

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 3 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2119.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, March 2, 1874.

BIDWELL'S

COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday Evening, March 3, 1874.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

Opera in three acts.

THURSDAY, March 5—Matinee at 12 M.—"THE TROVATORE."

FRIDAY, March 6—Performance at seven o'clock. Benefit of Miss MOUSSET. "FAUST."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager

ALEX. FLETCHER.

Engagement for a limited period of the great French Artist.

M. J. JOHNSON.

Tuesday Evening, March 3, 1874.

And until further notice.

ON HAND,

OR, TRUN TO THE LAST.

Mr. JOHNSON in nine different characters.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON.

SATURDAY—Thompson Matinee at 12 M.

PROGRAMME.

MUSICAL AND LIBRARY ENTERTAINMENT

To procure an Organ for

Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Under the direction of Professor Grunewald.

GRUNEWALD HALL.

Tuesday Evening, March 3, 1874.

To begin at half seven o'clock.

PART FIRST.

1. La Morte de Portici (Auber).

2. Duet—There is a light in the Heart (Pretzer).

3. Recitation—The Legend of Longfellow.

4. Solo—Smile of Hope (Pardoni).

5. Duet for Piano—Moses in Egypt (Rossini).

6. Soprano Solo—Moses and Mary A. Hall.

7. Dutch Recitatives.

PART SECOND.

1. Les Symples des Bois (Auber).

2. Solo—Remember Me (Manning).

3. A Reading—King Henry's Wooing (Shakespeare).

4. Echoes from Paderland.

5. Solo—If Thou Coudest Know (Bald).

6. The Haunted House.

Admission—Fifty Cents.

CENTRAL CHURCH FAIR.

CORNER LIBERTY AND GASQUET STREETS.

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

624 Tu Th Sa Su

BALLS.

GRAND FANCY DRESS.

MASQUERADE AND FIREMEN'S BALL.

To be given by

Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2.

AT

GRUNEWALD HALL.

Wednesday Evening, March 3, 1874.

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

Committee of Arrangements.

E. A. BEEKE, A. GROSCH, JR.,

D. A. ROSE, THOMAS TOBY,

H. J. PRICK.

Applications for ladies' invitations to be left at the Enginehouse.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Parties desiring to procure ladies' invitations for the

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.

To be given by the

GENTLEMEN'S HEREBY BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, AT

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

On Saturday Evening, March 7, 1874.

Will please make application to any of the undersigned committees.

SIMON COIN, 122 Poydras street.

JOSEPH MACKAY, No. 128 Common street.

HENRY BEYERS, No. 134 Chartres street.

J. SANDER, No. 47 Chartres street.

SELMIE BARNETT, No. 35 Canal street.

N. J. SHWARTZ, corner of Ursuline and Decatur streets.

A. BLOOM, corner of Magazine and Natchez street.

J. R. SIMON, No. 6 Magazine street.

LEON METERS, No. 21 Common street.

MAX BRAYAN, No. 611 Magazine street.

LEON LEVY, No. 185 Canal street.

No lady will be admitted to the ball without an invitation.

625 ml 5 24

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Organized under State Charter.

GRUNEWALD HALL.

No. 22 Baronne Street.

Allows six per cent interest on savings deposits.

Allows four per cent interest on current deposits.

All deposits payable on demand.

M. BENNETT, J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM, J. W. BURBANCK, J. L. GUBERNATOR, M. BENNETT.

THE FIREMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

No. 182 Canal Street, corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEXANDER HAY, WILLIAM MEHLE.

HAY & MEHLE.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the purchase, sale, forwarding and shipment of Hides, Wool, Leather, Beeswax, Tallow, and Tanning Materials.

No. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Common street.

OFFICE, NO. 128 NEW LEVEE.

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES.

Prepared strictly according to the bankruptcy law general orders of the United States Supreme Court and the rules of the United States District Court, by

JOHN S. CARTER.

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans.

Blank always on hand.

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER.

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1873 AND 1875)

Orders made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cast-iron and brass cisterns, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale as soon as they are made. Orders promptly attended to.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Chabourn called up Senate bill No. 212, an act requiring parents, guardians or other persons having control of children between the ages of six and sixteen, to give them an opportunity of education. The bill was ordered to be read a third time, with a view to its final passage.

Mr. Bovee moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Wharton thought the bill could be made a very good one by striking out the third section.

Mr. Bovee renewed his motion.

Mr. Burch thought much might be said for and against the bill. He said in many of the States of the Union the matter of compulsory education was being adopted as a measure of reform, and read from a report emanating from the fountain head of public education in New York, going to show that compulsory education was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of popular government throughout this great country. (He said Mr. Burch) the leading met in a State like New York—the seat of intelligence in this country—admit the necessity of compulsory education as a means of securing the perpetuity of republican government in the United States of America, how important it becomes that compulsory education should have advocates in Louisiana, where the people in the past have not had the same advantages of public education that existed in many of the other States of the Union. He thought the education of the rising generation in this State was a subject of such vast importance that it could not be properly discussed in an hour, a day, nor a week. He deemed it his duty of profound consideration; one that, if it took a month to properly consider and arrive at conclusions beneficial to the great mass of the people, the time would be well spent. And in connection with this subject Mr. Burch thought the Superintendent of Public Education in this State (Mr. Brown) had presented, in his late report, a very strong argument in favor of compulsory education. Mr. Burch read from Mr. Brown's report, and argued that it would be far better to let our rich lands go uncultivated than that the minds of the rising generation in this State should be permitted to go unimproved.

Mr. Wharton expressed himself in favor of the bill, though he admitted it had objectionable features. The principle of the bill, public education, he regarded as correct, and would therefore vote that it become a law.

Mr. Brewster was of the opinion that the gentlemen advocating the passage of the bill were ten years in advance of the times. He thought, with good teachers and an honest use of the school fund, there would be no need of compulsory education. The trouble had been a want of public schools to enable parents to send their children to school. This want, he said, had arisen from a misapplication of the money appropriated for public education. In many of the parishes this money had been applied to private uses by those entrusted with it, and thus the cause of public education in Louisiana had been made to suffer. Mr. Brewster said he was happy to say this was not the case in the school district in which he resided, embracing the parish of Ouachita; but he was satisfied that in most other portions of the State there had not been a most dishonest use of the school funds. From this cause the opportunity of sending their children to school; and until that was done, and they neglected to send their children to school, he thought a law of compulsory education was out of place; besides, he argued that the bill was impracticable in many respects.

Mr. Blunt spoke in favor of the bill, and after he had concluded his remarks Mr. Chabourn renewed his motion, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 18 yeas to 10 nays.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, an act to amend the act to maintain the conduct and secure the parity of elections in Louisiana, was then taken up and finally passed.

Mr. Harris called up an act to limit and fix the fees paid by the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans for the recording of tax judgments, or delinquent tax lists in the parish of Orleans. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed. It makes the fee for recording the delinquent tax lists or tax judgments in favor of the State of Louisiana or city of New Orleans seventy-five cents for each property described and recorded, instead of the fee now allowed by law, viz: \$1 50, and provides that payment shall be made by the State Auditor and the city Administrator of Public Accounts, respectively.

A resolution, asking pay for a painting of the late Oscar J. Dunn, was presented and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bovee called up Senate bill No. 456, an act enabling planters, farmers, merchants, etc., to pledge and pawn their products. The bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Bovee finally passed.

Mr. Chabourn called up Senate bill No. 319, an act to prevent forced sales of property at less than four-fifths of its value, and to amend and re-enact article 680 of the Code of Practice. The bill was ordered to be read, after which Mr. Butler moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Chabourn said he thought the gentleman did not understand the merits of the bill. He explained that as the law now is it permits the sale of property at two-thirds its value. The object of the bill is to make it bring three-fourths.

Mr. Wharton gave his views of the bill and professed to see no good in it. He would, therefore, second the motion to indefinitely postpone it.

The bill was then indefinitely postponed by a vote of 21 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Ingraham called up House bill No. 123, an act providing for the better organization and government of the public schools of the city of New Orleans; to set apart the school fund for each year; to provide that the directors shall be from the city at large; to increase and secure the standard of qualification for teachers and regulate their appointment; to enforce the local school tax and fix the duties of the City Council in reference thereto; to provide for an assistant division superintendent; to require the directors to visit the schools, and to establish a normal school.

On motion the bill was read section by section and slightly amended on its second

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, President Oglesby in the chair.

The meeting was unusually large, as important matters were to be discussed.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Hight, of the committee on obstructions, submitted a report, in which he states that since February 5 twenty-eight vessels have gone through Pass-a-l'Outre, one drawing nineteen feet ten inches, and eighty-six is sixteen and a half feet of water at mean low tide, fifty miles wide. South-west Pass has a crooked channel, with a hard bottom of fourteen and a half feet of water sixty miles wide. Pass-a-l'Outre shortens the distance over South-west Pass four miles, and the Fort St. Philip Canal will lessen it fifty more. The canal is advocated because it is sure to be permanent; the jetty system opposed because if the annual appropriation ever falls the commerce of the Mississippi river must seek an outlet through railroads. In regard to Eads' bridge at St. Louis, the report says thirteen of our largest boats, at any stage of water, and twenty at ordinary stages, can not pass under it, and are refused cargoes on that account. The report recommends the adoption of the resolutions offered by Judge Kennard.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, President Oglesby stated that as he was the only member of the committee who was to confer with the Legislature in order to reduce the burdens of New Orleans, he could say that every one of the reforms advocated had become laws. He mentioned this to show how much a body of men can accomplish when they devote themselves to measures for the public good.

President Oglesby also stated that he had received a dispatch that, although addressed to him personally, requested action of the Chamber, and consequently no confidence was violated in communicating its contents.

He then read the following:

St. LOUIS, February 21, 1874.

Mr. Oglesby, Esq., New Orleans.

Merchants' Exchange here gave unanimous and unqualified recommendation to Congress in favor of my bill and against canal.

Change sentiment of your merchants; reverse action of your Exchange and support me. JAMES B. EADS.

The President said the communication was before the Chamber, and it could now decide whether or not to rescind their action and change their sentiments.

Judge Kennard then offered the following series of resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has now under consideration the subject of removing the obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river;

And whereas, Delay in executing the most feasible plan is highly injurious to the commercial interests of New Orleans and the Mississippi valley;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans earnestly reiterate their frequent endorsement of the Fort St. Philip canal project.

Second—That the confidence heretofore entertained by this Chamber as to the practicability, economy, permanency, and commercial value of this canal is greatly increased by the majority report of the Board of Engineers.

Third—That the peculiarly national character of any improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river makes it of the highest importance that they should at all times and under all circumstances be and remain under the immediate control and supervision of the general government, and therefore, protest against the letting out of such work to private individuals or corporations who shall be allowed to exercise their discretion in the premises.

Fourth—That we recognize the board of Engineers as a body of equals that the voice of six out of seven, especially when endorsed by the chief of engineers, should be more potent with Congress than the dissenting opinion of one member, though endorsed by one or more distinguished parties.

Fifth—That the estimate of time, cost and surveys of the canal made to date exceeds the accuracy of detail maps and estimates upon which Congress has in the past made appropriations for public works; that any errors or omissions of detail can be corrected without detriment to the work as a whole.

Sixth—That what is known as the jetty system is neither new nor untried; that the necessity of detail maps and estimates to hazard the canal by an undertaking of such great delicacy, the cost of which might prove excessive; that "the unstable and treacherous nature of the banks immediately at the mouth of the Mississippi river is such as to make the experiments at the mouth of the Danube, relied upon by the advocates of jetties, unsafe precedents for this river, when the location of the canal is admitted to be such as to present no extraordinary difficulties in its construction and maintenance.

Seventh—That the military defense of the mouth of the river, which difficulties, if ever, presents far more serious difficulties than the protection of the mouth of the canal.

Colonel Sandidge said there was no need of any remarks on the subject. There was no doubt that the sentiment of the Chamber, and of the citizens of New Orleans, was the same as before.

He seconded the resolution, and the report of the obstruction committee was adopted.

President Oglesby stated that Commodore Rogers was in the city for the purpose of considering the practicability of a naval site at New Orleans, and it would be expedient that a consultation should be had with him.

On motion of Colonel Sandidge, the Chair appointed Messrs. Sandidge, Kennard, Greenwood, Bailey and Seixas a committee to wait on Commodore Rogers and confer on the subject.

General Bussy offered a memorial to Congress on the subject of the Texas Pacific railroad, which the secretary read.

The memorial sets forth the interest of New Orleans in the Texas road, the national necessity for this highway, the great advantages of this route, and requests our Representatives to support its application for aid.

Mr. Greenwood said he was in favor of that line, but could hardly vote for the memorial.

Judge Kennard said that of the three lines projected to the Pacific but one had been completed. Two remain, and it is proposed to deflect the one originally started on the thirty-fifth parallel to that of the thirty-second parallel—the Texas route.

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