NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 260. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2101.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Farewell engagement of
LYDIA THOMPSON,
Commencing
Monday, February 9.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. fe8

AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED
GRAND POINT, PARISH OF ST. JAMES, Louisiana,
PERIQUE TOBACCO.
Has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK for sale in lots to suit. E. BOURGEOIS,
fe10 1m No. 19 Conti street.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Last week of the charming
LOTTA,
BEN DE BAR WILL APPEAR.
Tuesday Evening, February 10, 1874,
And until further notice.
OLD LONDON.
Dick Wastrell.....Lotta
Nolkins.....Ben De Bar
FRIDAY—Farewell benefit of Lotta.
SATURDAY—Last Lotta Matinee at 12 M.
NOTICE.—The whole of the first tier will be reserved for the Lotta Matinees—seventy-five cents.
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. fe10

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday, February 10, 1874,
CHARLES VI.,
Grand opera by Halevy.
Thursday, February 12—Matinee at 12 M.
Evening performance at seven o'clock—Benefit of MR. GADILHE—L'AFRICAINE. fe10 1t

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:
SATCHEZ, 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.
fe4 7t

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
Tendered to
MISS M. E. GORDON,
By the Citizens of New Orleans,
Thursday, February 12, 1874,
When will be presented, for the first time in this theatre, Robertson's charming Society Comedy of
CASTE,
With an excellent distribution of characters, including the following well known artists:
MISS MARIE E. GORDON,
MISS IMOGENE TRACY,
(By kind permission of Ben De Bar, Esq.),
MRS. L. E. SEYMOUR,
MR. E. A. LOCKE,
The popular young comedian,
(By kind permission of Miss Lotta),
MR. JOHN W. NORTON,
(By kind permission of T. W. Davey),
MR. ALEXANDER FITZGERALD
(By kind permission of Ben De Bar),
MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
And a full Company.
To conclude with
BETSY BAKER.
Saturday, at Twelve O'Clock Noon,
GRAND MATINEE.
DOT. DOT.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Benefit and last appearance of JOHN T. RAYMOND—A Great Bill.
Usual dramatic prices.
Box sheet now open. fe10 2t

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 are for sale. ja31

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 140 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, near the plantation of the late Zenon Porche. Eight new cabins, new fence around the entire place. In point of fertility the land has no equal in this parish. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance in one year. Apply or address G. H. GRIFFIN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
817 30t Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—ON LOCK TECHE, A VERY DESIRABLE small SUGAR PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land one half cleared, in complete order, with laborers on the place one mile on a half above Franklin. For full particulars address Lock Box No. 648, Postoffice. jal1 1m

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 6, 1874.
WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Perrilliat and Magnolia streets—
One sorrel HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, lame in left fore leg, both hind feet white.
Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, February 12, 1874 at twelve o'clock M.
R. BREWSTER, Administrator.
No. 43—fe7 td

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 6, 1874.
WAS BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT Pound, on Jersey street, between Valence and Bordeaux streets—
ONE DARK BAY MULE, fifteen hands high, stiff in fore legs.
Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, February 12, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.
R. BREWSTER, Administrator.
No. 42—fe7 td

WOOD---COAL.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.
R. D. MACLIN,
No. 34 Carondelet Street,
BRANCH OFFICE—Corner Third and Tchoupitoulas streets.
PITTSBURG COAL
Delivered at seventy five cents per barrel. fe8 3t

B. D. WOOD. JOHN A. WOOD. J. H. WOOD.
B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS,
COAL MERCHANTS,
106.....Common street.....106
Opposite the City Hotel.
Tugboat Charlie Wood. no28 6m

H. & C. TYLER,
COAL DEALERS.
STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
Office No. 9 Carondelet street; yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city.

FOR RENT.

THE NATIONAL HALL, ON POYDRAS STREET, is now for rent. Inquire of I. STICH, No. 250½ Lafayette street. ja27 2w

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 469 ST. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, containing three rooms and kitchen. Rent per month, $16. Apply on the premises. ja11

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Burch, chairman of the Committee on Penitentiary, submitted a lengthy report on the affairs of that institution, accompanied by a number of public documents and much testimony, all relative to the manner in which the institution is managed. The report was ordered to be read. After the Secretary had read about an hour in a very rapid manner, Mr. Harris arose to inquire whether the report was a long one? Mr. Burch replied by saying that the Secretary was nearly through, and the reading was completed shortly after; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Wharton, the rules were suspended in order to take immediate action upon the same. The report was ordered to be printed and its further consideration made the special order of the day for next Monday.

The special order of the day being called for, it was, on motion, postponed for thirty minutes.

Mr. Brewster introduced a bill to regulate the taking of testimony. It was read twice and referred. Also, an act to amend the constitution, fixing the time for holding the general election in this State. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Butler called up Senate bill No. 334, an act to incorporate the Protective Longshoremen's Association of the city of New Orleans. On his motion the bill was considered engrossed. He then moved a suspension of the constitutional rules in order that the bill be placed upon its final reading.

Mr. Brewster asked for another reading of the section exempting the property of the association from taxation. It was read.

Mr. Harris moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was considered engrossed, and the motion was carried. He then moved to strike out the section exempting the property of the association from taxation.

Mr. Butler opposed this motion, arguing that as the association was intended to be a charitable one, and the State did not tax the property of religious institutions, etc., it was but right to exempt the property of the Protective Longshoremen's Association.

Mr. Harris said he would not attempt a reply to the gentleman's very able argument, but would content himself by renewing his motion to strike out the section in question. The Senate agreed to this motion.

On motion of Mr. Butler the bill was considered engrossed, and under a suspension of the constitutional rules it finally passed the Senate and goes to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Ingraham called up the bill entitled an act to expedite the trial of cases in the Supreme Court at New Orleans for a limited period. He explained that the bill was a very important one from the fact that it proposed to invest the Supreme Court with power to create a summary docket in order to enable it to get through with a large amount of business that will otherwise remain for a long time in an unsettled state. The rules were suspended and the bill finally passed.

The bill for the relief of John Lewis was called up and was being further discussed by Mr. Burch when Mr. Harris called for the special order of the day, Senate bill No. 250, an act to provide for the greater security of the public in the making and issue of promissory notes secured by mortgage. The bill was read, and, as it is short, we publish it for the benefit of our readers. The following is a copy of it:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in order to prevent the illegal issue of notes falsely purporting to be secured by mortgage, it shall hereafter be the duty of all parties making mortgages which are represented by promissory notes to cause said notes to be paraphed by the recorder of the parish where the property mortgaged is situated, and in the parish of Orleans by the recorder of mortgages; and said recorder shall record the fact of such paraphing with the record of the mortgage in his current register, and be entitled to the same fee as for a certificate of mortgage for each note so paraphed by him.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Harris proposed an amendment to the last part of the first section. Instead of the words "and be entitled to the same fee as for a certificate of mortgage for each note so paraphed by him" (the recorder), Mr. Harris proposed to have the section read "and be entitled to a fee of fifty cents."

Mr. Bovee offered an amendment to the amendment, and it was voted down.

Mr. Thomas also offered an amendment to the amendment, which suffered the same fate.

Mr. Detiege offered an amendment to the amendment, but its object being the same as the amendment of Mr. Thomas, it was declared out of order.

Mr. Thomas then read an argument sustaining his objections to the bill, and Mr. Harris submitted, as a reply to the same, the report of a case determined before Judge Cullom.

Mr. Bovee then proposed to amend Mr. Harris' amendment so as to make the fee ten cents instead of fifty.

This Mr. Harris objected to. He said he could very well understand the feeling that actuated the Senator from St. James (Mr. Bovee) in this matter, but he did not see why the Senate should be so influenced. He regarded the bill as a very important one; and the effect of placing the fee at ten cents would be to kill it, as that sum would not begin to pay for the work of recording required by the bill. If the Senate desired to kill the bill he would move for its indefinite postponement.

Pending further discussion on the bill there was a call for executive session; and after that the Senate adjourned, without doing further business, until 12 M. to-day.

House.

Mr. Harris, of Pointe Coupee, desired to take from the table the report of the Committee on Elections, which gave mileage and per diem to Mr. Pearson, the contestant of the seat of Mr. Blackstone, of Natchitoches. He said that Mr. Pearson had originally taken his seat in the McEnery Legislature, but had left them, believing this to be the legal Legislature, and had supported this as the legal government. He had come before the committee during 1873 and made an honest effort to secure the seat he believed to be his. He had incurred expenses, and was entitled to be remunerated, as had been the custom in previous cases. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, objected to its adoption. If the member was entitled to the pay, he was was entitled to his seat; and if he had no claim on that, he had none on the pay.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, said the only objection he had to adopting the report was the question whether there was any money to pay the bill with. If the House would wait until the Committee on Contingent Expenses reported, he would vote to adopt the report of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, was not in favor of giving pay to members of the McEnery Legislature. Mr. Pearson had not been returned by the legal board; had not complied with the law, and the House can not afford to pay two sets of members from the same parish. He had been told there were twelve more such cases, and it would cost $100,000 before the House was done with them. The contestant had got his pay from the McEnery people.

Mr. Blackstone, of Natchitoches, whose seat Mr. Pearson had contested, hoped the report would be adopted.

Mr. Demas, of St. John, said it was impossible for the House to pay such a claim.

The report was postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. Demas, of St. John, offered a joint resolution, indorsing the course of Judge Durell.

Mr. Hahn, of St. Charles, said it seemed to him that the only effect the passage of such a resolution would have would be to make this Legislature appear ridiculous in the eyes of Congress. He had not heard of any charges made, and if any had been made they should be tried on their own merits, and this resolution would not affect it. Congress is very likely to do justice to Judge Durell without any interference.

The order of the day was called, which was the school bill of Mr. Hahn, of St. Charles.

After several amendments had been adopted, the rules were suspended and the bill passed to be engrossed.

It provides that the Auditor shall report the condition of the collection of the two mills school tax since its institution to the superintendent; that each year's revenue shall be devoted to the expenses of that year; that all future appointments on the board of directors shall be made from the city at large, abolishing the district and ward system; that the board shall not give security on appeal bonds; continues the system of competitive examination for school teachers; fixes three grades of teachers; exempts present teachers from examination, but requires it on promotion; leaves the examination optional with the board for the lowest grade; removes teachers only at regular board meetings, but allows suspension during the interval; provides a State superintendent, with division assistants; makes the latter a member of all committees, at his option; orders high and visiting school committees, providing for forfeiture of his place by a director; provides for the levying of the school tax, and vacates the office of the Mayor or any Administrator who fails to comply with section four, act No. 36 of 1873, requiring it; and authorizes the opening of a normal school.

The House proceeded to do a great deal of routine business, and finally reached the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, who, through Mr. Young, reported a bill as a substitute, appropriating $90,000 for mileage and per diem of members of the Legislature for the extra session of 1872, and the regular sessions of 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Young said the passage of the bill had become a necessity from the danger members were in of being imposed on by State officials. It was a just and proper measure to protect the members. Without this they would be at the mercy of the officials who might feel opposed to them. It gave them nothing but what was right. There was no necessity of sending the bill before the committee of the whole. The House could easily understand it now, and it needed no discussion. He asked the suspension of the rules that the bill might pass and much time be saved.

Mr. Mathews offered an amendment relative to providing that only warrants would be received for the payment of taxes, which Mr. Young was willing to accept, but the House laid on the table.

Mr. Sewell opposed the bill, and made a few remarks against it. He offered an amendment, which was tabled.

Some further discussion followed on the bill, but the rules were finally suspended, and the bill passed.

Masonic.

The sixty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Louisiana commenced at the Masonic Hall last evening, with the following officers officiating:

M. W. M. E. Girard, grand master; R. W. J. G. Fleming, deputy grand master; R. W. Edwin Marks, senior grand warden, R. W. W. R. Whitaker, junior grand warden; R. W. W. S. Pike, grand treasurer; R. W. J. C. Batchelor, M. D., grand secretary; W. R. H. Day, grand senior deacon; W. Henry C. Brown, grand junior deacon; W. W. Robson, grand marshal; W. G. Chaplin, grand sword bearer; W. Sam H. Brown, grand pursivant; W. Rev. J. C. Carpenter, grand chaplain; W. M. H. Lippmuns, grand steward; W. David Moore, grand steward; W. F. A. Dentzel, grand tyler.

The committee on credentials reported eighty-one chartered lodges and two lodges under dispensation represented.

Standing committees were appointed, and the grand master delivered the annual address, and the reports of the deputies were received.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE, ETC., AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF. Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A piece or portion of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, fronting on St. Charles, Apollo and Upperline streets, and forming the corner of Upperline and St. Charles streets and Upperline and Apollo streets.

2. A lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Third street, between Annunciation (late Jersey) and Laurel streets.

3. And a certain building fronting on Peter and Clinton streets, between Customhouse and Bienville, bearing No. 31 Peter street.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Ice cutters at the North say the article is "too thin" this year for a large crop.

The New Police Bill.

The bill presented in the Senate by Mr. Ingraham, relative to the Metropolitan Police district, contains, in substance, the following provisions:

Section fifteen of the act approved March 8, 1869, is amended so that the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners shall annually elect one of their number treasurer of the department, who shall disburse, on check or voucher, all moneys for the payment of salaries and expenses of the department when paid over to him by the fiscal agent, giving a bond of $40,000. Section twenty-seven of the same act is amended that the common councils of New Orleans, Carrollton and Kennerville and police juries of Jefferson and St. Bernard shall levy a special tax as estimated by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the year the apportionment is made, for the support of the force for that year, and cause the tax to be levied, assessed and collected at the same time as other taxes; any failure or refusal to obey the provisions of the act, or discrimination in collection, is punished by removal from office; the fiscal year is to begin January 1, and the fiscal agent to be elected by the board on the first Monday of that month, who shall give bond of $60,000, and receive from the districts above named all moneys arising from the tax levied from the financial officers of each every Saturday, on their sworn statements, in United States money only, except that Metropolitan Police warrants, prior to 1874, may be received for taxes of the same time; the fiscal agent to report by the twenty-fifth of each month, to the board all amounts received by him, with the details; the board must furnish him, by the fifth of each month, an estimate of the amounts required for the previous month, and the fiscal agent is then required to turn over the amount to the treasurer; the board is required to negotiate a loan, if necessary, to pay the salaries due, where the funds are not sufficient, with interest not to exceed one per cent per month; the treasurer must pay the salaries due within five days after the receipt of the money from the fiscal agent, and afterwards the expenses; the sheriffs of the several parishes are directed to receive warrants prior to 1874 for taxes, and subject to removal from office on refusal.

By Way of Explanation.

The gentleman who has charge of the Washington line of the Associated Press, sent on the wires last night more than two columns of annonymous, personal, scandalous matter concerning sundry gentlemen connected with the Republican party in Louisiana. The matter was more scurrilous than witty and most of its statements were pervertions of facts. Of course, the trash was dismissed into a waste basket. The motive that prompted the sending of the stuff may be readily surmised.

We have not been alone in our complaints of the management of the Washington office, nor is this the first outrage the agent has inflicted upon us. All of our contemporaries have had like cause of complaint, yet the complaint seems to do no good with the present management. There seems to be complete indifference on their part as to how uneven the Washington agent carries his brains after dark, or how much his palm itches. Perhaps Congress may nationalize the telegraph lines one of these days, and such affairs as this will give such a measure many votes, or perhaps in some other way the nuisance may be abated in the good time coming; and then we will have no more occasion to apologize to our readers on account of such matters.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	6 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
February 8	46	60	57
February 9	40	58	57

Lowest point during the night of February 8, 38°.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.—Mr. E. Bourgeois, at No. 19 Conti street, is the agent for the most noted growers of this celebrated tobacco of Grand Point, St. James parish. The tobacco which he sells is the purest and choicest made, and persons who know what Perique tobacco is need only be told that to make them give Mr. Bourgeois a call.

A distinguished Senator observed yesterday, in conversation with a personal friend, that he did not think the proposition to order the overthrow of the State government of Louisiana and order a new election of State officials under a special act of Congress could secure fifteen votes in the Senate, and yet the Democratic organs are howling themselves hoarse with denunciations of the President and the Republicans in Congress for not doing what they have insisted for three quarters of a century the government of the United States has no power to do under the provisions of the constitution. Had a State election been ordered by Congress these self constituted censors would have been equally violent in their denunciations of a Republican President and a Republican Congress for having done what they now seem to demand.

Such an act on the part of the government of the United States could not be justified on the plea of military necessity, because no war existed between the United States and the State of Louisiana. Nor could it be justified on the pretense of guaranteeing to Louisiana a republican form of government, for the State has a government in full force. It has a written constitution and laws, a system of courts for their interpretation, and executive officers and a military force for their enforcement, and all this government machinery depends, nominally at least, on the will of the people.

Whether all the officials holding office in that State at present were legally elected may be seriously questioned. But this, if true, is not the first time in the history of civil governments when persons have been illegally thrust into high official stations. Such illegal elections do not, however, change the forms of a government from a republic to a monarchy, to an oligarchy, or to an aristocracy—it is still republican in form.

A singular feature of this controversy consists in the fact that the courts of Louisiana insist that the officers de facto in that State have been legally elected, while the Democracy elsewhere declare them to be usurpers.—*Washington Chronicle, February 5.*

Marine.

We learn that a collision took place on the twenty-second ultimo, in Portland Roads, between the ship Preston, of Liverpool, from Havre for New Orleans, and the North German bark Margaretha Blanca, from Dantzic for Liverpool, in working out. The ship was slightly damaged and the bark also.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Miss Lotta appeared last night at this theatre for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home and in her new play called "Old London." The play itself is of the "Jack Sheppard" order, and will not prove a great success. The only curiosity attending its production is the opportunity of seeing Lotta in a new character. Mr. Ben DeBar appeared as *Nolkins*, the counterpart of *Blueskin*. As might have been expected, the occasion, so far as the benefit was concerned, called out one of the largest houses of the season, and it was a noble response to a call for the help of a worthy charity. The newsboys are no insignificant allies for a dramatic star. They are the most impartial and the best of critics, recognizing a good thing, and applauding in the right place. Miss Lotta holds the hearts of these young gentlemen, and has nobly testified, by this benefit, that she is not ungrateful for their good wishes. It had been rumored that the boys would make a small present to Lotta, and between the second and third acts of the play, when little Johnny McQueen stepped forward with a handsome gold medal, on which was engraved on one side, "To Miss Lotta, from the Newsboys' Variety Club, February 9, 1874," the other side bearing the coat of arms of Louisiana, the secret was out. Johnny is about eleven years old, and you "could scarce expect one of his age" to make a great speech, but he managed to say:

"Miss Lotta—The Newsboys' Variety Club has selected me to present to you these simple offerings, as tokens of the love and admiration that you have awakened in their hearts. The club is composed of newsboys, and is the only organization they have; therefore I can speak for all of them. A few days ago the beauty and fashion of the city presented you with a testimonial befitting your great worth and talents, and conferring credit on the givers. Now we come to lay at your feet our humble offerings. They are not costly, but they come from our hearts. They do not do you justice, but they are all we can give. I am no speaker, and can not say all my little friends do feel; but I do say that you have no warmer friends than the newsboys of New Orleans; and your many acts of loving kindness has drawn them toward you; and that in their dull and wearisome daily life you are the bright angel star that illuminates their path and cheers them on their way. Accept our gifts, Miss Lotta, and may all the angels guard you, is the prayer of the newsboys of New Orleans."

In addition to the medal, was a beautiful floral wreath, presented by the boys. Miss Lotta seemed only too happy to reply. She tried a few words of thanks; broke down in her speech; and, as a last resort of womanly gratitude, let little tears steal into her bright eyes, and kissed Johnny, who, at that moment, was envied by every male person in the audience.

"Old London" will be played again tonight.

Varieties Theatre.

The great Salvini appeared for the first time before a New Orleans audience, one of refinement and culture, last night as *Ingomar*. Speaking a language we do not understand, we must judge of him by his acting alone. We must confess that his portrayal of the barbarian makes more of the character than we thought possible. He is the ideal son of the forest, strong and rugged in nature, and capable of being conquered only by the mighty power of love. This language is universal, and the great actor spoke it so eloquently, in look and action, that all observers could follow the simple story without the aid of the printed text book. *Ingomar* to us has been a romantic creation of a poet's fancy. But Salvini makes him a creature that might have been real and possible. When he has acted other characters we can judge better of his superiority over other actors. Signora Piamonti is an actress of no mean order, and gave an artistic and perfect representation of *Parthenia*.

This evening Salvini will appear as *Corrado* in "Civil Death," a character in which he is said to have achieved his greatest European triumphs.

Benefit of Miss M. E. Gordon.

As has been previously announced, this charming young actress will be the recipient of a testimonial benefit at the Varieties Theatre on Thursday evening next. T. W. Robertson's best comedy, "Caste," will be performed, with a cast of characters including, the lady herself, Mr. E. A. Locke, John W. Norton, Alexander Fitzgerald and others. Mr. John T. Raymond will also appear, and the entertainment will conclude with "Betsy Baker."

The Opera.

Mr. L. Placide Canonge announce for tonight the grand opera of "Charles VI.," one of the greatest successes of the season. The usual matinee will be given on Thursday noon, and Thursday evening "L'Africaine" will be sung for the benefit of M. Gadilhe.

Congressman Elliott.

A somewhat enthusiastic writer in the Naples, New York, *Record*, describes as follows an incident which occurred some years ago in the village of Rushville, Yates county, that State:

About nineteen years ago there came to this village a lad, apparently seventeen or eighteen years old and apparently of pure African descent, to deliver an anti-slavery lecture. He was poorly clad, and to cover his threadbare and dilapidated coat he wore while speaking a short cloak or circle. He lectured at the Congregational Church, and was listened to by a large audience, who were astonished at the wonderful eloquence of the youthful speader. The members of the Rushville Lyceum were so favorably impressed with the lad's ability that they invited him to remain and take a part in their next debate, the question for discussion being the feasibility of the immediate abolition of slavery. He declined at first, but, being strongly urged, consented to remain.

Among the members of the lyceum at that time were Daniel Morris, Esq., since member of Congress; Cuyler F. Green, Esq., John Sayre, Dr. Otis Richard, N. Warfield and others. The debate came off in the old Academy. R. N. Warfield and C. F. Green spoke for immediate emancipation, and D. Morris, Dr. Otis and J. Sayre against. The lad remained silent until all had spoken; he then arose, and with becoming modesty and wonderful eloquence, delivered a speech which astonished and bewildered every one. He answered his opponents in the order in which they had spoken, commencing, if we remember right, with Dr. Otis. The doctor, in a speech of considerable length, had exhausted all the arguments used in those days in favor of gradual emancipation, and concluded by triumphantly declaring that it would be the greatest inhumanity to emancipate the slaves without first educating or preparing them in some way for the great change.

The lad dispatched the doctor at a single blow as follows: "I understand the gentleman is a surgeon, and one who understands his profession. I would ask him, if he had a patient whose arm it was necessary to amputate, if he would prepare him for the operation by cutting off a finger at a time, or would he cut off the diseased limb at once?" The doctor was silenced. Morris, with his usual eloquence and lawyer skill, had fortified his position with arguments that seemed impregnable. But the lad tore them to shreds and scattered them like chaff before the wind. The victory for the colored boy was complete, and the excitement of the audience knew no bounds; it was a subject of remark for a long time afterward, and still is well remembered by those who were present. That boy's name was Robert B. Elliott, and he is now a member of Congress from South Carolina, whose recent speech on the supplementary civil rights bill has electrified the nation."

There is no prospect of the completion of the Douglas monument at Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Mr. Hagar, the new Senator from California, was sworn in.

The bill for the investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia has passed.

Mr. Hagar, of California, is placed on the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Merrimen, of North Carolina, presented a petition from the shipmasters and others of Wilmington, North Carolina, asking appropriations for the improvement of the mouth of Cape Fear river.

The bill for the compensation of the University of East Tennessee, appropriating $18,000 for that institution for property used and destroyed by the federal army during the war, was taken up.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, said that the property was taken possession of by the federal troops, not as a matter of military necessity, but as a matter of convenience, and thought the claim a just one.

The bill was passed. Yeas 43, nays 20.

The bankrupt question was resumed. The amendment abolishing the office of register in bankruptcy was rejected, and that authorizing notaries public to take depositions was passed. The amendment authorizing an assignee to bring suits for less than $500, unless the court having charge of the case should order otherwise, was adopted.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws; providing that all previous provisions of the law, excepting those in relation to the imposition of stamps upon written instruments, and all penalties imposed by law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments as bear date prior to the establishment of revenue districts in the States engaged in rebellion, be repealed. It further provides that the time allowed for stamping deeds of mortgage and other papers which bear date since the establishment of said revenue duties be extended to a certain date, and that any justice of the peace in said States may be allowed to attach stamps as heretofore required on said document, and the commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to furnish stamps for such purpose.

The bill is prefaced by a preamble that in the late insurrectionary States during the war it was impossible to procure the revenue stamps required by law to be attached to deeds, mortgages and other papers intended to be recorded. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

No Southern confirmations.

House.

Bills were introduced reducing the postage to two cents; repealing the taxes on whisky and tobacco. Two bills, by White and Bell, of Georgia, were presented granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, and another, by Stone, of Missouri, for the construction of a ship canal. One by Vance, of North Carolina, to incorporate branches of the contemplated Southern Trans-Continental railroad, under the name and style of the North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Extension railway. It provides for the consolidation of the North Carolina, Western Northern Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford and the Spartanburg Union railroads; the bonds of the company, at six per cent, to be indorsed by the State of North Carolina and the Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Coburn, of New York, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should not adjourn until some measures are enacted providing for a reform in the present system of the currency, also on the subject of transportation and for a more economical administration of the government. The rule were suspended and the resolution adopted, without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be within the constitutional power of Congress by law so to regulate commerce among the States as to protect that portion of internal commerce which is among the several States from all unjust or oppressive tolls, taxes, obstructions or other burdens, whether imposed by railroad companies or by combinations thereof, or by other common carriers, and that the present condition and magnitude of the commerce among the States demand the prompt and wise exercise of those powers and duties. Carried—yeas 170; nays 64.

The House then adjourned.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company. The bill provides that upon the completion of each section of ten miles of the canal, certified to by an engineer under the direction of the War Department, the certificate shall be indorsed upon the bonds of the company; upon which the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue to the company national currency not to exceed $80,000 per mile; to be redeemed annually, by the company, from the completion of the work, at the rate of six per cent on the whole amount; the certified bonds to be a first mortgage lien upon the work and all the property of the company. It appropriates $7,000,000 to improve the river portion of the line.

Mr. White, of Alabama, introduced a bill for the construction of the Atlantic and Western canal by indorsement bonds, and an issue of currency to the amount not exceeding $7,000,000, opening the navigation of the Tennessee and Coosa rivers in Alabama, and of the Ocmulgee river, in Georgia.

The bill embodies the idea of combining water improvements and the expansion of currency, and is to be followed by a general bill on the subject of internal improvements.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections heard the case of Sykes vs. Spencer to-day. Spencer claimed that the Democrats offered to elect him Senator if he would break up the Courthouse Legislature. His plea makes no allusion to the alleged bribery. A further hearing of the case will be given next Tuesday. White and Chandler represent Spencer, while Dr. Sykes is represented by General John T. Morgan.

A Proposition to Abolish Internal Revenue Taxes.

Representative Smith, of North Carolina, introduced into the House to-day a bill proposing to abolish all internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco, and to collect an equivalent amount of income by means of increased duties on imported goods. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senator Morton's Revenue Bill.

Senator Morton's bill amendatory of the revenue laws will give relief to the people if it passes. It provides for the repeal of all penalties imposed for failure to affix revenue stamps to deeds, mortgages and papers of record in the South prior to the organization of revenue districts in that section, and embraces the whole Southern States. It also extends the time for stamping all papers bearing date since the organization of these revenue districts, and allows the stamps to be attached in the presence of a judge of a superior court, or a court ordinary, or a justice of the peace, so as to perfect and quit titles. Prominent Republicans, it is said, will support the bill, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue agrees to recommend its passage.

Sending Out Seeds.

The Department of Agriculture is more particular than heretofore in sending out seeds, cullings and bulbs. They are forwarded only in cases where there is a plausible assurance that they will be carefully cultivated and some report made as to the result. Such supplies are sent postpaid.

Supreme Court.

All of the associate justices are here, Davis excepted, and are engaged in writing opinions to be delivered on the reappointing of the Supreme Court, March 2. There are on the docket about 400 cases, 150 of which it is supposed will be acted on before adjournment in the spring. The business is represented as being in an unprecedented state of forwardness.

Financial.

The Committee on Banking and Currency were engaged to-day in hearing statements on financial topics, which are much at variance.

Ordered.

Lieutenant A. E. Bateman, of the United States revenue marine, has been ordered from special duty at Washington to special duty at Portland, Maine.

Boutwell's Currency Bill.

The following is the full text of Mr. Boutwell's bill amendatory of the national currency act, introduced to day:

Be it enacted, and that it shall not be lawful for any banking association, organized under said act, or under any act amendatory thereof, to pay interests or deposits to banks, banking companies or banking associations, nor shall any such banking association receive interest upon money deposited with any bank, person, party or corporation; and any banking association guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to four times the amount of interest as paid or received, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction. And it shall be the duty of the Controller of Currency to cause proceedings to be initiated for the recovery of the penalties aforesaid and for the benefit of the United States.

SEC. 2. That not more than one-fourth of the amount of lawful money of the United States that any such association may be required to have on hand, as is provided in said act, shall consist of balances due to such association as available for the redemption of its circulating notes from banking associations approved by the Controller of the Currency.

The Isthmus Canal.

At the fourth meeting of the Isthmian Canal commission, Captain Selfridge, the surveyor of the Napipe route was present, and gave to the commission four copies of the report, maps and plans now passing through the government press and a detail of his survey. This completes the examination of officers in charge of the detailed surveys which will first receive the attention of the commission. The route examined and surveyed by Captain Safeldt (Tehuantepec) is laid aside by the commission until they shall have been able to satisfactorily inform themselves regarding the surveys at Nicaragua and Napipe. This is for the reason that Captain Shafeldts' report presents a little more than an examination of his route; no estimates of the work required, and a doubtful recommendation of its feasibility, at anything below national resources. The surveys of Sull and Selfridge present complete estimates and earnest recommendations. The work of each of these officers has been that of the surveyor, though a civil engineer has been engaged with each party, whose report is an appendix to their own.

The commissioners now propose to send two officers of the army engineer corps, to pass over each route, and examine the principal engineering difficulties, and the feasibility of each; and their report to the commission to make a general comparison of the two routes. For this purpose, the Secretary of War has directed the detail of Major Walter McFarland, now on duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee. This officer has given great attention to the study of inland canals, and particularly that known as the Atlantic and Great Western canal, in aid of which a bill was presented to Congress to-day.

This officer has expressed the pleasure with which he will engage in this new work. It is expected that Captain W. H. Heuer will accompany him to the isthmus. In order that the public may have such an examination of these projects as would be made by men with limited means behind them, or with little capital to apply to, and the estimates of such men as capitalists would apply to before investing in such a work, an invitation has been extended to those prominent American civil engineers to accompany the party, Mr. McAlpin, now engaged with the State Capitol, at Albany, replies with regret that he can not accompany the army engineers, and very highly commends the surveys made by the government, and suggests Mr. Walton, of New Orleans, an engineer of high attainments in this field, to accompany the officers. A letter of invitation has been sent to Mr. Walton.

William B. Eads, of St. Louis, now in this city, has spent the afternoon in examining the surveys, charts, plans, etc., and earnestly advises that the work be further pursued. He regrets that his engagements will not admit of his going to the isthmus, and on his suggestion an invitation has been addressed to Milner Roberts, late engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, a very fluent and descriptive writer, and with an experience of forty years in engineering and canal works.

The third invitation was addressed to Mr. Shoudly, of the Hoosic t