NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 262. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2103.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Farewell engagement of

LYDIA THOMPSON,

Commencing

Monday, February 9.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. fe8

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, February 12, 1874.

Matinee at 12 M.,

BARBE BLEUE.

Evening performance at seven o'clock—Benefit of M. GADILHE—Grand Opera,

fe11 2t L'AFRICAINE.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Commencing February 19, 1874.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY. MATINEE EACH DAY.

Farewell appearances previous to their departure for Havana and South America.

Admission fifty cents. Reserved seats seventy-five cents. Matinees fifty cents to all parts of the house.

Read What the New York Papers Say!

These Brothers make musical instruments float about the room. They cause spectral arms and hands to become visible. While these phenomena are occurring the Brothers remain seated, their hands and feet firmly tied.—Herald.

They were tied in the cabinet, and the doors shut without hesitation. Various musical instruments were sounded. Spirit hands and faces appeared at the window. They were shut in and tied, and came forth untied.—Tribune.

STARR MORRISSEY, Business Manager.

fe11 td

VARIETIES THEATRE.....SALVINI.

MR. MAURICE GRAU.....Lessee and Director

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN NEW ORLEANS

AND

LAST APPEARANCES IN THE UNITED STATES OF

SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI.

The illustrious Italian tragedian, and the acknowledged greatest actor of the age.

Mr. Maurice Grau respectfully informs the public of New Orleans that he has been unable to postpone the engagement long since entered into with the proprietors of the Gran Teatro Tacon, Havana, for the appearance there of Signor SALVINI, who, with his entire company of distinguished artists, will embark for Havana on Friday of next week, the twentieth instant. It is, therefore, with great regret that Mr. Grau is compelled to announce the farewell performances in New Orleans and last appearance in America of the world-famed tragedian as follows:

Friday Evening, February 13,

Shakespeare's Sublime

HAMLET.

Signor Salvini in his great role.....Hamlet

Signora Piamonti as.....Ophelia

N. B.—Parties having purchased seats for the performance of FRANCESCA DA RIMINI, on Friday, can exchange their tickets for Monday's performance, or have their money refunded.

SUNDAY EVENING, February 15—Extraordinary performance. First and only production in New Orleans of the grand Biblical and Religious Tragedy, SAMPSON. Salvini in his unique and powerful character, Sampson; Piamonti as Delilah.

MONDAY EVENING, February 16—Will positively be performed Silvio Pellico's great Love Tragedy, FRANCESCA DA RIMINI. Salvini in his great role, Paolo; Piamonti as Francesca.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 18—Last night but one of Signor SALVINI.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 19—Gala night. Farewell to New Orleans, and benefit of Signor SALVINI, being his last appearance in the United States.

General Admission, $1; reserved seats fifty cents and $1 extra, according to location; Gallery, fifty cents; Quadroon Boxes, seventy-five cents; Proscenium Boxes, $15.

Seats can be secured at the box office of the Theatre from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe12

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

Solkins.....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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND LEASE,

WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING,

OR

EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY,

SEVERAL OF THE FINEST SUGAR ESTATES IN LOUISIANA.

Suis from overflow, and in the most productive region, having large and very valuable timber resources.

The plantations are under vigorous cultivation, with plant cane sufficient for crops ranging from 300 to 500 acres, efficient laborers contracted for and at work at $13 per month, with stock, supplies and equipments to insure good crops.

Capitalists seeking productive property can find none more permanently remunerative than choice sugar plantations in working order.

For further particulars apply to

C. E. GIRARDEY,

fe12 1w No. 31 Camp street.

FOR SALE.—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 160 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, near the plantation of the late Zenon Forchie. 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,

ja17 30t Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—ON THE 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 and a half above Franklin. For full particulars address Lock Box No. 648, Postoffice. jal1 1m

FOR RENT.

THE NATIONAL HALL, ON POYDRAS STREET, is now for rent. Inquire of J. 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

WANTED.

WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A farm containing 250 acres of the richest land in the State, fifty acres of which is under cultivation, the remaining 200 being heavily timbered with ash, oak and maple, the undersigned having a large contract for bringing wood to the city, would like to form a copartnership with some eligible party having a cash capital of $1000 to $1500 for the purpose of having the wood cut and brought to the city, and also for raising fruit on the said farm. Reliable statements can be brought to prove the fact that grape vines planted on this place in August have covered large arbors, and been loaded the succeeding August with grapes. This is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to enter into some profitable business. To an eligible party the undersigned, in consideration of his placing the above amount of capital in the business, will enter into a full copartnership in the farm, farming implements, etc., as well every other business the firm may enter into. Apply immediately by letter to FARM, this offic. fe11 1m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An energetic man, with a cash capital of $800, to join the advertiser in a paying and profitable business. This is a rare chance for any person of good business ability. Call or address PROFESSOR, No. 154 Canal street, after 11 A. M., up stairs. fe8 3t

WANTED—TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED, airy and commodious bedroom, parlor and diningroom, with kitchen and pantry attached, on the second floor, fronting the street, with large veranda. This is a rare opportunity for a family wishing to keep house, and to a permanent tenant will be rented very low. Apply at No. 241 Julia, between Baronne and Dryades streets. de13

STOLEN.

STOLEN FROM THE UNDERSIGNED a note for $200, dated the eighth of February, 1873, subscribed by Rosina Walter, and indorsed by August Walter, payable one year after date, without interest. The public is cautioned not to negotiate or trade for said note, payment thereof having been stopped.

ABEL DREYFOUS, Notary,

fe12 3t* No. 48 Exchange alley.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bovee, the vote by which House bill No. 48, an act for the relief W. B. Phillips, was laid on the table, was reconsidered. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ingraham introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of an inspector of illuminating gas meters and for the protection of gas consumers in the city of New Orleans and town of Carrollton. The bill was read twice and referred to an appropriate committee.

The same gentleman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee, to be composed of five members of the Senate and five in the House of Representatives, to inquire into the cause of the decline in the growth and production of sugar in Louisiana, etc. The resolution was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Wharton introduced the following bill:

An act supplemental to act No. 3, approved January 24, 1874, and to provide for testing, at the instance of any taxpayer, in the courts of the State, the legality and validity of any items of State indebtedness, the legality and validity of which may have been or may hereafter be questioned; to prohibit the board of liquidation under said act No. 3, of 1874, from funding the questionable and doubtful obligations of the State named or designated in this act, until the same shall have been finally declared legal and valid by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and to provide the necessary means for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the board of liquidation constituted by the second section of act No. 3, approved January 24, 1874, entitled "an act to provide for funding obligations of the State by exchange for bonds," etc., are hereby prohibited from issuing any bonds in exchange for any outstanding bonds of the State, or warrants drawn previous to the passage of said act by the respective Auditors of Public Accounts of the State on the treasury thereof, forming items of State indebtedness, the legality or validity of which may have been or may hereafter be questioned, until said bonds or warrants shall first by final decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana have been declared legal and valid obligations against the State of Louisiana, and that the same were issued in strict conformity to law, and not in violation of the constitution of this State, or of the United States, and for a valid consideration. That any person assessed for State taxes is hereby authorized in his own name to institute suit, or to intervene in any suit which may now or hereafter be instituted in a court of competent jurisdiction in the parish of Orleans, against said board of liquidation, to test the legality and validity of any issue of bonds of the State, or warrants drawn previous to the passage of said act No. 3 by the Auditor of Public Accounts on the State treasury, the legality and validity of which may have been, or may hereafter be questioned, and to inquire into the consideration for which said bonds or warrants may have been issued, and in his own name to prosecute such suit or suits to a final termination, and until the legality and validity of each and every issue of bonds or warrants, as aforesaid, shall have been finally passed upon and determined by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana; and that, in order to facilitate and bring to a speedy determination all matters in controversy, as provided for in this act, every suit hereby instituted shall have precedence, in all courts, over all other cases, and to be fixed by motion of either party; the day of trial to be named in the motion; and all other cases fixed for the day named in the motion fixing such cases for trial, to give way thereto; that all costs incurred in any suits under this act, to the extent of one suit carried to a final issue, as to each separate issue of bonds or warrants, the legality, validity or consideration of which are questioned, if the court shall so determine, shall be borne by the State of Louisiana, and which costs, on approval of the court, shall be warranted for by the Auditor of Public Accounts on the State Treasurer, to be paid out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided, that any holder or holders of bonds or warrants whose legality, validity or consideration is questioned in any suit or suits brought under the provisions of this act, may intervene in said suit or suits, and that the costs of such interventions shall abide the result of the suits in which such interventions shall be filed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following issue of bonds and warrants so far as the same may be now outstanding, are declared questioned and doubtful as to their legality and validity, and said board of liquidation are hereby prohibited from issuing bonds authorized by section one of act No. 3 of 1874, in exchange therefor, until the legality, validity and consideration of the same shall have been tested under the provisions of this act and a final decree rendered as to their legality, validity and consideration, to wit:

1. The following bonds, considered and held as belonging to the redemption of the State debt funds and the free school funds, being bonds of the State of the various issues which had been redeemed or never issued, and which have been reported by the Auditor of Public Accounts as missing, or which were sold under act No. 81, approved May 25, 1872, and issued or reissued, namely:

Of the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company	$18,000
Of the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company	3,000
Of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company	276,000
Of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company	79,000
Of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company	50,000
Of the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company	30,000
Of the bonds for the relief of the State treasury	65,500
Of the bonds issued for the free school fund	525,000
Total	$1,044,500
2—Bonds under act No. 35, approved December 22, 1865, for expenses of building levees	$1,000,000
3—Bonds under act No. 115, approved March 26, 1867, for expenses of building levees	4,000,000
4—Bonds under act No. 32, approved February 25, 1870, for work done or to be done on the levees	2,960,000
5—The bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, issued under act No. 26, approved February 17, 1869	750,000
6—The bonds issued to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, under act No. 95, approved April 20, 1871	2,500,000
7—Bonds issued to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company under act No. 87, approved April 19, 1870, and act No. 108, of 1868	1,122,000
8—Bonds issued to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company under act No. 116, approved March 8, 1869	400,000
9—Bonds issued for the relief of P. J. Kennedy, under act No. 165, of March 25, 1870	154,000
10—Bonds purporting to have been issued for redemption of certificates of indebtedness under act No. 5 of 1866	250,000
11—Bonds issued under act No. 146, approved January 3 1870, for aid to the Boeuf and Crocodile Navigation Company	30,000

And it is further provided, that the Attorney General, or the attorneys employed for the State heretofore by him, shall promptly and faithfully conduct to a final termination through all the courts all suits instituted, or which may hereafter be instituted, to test the legality, validity or consideration of the debts in this section set forth, and all the floating debt, the payment of which was enjoined in suit No. 369 of the Superior District Court, entitled the State of Louisiana vs. Charles Clinton, Auditor, and Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer, nor shall he or they dismiss any of said proceedings, or compromise, or waive, any rights of the State, or any matter connected with the testing of said items of indebtedness.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Butler called up Senate bill No. 34, an act for the relief of Mrs. W. Pope Noble. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed as amended by the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill No. 240, an act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the auditing committee appointed by Governor Kellogg, and recommended by the Superior District Court of the parish of Orleans, was called up by Mr. Anderson, and on his motion finally passed.

Mr. Harris then announced that as Thursday, the twelfth instant, was the birth day of Lincoln, he would move that the Senate adjourn until Friday next at 12 M., and his motion being sustained the President declared the Senate adjourned until that time.

House.

Mr. Demas' resolution relative to Judge Durell was taken up and passed without opposition.

Mr. Guichard offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Levees, inquiring whether the levee commissioners had complied with their charter.

Among the reports presented by regular committees was that of Mr. A. Williams, chairman of the Committee on Penitentiary, who submitted a voluminous report, and asked that it be received and printed in pamphlet form, which was ordered.

Mr. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, pending the receipt of the report of the committee, whether the committee had included in their report their action on the resolution offered by him relative to the labor of convicts and prohibiting their employment on plantations.

Mr. Williams said the committee had not as yet reported on the resolution, but would make it later in the session.

The bill introduced by Mr. Grant, of Morehouse, to incorporate the Latourche Bridge Company was called up.

Mr. Grant said that the building of the bridge was an important public measure; it would cost $15,000, and the State was asked to subscribe $5000 of it. This State aid that is asked for is not too much to give such a parish as Morehouse, that has paid such a heavy tax. It is one of the richest parishes of the State, and contributed largely to support the State, and it was right that the State should aid it in return. The bridge will be a great public convenience, and is a measure of such public importance that State aid is just and right.

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, said: Mr. Speaker, this bill now presented to this house has not been printed; and all that I or any member is supposed to know of it is the knowledge received from hearing it just read. It asks the State to give $5000 to aid in the construction of a bridge in the parish of Morehouse. In all other respects the bill appears to be unobjectionable, but to the provision which is contained in the tenth section, I am compelled to interpose objection. I am not opposed to public improvement in Morehouse or any other parish, and will favor any bill that will advance any interests which will tend to produce it. I am in favor of every parish having all the bridges necessary, and will give the parishes every facility to enter on their construction. But I can not favor any measure that brings parishes before this Legislature as beggars for aid in their own internal improvements. Sir, this Legislature has no right to donate money which is contributed by all the parishes toward the exclusive benefit of one. If the parish of Morehouse needs a bridge, and legislative action is necessary before it can build it, I will lend a helping hand, so far as my vote will help it, to build it at its own expense. But I can not vote to give the money of the State for it. In the parish of Tensas there are perhaps more inlets, bayous and little streams that require to be bridged for the convenience and business of the people than any other parish in the State. Many a little stream is yearly bridged by that parish, and the people who pay the money never think of calling on the State for help, but they feel a pride in the work they do, and would rather point to it as an evidence of their enterprise than sit idly by the side of the stream and call on Hercules to bridge it for them. They put their own shoulder to the wheel and they have not asked me to present, nor would I if asked, present a bill which would take money from other parishes to build local improvements for them. There are more bridges built each year by that parish than any other in the State, and I reiterate the statement because I feel, and the people of the parish feel, a pride in the statement. We don't ask State aid, and it would not be right that we should. We boast of the bridges we build ourselves. This bill asks the State to give the parish of Morehouse $5000 to aid in building the bridge. I am opposed to that provision, not only for the reasons I have already advanced, but also because if the Legislature adopts that provision every parish in the State will come to us with demands of a like character. Other gentlemen may be anxious to establish such a precedent, and may stand ready to follow the leader over the wall to take State money for local improvements, but I can not vote for it. I do not want my parish to come before the Legislature as a beggar. She may not be as rich, may not pay as much tax, even, perhaps, may be less important in the eyes of gentlemen who seek aid for their own local measures, but she pays her taxes. She has a voice in this House, and, rich or poor, she asks no aid for the measures she is in duty bound to carry through and in which she has a just pride.

Every parish whose parish jury properly administers its affairs can institute and carry out whatever improvements are necessary, whether building bridges or roads, or other advancement of public welfare that may be demanded. I have spoken somewhat warmly on this point, because it seems to me that a bad precedent is sought to be established by this section. The committee have recommended that the section be stricken out, and I trust their recommendation will be adopted:

Mr. Young, of Concordia, said that State aid was continually asked to new railroads, and this bill seemed to go on that idea. He opposed the bill originally presented and hoped the amendment would be adopted.

The House finally agreed to adopt the amendment and afterward passed the bill.

The bill pending for the funding of parish indebtedness came up.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, supported the bill. It was one of the most important measures before the House. It provided that the parishes might fund their debt and make the bonds payable at twenty years from date. It would relieve the people. It had been prepared with great care by the Judiciary Committee, and should be carefully considered.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, suggested that the limit of twenty years was not needed. His parish did not require that time to pay its debt. Five years would be enough, but other parishes might desire more. He thought that each parish might fix the time.

Mr. Kern, of Jefferson, moved to amend the bill by excepting his parish from its operation. No time was wanted, for the parish could pay its debts.

Mr. Davidson accepted the amendment, saying that the bill was not compulsory, and any parish might be exempted.

The consideration of the bill was finally postponed to Saturday.

Mr. Benham's bill prohibiting the Auditor from issuing certificates until delinquents paid their dues to the State, came up.

Mr. Benham made a short but forcible speech in favor of the bill, saying it was a measure of protection.

Mr. Hahn offered an amendment, providing that the Auditor should receive no fees for recording deeds of redemption.

Mr. Benham opposed the amendment, but the House adopted it, the bill being afterward postponed for further action.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans, under the direction of a board of managers, composed of well-known citizens having for its object the improvement of the spiritual, intellectual and social condition of young men, and the promotion of Christian work in our city, have on account of the hard times, refrained from calling generally upon the public for assistance, and is, for want of funds, necessarily limited in the sphere of usefulness. Waiting in vain for better times, they have boldly, but with careful consideration for the contracted purse of our people, brought forward a plan, the success of which we can not doubt judging from results already achieved the past few days. The plan is in the form of a subscription list calling on each subscriber for the sum of $10, to be paid when the sum of $5000 shall have been subscribed.

This amount, when raised, to be used in securing a central and more attractive gentlemen's reading room and ladies' reading parlor, where access may be had to all secular and religious newspapers, books magazines, etc., from all parts of the country and Europe, for the free use of our young men and strangers visiting our city. Also, to establish a benevolent and employment bureau for the purpose of assisting any requiring their aid. The object is a good one and we trust every one will respond to this call.

Subscription lists have been opened at the following places: A. B. Griswold & Co., corner of Canal and Royal streets; E. A. Tyler, Canal street; B. T. Walshe, Canal street; James A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street; Ladies' parlor, City Hotel, corner of Camp and Common streets, and at the rooms of the association, No. 82 Camp street.

A Chicago Clergyman Equal to the Emergency.

For some time past there have been serious differences between Rev. Florence McCarthy, pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church and a part of his congregation, including the deacons and other church officers, which finally culminated in the latter closing the church to the pastor, and refusing to allow him to preach there. Mr. McCarthy, finding himself locked out last Sunday, obtained permission of a friendly member of his congregation, who lives in the immediate vicinity of the church, to preach from the steps of the residence, which he proceeded to do to an audience which numbered at least 1500 people. In the evening the reverend gentleman accepted the invitation of one of the proprietors of a large billiard hall on West Madison street, to hold services there, and preached to a congregation which filled the hall in every part. Most of his hearers were of the class who presumably rarely attend church, and the preacher made a powerful appeal to them to forsake the error of their ways. He was listened to with respectful attention, and one woman, of perhaps forty or fifty, who was in the hall, signified a desire for prayers.

Get your tickets before it is too late.
Get your tickets before it is too late.
Get your tickets before it is too late.
Get your tickets before it is too late.
Get your tickets before it is too late.

$80,400 in prizes.
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BANKRUPT SALE.—The large and peremptory sale of the contents of the store of F. G. & C. W Barriere, bankrupts, will positively take place this day, commencing at eleven o'clock, and continued until the whole is disposed of by Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

Of course London is ringing with stories of the adventures which happened during the fog, one of which is worth quoting: An old gentleman who had some business at Charing Cross made his way as far as the Strand, but there completely lost himself. He crept slowly on and on, without the least idea of where he was going, until he found himself descending some steps. On these steps he plumped against a man who was coming up them. "Hallo," said the old gentleman. "Hallo," said the man. "Can you tell me," said the old gentleman, "where I am going to?" "Yes," said the man; "if you go straight on you will walk into the river; for I've just come out of it."

Sydney Smith said: "Among the smaller duties of life I hardly know any one more important than that of not praising where praise is due. Reputation is one of the prizes for which men contend. It is, as Mr. Burke calls it, 'the cheap defense and ornament of nations and the nurse of many exertions,' it produces more labor and more talent than twice the wealth of a country could ever rear up. It is coin of genius, and it is the imperious duty of every man to bestow it with the most scrupulous justice and the wisest economy."

A Sensation Overlooked.

There is one sensation overlooked by our neighbor in making up its argument for a new election. We have trembled lest it should have been seen, at a period when there might have been some danger from its use. It is a proof of our entire confidence in the defeat of the bill framed by the skillful Carpenter that we expose it. Suppose we present this argument in a manner that even the most sensational reporter must envy. It will then explain itself:

Monarchical Form of Government Established in Louisiana—"King of a Thousand Years"—Princes of the Blood—Dukes, Earls and Barons—Poet Laureate—Mixer of the Royal Drinks—Boot Shiner by Royal Patent—New Election Inevitable.

We have suspected for some time that a design was being concocted to overthrow the government of Louisiana and to establish in its place one monarchical in form. This suspicion found material of confirmation on various occasions, while our special, in pretending by our instructions to be intoxicated and asleep, overheard enough to put us on our guard. Within a few days past the conspirators have thrown off all disguise, and have issued their commissions and commands right and left. Under these orders hotels have been occupied, streets have been designated for a royal progress, Americans have put on royal airs, the steamer Great Republic has been seized as the flagship of the royal navy, and the regal invaders have boldly stretched across the streets large ensigns bearing, in diagonal stripes of various colors, the royal crown, and no doubt displaying other regalia. We regret to have it to say that our downtrodden and dispirited population, deprived of the rightful exercise of those franchises guaranteed by France and the federal constitution, have offered no opposition to this royal invader and his flaunting cavalcade. Indeed, it becomes our still more painful duty to avow that the population seems rather to like it, or reconciled to any form of government, as a relief from the oppressive administration which actually refuses them permission to pay into the treasury the full amount of taxes which they have hitherto paid with such alacrity. Without the means to repel this monarch, we call on the federal government to remember the obligations to guarantee to each State a government republican in form. We have repeatedly given warning that this occasion had arisen.

Any federal minion can now see for himself and hear for himself. A government monarchical in form has been set up in Louisiana. The occasion has arrived for federal interference. A new election, as we have all along contended for, is inevitable. This monarchical movement must be suppressed. In the *inter regnum* the State government should be intrusted to the Committee of Two Hundred, and the public printing should only be intrusted to a press ever vigilant in exposing the abuses of the Radical regime, and the first, by its enterprise, to publish the actual occupation and usurpations by "Rex, King of the Carnival" of a jurisdiction now established throughout the whole city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

The Varieties was crowded last night in all parts of the auditorium, so great was the desire to see Salvini in his famous personation of *Othello*. Much was expected of the actor, but no one was quite prepared for the original manner in which he played the Moor. *Othello* has ever been a subject of much speculation with students, and all representations of the character generally leaves something to be desired. It is certain that he belonged to a rude age, and was a man simple in speech and manner. We are also left in doubt as to his complexion, although he refers to himself in the text as being black. Our actors usually make him as of a reddish brown color. Salvini represents him as a full mulatto, hair and skin. His representation of the character is simply grand, from the beginning to the end of the play. It is free from rant, and by easy gradations he carries it through the various scenes of love, hatred, jealousy and revenge, in a manner that can scarcely be improved upon. His reading is altogether different from that of our great actors. For instance, the speech delivered as a soliloquy of farewell to the tranquil mind—the shrill trump, the circumstance of glorious war, etc.—is given by him in a voice a little above a whisper, although distinctly, and with the greatest pathos and sorrow. His scenes with *Iago* and *Desdemona* are wonders of acting—now all sorrow and submission to fate, then struggling and striding the stage like an enraged tiger. In the third act he seizes the villain by the throat, and furiously dashes him to the floor, and spurns him with his foot. The effect is electrical, and yet most natural. When he comes to the murder of his wife, he is almost a maniac with jealous rage. Instead of stabbing himself, his suicide is accomplished by a cut across the throat, as if he would sever his head from his body. In a hasty notice it is impossible to convey an idea of his conception of the character, and the acting of this great artist as *Othello*. Those who did not see him have missed a rare dramatic treat.

Salvini's next appearance will be as *Hamlet*, on Friday.

The Opera.

Unusual attractions are offered at the Opera House, to-night, for the benefit of M. Gadilhe, when will be performed the grand opera of "L'Africaine." M. Devoyod will sing the part of *Neluska*, and M. Gadilhe, that of *Vasco de Gama*, and for this occasion, Madame Devoyod will appear as *Selika*, making a cast for this beautiful opera that could scarcely be improved upon.

Miss Gordon's Benefit.

The testimonial benefit tendered to Miss Marie E. Gordon by her many friends, will take place at the Varieties Theatre this evening. This talented lady has a strong hold upon the affections of our people, and the benefit, as observed from the sale of seats up to last night, bids fair to be one deserving the occasion. T. W. Robertson's best comedy, "Caste," will be performed, and its characters will be represented by sterling artists, including Misses M. E. Gordon, Imogene Tracy, Mrs. L. E. Seymour, and Messrs. John T. Raymond, Alexander Fitzgerald, John W. Norton, and E. A. Locke. The farce of "Betsy Baker" will conclude the evening's entertainment.

St. Charles Theatre.

"Old London" still holds the boards at this theatre, and by her acting therein Lotta is nightly rewarded with good houses. Many strangers are now in town, and all places of amusement are doing well. To-morrow evening will occur Lotta's benefit.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has risen three feet at Shreveport, and the Missouri slightly at Leavenworth. The Cumberland has fallen nine and a half feet at Nashville. The Mississippi has risen seventeen inches at New Orleans, three and a half feet at Memphis and four at Vicksburg; it has fallen two feet at Cairo, nearly three feet at St. Louis, and slightly at Keokuk and Davenport. The Ohio has fallen nearly four feet at Pittsburg, about ten at Cincinnati and three at Louisville.

General Howard's Case.

The court of inquiry to try General Howard has not yet been appointed, but it is ascertained that the President has concluded that it shall consist of General W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General McDowell, and Brigadier Generals Meigs and Pope. There could not be a fairer court convened, the high character of all the officers named precluding the possibility that any unworthy influence will be permitted to bias their judgment.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

United States Circuit Court.

Stern & Bros. vs. Charles Clinton et als.—The plaintiffs, residents of London, England, file a petition identical in its object with that in the case of Macauley vs. Clinton, and asking an injunction preventing defendants from carrying out the provisions of the funding bill.

First District Court.

ARRAIGNED.

Thomas Costello, malicious mischief. Plea of guilty.

Sam Wilson, John Gouslin, William Hall, Brown, McAlpine, J. D. August, Edward Masterson, and Henry Berta. Plea of not guilty.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Larceny—Josiah Humphreys, Lucy Jones.

VERDICTS.

State vs. Edward Garner.—Assault and battery. Guilty, with recommendation of mercy.

State vs. Long and Benjamin.—False imprisonment and assault and battery. Long, guilty of assault; Benjamin, not guilty.

State vs. P. Ryan.—False imprisonment. Not guilty.

State vs. J. Morris.—Larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. John Moore, alias Morris.—Burglary and larceny. Guilty.

TRUE BILLS.

State vs. Charles Watrigant.—Embezzlement.

SENTENCES.

State vs. J. B. Williams.—Larceny. One month in Parish Prison.

State vs. Dick Norton.—Larceny. One day in Parish Prison.

Enlightened No-Motherhood.

Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin writes in this way about the growing aversion of the average American woman to womanly cares and duties, in the *Herald of Health*. Our American women develop year by year a growing determination to avoid the labors and discomforts of maternity. They are severely rebuked for this by pulpit and the press. But Mrs. Corbin says:

"As civilization advances, and the ranks of social life become full, and even crowded, the natural instinct of child-bearing decreases. I do not mean now the simple procreative instinct. I refer to that natural feeling which makes the women of all sparsely settled countries proud to be mothers. It is not a matter dependent upon civilization, but upon the simple demand for people. In the thickly populated countries of Asia infanticide is the prevailing sin, while in the thinly-settled regions of our own great West babies are literally at a premium. But as this mere animal instinct declines life grows more complex, the pains and perils of childbirth are increased by unnatural living, and, as we have seen already, the children become less robust and require more constant and exhausting care. The drain upon the mother's vitality, caused by frequent child-bearing, becomes excessive, and nature rebels. It is thus when child-bearing ceases to be instinctive and becomes a duty imposed by reason and religion that the necessity of education begins to be imperatively felt. No intelligent being will readily undertake duties for which it feels a clear and reasonable sense of unfitness. You bring up a young girl to sixteen, eighteen, or possibly twenty years, educated in all the arts and sciences, with refined, aesthetic tastes and aspirations, and a beautiful but very delicate physique, but without a rational idea in her head upon the subject of motherhood. Then you marry her to a man equally ignorant and unreasoning concerning the duties of the new relations, and with his animal forces stimulated to the highest degree by the use of tobacco, alcohol and highly seasoned animal food, and you require her to submit herself without reserve to this man's appetites, and to become, whether she will or not, again and again and again a mother. It is all unnatural and wrong. She is unfit by nature and education for such a life; she knows it, and she will not submit to it if she can help it. You have made her wise enough to find means out of her dilemma, however unlawful, but you have failed to impart to her that wisdom which would lead her first to acquaint herself and her husband with nature's laws and requirements, and then, with holy and reverent love and prayerfulness, to take upon herself, voluntarily, the noblest obligations which a human being ever assumed—the obligations of manhood."

Captain David Ritchie.

Captain David Ritchie, a well known officer of the United States revenue marine, died recently, at his residence, on Long Island. He was born in England, and adopted the sea as his profession at an early age. At the commencement of the war he was employed on the revenue cutter Louis McLean at New Orleans, which was commanded by Captain Brushwood, who delivered the vessel over to the rebels. Ritchie was employed as quartermaster, and when he saw that the vessel was likely to be surrendered he swam ashore with the colors of the vessel wrapped round his body, and made his way to Washington, where he delivered them over to the proper authorities. As a reward for his patriotism he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury lieutenant in the revenue marine.

During the course of the war he was on board the cutters Mahoning and Miami, engaged in the carrying of dispatches and making trips to Fortress Monroe, Savannah, Key West and other places. He was on the yacht Mahoning, which was formerly the property of Lord Palmerston, when she was sunk by ice in the Delaware. Subsequently he was transferred to Boston, where he did good work, and later to the Mocassin, which was stationed at Newport. It is said by those who were acquainted with Captain Ritchie that while he commanded this vessel he always was where his services were required, and if any vessel went ashore on the coast it was a common remark, "Ritchie will be round in a few hours, lending assistance." He rendered good service at the Metis disaster in saving nineteen of the passengers from a watery grave, and for these services he received the thanks of Congress. Captain Ritchie was thirty-eight years of age.—*New York Herald.*

Mississippi's New Colored Senator.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe*, writing from Brunswick, Missouri, gives the following interesting particulars of the life of B. K. Bruce, recently elected United States Senator from Mississippi:

Our colored citizens are very jubilant over the election of B. K. Bruce as United States Senator from Mississippi. Bruce was formerly a slave, and was owned by Mr. Pellis Perkinson, who resided in this county for a number of years. He brought a large family of negroes here with him. I think Bruce has five brothers in the county. Two of them, James and Sandy Bruce, are very reliable men and good citizens. Branch K. Bruce, when a slave, hired his time, as did several of his brothers, and were considered smart and reliable. Since the war B. K. Bruce was employed as a porter on the steamer Columbia for several years, and until she sunk in sight of this place. He then went to school at Oberlin, Ohio, and finally worked his way to Mississippi, was appointed sheriff by Governor Alcorn, and served two terms with honor. Previous to this he was sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of Mississippi. His many friends, both colored and white, are pleased to hear of his good luck.

The following passengers sailed from New York for this city on the steamship Knickerbocker, February 7:

Charles Huston, wife and two daughters, John J. Deavitt, Mrs. J. F. Gibbs and child, J. E. Conant and wife, P. Bradhurst, T. H. Mason, Henry Cowan, A. L. Livingston and five in the steerage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The bill for the equalization of national banking circulation was resumed, and occupied the entire day. No action was taken.

There was no executive session.

Mr. Bayard, in the Senate, to-day, explained his resolution of yesterday, calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any officer of the army has received money or fees from the Legislature of South Carolina, for services rendered the State. He said he was morally convined that Major Lewis Merrill, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, received from the State of South Carolina $24,100 for his agency in securing the arrest and conviction of persons engaged in Ku-Klux outrages, and that said Merrill aided in lobbying the bill through the South Carolina Legislature, giving $35,000 to the persons who should secure such arrests and convictions.

Mr. Howe reminded Mr. Bayard that the government had distributed $100,000 among army officers for the arrest of Jeff Davis, whose offense was, perhaps, less than that of the perpetrators of Ku-Klux outrages.

Mr. Scott defended Major Merrill as an accomplished officer, and believed he deserved the reward which he may have received.

No nominations were made to-day.

House.

In committee of the whole amendments to the army bill, placing two additional members on the war claims commission passed.

Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, moved an amendment that the additional commissioners provided for in the bill shall be selected from the Southern States. Rejected.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment that the army shall not be used in the aid of the pretended State government known as the Kellogg government in Louisiana, or so as to interfere in the elections of that or any other State.

Mr. Wheeler made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation, and was not in order.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, hoped the amendment would be admitted, for the Kellogg government had troops enough to thrash out the rebel Democracy.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—It has rascals enough.

The point of order was sustained and the amendment was excluded.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, of Georgia, extending the time for the presentation of claims to the first of November, 1875. The amendment was agreed to; yeas 135, nays 104. All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Giddings, of Texas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to construct and operate a line of telegraph, connecting