

# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII--NO. 270.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2111.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Parade engagement of  
**LYDIA THOMPSON.**

Monday, February 9.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. See  
LECTURE.

SUBJECT: "The Ideal of Manhood, with its bearing upon Social, Religious and Political Institutions and Society."

By REV. MARK MOSES.

AT  
GRUNWALD HALL.

On Friday, February 27, 1874.

Commencing at 8 P. M.

Tickets \$1.

### ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager  
**ALEX. FITZGERALD.**

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE CELEBRATED  
ARTIST.

**MR. EDWIN ADAMS.**

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 12 M.

And Saturday and Sunday Evenings, February 21 and 22.

The romantic play, dramatized expressly for Mr. Adams, from Tenney's poem, entitled  
**ENOCH ARDEN.**

Proprietor and Manager  
**MR. EDWIN ADAMS.**

Due notice will be given of Mr. Adams' important engagements at **KAPPA KAY AND HALL.**

### OPERA HOUSE--OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday, February 21, 1874.

MATINEE AT 12 M.

LA TRAVIATA.

Grand Opera.

SATURDAY EVENING, Performance at 7 P. M.

**ROLAND & BONCEVAUX.**

Grand Opera. 6:20 P. M.

### VARIETIES THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. GRAY regrets to announce that in consequence of the departure of the steamer ship company, with which **Signer Salvini** and his company was to have sailed, he is compelled to leave this city on **SATURDAY MORNING**, per steamer **Janata**, therefore the

**LAST SALVINI PERFORMANCE**

In New Orleans

Will Take Place this Evening.

On which occasion

Signer **SALVINI** will appear in his world famous and greatest impersonation.

### OTHELLO.

Parties having purchased seats for the performance on **WEDNESDAY AND MONDAY EVENING** can have them exchanged for to-night's performance, or else have their money refunded.

### THE WORLD RENOWNED

**DAVENPORT BROTHERS**

Will appear at this Theatre

Saturday Afternoon and Evening.

Matinee prices, including five cents, fifty cents, one dollar, and two dollars, reserved seats, seventy-five cents. 7:20 P. M.

### ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Parade appearances of the world-renowned

**DAVENPORT BROTHERS.**

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MATINEE DAILY.

Commencing Thursday, February 19,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, February 19 and 20.

First Matinee Friday, at

### ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Matinee SATURDAY at 12 M. and evening

at eight o'clock, at the

### VARIETIES THEATRE.

SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL AGAIN.

POPULAR PRICES--Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at the Theatre and Halls, No. 19 Commercial Street.

Matinees 50 cents to all parts of the house.

STAFF: **JOHN TUNNELL**, Business Manager.

519 JOHN TUNNELL, Agent.

### ORGAN CONCERT.

COLISEUM PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Monday Evening, February 23,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

DIRECTOR: **MR. K. SCHREVELLY**

AT THE ORGAN, ASSISTED BY **MR. F. GROFFENBERG, JR.**

Mr. Elliott, Mr. Van Hatten,

Mr. Garrison, Mr. Casard,

Mr. Grunberg, Mr. Davis,

Mr. Fleury, Mr. Van Buren,

Mr. Cheneau, Mr. Tracy,

Mr. Little, Mr. ...

And other leading amateurs.

PROGRAMME.

Organ Introductory.

Te Deum, bb.

St. Cecilia (Violin and organ obligato).

Quintette (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Organ).

Chorus (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Organ).

St. Cecilia (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Organ).

Chorus (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Organ).

St. Cecilia (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Organ).

Chorus (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Organ).

St. Cecilia (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Organ).

Chorus (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Organ).

St. Cecilia (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Organ).

## THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

A large amount of important legislation was accomplished in the Senate yesterday.

The Senate Chamber during the day was graced by the presence of many ladies and gentlemen, the most of whom were evidently visitors to the Crescent City.

United States Senator Pinchback visited the Senate, and for a time seemed to be engaged in agreeable conversation with Senator Thomas, the Democratic Representative from Bossier parish.

During a portion of the day Governor Kellogg was also present in the Senate, manifesting more than ordinary interest in its action.

Mr. Harris, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, submitted a favorable report on the bill incorporating the Shreveport and Southwestern Railroad Company.

Mr. Burck presented a petition, signed by numerous citizens of the town of Carrollton, asking the Legislature to annex that town to the city of New Orleans. The petition was ordered to be printed in the journal of the Senate, and referred to an appropriate committee.

Mr. Burck introduced a bill to establish a "code of reform and prison discipline" for the Louisiana State Penitentiary. It provides for the classification of prisoners; their accommodations; relates to the "school reform" of the persons to be admitted; of the mode of their reception; of their employment; of the distribution of time, of diet, lodging and clothing, of the police, of rewards and punishments, and of the discharge from the "school reform." It names the officers and attendants of the different places of confinement, and prescribes their several duties; speaks of the appointment of the officers; of the duties and powers of the board of control; of the duties common to wardens of the Penitentiary and school of reform; of the duties of the under keepers in the Penitentiary and school of reform; of the qualifications of the teachers of the matrons and school of reform; of the matrons and school of reform.

The bill also relates to the treatment of prisoners in the Penitentiary; of their reception; of the labor of the male convicts; of the treatment of prisoners confined for life; of the clothing and diet of convicts; of the treatment of female convicts; of the punishment in either place of confinement; abolishing flogging, inhuman and excessive punishment; prescribing the mode of punishment, and creating the office of inspector.

Mr. Burck obtained a suspension of the rules, and the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Penitentiary Affairs.

Mr. Butler called up House bill No. 48, an act for the relief of W. R. Phillips.

The Committee on Claims, to whom this bill had been recommended, recommended that the bill be amended so as to allow Mr. Phillips \$5000 instead of \$12,500.

Mr. Burck and Mr. Stamps opposed the passage of the bill as amended. Mr. Burck wanted it cut down still more, while Mr. Stamps was opposed to allowing Mr. Phillips anything.

Mr. Barber argued that the State, imposing taxes for the maintenance of the government and protection of life and property, must be held responsible for the protection of both, but thought Mr. Phillips should have his redress in the parish where his property was destroyed.

Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Greene and Mr. Butler maintained that Mr. Phillips was entitled to relief from the State, the testimony clearly showing that his property, under the protection of the government, and subjected to its taxation--had been destroyed; property that was valued at \$12,500 to \$15,000. Mr. Butler concluded his remarks by moving that the bill be adopted upon its second reading, and his motion was sustained by a vote of 15 yeas to 13 nays.

On motion the Senate then proceeded to consider business that came up as the regular order of the day.

Mr. Anderson called up Senate bill No. 211, an act to amend and re-enact section thirty of the act incorporating the Citizens' Bank, etc. After some opposition, made by Mr. Wharton, the bill, on motion of Mr. Anderson, was considered en masse; and, on motion of Mr. Harris, it was made the special order of the day for Saturday at one o'clock.

Mr. Anderson called up Senate joint resolution No. 26, an act submitting an amendment to the constitution of the State to limit the debt of New Orleans.

Mr. Ingraham called for a reading of the resolution, and had it amended so as not to prevent the issue of drainage warrants to the transferee of contract under act No. 30 of 1871, payable only from drainage taxes, and not otherwise. Under a suspension of the constitutional rules the resolution as amended finally passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to one nay.

Mr. Barber called up Senate bill No. 350, an act relating to the Metropolitan Police, for the purpose of considering House amendments. They were read and concurred in by the Senate. One of these amendments limits the expense of the Metropolitan Police force to \$600,000 a year.

Mr. Blackburn called up the bill remodeling and renewing the charter of the town of Homer, and it finally passed the Senate.

Mr. Blair called up the bill making persons selling intoxicating liquors to minors liable in damages, and it finally passed the Senate.

Mr. Blunt called up the bill creating the Seventeenth Judicial District, and, on motion, the amendments made by the House were agreed to, and the bill finally passed.

It only requires the sanction of the Governor to become a law.

Mr. Blunt called up Senate bill No. 384, an act to limit the fees of the clerk of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, and on his motion the rules were suspended and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Bove called up Senate bill No. 385, an act to limit the fees of the district attorney for the parish of Orleans, and on his

motion the bill finally passed. The same gentleman called up Senate bill No. 382, an act authorizing the supervisor of registration to hold an election in the parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. James. The Senate refused to suspend the rules in order to take final action upon this bill, and it consequently lies over for future action.

Mr. Brewster called up joint resolution No. 31, an act regulating the assessment in Ouachita parish. Under a suspension of the rules it was finally passed.

Mr. Burck called for the bill establishing a charity hospital at Baton Rouge, and, on his motion, it finally passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Burck called up Senate bill No. 386, an act to abolish fees of jurors in the city of New Orleans, in criminal and coroner's cases, and, on his motion, the bill finally passed.

Mr. Butler called up House bill No. 213, an act to give to the fifth justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans exclusive criminal jurisdiction as committing magistrate, and, on his motion, the rules were suspended and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Butler called up House bill No. 129, an act for the relief of John Lewis, of the city of New Orleans. The rules were suspended, on his motion, and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Chabourne called up Senate bill No. 343, an act reducing the limit or aggregate of taxation for the city of New Orleans to one per cent, excepting for the support of public schools. This bill finally passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Chabourne called up House bill No. 213, an act relative to the reissuing of State warrants No. 83,129, and paying the same to the police jury of Jefferson, right bank. On his motion the bill finally passed.

Mr. Crawford called up Senate bill No. 25, substitute for Senate bill No. 336, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the district court of the Thirteenth Judicial District. On motion of Mr. Crawford this bill finally passed the Senate. The same gentleman called up House bill No. 153, an act incorporating the Lafourche Bridge Company, in the parishes of Morehouse and Richland. Under a suspension of the rules this bill passed the Senate, and requires but the sanction of the Governor to make it law.

The Senate adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

## HOUSE.

Mr. Lowell was announced as being still unwell, and Mr. Mathews took the chair after the House had been called to order by the Chief Clerk.

Mr. Rodrigues introduced a bill to repeal all laws now on the statute book relative to smoking and inspection of tobacco. He asked that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Allan thought the bill ought to go to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, but the House tabled his motion to that effect.

Mr. Montaldo was surprised to have this matter brought up again. The member might be a little hurt because his bill did not pass the day before, but that was no reason for abolishing the law he had been so anxious to have carried out.

Several dilatory motions were made.

Mr. Young said he had been sitting quiet, hoping the House would not waste time on this bill. But it appeared that the minority had determined to waste another entire day in filibustering with motions to refer, to table, calling the previous question and the like. The bill was of great importance. The law on the statute book was a dead letter, and should not exist. Let the House pass this bill, and it would be wiped out of existence. If reform is intended no more time and money should be wasted.

Mr. Marrell, of Madison, said he was glad to see his opposition to monopoly had done some good. It had produced a change in the mind of the member from the seventh ward. But he was opposed to railroading bills through, and desired a chance to scrutinize them. If it was a genuine reform measure, although it might be introduced for revenge, he would vote for it, and pray that other members might be moved by the same motive in the same way.

On Mr. Guichard's motion the bill was engrossed, and went on the calendar.

Mr. Mayo, of Rapides, desired to reconsider the vote by which the Seventh Judicial District had been re-districted. It was said that he troubled the House by rising from his seat, but yesterday this bill had been railroaded through with sufficient rapidity to have carried it to the moon if he had taken that direction, and he knew nothing about it. It was a bill that would do great injury if it became a law. It was not needed by the people, nor desired by them, and no one of their representatives advocated it.

The vote was reconsidered and the bill indefinitely postponed.

Mr. King introduced a bill incorporating an investment and savings institution, and some discussion followed whether it should go to the Committee on Banks and Banking or that on Corporations.

Several votes were taken, the yeas and nays being called.

Mr. Stewart said the House was injuring itself in everybody's opinion by the course it was taking. Not an important measure could come before it but more time was wasted in calling the yeas and nays, personal explanations, points of order and privileged questions than would be needed to discuss and understand a dozen bills. Many times he had gone out of the House because the confusion caused by such frivolity prevented him from understanding what was going on. Day after day language is used by members which if he used he would go out of the House in very shame. If some members could read their remarks as they make them, if the reporters would take them down verbatim, they would never claim the floor again. More time has been wasted in calling the yeas and nays than would have sufficed to have done all the business the House has accomplished. Never had he delayed the House by occupying the floor more than five minutes, and the few times that he had called for the yeas and nays were those when he desired to go on the record and thought that other members ought to be aware of his position.

There is an enormous amount of business before the House. Election, license, appropriation and other bills of vital importance must be considered, and here members are calling the yeas and nays and moving the previous question merely for delay. It is a shame the way business has been done, and

the confusion has been so great that it is no wonder the Speaker has got sick--it would be enough to wear out a man of cast iron.

(Mr. Allan in the chair.)

Mr. King's bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Many other bills were introduced, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Demas called for Senate bills on their third reading, and that to appropriate \$2800 for the expenses of the commission appointed by the Governor to examine the State finances came up.

Mr. Hahn moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. He said it was a bill to pay gentlemen for supposed services in ascertaining the amount of the State debt. They had originally been appointed by the Governor, but as that appointment had been declared illegal, the Superior District Court had reappointed them. He had been informed by one of the commission that they did not ask for pay. On the contrary, at the completion of their work, they passed a resolution that what they had done for the State was for the benefit of the State, and they did not wish for pay. They were all high minded gentlemen, and it was an insult to offer it to them when they had expressly declared they did not wish it.

The bill was killed.

The Senate bill relative to the militia, providing that the parishes where a disturbance was caused should bear the burden of the expense of quelling it, either by the militia or the Metropolitan Police, came up.

During its discussion Mr. Hahn desired to state his reasons for opposing the bill, but was ruled out of order by the Chair.

He then desired to file his reasons in writing, and have them printed in the journal.

(Mr. Young in the chair.)

Mr. Allan objected to having the journal used for any such purpose. He considered the reasons as containing an insidious attack on the Governor.

Mr. Hahn said he had had no opportunity of amending the bill as he desired. His reasons, which he read, contained no attack on the Governor as a man; on the contrary, if he desired to make any such attack, he would do it openly, not insidiously. He should have the same reasons to offer if George Washington occupied the position.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, said there had been opportunity enough to amend, and a measure of so much importance should not be killed because the gentleman had not amended it.

Mr. Benham said the bill had passed through its regular channels, and Governor Hahn was in error in opposing the contrary. But so far as filing a protest was concerned, it was every member's right--it was liberty, and there should be no restriction on it. When a member made an objection to such an action, it was wrong, and enough to make him or any one angry.

After a few more remarks from Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, the bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

## VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE 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 portion of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on St. Charles street, between Jackson and Philip.

2. A lot of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on St. Joseph street, between Foucher and Theliponias.

3. A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Fulton and Notre Dame streets, between New Leeve and Girod.

4. A lot and a portion of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Dumaine street, between Rampart and Burgundy.

5. And a lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, at the corner of St. Ann and Claiborne streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

## THE TEMPERATURE.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 20, stood at 8 A. M., 60°; at 2 P. M., 75°; at 6 P. M., 73°. Lowest point during the night of February 19, 64°.

## REAL ESTATE--See D. E. Morphy's personal advertisement.

## THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We invite the attention of the public to the card of this sterling old company, which appears in another column. As will be seen, the officers are tried and veteran underwriters, and that the institution is prepared to take risks as usual against losses by fire, river and marine disasters, at the lowest rates of premiums. We bespeak for the company a continuance of its large business.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION THIS DAY.

Messrs. Nash & Hodgson sell at auction this day, at twelve o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, several valuable properties in the successions of John O. and Anna McCall and Frederick Aicklen, all deceased. See the advertisements for full particulars.

## Personal.

We received a call yesterday from Captain Will G. Ward, special correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Varieties Theatre matinee to-day at twelve, and evening at eight. Davenport Brothers.

Private telegrams from Key West report that the damage to the cargo of the steamer Gulf Stream, from Baltimore for Havana and New Orleans, by fire in the hold, was much exaggerated. The steamer arrived at Key West on the eleventh instant, and called the same day for her destination. During the voyage from Baltimore spontaneous combustion occurred in a case of goods (probably chemicals) which was soon extinguished, the damage being confined to the single case of merchandise.

The board of education has under consideration a proposition to introduce the study of phonography into the public schools of Cleveland. What has become of Mr. Gaudet's resolution in our own school board?

## COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1874.

### United States Circuit Court.

The following bill has been filed:

**American Cotton Tie Company vs. James G. Clark.** Plaintiffs allege ownership of the millwright, invented by Robert Sweet, patented by him and assigned to Charles Johnston, plaintiffs' transferee; that the case of Johnson vs. Fausman decides the case in their favor, but that defendant is still engaged in the manufacture of said tie. Prayer for an injunction and damages.

### Superior District Court.

The following petition was filed:

**Crescent City Gaslight Company vs. New Orleans Gaslight Company.** Petition alleges incorporation by act of April 20, 1870; that the act of April 1, 1873, incorporating the New Orleans Gaslight and Banking Company, gave privilege of banking and sole right to make and vend gas; that this charter was to expire in forty years; that the act of March 10, 1845, annulled the banking privilege and limited that of gas making to April 1, 1873; that acts of April 20, 1870, and extended the time of the New Orleans Gaslight Company to April 1, 1873; that plaintiffs, in violation of said acts, are now making and vending gas after April 1, 1873. Therefore petitioners pray for injunction, and that plaintiffs' right may be restrained from making gas after said date, and for costs and general relief.

### Fourth District Court.

**John Montane vs. B. Saloy.** Damages \$2000. Plaintiff was born in Africa, and was a slave. He was purchased by his daughter Flora and her mother, who owned her, David Goldman. To emancipate Flora he sent her to Ohio, and alleges her emancipation there. She shortly after returned to Louisiana, and was sold to the plaintiff. Defendant alleges a mortgage, for money loaned, from Montane, on real estate and slaves. Plaintiff alleges want of consideration. In 1862 Saloy seized the property of the plaintiff, and together with other property, he was imprisoned by the sheriff in the Parish Prison. Provoct Marshal Kincaid released her in December following. The plaintiff proved an expenditure of \$200, and the jury gave a verdict for that sum.

### We Tender Our Sympathies.

The many friends of H. Conquest Clarke, Esq., the genial and obliging private secretary of his excellency Governor Kellogg, will be pained to hear of his severe losses by the burning, recently, of the Panteuchion, at Belgravia, near London, England, as announced by cable.

This Panteuchion, like that in Paris, was the popular repository and storehouse for fine furniture, plate, Chinaware, table linen, bijouterie of all descriptions, heirlooms, and in fact every sort of valuable whose preservation was desirable, as may be judged by the fact that the loss by the fire is set down at \$150,000,000.

Mr. Clarke's loss--or rather that of his family--is between \$3000 and \$4000; but as many of the articles on storage were family relics, no money estimate can properly be made of the total damage done. What makes the disaster doubly serious, is the fact that through a feeling of perfect security which was felt regarding this vast storehouse, the policy of insurance had been allowed to lapse.

### On Hand.

The proprietors of the New York Daily Graphic were resolved not to be behindhand in furnishing its readers with our Mardi Gras proceedings, and consequently have had their special artists and correspondents in the city during the festivities. We were shown yesterday a magnificent pen and ink sketch of the Carnival, which had been prepared to grace a page of the Graphic. The view presents the Star and Crescent with the interstices filled with series of vignettes, representing Rex in his various movements from the time he landed on the levee up to the moment he receives his loyal subjects in Exposition Hall. This fine piece of work is the production of Mr. Philip G. Casach, a talented native artist.