NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 271. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2112.

AMUSEMENTS.

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

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday, February 23, 1874.
FOX & DENIER'S
HUMPTY DUMPTY
Pantomime Troupe.
Yet One Week only and Saturday Matinee. fe22

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Sunday, February 22, 1874,
GALATHEE,
Opera in two acts, and
LE GAMIN DE PARIS and LA SOEUR DE JOCRISSE, Vaudevilles.
MONDAY, February 23—Benefit of MME. LAGYE—THE TROVATORE, and LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. fe22

LECTURE.....LECTURE.

SUBJECT—The Ideal of Masonry, With its Bearing upon Social, Religious and Political Institutions and Society.
BY REV. MARX MOSES,
AT
GRUNEWALD HALL,
On Friday, February 27, 1874.
Commencing at 8 P. M.
fe15 26 27 Tickets $1.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
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 Tennyson's poem, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
Enoch Arden.....Mr. Edwin Adams
Due notice will be given of Mr. Adams' impersonations of RAPHAEL, ROVER and HAMLET. fe21

ORGAN CONCERT.
COLISEUM PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Monday Evening, February 23,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
DIRECTOR.....MR. E. GROENEVELT
AT THE ORGAN.....MR. F. SCHAEFTER, JR.
ASSISTED BY

Mrs. Elliott,	Mr. Van Hufflen,
Miss Pierson,	Mr. Cassard,
Miss Gruneberg,	Mr. Davis,
Miss Fleury,	Mr. Van Benthuysen,
Miss Chanchon,	Mr. Tracey,
Miss Little,	Mr. Krebs,

And other leading amateurs.
PROGRAMME;
Organ Introductory.
Te Deum, bb.....Thomas
Ave Maria (violin and organ obligato).....Gounod
Quartette.....Costa
Duet from Semiramede.....Rossini
Organ, Traumerei.....Schumann
Bass solo, "Pity, Oh Saviour".....Stradella
Solo and chorus, "Hear My Prayer".....Mendelsohn
Trio from Lombardi.....Verdi
Organ Finale.
Tickets, One Dollar.
At Grunewald's, Canal street, and Wasson & Nelson, Carondelet street. fe18 20 22 23

BALLS.

GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK
AND
FIREMEN'S BALL
OF
LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
at GRUNEWALD HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 28, 1874, for the benefit of the Relief Fund. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—R. H. Beckers, chairman; James I. Day, A. J. Stringer, Joseph P. Hornor, B. Schierman, H. P. Buckley, Phil. Beck, Charles T. Howard, John Snider, Chris. Madlen, John Cottreaux.
Tickets, $2. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be left at the Engine House. Proposals for rent of Bar, Hat Room and Restaurant to be addressed to R. H. BENNERS, No. 56 Camp street.
ja18 25 28 1m

BOOKS---BOOKS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN
SOARDS' (1874)
NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY,
Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 30; also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone.
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oc12

WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT HOUSE boy. Apply to
SAMUEL BOYD,
fe22 3t* Shippers' Cotton Press.

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 office.

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 verandah. 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. de12

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,
No. 183 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits fro Six to Eight o'clock.
Six per Cent Interest Allowed.
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashi

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Immediately after the adoption of the journal of the previous day, Mr. Anderson called for the special order of the day—Senate bill No. 241, an act to amend and re-enact section thirty of the act incorporating the Citizens' Bank, and, on his motion, the bill finally passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 4 nays.

Mr. Ingraham made an ineffectual attempt to have a reconsideration of the vote by which Senate bill No. 343 passed, an act to reduce the limit or aggregate of taxation for the city of New Orleans to one per cent—not including the tax for school purposes.

Mr. Stamps presented a petition from citizens and property holders of the parish of Jefferson, left bank, asking for the passage of an act annexing all that portion of the parish of St. Charles lying on the left bank of the Mississippi to the parish of Jefferson, and removing the seat of justice of the parish of Jefferson to the city of Kenner, and creating a new parish out of that portion of the parish of Jefferson lying upon the right bank of the river, and most earnestly protesting against being annexed to the parish of St. Charles. The petition was ordered to be printed in the journal of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial affairs.

The joint special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans made a report to the Senate, through Mr. Masicot. The report was read and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. The object of the committee was to inquire into the manner in which the business of that court had been conducted by the judge, clerk and criminal sheriff. The report says testimony was taken that goes to show that the judge of this court utterly fails in the performance of his duties. It asserts that he approves all manner of charges against the city of New Orleans without requiring strict correctness and accountability; that under section 1042 of Ray's Revised Statutes, all kinds of expenses are made payable by parish or city on the approval, after an account thereof shall be duly certified to be correct by the clerk of the court and the presiding judge thereof.

The committee find, upon the examination of the expenses of this court, that the judge and clerk approve bills to the extent of from $180,000 to $200,000 a year, as follows:

Sheriff's bills $120,000; clerk's bills $25,000; petty jury $37,000; and grand jury $18,000.

The committee state that in many instances the above charges are made a debt against the city by the simple approval of the clerk and judge.

The committee further state that it is shown that during the past year juries have been drawn, empaneled and entered upon their duties, found indictments, etc.; and upon objection thereto the juries were found to be illegal and discharged, at a great expense to the city, this being the fault of the officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws, viz: the sheriff, clerk and judge.

The committee further say it is also shown that the sheriff has retained, at a great expense to the city, convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary in the months of June and July, 1873, until the months of October, 1873, and February 1874, without cause and contrary to law.

The committee also find upon examining the evidence adduced, and given by Judge Abell, that the various bills, charges and accounts of jury, expenses and other charges, amounting to the large sum of $200,000 annually, are made a judgment against the city by the mere approval of the clerk and judge, and that this approval is always given without looking at the nature or manner of the charge. This conduct, the committee believes, is deserving of censure.

The committee believe it the bounden duty of the Administrators of the city of New Orleans to take such action against the criminal sheriff and clerk of the First District Court as the law will permit, in order that the large amounts illegally charged and collected by said sheriff and clerk be refunded to the city treasury.

The committee further recommend and urge, in order that such gross violations of law might be corrected, and the city treasury thereby become benefited, the immediate and final passage of the bills presented by his Excellency Governor Kellogg, entitled:

An act to reduce the expenses of the city of New Orleans; to regulate the duties and provide for the compensation of the criminal sheriff of the parish of Orleans; and to authorize said city to abolish the Workhouse and other places of incarceration.

An act to limit the fees of the clerk of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans.

The report is signed by J. A. Masicot and R. H. Chadbourn, on the part of the Senate, and George E. Paris, John Gair and Thomas Carey, on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the bill to encourage ship and steamboat building in Louisiana, was called up and finally passed.

The special order of the day was called for. This was decided to be a continuance of the calling of Senator's names in alphabetical order, for the purpose of considering local bills, each Senator being allowed to call up two bills when his name was reached.

Mr. Daigle called up an act to exempt the property of the St. Patrick Hall Association from taxation, and on his motion, after some opposition to it, the bill finally passed.

The same gentleman called up bill No. 344, an act to provide for conventional mortgages on movable property, their recordation, rights of priority, and extinction; to provide penalties for any fraud in the creation thereof; to declare certain acts misdemeanors, and fixing punishment for the same; to provide for the recordation of cases and to limit lessor's liens. The bill was read, and a motion to consider it engrossed was made.

Mr. Burch said he desired to have members give this bill a careful consideration before passing it.

Mr. Anderson said the bill was a good one, and spoke at some length in favor of passage. He said it would enable the poor man to raise money on his personal effects. The rich man could mortgage his lands and raise money, and he (Mr. Anderson) did not see why the poor man should not be permitted to raise money by mortgaging his movable effects. The bill before the Senate proposed to give him that right. If it became a law, he believed it would be beneficial to poor people; otherwise he would not support it. He had always voted to defend their interests, and did not propose to change his course in that respect now. He believed the bill a good one, and hoped it would pass.

Mr. Cage expressed similar views.

Mr. Crawford looked upon the bill as a bad one, and gave it as his opinion that if it should become a law it would prove most oppressive to the poor people. He said it would permit creditors to foreclose their mortgages and divest poor people of property they can not well do without, such as household furniture, tools, etc. He regarded such legislation as a step backward at this time, and the bill should not pass.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the bill upon the broadest principle of human rights. He would not place any class of the people in the hands of the Shylocks, who stand ready to take for a song what little means they have. He did not propose to place it in the power of the Shylocks of the present day to strip the wives and children of improvident husbands of the means to keep house, etc.

Mr. Burch again argued against the bill and said if it passed it would deprive the poor people of the advantages of the exemption law in force in this State. That law, he said, exempted a certain amount of household furniture, etc., from execution and sale for debt. Mr. Burch said that if the bill before the Senate became a law the exemption law would become a dead letter upon the statute book. For these reasons he hoped Senators would vote against the bill.

Mr. Anderson replied, and defended the bill. He thought the people should have the right to do as they think best in the management of their business affairs. The rich man had the right to mortgage his lands, etc., to raise money, and he (Mr. Anderson) thought the poor man should be permitted to mortgage his movable effects for the same purpose. These he regarded as human rights, and said if the gentleman from Claiborne (Mr. Blackburn) who talked so eloquently about human rights believed in them, he should vote for the bill. Mr. Anderson concluded his remarks by moving that the bill be considered engrossed, and the Senate sustained his motion.

The further consideration of the bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next, at one o'clock.

Mr. Detiege called up House bill No. 123, an act for the better organization and government of the public schools of the city of New Orleans. On his motion the bill was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday, at one o'clock.

Mr. Greene called up House bill No. 48, an act for the relief of W. B. Phillips, and, on his motion, the bill finally passed the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session.

Nothing was done after executive session but call the roll and adjourn until Monday, at 11 A. M.

House.

Mr. Benham moved to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the bill appropriating $2800 to pay the expenses of the committee appointed to audit the State finances. He was sure that Governor Hahn had labored under a misapprehension when he made the motion and would support the bill.

Mr. Hahn said that he had, since the vote, received the following letter, which was read by the clerk:

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 21, 1874.

To Hon. Mr. Hahn:

DEAR SIR—I see by the report of the proceedings of the House, as published in the REPUBLICAN of this morning, that a bill appropriating $2800 to pay the expenses of the State auditing committee, was, on your motion indifinitely postponed. The reasons assigned by you, I have no doubt, were given under a misapprehension of facts. The amount asked for in the bill is to pay the expenses of the committee, such as rent of rooms, porter and messenger, stationery, experts and the services of the secretary of the board. I assure you that not one dollar of this appropriation goes to any member of this committee—it is altogether to pay for services rendered. I hope, therefore, that as an act of justice, will you be kind enough to move for a reconsideration of the vote by which this bill was postponed and allow its passage.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES GREENWOOD,
Chairman late State Auditing Committee.

Mr. Hahn said that after reading the letter there was a still stronger reason for indefinite postponement than the resolution that the committee did not desire pay. What did this committee do? They were appointed to positions of honor to perform certain work that either the Auditor or the Treasurer, if they had a competent clerk, might do in ten minutes, or one of the committee could have done in twenty, by going to both offices. The work they did could have been performed by an ordinary business man in one day, and now they come and ask the sum of nearly $3000 to pay such expenses as office rent, salaries of porters and clerks, etc. Who authorized this committee to employ these assistants or engage an office to do an hour's work in. When gentlemen of the high character of those composing this commission are appointed to do certain work, it is supposed they are able to calculate what these little expenses will be in advance. The idea of paying such a sum for such a purpose is supremely ridiculous. These gentlemen had no occasion to hire an office to transact their business in. Every one of them is a prominent business man, and could obtain plenty of large offices without difficulty. One of them is the subtreasurer of the United States, and has the whole Mint building, on Esplanade street, in which there are fifty rooms the committee might have met in. The idea of charging such a sum for performing an honorary duty is preposterous.

On motion of Mr. Hahn the motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a vote of 72 to 11.

Mr. Guichard called up his resolution of Saturday requiring the committee appointed to examine the books of the Auditor to report immediately.

Mr. Martinet moved to amend by making the time Monday, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Wands said the committee was not ready to report this day. To make a proper report would require six months. Since last June the books had been under examination by three of the committee. Monday an honest report could be made, but not now. Delay had been caused by the Senate committee.

Mr. Martinet said he did not believe, from conversation he had had, that the Senate committee intended to report.

Mr. Guichard said he was opposed to allowing the committee any further time. Sufficient time had been given them at first, and yet they asked for an extension and received ten days. That time had long since expired, with no result. The chairman states it would require six months to make a proper report. Why didn't he say so at first, and let some other member, more competent, assume the responsibility? If it takes six months, to-day was as good as Monday. Can the committee do six months' work on Sunday? He did not profess to be the most competent man in the House, but he believed that if he had complete access to and control of the books of the Auditor he would show in forty-eight hours whether he had used the office for his own profit or not. Many people are to-day accusing the Auditor of dishonesty, of malfeasance in office, of misappropriating the funds. They charge the judge of the Superior District Court with collusion with him and with corruption. Members rise on the floor and preach reform, but when a chance like this is given them to practice it, these same members oppose it. I am told, "Oh! no, don't do this; it will upset the government." Sir, I hold as a Republican, and one who was elected, that if our Republican government stands on such a rotten foundation, that by exposing corruption it will be upset, it ought to be upset. The Auditor may be the most honest man in the State, or he may be the most corrupt that ever held the office—I don't know. But I want to find out. The State Treasurer himself, in his official report, charges the Auditor and the judge with corruption. As for the Senate committee, I agree with my friend from St. Martin, that they never intend to report. But we are not responsible for them. Let the burden of their neglect of duty rest on the shoulders of the Senators. We owe a duty to our constituents, and to the honor of our House, that no delay on their part shall stave off the report of our committee. Let us have the report, and have it now, and know whether the Auditor and the judge are in collusion and steeped in corruption, or whether the charges that have been freely made have no foundation.

The House finally directed the committee to report on Monday at twelve o'clock.

Several reports were received and referred.

The contested election cases of Pearson vs. Blackstone, and Reviere vs. Sewell were acted on.

Mr. Pearson received his mileage and per diem and and Mr. Sewell was confirmed in his seat.

The House afterward adjourned to Monday.

Musical and Literary Entertainment.

Last summer a musical and literary entertainment was given at the Exposition Hall for the benefit of the Napoleon avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. B. Wayne is pastor. The large and appreciative audience present on that occasion spent a most delightful evening, and pronounced the entertainment one of the best things of the season.

We are pleased to learn that another of these very enjoyable affairs is to take place on the evening of the third of March next, at Grunewald Hall. The object is to procure an organ for the church. All who desire to have an evening pass most pleasantly, and at the same time aid the church in a very commendable effort, will not fail to give it their liberal patronage.

Hymenial.

Our friend, L. H. Burdick, editor of the *Red River (Natchitoches) News*, has invoked the aid of Rev. James Morrow to become initiated into the noble order of Benedicts. The interesting ceremony was performed yesterday, at the Central House, the fair bride being one of the fair daughters of the pleasant little town of Natchitoches. Immediately after the ceremony the happy pair departed for their Red River home, not forgetting, however, to report in a highly agreeable and appropriate manner to the inner temple of the REPUBLICAN office. All joy and happiness be theirs.

Straight University.

This most successful institution of learning has added to its usefulness by establishing a law department, a notice of which will be found in another column.

The faculty have been carefully selected, and the branches of law to which their lectures will be directed are those in which they are particularly calculated to give instruction.

The first lecture of the regular course will be given Monday evening, March 2, by Professor Belden, of the department of commercial law and admiralty.

[Communicated.]

We call the earnest and special attention of the members of the House and the Senate to a bill to be introduced for the benefit of Mr. A. Simon, the popular and well known newsdealer. During the sessions of 1871 and 1872 Mr. Simon furnished periodicals to members of both houses of the Legislature without receiving any pay or remuneration. Hence the present bill for relief, to compensate him for goods furnished on credit in his legitimate line of business.

Besides the justice of his claim, Mr. Simon is entitled to the warm sympathy of members of the Republican party for his constant devotion and disinterestedness toward that party from its incipiency and through all its dark hours to the present day. The stringency of the times forces him now, in order to be able to support his family, to come before the Legislature and present his just claim for relief. We hope that it will not be discarded, and that the members will recollect in this, his hour of trial, that he has been one of the few who responded promptly to the first call of our lamented President Lincoln in support of the Union and the rights of the then oppressed race

SEVERAL REPUBLICANS.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sales at auction, to be made to-morrow 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 Third District, on Columbus street, between Roman and Derbigny.

2. And three lots of ground, situated in same district, in Faubourg Pontchartrain, on Fortin street.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

[Communicated.]

The Women's Crusade.

The women of Ohio seem to have a realizing sense of the truth of the Latin proverb *Labore est Orare*. They have doubtless been practicing the latter for years, and finding their prayers of no effect while the open sale of alcohol offers to their husbands, sons and brothers a constant temptation, they have decided to unite with them the more purely temporal means of work. The scheme of beseiging liquor shops with prayers and hymns, conducted by constantly relieved bands of earnest, zealous women, sacrificing to this most irksome task their ease, their comfort and their domestic duties was doubtless the inspiration of love roused to combat by long suffering and indignation. The employment of religious means was a stroke of genius, as those means elevate the movement from the platform of selfishness, and awaken an enthusiasm that no other means could. To us living in a great city where drinking saloons abound, and the favorite expression of good will and sociability is an invitation to drink, it seems like folly, nay, madness, for a few women to attempt a crusade against King Alcohol—a monarch who has more subjects than the Czar of Russia or the Pope of Rome. But it is an undoubted fact that these subjects are not all loyal, willing ones. Many of them chafe against the bondage in which they live and hate the tyrant who degrades them. It is an acknowledged fact that the habitual use of alcoholic drinks weakens the will power; so that numbers of unwilling slaves to this vice would be gladly carried into sobriety if it could be done in a way to spare their self-love and personal dignity. Thousands of habitual drinkers, not daily drinkers, not confirmed drunkards, but men who "treat" and are treated, and that frequently, to the point of intoxication, agree in their hearts with Cassio in wishing that "courtesy would invent some other custom of entertainment." Others there are, of poetic tendencies yet phlegmatic temperaments, who long sometimes to spur their jaded minds, tired of the prosaic and perhaps debasing details of their daily life, to higher flights, and to win from the delusive excitation of alcohol a fuller life, if it be but temporary. Such men, if endowed with a high moral ideal, regard themselves after each fall with emotions of disgust proportioned to the height of the nature they have degraded. Men of this stamp, as well as the mere sinners for sociability's sake mentioned above, would be gladly relieved of the responsibility of resisting temptation; and both classes would heartily unite with out and out temperance men in rejoicing at the success of any movement calculated to lessen the temptations to intemperance, which now abound all over this country.

The ladies engaged in this novel temperance war have doubtless studied the question by the light of the most painful experience, and have received encouragement from the various classes mentioned above. They have entered into the work with enthusiasm tempered by resolution, and thus far seem to have achieved astonishing success. Reports from the various towns and villages in Southwestern Ohio show that victory follows their footsteps; sometimes the very saloon keepers themselves succumbing to their influence, and not only closing their shops, but actually joining the movement and giving it their hearty support and encouragement.

Notwithstanding this seeming success, however, and the goodness of the cause, we think these ladies have gone the wrong way to work. It is, however they may attempt to disguise it by psalm singing and praying, a resort to force, and force is not the weapon with which to achieve moral victories. To succeed in holding what it has gained, force must be unremitting in its exertions, uninterrupted in its exercise, or it finds the vanquished again afoot and armed. These ladies, no matter how extensive their organization, can not continue their labors long nor steadily. They have other duties to attend to besides closing rum shops, and as soon as they intermit their labors for a moment, other drinking houses will spring up in place of the closed ones, and the work will all have to be done over again. Like the stone of Sisyphus their task will prove endless, unless they can devise some other means to accomplish it than persistent religious annoyance.

Haley.

From the news depot of Haley, No. 19 Commercial place—branch No. 153 Poydras street—we have received a bundle of the latest publications. The popular Science Monthly, Harpers' Monthly, Appleton's Journal, Weekly Graphic, Chimney Corner, Clipper, Mercury, Banner of Light, Scientific American, Ledger, New York Weekly, Saturday Night, Pomeroy's Democrat, Boys' and Girls' Weekly and Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine are a few among the readable samples he has furnished us of his extensive stock. Those in need of Sunday reading will do well to call on Haley for a supply.

Personal.

Colonel Jonas H. French, well known to our readers as one of the most efficient of General Butler's military staff, in this department welve years ago, is in our city on a visit his old friends.

Hon. Frank Morey, Congressman from the fifth Louisiana district, is on a brief visit to our city. Mr. Morey will return in a day or two to Washington, where he long ago made his mark as one of the most energetic and efficient Representatives of the South.

Washington's Birthday.

This anniversary, remembered with religious zeal by all patriotic Americans, will be observed to-day with appropriate military honors. The entire uniformed militia of the State will parade, and be inspected by the Governor and staff. The brigade of General Barber will make its first appearance since the receipt of its new and elegant uniforms. The Metropolitan Brigade will be out in full force, and the commands of Generals Chester, Souer and Sewell are expected to participate. The line of march is announced in another column.

A Texas paper speaks of a man who died in that State, recently, who was remarkable for his purity and uprightness. With the single exception of a few violin lessons, which he took twenty-three years ago, the gentleman's life had been entirely blameless.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

Eleven hundred years have passed and gone since Charlemagne made France the heart of Europe. But the influences of his time are still felt, and the sentiments of chivalry are still as vivid and warm among the Gallic race as when brave Roland stood at bay in the fatal gorge of Roncesvalles. The legend of Roland is full of poesy, and it is small wonder that the song of his wondrous deeds, like the blast of his supernatural bugle, should find an echo in every breast. The favored nephew and chosen captain of Charlemagne's boldest knights, Roland was famed for his prowess in the field and his coldness at court. Mars and Cupid were alike set at defiance, for he held the holy sword Dusandal, on which was graven, "My owner will ever be victor if he give not away his heart." But alas, the knight meets a fair maiden and away speeds his heart from his keeping. A rival in the person of Ganelon, Prince of Mentz, presents himself. A combat à l'outrance is prevented by the orders of Charlemagne. The campaign against the Basque provinces is begun and fought, and on the victorious return of the great Emperor's army, Roland is in command of the rear guard. While the van of the army and main body are beyond reach, and the rear of the column crowded in the defile of Roncesvalles, Ganelon takes the opportunity to revenge himself on Roland. He therefore betrays him and his command to the Saracens and their allies. Roland and his companions undaunted, fight to the death. Disdaining to call for succor, Roland forbears to sound the ivory horn, whose echoes, fable has it, could traverse valley and pierce through mountains. It is only when all his comrades are slain and he himself left alone, that the call a la rescousse is sounded. Then fighting alone, wounded to the death, he is found by his sovereign and his mistress. At this day the peasantry will show you the vista through the wooded dell that was cleft by bold Roland's sword.

So much for the story of Roland as gleaned from ancient chronicles. The opera is but a repetition of the incidents enumerated above.

M. Gueymard, as *Roland*, appears to great advantage. It is said that he created the character when the opera was first produced in Paris. We can readily believe it. Certainly M. Gueymard leaves nothing to be desired in his delination of this most glorious of medieval characters. He sang last night with an erve and vigor that astonished even his most ardent admirers. His voice had a clear and powerful ring and his action was knightly and full of grace. M. Lourde, in the role of *Ganelon* made a pleasing impression. Mme. Fursh-Madier, as *Aede*, made a new triumph. Mlle Carini, as *Saida*, had a better opportunity to display her vocal powers than has hitherto fallen to her lot. That she will improve it the plaudits that greeted her may well attest.

For to-night's performance the two act opera "Galethee" and the vaudevilles "Le Gamin de Paris" and "La Seur de Jocrisse" are announced. To-morrow night Mlle. Marie Lagye has a benefit. "Le Trouvere" and "La Fille du Regiment," are the pieces to be represented. Mlle. Lagye is one of the most deserving members of Mr. Canonge's troupe and we trust the public will accord her a generous attendance.

St. Charles Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Adams will appear at this theatre to-night in his great character of *Enoch Arden* for the last time. During the week he will appear in several of his fine tragedy and old comedy personations, including *Rover*, in "Wild Oats." Mr. Adams will also enact *Hamlet*, and *Raphael*, in "Marble Heart."

Davenport Brothers.

These gentlemen occupied the Varieties Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening, giving their wonderful cabinet performances to the astonishment of an audience respectable in numbers and appearance. To-night they will appear at Odd Fellows' Hall; also to-morrow noon and night.

Organ Concert.

To-morrow evening will be given a grand organ concert at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, under the direction of Mr. E. Groenevelt. Mr. F. Schaefter, Jr., will preside at the organ, and Mrs. Elliott and Misses Pierson, Gruneberg, Fleury, Chanchon and Little, and Messrs. Van Hufflen, Cassard, Davis, Van Benthysen, Tracey and Krebs, vocalists, will assist in an excellent programme.

A Just Claim.

The action of the House of Representatives yesterday in defeating the bill to pay the expenses of the committee appointed by the Governor to audit the accounts of the State appears to be rather hasty.

These gentlemen were selected by the Governor and confirmed by the Superior District Court to perform an honorable and exceedingly important task. That their duty was faithfully done has been the opinion of every one who has read their report, and the action of the Legislature, in other instances, has proved that that body appreciates the service at its proper value.

As will be seen by the letter of Moses Greenwood, published in the report, no thought of compensation was ever entertained by any member of the committee of which he is chairman. Their work was a labor of love, and yet they can barely be expected, while receiving nothing, to satisfy bills for actual expenses incurred, such as room rent, hire of messengers and porters, fees of experts, salary of clerks and the like, all especially engaged to carry out the object of the appointment.

The bill which the Senate passed recognized the amount asked as a just claim for expenses, and not services, and one that ought not to be resisted by the State when it has been benefited so much by the gratuitous labors of the committee that ask its liquidation.

Reform.

The messages of Governor Kellogg to the General Assembly, suggesting various important reforms to be inaugurated by legislative action, have already borne good fruit.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing the expenses of holding inquests in New Orleans, and providing that coroners shall receive a salary instead of fees.

In the Senate, Friday, the Committee on Finance have reported favorably on the bill reducing the expenses of the city, the fees of the sheriff, and abolishing the Workhouse.

The joint resolution limiting the debt of the city of New Orleans, the bill limiting the fees of the clerk of the First District Court, that limiting the fees of the district attorney for the parish of Orleans, and the bill abolishing jury fees were all passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

All of these reforms were suggested by the Governor in his messages, and will save the parish of Orleans large amounts of money, in addition to $141,000, which the limitation of $600,000 in the Metropolitan Police bill already saves our overtaxed city.

Credit is not only due to Governor Kellogg for conceiving these reforms, but also to those branches of the Legislature which have already acted on the suggestions; and it only needs concurrent action to return the bills to the source from which they originated, for approval.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The bill for the Washington and Lookout railroad was discussed all day, and then recommitted. The House adjourned to Tuesday.

The Senate had no session to-day.

WASHINGTON.

The Transit of Venus.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Admiral Davis and Captain C. P. Patterson succeed to vacancies on the commission to observe the transit of Venus.

Out.

Mr. Stephens was out in a carriage to-day.

Observing Washington's Birthday.

The Postoffice Department will be closed on Monday, Washington's birthday occurring to-morrow. The House will have no session on Monday. The Senate meets, but will doubtless adjourn early. This will be the first time within years that Washington's birthday has had congressional respect.

Prospects of a New Election in Louisiana—Two Sides of the Story.

The most plausible statement regarding a new election for Louisiana is as follows: The Democrats, failing to inaugurate the McEnery government by a direct vote in the Senate, will vote to commit Mr. Carpenter's bill to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report at an early day. It is understood that all the Democratic Senators, except Saulsbury and Bayard, will support a new election, and these two have not made positive announcements.

Mr. Carpenter claims that every Republican who supported the bill last year, except two, will support it now. He failed then by only two votes, with all the Democrats voting against him.

Mr. Butler is quoted as saying, "If it passes the Senate it is certain to pass the House."

The friends of the present government in Louisiana, to whom the above was submitted, report that the prospects of a new election are highly overstated. It is fair to say the Democrats have had no formal consultation meanwhile.

Opinions of the Press.

The *Herald* to-day, publishes additional evidence, and urges as a matter of common justice to Judge Durell that his case should be brought to question before the Senate. Its comment's are bitter. The alleged bankruptcy swindles enter largely into the question as argued by the *Herald*, but, as Marshal Packard says, "they can't impeach Norton."

The *Tribune* is earnest for a new election. The *Times* argues that there is no constitutional guarantee for an election.

The best opinion is that the trouble will be bridged over by parliamentary delays. There is no daubt, however, about the people of the North sympathizing deeply with the white people of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

General Sheldon's Mother Dead.

General Sheldon, member of Congress left to-night to attend the funeral of his mother. He will return Thursday.

Good for the New Orleans Merchants.

Upon the representation of Senator West, the Secretary of War has directed that in future the subsistence stores needed by the troops in Texas shall be purchased at New Orleans.

ENGLAND.

Official List of the New Ministry.

LONDON, February 21.—The following list of the members of the new Cabinet is official:

First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcotte.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Ward Hunt.

Secretary of State for the Home Department, Richard Asheton Cross.

Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl Derby.

For the Colonial Department, Earl of Carnarveon.

For War, Gatherne Hardy.

For India, Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairnes.

Lord of the Privy Seal, the Earl of Malmesbury.

Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Richmond.

Lord John Mayers is appointed Postmaster General.

Disraeli's Course Approved.

The action of Disraeli, in limiting his cabinet, is generally approved by the press. Gladstone's cabinet was composed of fifteen members.

Another Baronet.

Sir Charles Edward Treveiyn is to be made a baronet.

Transfers.

Packenham, secretary of the British legation at Washington, and Watson, secretary of legation at Copenhagen, are to exchange places.

Additional Appointments.

The following are additional appointments under the new government: Lord Sandon, Vice President of Council; Lord George Charles Lennox, Commissioner of Works and Buildings; —— Smith, member elect from Westminster, Financial Secretary of Treasury.

The Ashantee War.

The *Times* says a telegram was received at Cape Coast Castle on the twentieth of January from the expeditionary force, announcing that Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantees, had surrendered to General Sir Garnet Woolsey, and that the King and his family were prisoners.

Marine.

The schooner Hartstene, from Liverpool for Tybee, lately ashore at Bully Cotton Bay, is now at Queenstown. The damage to her is but trifling.

The bark Underwriters, from Charleston, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. She lost her main topmast and mizzenmast and split her sails.

The schooner Loda, from Wilmington for London, which was abandoned at sea on the tenth, has been picked up and towed into Sicily full of water.

NEW YORK.

Dead.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Dan Mace, the famous driver, died to-day.

One Million not Enough.

The superintendent of streets says he can not clean the streets thoroughly and remove the snow for $1,000,000 yearly.

The Strike Ended.

The strike of the cap makers has ended, the manufacturers and workmen agreeing upon a price list from seven to ten per cent under what was first demanded.

Fitz John Porter.

General Fitz John Porter has telegraphed the following to Senator Conkling, in relation to Chandler's resolution of yesterday: "I offer no objection to Senator Chandler's motion to remove the oath of secrecy from the members of my court. It will give some of them a chance to change their opinions, which can not be defended, and to join in my appeal."

Imports.

Imports for the week: Merchandise, $6,165,891; dry goods, $3,457,866.

Specie.

Shipments for the week $446,877, of which $23,200 was gold, principally American.

Observing the Holiday.

Monday will be generally observed as a holiday. The postoffice will be closed at ten o'clock, and the State courts, different exchanges, banks, etc., will be closed all day.

Norton Again Indicted.

A new indictment for embezzlement has

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]