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VOLUME VII—NO. 275. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2116.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, February 23, 1874.

FOX & DENIER'S

HUMPTY DUMPTY

Pantomime Troupe.

For One Week only and Saturday Matinee. fe22

CENTRAL CHURCH FAIR.

CORNER LIBERTY AND GASQUET STREETS.

A Grand Fair for the benefit of CENTRAL CHURCH is in operation and will so continue EVERY EVENING till March 7.

fe24 Tu Th Su Tu

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

Benefit and last night but one of the celebrated artist,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

Friday Evening, February 27,

HAMLET.

Hamlet.....Mr. Edwin Adams

SATURDAY—Last Adams' Matinee, at 12 M.
SUNDAY—Benefit of Miss AMELIA WAUGH.
MONDAY—The celebrated comedian, Mr. ROBERT McWADE as RIP VAN WINKLE. fe27

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.

BALLS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Parties desirous of procuring ladies' invitations for the

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL

To be given by the

GENTLEMEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, AT

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

On Saturday Evening, March 7, 1874.

Will please make application to any of the undersigned committee:
SIMON COHN, No. 192 Poydras street.
JOSEPH MAGNER, No. 153 Common street.
HENRY MEYERS, No. 34 Chartres street.
J. SANDAK, No. 47 Chartres street.
SELIM BARNETT, No. 89 Canal street.
N. J. SHWARTZ, corner of Ursuline and Decatur streets.
A. BLOOM, corner of Magazine and Natchez alley.
JOE SIMON, No. 6 Magazine street.
LEON MEYERS, No. 63 Common street.
MAX BRAUN, No. 611 Magazine street.
LEON LEVY, No. 105 Canal street.
No lady will be admitted to the ball without an invitation. fe25 mh1

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. Beeners, chairman; James I. Day, A. J. Stringer, Joseph P. Hornor, B. Schierman, H. P. Buckley, Phil. Beck, Charles T. Howard, John Snider, Chris. Madden, 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

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

McCLOSKEY'S RESTAURANT,

NOS. 70 AND 72 ST. CHARLES STREET.

A. C. Heron, Manager.

All the delicacies of the season served up in first class style. Finest Wines and Liquors always on hand. Ladies and Gentlemen's Diningroom upstairs. Open Day and Night.
fe15 1m R. McCLOSKEY, Proprietor.

$2 PER DAY.....$2 PER DAY.

CARONDELET HOUSE.

No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Two squares from Texas steamship office.
de31 4m MRS. E. A. AINSLIE, Proprietress.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED

GRAND POINT, PARISH OF ST. JAMES, Louisiana,

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK for sale in lots to suit. E. BOURGEOIS,
fe19 1m No. 19 Conti street.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL,

Cornet Canal and Carondelet streets,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. h12 1y

FOR SALE.

TWO RETURN TICKETS TO CHICAGO, via Great Jackson Route, good until March 14, will be sold cheap. Address, or apply to, William H. Decker, No. 322 Jackson street. fe27 1t*

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES,

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Highest Prize at Paris, 1867.
Highest Prize at Vienna, 1873.
Highest Prize at Montreal, 1873.
Highest Prize at Macon, Georgia, 1873.

IN THEIR CORRECTNESS OF PRINCIPLES,
IN THEIR ACCURACY OF ADJUSTMENT
IN THEIR DURABILITY,
AND
IN THEIR CONVENIENT ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY BUSINESS NEED

THEY ARE WITHOUT A PEER.

Every variety, and for all uses, to be had at their Warehouse, No. 53 Camp Street.

New Orleans.

ja30 1m W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Cage, chairman of the Committee on Parks and Public Buildings, submitted a lengthy report. That part of it relating to public buildings at Baton Rouge, and the appointment of a keeper of public buildings and gardner at the place, smacks a good deal of reform, from the fact that the committee can not see the necessity of such expense. The report was ordered to be read, and as it appears in the journal of the Senate's proceedings yesterday, published in the REPUBLICAN to-day, we refer the reader to the report, as it contains matter of public interest.

On motion of Mr. Harris the Governor's veto of the bill regulating private markets, was taken up and read.

Mr. Harris asked for a reading of the bill, and immediately afterward moved that it do now pass, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Blackburn here obtained the floor, and spoke at some length in opposition to the Governor's veto, and in support of the bill.

Messrs. Wharton, Sypher and Detiege spoke in defense of the Governor's veto.

Mr. Greene said it was known that he had formerly opposed the bill. He opposed it on republican grounds; because he thought it would prove detrimental to the masses. But since hearing the argument of the gentleman from Claiborne (Mr. Blackburn) he was convinced that he had been mistaken as to the character of the bill, and had determined to vote for its passage over the Governor's veto. He regarded it as a measure that interested the city of New Orleans only, and for that reason though the views of city members on the subject should govern. They were supposed to be acquainted with the wishes and best interests of their constituents; and as they advocated the passage of the bill, he thought country members would be safe in voting for it; and if there was responsibility in the matter let it rest with city members.

Mr. Brewster said he had heard the arguments of the friends of the bill in and out of the Legislature, and there was nothing in them, so far as he could see, to change his opinion. It was well known that he had opposed the bill before it was sent to the Governor for his approval, and he would continue his opposition to it because he thought the abolishing of the free markets, even to a limited extent, would prove detrimental to the interests of the laboring classes of the people. The free markets, he said, were kept open all day, and were a great convenience to the poor people; besides, if abolished, the sale of meats in the public markets would become a monopoly. This, he thought, would make the butchers masters of the situation, and they could charge what they pleased for their meats.

Mr. Burch said he had not anticipated the necessity of having to make another speech in favor of the bill now before the Senate, because he had not supposed the Governor would veto it. But the veto of the Governor and the argument of the gentlemen who opposed the bill rendered it necessary that the friends of the bill should rally to its support. He said the gentleman from Ouachita (Mr. Brewster) was wrong in saying that the people would be deprived—if this bill became a law—of privileges that they now enjoy through the establishment of private markets. The remarks of the gentlemen from Ouachita, said Mr. Burch, implied that the private markets were to be abolished entirely, whereas this was not the case. The bill only proposes to regulate the private markets, so as to make them conform to the public interest.

Mr. Barber argued that it would be far better to have the business of selling meats, etc., confined to the public markets. In whatever aspect he viewed the matter he came to the same conclusion. He was sorry to have to differ with the Governor in regard to the policy of regulating the free markets; but when their opinions conflicted he would be governed by his own judgment and hold himself responsible for the same.

Mr. Belden thought the testimony given by the Board of Health respecting private markets incorrect. He said before the establishment of these markets, and when the city was under military rule, it was not visited by epidemics. On the contrary, he said it was remarkably healthy. Since the establishment of private markets the city, said Mr. Belden, has been visited by epidemics. In regard to the assertion that private markets reduced the price of meat, he emphatically denied it; and said there was nothing in fact to sustain the assertion, while there was much to prove that a well patronized public market is the surest guarantee for good and cheap meats the public can have. He instanced the French market as a proof of what he said was correct, and said the people could do better marketing there than anywhere else.

Mr. Harper renewed the motion of Mr. Harris that the bill pass over the Governor's veto, and his motion was sustained by a vote of 25 yeas to 8 nays.

The special order of the day being called for, the bill incorporating the town of St. Francisville was taken up, and, on motion, recommitted to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Sypher called up Senate bill No. 412, an act to authorize the Governor to appoint an assistant attorney general, etc.

On motion of Mr. Stamps the bill was amended by striking out that portion allowing a clerk at a salary of $1500 a year. The bill, on motion of Mr. Harris, then finally passed.

Mr. Thomas called up House bill No. 113, an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish an insane asylum and to regulate the same, approved March 15, 1855.

An attempt was made to amend the bill, but Mr. Thomas stated that it was a House bill, and if amendments were made, unimportant in themselves, they might result in the defeat of any important bill. He reminded the Senate that the session was drawing to a close, and if the bill had to go back to the House there might not be time to pass it.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill then passed the Senate as it came from the House.

Mr. Thomas called up Senate bill No. 437, an act to authorize Alice Douglas and Emma P. Douglas to sue the State. Mr. Thomas moved the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Barber here obtained the floor and spoke at great length in opposition to the bill. He wanted a commission appointed to investigate all claims against the State, and to report to the Legislature.

Mr. Cage followed and quoted from the constitution to prove that the parties seeking relief in the bill before the Senate are entitled to it.

Mr. Harper made a few sharp remarks in reply to Mr. Barber. He said that gentleman had undertaken to speak against the bill, but in fact had spoke against Bill Harper; and matters that transpired away up on Red river some time ago. Mr. Harper said there never was a time when he could not live in that country. If the gentleman from the first senatorial district (Mr. Barber) had at any period to make good time in getting away from the Red river country, there must have been a reason for it, but no such reason had ever operated to make Bill Harper do tall walking to get away from his constituents.

Mr. Harper then complimented Mr. Barber on his reform propensities; called him the old reformer, and said it was a great pity he had not commenced the work of reform in the first senatorial district at an earlier period.

Mr. Blackburn followed with some remarks in opposition to the bill, after which, on motion of Mr. Harper, the bill finally passed, and the Senate adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

House.

Mr. Mathews was called to the chair in the absence of Speaker Lowell.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, desired to introduce a resolution to investigate the charges that have been made publicly that bribery had been used to procure the passage of the market bill. He asked for a special committee of three to investigate. He said that he had been in favor of the bill until these charges had been made and had then voted against it. In justice to himself and the House a committee should be appointed.

Mr. Montaldo offered an amendment that the committee should find out if any one who opposed the bill had received money, and his amendment was accepted.

Mr. Stewart said he would favor the resolution, but was at a loss to know what good it would do. Such committees never had reported, and never would. He could not say that any member had been influenced by money. No one had approached him in any way, and he knew of no member who had been. If this bill was to be ventilated there was no reason why the tobacco bill should not be, or the acts of the last session, and if kept on in this way the committee might get back to 1870. Such resolutions were frivolous.

Mr. Davidson moved to amend by investigating all charges of bribery about any bill, and Mr. Murrell accepted the amendment.

Mr. Worthy moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but the House refused.

Mr. Armstead moved to amend by striking out three and making the committee consist of the Hon. William Murrell, of Madison.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Murrell said he was proud of the confidence the House reposed in him, and accepted the trust with pleasure.

Mr. Young moved to reconsider the vote. He said the action was a disgrace to the House. Whether any one had been improperly influenced or not he could not tell, but he was opposed to such a resolution. The gentleman from Madison had introduced the bill into the House by his report from the Committee on Unfinished Business. Then he had gone up-town and advocated it at a meeting. Yesterday he voted against it. He had a right to. It was the duty of the Legislature to pass bills and the right of the Governor to veto them. It then became the right of the law maker to vote for them again if he chose, and pass them over the veto. If any member had done wrong it was not by such resolutions that they would be punished. They must return to their constituents to render an account of their stewardship, and many a member would find himself politically so dead that the trump of the angel Gabriel would not awaken him.

The motion to reconsider was carried and the order of the day was called.

Mr. Young called up the bill, reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, giving merchants the same lien on crops that lessors have, and giving physicians the same privilege to the extent of five dollars.

Mr. Young said the bill was one of great importance. It protected the poor farmer and laborer, and enabled him to get credit for supplies he needed, which he could not obtain now. It had been carefully considered in the Judiciary Committee, and reported favorably by the oldest member in the House, who had been a lawyer and a legislator before many members had been thought of. He did not believe any one would oppose the bill, except plantation owners, who would never advance a dollar to their tenants for supplies. It is the advancement of supplies by the merchant that enables the farmer to make his crop, and unless the laborer has something to offer as security he will not advance them. The bill will benefit nine out of every ten inhabitants of the State, and unless it is passed no supplies can be obtained by those who need them most.

Mr. Bryant opposed the bill, and moved its indefinite postponement. There were many reasons, he said, against it, but chief among them was that which allowed the sacrifice of all a man had to the rapacity of the merchant.

Mr. Young corrected Mr. Bryant. The bill gave only an equal privilege to the merchant now enjoyed by the lessor.

Mr. Bryant still opposed the bill, and insisted on his motion.

Mr. Gair considered the law an unjust one, and calculated to do great harm.

Mr. Davidson advocated the bill. It did not conflict with any provision of law. It merely extended the privilege of lien to others than lessors who were equally entitled to it.

[Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, in the chair.]

Mr. Devezin spoke in favor of the rights of the poor man who raised a crop on leased land, and urged the House to consider the proper means of protecting him.

Mr. Benham said it was natural that there should be an honest divergence of opinion on a question of so much importance. Its effect would be to alter the lien law, one of the oldest on the statute book, and one which had received the sanction of all civilized communities. It was not pleasant to him to listen to the member from Livingston when he advocated a measure like this. It was not one in the interest of the poor man. It was one which gave the merchant more power over him than any one possessed. It gave the itinerant merchant—bloodsuckers, the country people call them—a chance to take their all. They would come in the spring and leave their supplies. When fall came and the crops were ready to move, they would sweep down and reap their harvest and leave nothing. The speaker said he had a tenantry of between four and five hundred people who regarded the lien law as it now existed as their bulwork, the strong fortification which enabled them to prosper. It was because it was founded on the land that could not take to itself wings. The farmer required a protection from the rapacity of the merchant, and so long as the crops were kept from his clutches, they were safe. A great deal was said of the poor man, but the truth was in the country there were no poorer men than in other States. It will be no advantage to them in procuring their supplies, for they do as well as they care to now, and a measure like this would ruin them. He called the previous question and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Montaldo asked consent to introduce a report from the special committee of conference with the city government, which was granted.

He reported a substitute for the original bill amending act No. 48 of 1871, amending No. 7, of 1870, so that the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans shall be elected every four years, at the same time the Governor is elected, by the electors at large; all vacancies to be filled by the Governor by appointment, pro tempore vacancies may be filled by the Administrator of Finance; the Mayor is given power to assign any Administrator to any department, and all are to hold office until their successors are qualified. It is also provided that the term of office of the present incumbents shall not be extended by the provisions of the act.

The bill was passed without discussion, and the House adjourned.

A Notable Reunion.

"Anon through every pulse the music stole,
And held sublime communion with the soul;
Wrung from the coyest breast the imprisoned sigh,
And kindled rapture in the coldest eye."

In the "World Before the Flood" Montgomery ascribes to music this power to sway the human soul, but seldom before or since the deluge has its potency been more marked than on Wednesday evening last. At the hospitable residence of Mme. Zeiss-Denis, on that occasion, were gathered the elite of New Orleans society, particularly the devotees and patrons of music, and the event must ever be marked with a white stone in their calendar of happy memories by all participants. As the annexed programme will show, the selections and arrangements of this musical fete bear evidences of the artistic taste of the gifted hostess, and the execution was in the fullest measure worthy of her. From the inception to the close of the entertainment was an increasing triumph, which must have filled her heart with pride, for to Mme. Zeiss' skillful training should be given the credit of developing and perfecting that high degree of talent which drew from a critical company, numbering perhaps a hundred and fifty persons, the warmest demonstrations of pleasurable appreciation. With one or two exceptions, we believe, all the participants were her pupils.

This is the programme:

PART FIRST.

Overture, Diamants de la Couronne, Auber.
Miles. LeBlanc and Libermann.
Romance, Les Dragons des Villars, Maillart.
M. Webster.
Darling, Ballade, Millard.....Miss L. B.
Romance, La Fille du Regiment, Donizetti, Miss C. L.
Cavatine des Huguenots, Meyerbeer.
Mrs. H. Conquest Clarke.
Air du Barbier, Rossini.....Mme. S.
1. Song without words, Mendelsohn } Master E. Tyler
2. Valse, Chopin. }
Valse des Cent Vierges, Lecoq.....Mlle. A. A.
Couplets d'Herculanum, David.....Mlle. M. R.
Cavatine Betly, Donizetti.....Mme. Zeiss-Denis

PART SECOND.

Home, Sweet Home, Thalberg.....Mlle. P. LeBlanc
L'Extasi, Valse, Arditi.....Mme. Wharton
Il ne vient pas, romance, Tito Mattei.....Miss A. G.
Couplets de la coupe Galathee, Masse.
Mrs. H. Conquest Clarke.
Is it True? romance, Tito Mattei.....Miss C. L.
Air de Lucie, Donizetti.....Mlle. A. Libermann
Couplets de Martha, Flotow.....M. Webster
Air de la Reine de Chypre, Halevy..Mlle. P. LeBlanc
Solo de Violon.....M. F. Strebinger
Air, Prendiper me, Beriot.....Mme. Zeiss-Denis

Where all acquitted themselves so well it is difficult to single out individuals for special mention, but of the young ladies Miss Libermann is unquestionably entitled to the laurel. In the air from "Lucie" her silvery notes rang through the air as clear and melodious as a nightingale's, and justified fully the belief of her friends that a successful future awaits her. Miss A. A., too, deserved the unstinted praise her rendering of the "Valse" elicited.

One word of praise of Mme. Zeiss-Denis seems superfluous, of course, yet it is not too much, perhaps, to say she outdid herself under the inspiriting influences of the occasion. She was in magnificent voice, and sang with a force and feeling that is very rare even in artistes of her high grade. Still—dare we say it—she found a rival. Mme. Conquest Clarke simply astounded her audience. Such power, such compass, melody and flexibility of voice, are seldom given to mortals; and the expressive passion in her tones showed how well she enjoyed as well as gave enjoyment. At the termination of the "Cavatine" and "Couplets," it was the universal opinion that in gracing the circle of domestic life, this lady is depriving the lyric stage of what would certainly prove one of its brightest ornaments.

An unexpected pleasure was afforded the company by the appearance of the gifted young Orleanian Marks Kaiser, who demonstrated how near, in power of expression, the violin could be made in artistic hands to approach the human voice. This young gentleman will yet rank with those whose names have made his favorite instrument famous.

We can not close without a reference to the performance of Mrs. Senator Wharton, who is a thorough musician by nature. Notwithstanding the timidity consequent upon a "first appearance," she sang with remarkable sweetness and skill.

We truly hope Dr. Denis and his accomplished wife will long live to confer such pleasurable evenings upon their friends.

At the Passes.

On Tuesday the steamship Mississippi, of the Dominion line, sailed from Southwest Pass to the head of the passes, and from thence out Pass a-l'Outre outside to Southwest Pass to get cool, in six hours. She crossed the bar at Pass a-l'Outre drawing eighteen and a half feet, without touching bottom.

Housah vs. Davenport.

A great many gentlemen, some with ladies, but most of them unrestricted by such attractions, nearly filled the Varieties Theatre last night to see the Davenport Brothers tied so they would stay tied. The entertainment commenced with the usual tricks as exhibited by them at all their performances, but seldom to such a large audience. Those present, beyond manifesting considerable jocularity at various stages, and calling on many popular citizens to act as tying committee, were quiet and good-natured. Nobody seemed to care much whether the spirit let the brothers out of the cabinet when the committee tied them or kept them in. All had come to see Housah "tie a knot," and only waited for that.

About a quarter of ten Mr. Housah and the Davenports, with a committee of half a dozen or so, appeared on the stage, but instead of proceeding to business, the majority put their heads together, with their backs to the audience, and a great consultation ensued. Their impatient auditors endeavored to assist their deliberations with remarks not at all flattering to the toilets and taste in neck ties, coat tails and other garments that attracted their attention. Each remark, witty or otherwise, was hailed with enthusiasm as a part of what was paid for. At last one gentleman on the platform stated the question was on the rope. Mr. Housah wanted to use a white one done up in a roll. This, the gentleman said, the brothers could not untie, but if Mr. Housah would tie them with their own rope they could.

Loud cries of "fair play," "use their rope," "stick to it, Housah!" "fraud," "they ought to be tied with theirs," "you've won the bet, Housah," came from the disgusted audience. The Davenports offered to tie Housah, but that was not in the bond. The challenge became a fizzle, as most of such challenges do. The objection to the rope offered by Housah was that it was a "cord." An examination showed that it was cotton and that the usual rope the Davenports employed was of hemp, but they would both measure three-quarters of an inch. The Davenports refusing to be tied, various other slippery characters were suggested by the audience as subjects for Housah's experiments, but they didn't volunteer.

Housah exposed a portion of the tying tricks, but receiving little encouragement, stopped, and the audience left.

Republican Sub-Executive Committee—Called Meeting.

Governor Pinchback, chairman, has called a special meeting of the sub-executive committee of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, to be held at No. 13 Dryades street, on Saturday, twenty-eighth instant, at seven o'clock in the evening. We understand that business of importance will be presented for consideration. The following named gentlemen compose the sub-committee:

P. B. S. Pinchback, chairman; J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dibble, C. W. Lowell, W. B. Barrett, James H. Ingraham; P. Creagh, J. L. Herwig, J. P. Murphy, C. F. Ladd, William Weeks, S. B. Packard and John Ray.

Lecture at Grunewald Hall.

This evening will be delivered by Rev. Marx Moses, an interesting lecture on the Ideal of Masonery, its bearing on social, religious and political institutions and society, commencing at eight o'clock.

The lecturer has devoted much attention to the subject, and it will be made exceedingly interesting to all. A large number of tickets have been disposed of, and Grunewald Hall will probably contain an audience worthy of the reputation of the lecturer. Among the distinguished persons who are expected to be present, Governor Kellogg has signified his intention of making one.

The Mississippi Central.

The recent very heavy storm which occasioned a slight detention of travel along the line of the Mississippi Central railway, has been overcome, and all through trains are now running without change to St. Louis and Chicago, and to New York and Philadelphia with only one change. Passengers desiring to take advantage of these through cars, leave the Jackson railroad depot every morning at seven o'clock, and every evening at fifty-five minutes past five.

Death of W. A. Hurd.

The death of Major W. A. Hurd, which occurred in this city yesterday, will be generally regretted. He was formerly connected with the St. James Hotel in this city, and later with the Barnes Hotel, in Mississippi City, and was widely known. During the war he served the Confederacy as quartermaster of a Louisiana regiment. Personally he was amiable and courteous, and loved by all who knew him.

Personal.

Among the distinguished visitors in this city we notice the Treasurer of the United States, General F. E. Spinner, who reached New Orleans yesterday afternoon, and placed his peculiar autograph on the register of the St. Charles Hotel.

The only legalized lottery of this State
The only legalized lottery of this State
The only legalized lottery of this State
The only legalized lottery of this State
The only legalized lottery of this State
Will disburse $80,000 in prizes March 7.
Will disburse $80,000 in prizes March 7.
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The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 59 Chartres street, on February 26, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 46°; at 2 P. M., 57°; at 6 P. M., 54°. Lowest point during the night of February 25, 39°.

The New York *Independent* has been inquiring into the religious sentiments of the leading literary and scientific people of the country, and concludes the great preponderance of thought to be in favor of the Unitarian and Congregationalist persuasions. Among the Unitarians are classed Bryant, Parkman, Sumner, George William Curtis, Dr. Holmes, Motley, Bancroft, Whipple, Howell, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Spafford, Bret Harte, J. T. Trowbridge, James Freeman Clarke, Edward E. Hale, Longfellow, Lowell, Bayard Taylor. The Congregationalists are: Dr. Holland, Lucy Larcom, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Gail Hamilton, Horace E. Scudder, Wendell Phillips, Charles Dudley Warner and Mark Twain. Higginson, Parton and Cranch are called free-religionists. Emerson and A. Bronson Alcott are transcendentalists; also, Miss L. M. Alcott. Epes Sargent and Robert Dale Owen are Spiritualists. R. H. Dana, Jr., John Hay and Harriet Beecher Stowe are Episcopalians, and Whittier is a Quaker.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Pennsylvania has petitioned against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee.

The bill authorizing the use of the revenue cutter Relief, in Mobile harbor, as a boarding institution, goes to the President.

Mr. Gordon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported House bill for the relief of Henry S. Wales, which authorizes the payment to him of $196,000 for removing obstructions in the Savannah river. The bill was passed.

Senator Cameron moved to take up the centennial bill.

Mr. Sargent moved to take up the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Cameron thought the vote should be taken first on his motion.

The Chair said, as the morning hour had expired, the question would first be on Mr. Sargent's motion, but if a majority of the Senate opposed it would be voted down, and the then question would be on the motion of Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron said, very well, he hoped that would be the understanding, and that the friends of his bill would govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Sargent made some remarks, showing the necessity of proceeding with the appropriation bills, not one of which had yet been considered.

Senator Sherman expressed his willingness to have the finance question postponed until Tuesday next. He did hope on that day the Senate would come to a vote.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, would object to anything that would postpone the financial matter later than Tuesday.

Mr. Sargent thought that two legislative days would be sufficient to dispose of the naval bill.

Mr. Cameron said he would object to anything until the centennial bill was disposed of.

Mr. Sherman moved that further consideration of the financial question be postponed until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Cameron then moved to take up the centennial bill.

Mr. Sumner thought that the regular appropriation bills should precede the irregular appropriation bills.

Mr. Thurman said he should vote against the bill. He thought this idea of holding an exhibition was entirely distinctive of the proper celebration of American independence, and Congress could not do a worse thing than to put its hand into the treasury and take out money for this purpose.

Mr. Cameron resented the styling of the bill an appropriation bill.

Mr. Sumner read the bill, and said no candid person could deny that it was an entering wedge to calling upon Congress for a large appropriation. He read a dispatch dated February 16, 1874, addressed by Mr. Cameron to Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, expressing his desire that Mr. Stokely should be re-elected, and assuring him of his gratification to know that in that event any appropriations voted by Congress would be properly expended.

The Chair called Mr. Sumner to order for discussing the merits of the bill.

Mr. Cameron said he had written the dispatch and he approved every word of it. He intimated that if McClure had been elected he would not have been so well satisfied as to the manner in which the money would be spent.

The Chair called Mr. Cameron to order for discussing the merits of the bill.

Mr. Sargeant read from the first act passed by Congress on the subject of the centennial, prohibiting the appropriation of any money on that account.

After further discussion the motion to take up the bill was decided in the negative:

Yeas—Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Logan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Pease, Ramsey, Ramson, Robertson, Scott, Sherman and West—23.

Nays—Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Boutwell, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Hogan, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton, Texas, Howe, Ingalls, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Saulsbury, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Windom and Wright—28.

The naval appropriation bill passed with amendments, and goes to the House for concurrence.

The army appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate committee, makes a reduction of $350,000 in the appropriation for regular supplies and incidental expenses of quartermaster's department, and of $218,000 in sundry other items. The clause limiting the allowance for traveling to ten cents per mile is expunged and the section transferring to the Southern claims commission all claims from loyal States now pending in the quartermaster and commissary departments is also omitted from the bill as reported; all balances of appropriations for the service of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals' department remaining undrawn on July 1, 1872, are by this amendment covered into the treasury, while these officers are to continue to examine and act upon the claims. The effect is to require a special appropriation by Congress to pay claimants, instead of their being paid as now through the third auditor.

Senator West and the chairman of the committee opposed this action, as imposing vexatious delays, but were overruled in committee. There will be a fierce fight over it in both houses, but the vexatious delays will doubtless become the law.

House.

The bill to revive the franking privilege, clumsily disguised as a plan for distributing public documents, was at length, after a week's debate, brought to a vote to-day. First came a motion to lay it on the table, and that was defeated by a majority of eighteen. Then came a substitute to restore the franking privilege, pure and simple, but only fifty members had the daring honesty to vote for that, while 200 voted against it. Then came the final vote, and it was amusing to see the nervousness of members about it. Many who wished the bill to pass, not desiring to appear on the yea and nay list, not voting, and so the result was the rejection of the bill by one majority against it—130 to 131. It will probably be revived to-morrow. Some thirty Democrats voted for the bill.

WASHINGTON.

Removal of a Special Postoffice Agent.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Colonel Robert Harlan, a colored special agent of the Postoffice Department, whose headquarters were at Cincinnati, has been removed.

The Juntas.

The Junta's has reached Key West.

Tax on Wines.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill for fixing the tariff on imported still wines at fifty cents a gallon in casks, and $2 per case in bottles.

The Boston Collectorship.

The Commerce Committee of the Senate referred the nomination of Simmons, for the Boston collectorship, to Mr. Boutwell, as a sub-committee. Mr. Butler fed his Boston friends, including Simmons, to-day.

Southern Nominations.

No Southern nominations to-day.

Confirmed.

Messrs. Norris, collector of the third district of Texas, and Burgess, postmaster of Alexandria, Louisiana, were confirmed to-day.

Report of the Transportation Committee.

The *Star* says the select Committee on Transportation is rapidly perfecting its report, which is to be submitted to Congress some time next month. The committee will take the position that Congress has the authority to regulate the rates of fare over railroads, but will recommend against the exercise of such authority, on the ground that it is not at present expedient.

No Aid for Internal Improvements.

The Committee on Roads and Canals are decided in the opinion that in the present condition of the treasury it will not be expedient for Congress to grant any aid for internal improvements.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court reassembles next Monday.

Cholera in Buenos Ayres.

The American consul at Buenos Ayres refused to clear bills of health to vessels bound for America on account of cholera prevailing there.

Postofficers' Oath.

The Senate passed a bill prescribing the form of oath to be taken by postoffice officials.

The San Francisco Mint.

The House passed, after a discussion, the bill appropriating $234,000 to complete the branch mint building at San Francisco.

Representative Sheldon Allowed a Hearing.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day decided on a tax of fifty cents per gallon on all still wines, but, at the request of Representative Sheldon, who arrived just before the committee arose, final action was postponed to give him a hearing.

The Quarrel over the Boston Collectorship.

The Senate, to-day, in executive session, debated for an hour and a half, the nomination of Simmons to be collector of customs for Boston.

On the question being taken the Senate found itself without a quorum, and the subject went over until next executive session. The vote is represented as 15 in the affirmative and 20 in the negative. It is claimed by Simmons' friends, that this is not indicative of the result, half of the Senators being absent.

Both the friends and opponents of Simmons were at work to-day and to-night on this subject. Some of the latter say that Mr. Forbes to-day made a written report in behalf of himself and others to the President against the nomination of Simmons, and that the President replied that he would take into consideration and advise with Messrs. Butler and Hooper. The opponents of Simmons are hopeful that the nomination will either be defeated or withdrawn. The following letter has been made public:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1874.

To Hon. George S. Boutwell, United States Senator:

MY DEAR SIR—At your personal solicitation yesterday I withheld the recommendation of which I inclose you a copy, signed by seven of the eleven members of Congress from our State. At the interview with the President, at which you were present on Tuesday, the President said that if our congressional delegation would substantially agree upon any person he would nominate him, instead of Mr Simmons, as collector of Boston. In pursuance of this suggestion we have selected three persons upon whom we have united. We have not been able to procure the signature of our associate Mr. Dawes, who is absent from the city, and three of the eleven representatives, Mr. Bufferton, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Butler, have declined to sign it. You said to me that you could name one or two gentlemen who would be acceptable to be nominated in the place of Mr. Simmons. Will you be kind enough either to join with us in recommending the gentlemen whom we have selected, or state to us the name of the gentleman to whom you referred as a proper person to meet the President's request. We have no doubt that your selection would be that of a person of character and qualification, suited to so important an office, and that we shall cheerfully acquiesce in your choice.

In view of the fact that our colleague, Mr. Butler, who presented the name of Mr. Simmons, now states that he would not have recommended the nomination had he known the trouble it has made; in view of the fact that the President has also stated to the committee of our citizens who waited upon him that had this nomination not been made he would not now make it, and that he thought Mr. Butler erred in pressing it further, it is evidently our duty to unite upon some one, and relieve the President and ourselves from the results of this mistake.

Very respectfully yours,
H. C. PIERCE,
Third Congressional District Massachusetts.

The following is the recommendation inclosed in the letter:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned recommend for appointment to the office of collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown either of the three following gentlemen: General William L. Burt, postmaster of Boston; Hon. F. W. Lincoln, late mayor of Boston; John M. Fisk, deputy collector Boston customhouse, each of whom, we think, well qualified for the position.

HENRY S. PIERCE,
B. W. HARRIS,
GEORGE T. HOAR,
D. W. GOOCH,
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
E. R. HOAR,
ALVAH CROCKER.

ENGLAND.

Heavy Gale.

LONDON, February 26.—The ship City of Montreal, which arrived in the Clyde yesterday from Pensacola, experienced a continuation of heavy gales, lost her rudder and wheel and had her wheel-house stove in.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke of Abercorn has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Ashantee War.

The *Standard* thinks that the fact that the twenty-second of February had been fixed upon for the attack upon Coomassie indicates that the condition of the British is not hopeless, but at the same time sees that under the circumstances audacity gives the only chance, not merely for victory, but for saving the army.

General Wolseley's Report.

The dispatches received yesterday reporting the reverse to the Ashantee expedition, caused great excitement. The grave fears which were entertained for the safety of Sir Garnet Wolseley's army have, however, been dispelled by the receipt at the war office, to-day, of the following dispatch, which was immediately furnished to the press and published at noon in extras:

COOMASSIE, February 5, 1874.

We reached here yesterday after five days' hard fighting. The troops behaved admirably. Our casualties are under 300. The King has left the town, but is close by. He promised to visit me to-day and sign a treaty of peace. We hope to start on our return to the Coast to-morrow. The wounded are recovering, and the health of the remainder of the army is good.

WOLSELEY.

Boat Race on the Thames.

The annual race on the Thames between Oxford and Cambridge boat crews, which is to take place March 28, is beginning to attract much attention. Betting is now two to one in favor of Cambridge.

Bad Weather.

The weather is very tempestuous to-day in Great Britain and on the coast. Communication by telegraph between London and various places was interfered with. Much damage done to shipping.

Marine.

The Brilliant has been lost, with all on board, near Harwich. This is probably the bark Brilliant, which arrived at Queenstown February 20, from Philadelphia.

The bark Pauline, from New Orleans for Bremen, put into Falmouth, with the loss of her rudder.

NEW YORK.

An Officer Justified.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The jury last night, in Brooklyn, rendered a verdict that

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]