. |
| Galveston | 55 | N. E. | Clear. |
| Indianola | 60 | N. | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 33 | S. E. | Clear. |
| LaCrosse | 35 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 40 | N. | Clear. |
| Louisville | 34 | W. | Cloudy. |
| Memphis | 44 | N. W. | Fair. |
| Nashville | 39 | N. | Cloudy. |
| New Orleans | 50 | N. E. | Cloudy. |
| Omaha | 33 | S. | Fair. |
| Pittsburg | 23 | S. W. | Cloudy. |
| Shreveport | 52 | N. | Fair. |
| St. Louis | 36 | S. E. | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 26 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg | 50 | W. | Cloudy. |
| Yankton | 34 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Augusta, Ga | 57 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Savannah | 55 | W. | Cloudy. |
| Montgomery | 52 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Mobile | 50 | N. E. | Cloudy. |
| Baltimore | 32 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| New York | 23 | N. | Clearing. |

THE RIVERS.

| Stations. | Rise, inches. | Fall, inches. | Above low water mark. Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | .. | 14 | 29 | 2 |
| Cincinnati | .. | .. | 14 | 4 |
| Davenport | .. | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Keokuk | 3 | .. | 2 | 7 |
| Leavenworth | .. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Louisville | .. | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| Memphis | .. | 6 | 26 | 0 |
| Nashville | .. | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| New Orleans | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pittsburg | .. | 12 | 5 | 6 |
| Shreveport | 7 | .. | 14 | 6 |
| St. Louis | .. | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Vicksburg | 6 | .. | 25 | 1 |

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

Genuine attar of roses, says a London paper, is not liquid at all, or only liquefies at summer heat, when it appears as a golden tinted oil or mucilage, too precious to use in a flask or vessel. The erudite Eastern perfumer touches that golden globule with a tuft of pure, snow-clean cotton wool, and it is that impregnated tuft which he sells as the vehicle of fragrance to his delighted customer.

An Irishman, who had just landed, said: "The first bit of mate I ever ate in this country was a roasted potato, boiled yesterday. And if you don't believe me I can show it to ye, for I have it in my pocket."

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**The Opera.**

The event of the past week has been the production of the grand opera "Faust." A contemporary has remarked that Meyerbeer had refrained from attempting so subtle a theme, but that Gounod, undaunted, had essayed the task. Occasion is then taken to state that the difference between genius and talent was therein strongly exemplified. Now, without entering into any discussion as to the comparative merits of Meyerbeer and Gounod, we must say that, while listening to the magic strains as developed in Gounod's opera, we thought it somewhat constrained to compare his glorious achievement with the possible or probable production of another composer. Be it understood that we do not rank Gounod, by any means, with the great Meyerbeer; but we are forced to conclude, with "Robert le Diable" before us, as a sample, that Meyerbeer would have been too much prone to the mystic, the weird, the fantastic, the unreal, and would have given us a much less popular illustration of Goethe's sublime theme.

We do not question that Meyerbeer would have produced grander and sweeter music, more elaborate and more classic. Yet we doubt if it would have been so popular or so readily understood. The transmission of the ideas of one genius by another, even through the medium of music, has rarely been attempted, and never, we believe, with assured success. Take, for example, "Romeo and Juliet" or "Hamlet." Can any one say that the operas are in any way commensurate with the dramas? Even "Traviata" is decidedly inferior to "Camille." It would seem that genius must be untrammeled. Even the aid of another as great only retards. It is the one case where two heads are not better than one.

Of the performances of "Faust" by Mr. Canonge's troupe we have already alluded in terms of general praise. Mme. Furesh-Madier personated the guileless, beautiful but love-wrecked *Marguerite*, with truth to nature and due regard to art.

M. Devoyod of the subordinate character of *Valentin*, made a central figure and demonstrated what real genius can do with even a bare outline.

To night "La Dame aux Camelias" and "La Fille du Regiment" will be performed. To-morrow night, the benefit of M. Momas takes place.

"Le Prophete" is the opera announced; an opera rarely seen here on account of the difficulty attending its production. Mme. Devoyod, a most charming artiste, has kindly consented to appear on this occasion in the role of *Fides*. M. Guaymard will take the part of *Jean de Leyde* and Mme. Fursch-Madier that of *Bertha*. Messrs. Mayan, Gadilhe, Feitlinger and Dupin are also in the cast.

**Varieties Theatre.**

Mr. Lawrence Barrett and the combination supporting him closed at the Varieties last night with the performance of "King Lear." During the two weeks' successful engagement of this star and troupe, they have performed "Richelieu," "Marble Heart," "Hamlet," Romeo and Juliet," "The Duke's Motto," "King Lear," "Richard III.," "Lady of Lyons," "Julius Cæsar" and "Rosedale," in a manner highly satisfactory to the public, and our playgoers are duly grateful to Messrs. T. C. De Leon and T. W. Davey, and to Mr. Barrett himself, for giving us a season, even though short, of that legitimate and classic drama.

**St. Charles Theatre.**

Lotta repeated her personation of *May Wildrose*, in the drama of "Heart's Ease," last night, and to a very fair audience. With the aid of Lotta's specialty business of singing and dancing, and banjo solos, and Mr. E. A. Locke, who plays a sort of *Asa Trenchard* character, the play in lively and quite acceptable to the public. It is well put upon the stage and shows some fine costumes worn by the ladies, particularly the new dresses of Lotta and Miss Minnie Doyle. "Heart's Ease" will be repeated tonight, and on Monday evening Lotta will appear in "Old London" for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home in this city.

**Salvini.**

During the coming week we shall have an opportunity of seeing and hearing Signor Tommaso Salvini, the Italian tragedian, who comes strongly indorsed by the best judges of art and acting, Robert Browning, W. W. Story and Charlotte Cushman. His career in our own country has been one of continued triumph, and he is to-day the most lavishly praised, if not the greatest actor known to the world. He will make in New Orleans his last appearance in America, previous to his departure for Havana and Mexico, and it will be something to remember that we have seen him at least once in one of his great characters.

Salvini will appear at the Varieties Theatre to-morrow evening as *Ingomar*. "Civil Death" will be performed Tuesday night, "Othello" Wednesday, "Francesca Da Rimini" Friday, and "Samson" Sunday night.

The simple story of "Ingomar" is soon told. It is one of a pure and noble girl who offers herself a slave to the barbarous captors of her father, that he may have freedom. *Ingomar*, the barbarian chief, first admires and then loves *Parthenia*. With the rudest ideas of womanhood, with curses and rough speech, he commands her love. Then comes a picture of a weak and defenseless girl standing before a strong barbaric chief in his forest home, inviting death or respect, and vindicating the power of purity and womanly graces to subdue the savage Massilian. It ends in the captor becoming slave, sitting at the feet and worshiping his captive. He learns from her lessons of civilization, follows her to her Grecian home, trims his uncouth hair and beard, and in all respects becomes as other men.

All the changes necessary to work out the character of *Ingomar* Salvini is said to manage with consummate skill. We shall see and judge of this great artist for ourselves.

Don't wait until it is too late.
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To buy your single number tickets.
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**Benefit of Miss M. E. Gordon.**

Recognizing the merits of the talented young actress, named above, a large number of her old time friends offer her a testimonial benefit, which the lady accepts, and names Thursday evening, the twelfth instant, and the Varieties Theatre, as the time and place the benefit will occur. Miss Gordon will have the assistance of the favorite comedian, Mr. John T. Raymond, and many other distinguished dramatic artists, who have volunteered for the occasion. The full bill has not yet been definitely fixed upon, but the beautiful Robertson comedy of "Caste" will probably form the leading attraction, in which the beneficiary will give her pleasing personation of *Esther Eccles*.

**Mardi Gras Ball at the Academy.**

The great day of carnival reign is fast approaching, and dancers and masqueraders are already making up slates for their entertainment and pleasure. The Academy of Music offers its usual masquerade ball, and those who visited that theatre upon a similar occasion last year need not be told that the Academy ball will be one of the best given. With experienced managers and an excellent committee of arrangements, a good time may be anticipated. Treasurer Kittredge is ready to dispose of tickets and will issue ladies' invitations upon application to the box office of the theatre.

The following transfers in the army have been made by the President:

Captain Charles Hobart, Eighth Cavalry, transferred to Third Infantry; Captain Louis T. Morris, Third Infantry, transferred to Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, Fourth Cavalry, transferred to Third Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles M. Callahan, Third Artillery, transferred to Fourth Cavalry

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**BATHURST.**

HIS MAJESTY'S LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN,

fe4 2w **Postoffice Box No. 703.**

**Special Meeting of Chamber of Commerce**, MONDAY, tenth instant, at 7:30 P. M.
fe8 W. M. BURWELL, Secretary.

**Office Patent Tile Roofing Company.** New Orleans, February 3, 1874.—The stockholders of the Patent Tile Roofing Company are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at the office of Mr. B. J. West, No. 117 Magazine street, on TUESDAY, February 10, 1874, at 6:30 P. M., for the purpose of taking the sense of the stockholders on a change of the par value of the stock, and an increase of the capital stock of the company.
By resolution.
J. BOWLING, Chairman.
A. C. MERRPEL, Secretary. fe5 5t*

**Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life** Insurance Association, No 19 Camp street, New Orleans, February 3, 1874.—Members of this association are hereby notified of the death of George McD. Burke, who died in this city July 6, 1873, and Bernard Buscker, who died in this city July 9, 1873, and are called up