

VOLUME VII--NO. 281.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Monday, March 2, 1874. BIDWELL'S COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

OPERA HOUSE--OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 7, 1874--MATINEE, at 11 A. M. MISS MALTON. Comedy.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Benefit of the celebrated Protean Artist, MR. JOHN THOMPSON. Friday Evening, March 6, 1874. DIXIE.

BALLS.

Parties desiring of procuring ladies' invitations for the GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MARIAGE BALL.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

CLASS C.

20,000 TICKETS--TICKETS ONLY \$10.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$10; HALVES, \$5; QUARTERS, \$2.50.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

50,000 NUMBERS.

3880 Prizes, Amounting to \$300,000.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

FOR RENT.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Session.

The first business done to take up the special order of the day, Senate bill No. 318, an act relative to the payment of parish taxes by incorporated cities and towns.

Mr. Brewster presented a joint resolution imposing the course of Senator West in Congress, and under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Harris, it finally passed the Senate by a vote of 29 yeas to 1 nay.

A number of bills were received from the House, among them the general appropriation bill. They were all referred to the omnibus committee.

Mr. Harris, chairman of the omnibus committee, moved to take up the general appropriation bill and consider at once and the motion being adopted by the Senate, on his further motion it was placed upon its second reading and adopted item by item, which occupied the most of the time of the Senate from half past seven in the morning until six o'clock in the evening.

Among the appropriations for charitable purposes are the following: For the support of the Charity Hospital during the present year, \$75,000.

For the support of the Insane Asylum, \$15,000.

For the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$15,000.

For the support of the Institution for the Blind, \$80,000.

For the support of the Charity Hospital at Shreveport, \$30,000.

There was an effort to have \$200,000 appropriated for repairs of the State House at Baton Rouge. The item passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate by Mr. Harris, who quoted law to show that such an appropriation could not be legally made at this time.

There is an appropriation of \$1500 to build a tomb over the remains of the late Oscar J. Dunn.

Among appropriations for other purposes are the following: For the rent of buildings for the use of the State government, \$34,000.

For the use of the State militia, \$30,000.

For the Metropolitan brigade, \$25,000.

To pay for the uniforms of the Second and Third Regiments of the Louisiana State National Guards, \$14,500.

For H. C. Warmoth, to reimburse him for money advanced to his contingent fund while acting as Governor in 1873, \$3500.

For J. B. Cotton, for legal services, \$5000.

For W. W. Howe, \$5000.

Under a suspension of the rules the general appropriation bill finally passed the Senate, and was sent back to the House to have the amendments made by the Senate concurred in.

Mr. Chalhouer obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce an act providing for the acceptance by the Louisiana Levee Company of a reduction of the rate of certain taxes, to be collected as compensation to said company, from four mills to three mills, and in consideration of said reduction relieving said company from liability for damages in certain cases.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed the Senate, when that body took a recess until half past seven o'clock in the evening.

EVERING SESSION.

The Senate met at half past seven o'clock and there being a quorum present went into executive session. After executive session the following bills were taken up among many others, and passed:

An act to authorize tax collectors and sheriffs to receive portions of taxes when any part of the levy may be in contest, and to regulate such partial collection.

An act making an appropriation to pay the interest on bonds issued under the provisions of act No. 3, approved January 21, 1874.

An act relative to the assessment and collection of State taxes imposed for the payment of the bonds of the State and the principal and interest of the State debt, by virtue of any law passed prior to the first of January, 1874, and to repeal all laws requiring or authorizing the Governor, Auditor or Treasurer to set apart funds in the State treasury for the payment of any bonds issued by the State prior to the first of January, 1874.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines Railroad Company.

A bill to incorporate the Levee Shed Company of New Orleans finally passed.

The act establishing an agricultural mechanical college in Louisiana finally passed, Bill No. 416, entitled an act extending the limits of the city of New Orleans, etc., finally passed.

Senators Barber, Anderson and Ingraham were appointed a committee, at 11:30 P. M., to inform the House that the Senate would be ready to adjourn in half an hour, Executive session called.

After executive session, on motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate went into an election of President pro tem of the Senate, and the Hon. T. C. Anderson was elected.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the Senate then adjourned sine die.

A large number of bills passed the Senate, but with such rapidity and amid such confusion that it was impossible to report them correctly at this time.

The last day of the session of the House opened at ten o'clock, Mr. Mathews in the chair.

The members proceeded directly to business, and bills were passed or defeated in the briefest possible manner.

Mr. Barrow's bill, relative to employment of sailors on the levee, Mr. Devezin's, making an appropriation for the Charity Hospital at Shreveport; and Mr. Bryant's joint resolution asking Congress to grant mail privileges to the steamship line to Rio, were passed.

Mr. Martinet moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill relative to the Board of Health had been passed on Tuesday.

Mr. King said that the reason why a reconsideration was asked for was that the bill had been passed in a hurry, no member had read it, and the member who called it up did not know what it was. It was a bill that increased the salaries and emoluments of the members of the Board of Health enormously, vested in them unusual, extraordinary and unconstitutional powers, the power to invade any man's house

and forcibly inculcate its inmates or destroy their clothing at will. The bill had been before the Committee on Health and Quarantine, who had given it the most careful consideration. They had had Dr. White before them, and had asked him 150 questions. He had admitted that one provision of the bill was an infamous outrage. The committee had reported unanimously against the bill, and yet because Dr. White went round among the members and told them it was a good bill a member who had never seen it moved that the report of the committee be rejected. The bill costers the powers of an autocrat for six years, allows the appointment of many physicians indiscriminately, allows them to enter private houses at their own will, and by its provisions of compulsory vaccination allows the injection of virus, in the discretion of the board, is unconstitutional, and opposed to the interests of the whole people, who would consider it infamous if they could express their opinion.

The vote was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Hahn, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Allain introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, enjoining the conduct of Senator West in sustaining and protecting the Union people and the Republican party, in his efforts to procure the passage of the Fort St. Philip canal bill and his labors to promote harmony among the people of the State.

Mr. Wands introduced three bills, which were passed under suspension of the constitutional rules. No. 61 provides for the collection of taxes for the payment of State bonds on the debt created before 1874, and prohibits courts from impeding its effect by any process. No. 452 appropriates \$10,000 to pay bonds issued under act No. 3 of January 21, 1874. No. 453 authorizes tax collectors and sheriffs to receive partial payments on taxes.

Mr. Demas called up Senate bills on their first reading.

On Mr. Montalvo's motion the bill explaining that \$1000 was all the tax that could be imposed on insurance companies, was reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

The bill dividing the State into six congressional districts was taken up.

Mr. Bickham rose to move that the sixth district be abolished, and that portion be added to the fifth.

Mr. Hahn said he hoped the gentleman would be heard. He had not made a speech before this session, and he came from a very large and influential constituency. His parish produced more sheep--

Mr. Gair said that district had been expressly designed to comply with Mr. Bickham's desire to go to Congress.

Mr. Bickham said it wasn't so; he didn't want to go to Congress, and he never wanted to come back to such a Legislature. No gentleman could come to such a place. He didn't care whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, it was a disgrace for any man to be elected to it, instead of an honor, as in the good old times. They were a pack of wolves, and there was no place for sheep or any decent gentleman.

Mr. Gair said if the gentleman wished, he would bring in a bill to annex his parish to Mississippi.

Mr. Bickham said he would go to Mississippi, he would even go to Texas, rather than be elected to the Legislature again.

The bill was passed without amendment.

The bill to prohibit the selling of liquors to minors, and allowing suit for damages by the parent, came up.

Mr. Young opposed the bill, as it allowed a suit for damages for from \$100 to \$1000 for giving some little boy a glass of wine, no matter whether it was for the benefit of some one else who sent him for it or not. It could not be enforced, for the sentiment of the people was opposed to it, and no law would be anything but a dead letter if the people did not support it.

Mr. Hahn was an advocate of temperance, but this bill was not in that interest. It was more of a measure to afford an opportunity to lay traps for unsuspecting negligence and cause endless litigation. It did not make the offense a crime, which would be less objectionable, but only gave civil damages.

Mr. Davidson supported the bill, but his remarks were inaudible.

The House refused to suspend the rules. The joint resolution to amend the constitution so that all elections shall be held at the same time was passed, and the bill regarding the district attorney of Orleans to \$750, Mr. Twitchell's bill relative to tax collectors, and a number of local bills.

Mr. Young rose to a question of privilege. He said it was necessary to vindicate himself, the Committee on Contingent Expenses and the members of the Legislature, that he should call attention to his action and the action of the House in regard to the immense number of resolutions directed by the payment of pages and others. Some days ago he called the attention of the House to the subject, and a resolution was being railroaded through, and warned the members of the effect. Since then he had been attacked and insulted by members and others in every place they could find him--on the floor of the House, on the street, and even his house had been invaded. This is the last day of the session, and members would go back to their people to give an account of their conduct. It might do very well for those who never could return to care nothing for what had been done, but he intended to appeal to his people to justify him in his course by re-electing him. For this purpose he meant it should be set right on the record, and the proper shoulders should bear the blame. It should be known that there was one member of this body who raised his voice against its action. And he did this in spite of the threats of the members and officers. He had gone further in obeying the mandates of the House than any other chairman of that committee had done, but it must be known that it was the House that compelled him to do it. Since those resolutions had passed, he had been unable to hear what passed in the House, he was so pestered by applicants. He had paid more money than there were members, and the responsibility was on the members themselves.

Mr. Gair rose to a point of order that it was not a privileged question that the member was speaking. Everybody knew he was not responsible, but was compelled to obey the orders of the House.

The Chair said there was no privileged

question unless the member had been attacked by another member or the papers.

Mr. Young--I have been attacked and by nearly every member. Not openly on the floor, but everywhere they could meet me. The responsibility does in a certain way attach itself to me, but the House has no right to refuse me the privilege to vindicate myself, and I am surprised at the unwillingness of the gentleman to accord it to me. I have no objection to paying whoever has been employed for whatever work that has been done, but I do object to giving vouchers on resolutions which members have caused to be passed to little Jimmy or little Johnny, when they never saw the inside of the State House, perhaps. The House forces me to do this, to pay seventy odd pages for less than 100 members. Why, the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 280 members, do not have half as many. Fifteen thousand dollars are all both houses pay in that State for the services of all the doorkeepers, messengers and pages, and I, by the orders of this House, have issued vouchers for more than \$16,000 for the same purpose. The vouchers I have issued are largely in excess of the appropriation. To members for 1873, \$87,018 40; for mileage \$7356; for members for 1873 and 1874, \$23,329; for employes, \$16,114, and for contingent expenses, \$22,676 54, which is \$30,124 94 in excess of the appropriation of \$157,000, and to-day I have signed vouchers amounting to between ten and fourteen thousand dollars more. The documents in the committee room will prove this, and show that not a dollar of this sum would have been issued but for the resolutions the House has passed. This shall not be charged on me. These gentlemen who have been so eager for their passage shall not, when the time for an appeal to the people comes, attempt to point the finger of scorn at me or the Committee on Contingent Expenses for wasting the public money. It has been said that I have preached reform. So I have, and so have many others; but I have practiced it, too, and no act of mine has caused any one to receive pay for work he has not done. The thirty-odd thousand dollars on the record as the excess, and I want the vindication I am entitled to, that I am not responsible for it, to stand with it. I wash my hands of the whole business, and challenge any man to come before the people and say I did it.

Several relief bills were passed and benevolent societies incorporated.

The Senate bill prescribing a fee of seventy-five cents for recording tax judgments was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to incorporate the Sanitary Excavating Company came up and was passed.

The Senate bill on the Sunday liquor selling business came up, but the rules were not suspended.

The House then adjourned to 7 P. M. EVENING SESSION.

The first bill called up was by Mr. Devesin, which provides for the changing of venue in criminal cases on application of any party to the case, providing that the grand jury of any parish may investigate and find an indictment on an offense punishable by death committed in another parish, and abolishing the necessity of the signing of the death warrant by the Governor.

Mr. Young moved to strike out this latter section.

Mr. Gair made the point of order that at this stage, the third reading, the bill could not be amended, and the Chair decided that custom had allowed it.

Mr. Gair appealed, and two hours were taken up in settling it, the Chair being sustained.

Mr. Young then renewed his motion. The section provided that even the clerk of a court could make out the warrant of execution to hang a man before a word of his conviction could get to the Governor. The people did not wish to take the responsibility of executing a man from the Governor's shoulders, and he did not believe there was a man, white or black, Democrat or Republican, who would vote to shift the responsibility in any such way.

After two or three dilatory motions the section was stricken out.

Mr. Damont moved to postpone the whole bill, but Mr. Allain, claiming that he was not in his seat, was recognized by the Chair and moved that the bill finally pass.

Mr. Harris, not being in his seat, but having a general privilege, accorded by the House, to roam all around when Mr. Davidson was absent, moved to lay that motion on the table.

This complication of motions being a new one to the members, more than half the House voted exactly contrary to what they intended, and consequently there were nearly two scores of changes after the last name was called.

While the roll was being called a tall gentleman with heavy moustache, determined expression and a slight stammer proposed to come within the bar and assist the House in its deliberations. Mr. Florist, the doorkeeper, objected, and the aspirant for privilege of entrance planted his dexter and dexterior fist between his eyes. A general row followed, the doorkeeper kicking with great vigor from the inside, the sergeant-at-arms rushing to protect his subordinate, Lieutenant Colonel Murrell, of Madison, seconding his efforts with voice and gesture, and the Chair ordering the lobby cleared, which settled the trouble.

The House refused to table the motion to pass and Mr. Gair moved the final passage of the bill, calling the previous question.

Mr. Hahn called for the yeas and nays, which made the fifth time the roll was called on the bill, and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Bickham, who, since his explicit declaration in the afternoon that no gentleman could sit in such a body, had been taking a more active part in the proceedings than he had ever been known to do before, and had made several impossible motions at unheard of times, now made his final effort against the bill by moving to adjourn sine die. Not receiving a second, his motion fell stillborn, or rather was laughed out of existence.

The yeas and nays were called on the final passage, and after two hours and a half spent on it, the bill passed.

After the vote was announced Mr. Harris, of Pointe Coupee, obtained the floor, and moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Harris said: I hope the members of the House will allow me a few words on this motion, and the reasons for it. I do not believe there is a member on the floor who will have his vote recorded in favor of

this bill when he learns that it is in direct violation of the constitution of the United States and of the State of Louisiana. These fundamental laws provide that every citizen is entitled to a fair, impartial and speedy trial by a jury of his vicinage. This has been repeatedly decided to mean a jury composed of his peers from his county or his parish, where he can have the advantage of the protection of his friends, the influence and testimony of his neighbors and all the advantage his personal resources will give him. This bill openly violates that provision which throws the protection of the law around the poor man. He is the one who needs it, for the rich can buy their protection. In my parish there are 100 poor Republicans, who with a Democratic Governor and this bill a law, could be transferred at his will to Claiborne parish before a court not organized for trial, but for conviction. I implore the House to consider what justice this would be to the poor people. I ask the members to look at the constitution and see for themselves that this bill violates both its letter and spirit. There is no necessity for a fair trial can not be had. There is no instance, the Ku-Klux law, where this principle may seem to be violated by the removal from the vicinage, but it is not so. The offense is cognizable by the United States courts, and the parties, though removed from their immediate neighborhood, are tried in the district in which the crime is committed, by the court whose jurisdiction extends over the place where it was committed. This bill places in the hands of the Governor the power of life and death over every citizen of the State. No executive, however worthy, however honorable, intelligent, conscientious or patriotic, should possess such power. Under the strictest construction of the law, he could organize a court in any parish, and remove to it any citizen, in defiance of the rights the constitution guarantees to him. I appeal to the sober second thought of the members, to their consideration of violation of law this bill proposes, to your faith in the rights the constitution guarantees to yourselves and your fellow citizens, to the oaths you have taken to protect those rights, not to let such a law have a place on your statute book.

Mr. Young said the gentleman had misconstrued the purport of the bill. The trial of the Grant parish prisoners was a proof that the bill was a proper one, and if it was not the courts of the State could decide otherwise. He moved to table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Harris claimed the right to close the debate. The Chair decided adversely, and he appealed. Before the appeal was decided a motion to adjourn half an hour (Mr. Bickham attempting to achieve immortality again by amending to sine die) was lost, and three calls of the yeas and nays brought the time to a quarter of eleven, when the motion to table was passed by a vote of 57 to 33.

By this time the lobbies had again become filled, no member was in his seat, and the two most disorderly members of the House, one on the extreme right, and the other, balancing him exactly in noise and position, on the left, claimed the floor alternately on points of order, which the Chair promptly settled adversely, only to be rewarded with another hawl of "Mr. Speaker."

Mr. Devezin was at last recognized, and desired to call up Senate bill No. 410, exempting the Lafaid University from taxation. Mr. Gair moved to take up the Sunday law at the same time.

Mr. Martinet rose to a privileged question. As a member of the committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Auditor, he had been accused of holding back the report. He showed that the blame should be laid on other shoulders that he had endeavored to force both the House and the Senate committee to report on the matter. He left the matter for the House to get upon, having set himself right before the members.

The House didn't care much about the report or anything else at that time, for a message from the Senate brought the appropriation bill back to the House. The platform was crowded, some ladies occupying seats, and the reporters' desk monopolized by a lot of expectants, who volunteered information or asked irrelevant questions in voices only excelled by one or two on the floor. The doorkeeper had forgotten all about the prohibition of the Speaker on the admission of strangers, and the aisles were crowded.

The calling of the roll resulted in the suspension of the rules.

At twenty-five minutes past eleven a message from the Governor was received, vetoing the bill providing that city certificates issued prior to January 1, 1874, may be received for taxes, and the bill incorporating the town of Waterproof.

On the suspension of the rules Mr. Gair moved the final passage of the Sunday law, and the motion was carried.

A committee was received from the Senate with a message announcing that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Gair moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill, and no objection being made it was so ordered.

Mr. Allain moved that the House adjourn sine die, and the motion was carried at thirty minutes past eleven.

If the Times' historian of the fire department, who discovered that "it is now nearly half a century since the first fire company was organized in this city," will call upon us we will show him the city ordinance of July 20, 1813, organizing the first volunteer fire engine company in the city. There is nothing like being correct; and had we known our neighbor was going into the antiquities, we would, for the benefit of its readers, have willingly placed our library at its disposal.

We are requested by Governor Pinchback to announce that the members of the State Central Executive Committee will meet at No. 13 Dryades street (up stairs) to-morrow, Saturday, the seventh instant, at ten o'clock, prompt. Important business will be submitted for consideration.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is nearly sixty. He walks in an erect and haughty way, with firm and lively step. He is very strong, and has a solidly built frame. His eyes are sound and clear, and his voice is still and hard as ever. It is marvellous to see how little he has changed in twenty years.

The Extreme Clipper Ship Strathern.

Only those who are immediately concerned with the shipping of our port are aware of the fact that at the head of Third street lies the largest and most perfectly fitted sailing ship that has ever entered the port of New Orleans. And this beautiful specimen of marine architecture exists in the name of Strathern, called after a small village in Scotland, on the Clyde, near where she was built.

As the visitor comes up the gangway and looks in upon the deck of this ship the neatness and finish of all that strikes the eye surpasses anything ever before seen at our wharves, with the exception of some few steamers. The brass work, the teak wood fittings and carving, the spare spars and the deck fittings, whether permanent or temporary, are all clean and glittering.

Upon being introduced to Captain James Jarman, her young and courteous commander, the following information was elicited: The Strathern was built in 1871 for the East India trade. Freights at the time of her completion being so good to the United States, she was put in the New York and Liverpool trade, where she made eleven voyages. Her owners then thinking she might be a good ship for the cotton trade, dispatched her here, where she arrived a few days since, and is now well advanced in loading. On three successive voyages from New York to Liverpool she made the run in fifteen days each, her best single day's run being 330 miles. This is very fast time, but not to be wondered at after seeing this long, rakish hull, and the cloud of canvas she must spread when all is set.

The Strathern is owned by Messrs. Allen Brothers, of Liverpool, being one of sixteen sailing vessels belonging to them, beside a fleet of twenty-six coast steamers, several of which came to this port last season. She is 255 feet long, 40 feet breadth of beam and 31 feet depth of hold, built wholly of iron, with white pine decks and teak wood rail and deck houses. Her lower masts and bowsprit are of iron, and her fore, main and cross-jack yards are steel. She carries five handsome boats on the galleys frames, and they sit there in their chocks looking like so many little Stratherns. Her windlass and winches are run by steam and capable of heaving in seventy-five fathoms of chain in fifteen minutes.

The quarter deck, in all its neatness and comfort, is a perfect retreat for the invalid, the lover, or the pleasure seeker. Forty-five men are kept as busy as they can be from sun to sun in all parts of the ship; in fact, it is a workhouse for them.

The Strathern will carry nearly 5000 bales of cotton on a draft of seventeen feet of water, and being sharp, will cross the bar readily.

Messrs. Hall & Vaughn are the agents of the Allen ships, and they are being loaded under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Donald, a well known stevedore of this city.

The Ladies of New Orleans.

Mrs. Clements, a sparkling figure for the St. Louis Republicans, who came here with a party from that city to participate in our carnival pleasures, gives us the benefit of her brief observation of our local fair ones:

New Orleans belles, by the way, would have been fit welcome to the ancient Minnesong. I have heard much of their beauty, but never studied it with occasion until now. It is up to its fame. These women of the Southern metropolis are the most superb-looking in America. They are brunettes, the most and best of them, with an elegance of carriage and figure, a contour of feature and a pose of manner that are marvellous. They are the daughters of certain districts of Spain carry yet in their faces the grandeur of the faded Castilian noblesse. These New Orleans beauties, lifted tenderly down a dozen generations of close blood, are more queenly than the portraiture of their French mothers, that have hung for centuries in their parlors. Some of them are like chiseled, penciled figures out of marble, with the soft dash of Guido's brush, or of Petrarch's song in their faces and the ripe Southern blood flushing up to their temples, under the sunny face of their veils. The quickness of their style takes your breath with an exclamation of admiration and a sigh of relief as you pass. Their native city and State are the horizon of society and of the world to these superb creatures; they are reared under the solemn shadow of Catholicism; they are local in their attachments as Venetians; their culture is narrow, but they gather, in their lions the gait of empresses, and in their eyes that glance filled with the wisdom, the cunning, the refinement, the magic of womanhood. The hostess beauty of the day is the daughter of a well-to-do family; New York puts on the face of her charming favorite the stamp of her eager extravagance; in the West we have not settled to our features yet, and feminine comeliness is without a type.

The New Orleans belle stands alone, as far from the placid demeanor of the "Futures City" as from the "Illness and languors" of the South, and offers the eye the satisfying complement of taste. There is one drawback. Her manners impose. You must see her in position. The lighting of an evening or the glitter of her teeth may be disenchanted.

Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has changed but little at Shreveport. The Missouri has fallen two feet at Leavenworth. The Cumberland rose twenty feet at Nashville, but is now again falling. The Mississippi has risen again feet at Cairo, elevation at Memphis and five at Vicksburg; it has fallen thirteen inches at New Orleans; only slight changes have occurred at other points. The Ohio has risen eleven feet at Louisville and twelve at Cincinnati, but is now falling at the last named city and above. The river will probably continue to rise at Vicksburg during the greater portion of the coming week, and a rise may also be expected at New Orleans.

Fair at Central Church.

One of the most successful fairs of the season will close to-night. Every evening the Central Church, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, has been thronged, and the receipts from its liberal patrons, will swell the treasury in a very satisfactory manner. The chief interest is centered in the contest between Administrator Lewis and Superintendent Brown over a fine buggy and harness, to be the property of the gentleman who receives the most votes. The friends of each are active and sanguine, and whether the Department of Improvements, or that of the public schools is to be the winner, is at present a mystery.

The Temperance.

The thermometer at Louis Frigorio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on March 5, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 69°; at 2 P. M., 79°; at 6 P. M., 75°. Lowest point during the night of March 4, 62°.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House. WASHINGTON, March 5.--The franking privilege bill, in all its phases, was defeated by a vote of 121 to 111.