NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 301. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 29 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2142.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, March 2, 1874.

BIDWELL'S

COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

mh1

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

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

Engagement of the great character artists of the day, BAKER and FARRON, who will appear in their wonderful specialties.

Sunday Evening, March 29.

And until further notice, will be presented the new German drama entitled

CHRIS AND LENA,

OR GERMAN LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chris Schultzerholtzdoffin.....Mr. P. F. BAKER
Lena Von Wolfstein, } .....Mr. T. J. FARRON
Tim Flaherty, }

Look out for the "LITTLE FRAUDS," for the thirteen hundred and twenty-sixth time, and the new "MULLIGAN GUARDS," a great hit.

Friday—Benefit of Baker and Farron.
Saturday—Chris and Lena matinee at 12 M.
mh29

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Sunday, March 29, 1874.

LA BARONNE.

Drama in four acts.

MAM'ZELLE ROSE,

Vaudeville in one act.

No performance during the Holy Week.
mh29 1t

FIRST GRAND PICNIC

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND OF THE

LONGSHOREMEN'S BENEVOLENT

SOCIETY OF THE FIRST AND FOURTH DISTRICTS

To be given at

DELACHAISE GROUNDS,

On Sunday, April 12, 1874.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. H. Ward, Chairman;

John A. Russell,	Joseph Bernard,
T. J. Bath,	William Mahoney,
Daniel O'Leary,	Thomas Brenan,
Charles Lawler,	T. Rayle,
Charles Rodfouch,	D. Roberts.

PROGRAMME.

1. Foot race, open to all, 100 yards; prize, gold medal.
2. Foot race, for members only, 100 yards; prize, gold badge.
3. Waltzing match; prize for lady, silk parasol; for gentleman, walking cane.
4. Challenge jig dance between several well known dancers; prize, $5 gold piece.
5. Greasy pole; prize, silver cup.
6. Sack race, fifty yards; prize, meerschaum pipe.

Other sports too numerous to mention. Dancing on the platform will commence at 3 P. M. Music by Sporer's Cornet Silver Band.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Ladies and children free.

N. B.—The booths will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the ground, on SUNDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M. mh29*

GRAND VOCAL

AND

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

BY D. DELACROIX.

AT GRUNEWALD HALL.

Friday Evening, April 17, 1874.

Assisted by MME. DEVOYOD-ACS, MR. VAN HUFFLIN and the full orchestra of the Opera, under the direction of the eminent leader, MR. MOMAS.

Tickets sold at Grunewald Hall and at the music stores of Messrs. Charpentier, Elie and Grunewald.
mh29 ap 5 12 14 15 16 17

GRAND CALICO AND FIREMEN'S

BALL,

To be given by

PROTECTOR STEAM FIRE COMPANY NO. 2,

At the Hall of HOME HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1, on Marengo street,

On Tuesday Evening, March 31, 1874.

MANAGERS.

B. M. Turnbull,	W. R. Fish,	E. R. Chevally,
J. Gassengerger,	C. C. Piper,	J. Cline,
J. Berthelin,	W. A. Shropshire,	W. Maylie,
G. G. Garner,	W. Todd,	F. May,
H. P. Phillips,	C. H. Allen,	J. C. Bach,
E. Reviere,	H. Tebbe	J. E. Guillett.
C. J. Fox,	L. F. Patmelee,	

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

J. H. Dick, J. Schultze, J. Heim.

TICKETS, $1 50. mh22 29 31

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1874,

Will commence

Saturday, April 11.

And continue April 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

OVER $14,000 IN PURSES AND STAKES.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

mh14 1m G. A. BREAUX, President.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of William C. Lee.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,155.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by B. H. Flaspoler, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
mh22 27 ap1* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William Parsons.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE above entitled succession are requested to present the same to the undersigned on or before the tenth of April next; and all persons indebted to the succession are requested to make immediate payment to

RICE & WHITAKER, Attorneys,
mh29 7t eod No. 13 Commercial Place.

Succession of Mrs. Barbara Young.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,620.—Whereas, John Schellang has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Barbara Young, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
mh28 ap1 4* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Triay Y. Sintes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,825.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by E. T. Parker, public administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
mh25 29 ap2* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Charles W. Wilson & Wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,106.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator, William H. Bethel, of these estates should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
mh25 29 ap2* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of W. Norvell.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,902.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by E. T. Parker, public administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
mh25 29 ap2* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of C. Reilly.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 35,823.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
mh25 29 ap2* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Louis Henry Riecker.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 37,003.—Whereas Mrs. Ana Azelia Riecker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Louis Henry Riecker, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
mh20 25 30 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK

ENTERTAINING CORRESPONDENCE

Beauregard's Coup de Bec—Hebert's Riposte.

For the information of our readers we publish in full the following correspondence, which has been extensively commented on of late in the newspapers:

LETTER FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO SENATOR GORDON.

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON Railroad Company, New Orleans, February 4, 1874.

MY DEAR GENERAL—It is with reluctance that I ever meddle with political questions, but there are times when it becomes necessary to abandon one's retirement to aid in rescuing a whole community from the ruin and desolation which threaten it under the rule of the bad people, who, through bribery, corruption and false swearing, have usurped offices which enable them to control its destiny. But what is still more painful to behold is that some "to the manor born" are ready to palliate the enormities committed by those depredators of a broken down and helpless community. To illustrate this I inclose you a published letter of ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, of the first instant, directed to the Hon. Mr. Bayard, of the United States Senate, calculated to do us much injury by preventing the only measure likely to give us some relief. I am positive that he speaks only sentiments that are common to the attaches of Kellogg and his so called government.

General Hebert has disqualified himself from speaking for the suffering white people of this State by accepting an office from and lending his influence to those who have usurped its government to despoil them.

You doubtless recollect the visit of the committee of citizens of this city to Washington last year. The committee advised that the case of Louisiana should be represented to Congress at this session, and a committee of seventy was appointed to collect the testimony and to make the presentation, which work has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this community.

A convention of delegates from the various parishes in the State met here in the early part of the winter, and renewed their expression of disapprobation of the Kellogg government, and resolved to communicate that disapprobation to Congress.

The Governor and Legislature who were expelled from office by the revolutionary tribunal which issued the midnight order for seizing the Capitol and to impanel an illegal Legislature have met and submitted their case to Congress. Last winter a creature named Lowell was the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Kellogg Legislature and United States postmaster. He was dismissed from the latter office on charges of embezzlement and larceny. Notwithstanding this he is still Speaker of the House of Representatives. Why so? Because every man of the Kellogg government knows that larceny and embezzlement have been the principle of that government, looked upon, however, as laudable efforts to improve their condition. In the face of these facts the statement of General Hebert that the people desire to repose in the arm of Governor Kellogg would seem to require some substantiation.

But is this all that has been done? A committee of Congress has examined the condition of the United States Court here as administered by the judge who issued the midnight order; careful efforts have been made here and in Washington to preoccupy the public mind in reference to the result of that investigation by false statements. The evidence, on the contrary, shows an amount of extortion, rapacity and abuse which belongs to the judicial administration of no civilized country, and until now has never been known in the United States.

If the Congress, with a view to cover up official maladministration, shall bury the testimony and fail to perform its duty to afford redress to an oppressed and tyranized community, we shall be enabled to determine the day of the death of the republic. That day shall be when some bold men shall gather force enough to thrust Congress from the Capitol.

Although an advocate of State rights, I can not admit the plea of "non-interference" made by many Democrats in Congress. If two branches of the government (the executive and judiciary) illegally interfered in our late State elections to bring about the lamentable condition of affairs which is bringing ruin and desolation to the door of every one in Louisiana, is it not the imperative duty of the remaining branch of the government—the legislative—to correct the harm and injustice that have been done to us? If a new election can not be ordered, the whole matter might be referred back to the people in convention assembled.

It is by the constitution the duty of Congress to guarantee to each State a "republican form of government." I can assure you that we have here no government at all; that is, if we understand by that word the public authority which should protect life and property. The lives of our citizens are not protected in proportion to the heavy expenses paid for our police force, which have been used latterly more like "janissaries," to arrest and overawe our people than to afford them protection. As to our property, when taxes have reached about five and a half per cent per annum on an over-estimate of said property, it is no longer worth holding; indeed, it is equivalent to confiscation. Hence we actually have no government in Louisiana, republican or otherwise, and it becomes the duty of Congress to relieve us from the rule of the corrupt and lawless vampires who are sucking the very life-blood of our people.

With regard to the acquiescence of the Kellogg government (recommended by General Hebert), until the fall elections for a new Legislature, it would be merely perpetuating the Kellogg usurpation, for it would not remove him and his numerous office holders even if the Legislature so elected were anti-Republican; but no one here is insane enough to imagine that an election conducted under the auspices of the present State administration could possibly be a fair expression of the will of the people of the State.

May I request you, Mr. Stephens and other friends of the South to use your influence in giving us some relief from the many wrongs we have suffered since the advent in 1868 of these merciless adventurers, who are the cause of all our troubles.

I remain yours, most truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GENERAL HEBERT'S REJOINDER.

EXECUTIVE HOUSE, Washington, March 13, 1874.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of the twelfth instant, publishes a letter from General G. T. Beauregard, "office of the New Orleans and Carrollton" railroad, New Orleans, February 4, 1874, in which the following passage occurs:

"General Hebert has disqualified himself from speaking for the suffering white people of this State by accepting an office from and lending his influence to those who have usurped its government to despoil them."

("And here it may be mentioned, in parenthesis, that the 'despoiling' job was thoroughly and artistically accomplished before the present 'usurpation' came into power. To find anything left to 'despoil' would be a difficult matter.")

The statement above quoted is tainted with the animus of an insinuation which casts an unjust and uncalled for reflection upon my motives.

The Louisiana levee laws provide for "three commissioners of engineers—one to be appointed by the Governor of the State, one by the levee company, and one by the President of the United States." The President could not issue a commission under a State law. This would be establishing an unusual and embarrassing precedent. All he could do was to indicate his preference to the Governor of the State; and this he did, in language as complimentary to myself as it was honorable to him as a great and magnanimous soldier.

The President knew me to have been a graduate of engineers at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where we had served together. He knew me, also, as an officer of the Mexican war, where we were again associated; and to my humble services therein he did me the honor to allude in his indorsement to the Governor of Louisiana. In a word, the President thought me competent to fill this purely scientific position, and requested my appointment at the hands of the Governor. And I was promptly and cheerfully commissioned by the Governor of the State—the only way by which the State levee laws could be complied with. There were no promises, no compromises made with either the President or Governor in regard to politics. None were asked for, and none given.

The occasion of this extraordinary letter of General Beauregard is a published statement, some time since, of my views on the Louisiana case, in which I contended that a "new election" was no remedy for the existing evils in that State; that two wrongs never made a right, and that now, if the injury has been inflicted, it was better to work out the remedy through the methods provided for by the constitution of the State than to avail of the dangerous precedent of congressional interference in upturning the machinery of an existing commonwealth; that the example set in the case of Louisiana might be followed with other States, and in a republican form of government Congress might eventually become the arbiter and executioner of State elections.

I spoke not in the interest of politicians or "Micawbers," seeking to profit by the "turnings-up" of a new election, but for what I believed to be the opinions, and know to be for the welfare of the business and planting interests of my native State, who regard with deep disquietude the prospect of a new canvass for office, inaugurated under the auspices of the federal government.

I left the army at an early period, after graduating at the Military Academy, and began to mingle with the people of my State, with whom I have ever since continued to be closely identified in feeling and interest. In this I differ from General Beauregard. Until the late war he was an officer of the United States army, and had but little opportunity in mixing with the citizens of his State. At an early age I was elected Governor of Louisiana, and have filled other positions of trust confided by my generous countrymen, and was never beaten for public office save once, when I led a forlorn hope in a senatorial district overwhelmingly Whig.

I differ, too, in this from General Beauregard, who, when an officer in the United States army, was a candidate for Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and was badly beaten by a Know-Nothing. At the last election he was the independent candidate for the position of city Administrator of Improvements, and succeeded in beating the regular Fusion candidate, and himself as well, assuring by his candidacy the election of a Republican to that position. It is rumored that at the next election he is again to be a candidate for the same place. Now, I submit that, if holding a purely scientific position, given under the circumstances I have detailed, should disqualify me from expressing an honest opinion upon the true interests of my State, General Beauregard, beaten at the last election, with a lucrative office, endowed with large patronage in prospective, might well be subject to disqualification in the premises.

But these are unworthy reflections, which I do not care, even by insinuations, to indulge in. What is best for the interests of a great commonwealth is a matter on which citizens can and will always differ, and I am unwilling, by intimation, to charge upon others what I repel with all the scorn the suggestion deserves when applied to myself.

General Beauregard has a right to his opinions as to what is best for the State, as I have a right to my own. When he made an effort, last year, to unite the better class of whites and blacks on a common platform, in the interests of home rule, equal rights, reduced taxation and better government, I cordially seconded him in the effort, and complimented him for his patriotic course in a published letter, while those whose service he is now doing were reviling him in no very choice epithets. If he would show more persistence in his efforts in this direction, I feel sure General Beauregard would do the State a better service than in trying to procure for the people the turmoil and excitement of a new election under federal auspices.

It would be an ungracious labor to review here General Beauregard's letter in the light of a statesmanlike production, so vulnerable it is from that standpoint. I would simply quote one passage, and respectfully ask what it means. He says: "If Congress, with a view to cover up official maladministration, shall bury the testimony and fail to perform its duty, to afford redress to an oppressed and tyrannized community, we shall be able to determine the day of the death of the republic. That day shall be when some bold men shall gather force enough to thrust Congress from the Capitol." All this is positively mischievous or simply ridiculous. Who is to be the Cromwell or Napoleon in this little bit of business?

In conclusion, one word in regard to the present State administration. In his last annual message, Governor Kellogg enunciated certain proposed reforms which met with the approval of all good citizens. Under difficulties almost appalling, considering the legislative material he had to deal with, he has, through his own personal exertions, aided by some good men in the Legislature, succeeded in passing most of these measures, and they are now laws. So long as he "fights it out on that line" I shall give him my support, and so should all good citizens, irrespective of party prejudices. But should Governor Kellogg—unfortunately for his own reputation present and to come, and still more unfortunately for the barely possible recovery of a plundered, impoverished and struggling State—abandon that policy, I for one shall be found in the front ranks of opposition with pen and tongue, as I would be under like circumstances against any State government, "Democratic" or "Republican."

P. O. HEBERT.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Robin street, between Magazine and Camp or Coliseum streets.

2. A lot of ground, with all the rights, etc., situated in the same district, on New Levee and Fulton streets, between Lafayette and Girod streets.

3. A lot of ground, situated in the Second District of this city, on Barracks street, between St. Claude and Treme streets; and a portion of ground situated immediately in the rear of said lot, together with the four frame slate-roofed dwelling houses thereon and appurtenances, etc.

4. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Peter and Clinton streets, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

5. And a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Barracks street, between Dorgenois and Rocheblave streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

If a man, theatrical and otherwise, is known by the company he keeps, of what grade is manager DeBar?

Direct Trade with Mexico.

It has frequently been noted by the observant that neighbors or parties occupying contiguous dwellings in a great city, know less of each other and associate less than parties who reside at some distance from one another. Trade relations and commercial intercourse sometimes appear to be affected in the same erratic manner. Take Mexico for example. The business men of the South, and of Louisiana in particular, know less and apparently care less about the resources of that great tract of country than they do of France or Spain, or even Russia. Our people seem content to run on old grooves, content to follow in the lead of trade as set by the old world, never once thinking or even believing aught of the vast wealth at our very borders, that only awaits enterprise and energy to become our own.

We are impelled to these remarks by the reflection that while New Orleans has no direct communication with Mexico, New York has a line of steamships, and even Great Britain has, for a long time, maintained a direct trade. It is not pretended that New Orleans merchants and capitalists are to blame for not competing successfully with New York and Liverpool; but so soon as opportunity shall offer to afford no direct communication and its consequent trade with Mexico, we would consider our business men heedless indeed of their own interest, and careless of the advancement of this city, should they fail to assist in every possible way so important an enterprise.

For some days past there has been in our city a gentleman connected with one of the largest shipping interests of New York. His visit to this place was to determine the feasibility and profitableness of running a line of steamships between this city and Tampico, Tuspan and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mr. John E. Alexander, for he is the gentleman referred to, has expressed the opinion that the successful operation of the enterprise is a mere question of time. The company which he represents has a contract with the Mexican government, by which it is endowed with certain privileges. Mr. Alexander left last evening for New York for the purpose of laying the result of his observations before his business associates, and if possible to inaugurate, without delay, the line of steamers mentioned above.

Ward Club Matters.

It will be seen by the official proceedings published in another column that the sub-executive committee of the State central committee of the Republican party has presumed to settle the vexed question of the status of certain clubs in the first and eighth wards, where there was a doubt as to which was the central club. On ex parte statements made to the sub-committee, the club of Mr. Miller was recognized in the first ward and that of Mr. Joseph in the eighth ward as the central bodies of the wards. The third ward, presenting a like case for arbitration, was referred to a committee for investigation and report.

While the action in this case was doubtless proper, that taken in reference to the first and eighth wards is open to criticism. We would refer the committee to the intelligent and patriotic manner in which a question of this kind has just been settled in the twelfth ward. Messrs. A. Anderson and E. T. Stamps, both claiming to be president of the central club, agreed to submit the question to the Republican voters of the ward, and to be governed by their verdict. This mode of procedure should have been adopted with the first and eighth wards, and we trust it will be in the case of the third ward. In order to insure complete fairness, and to prevent fault finding hereafter, let the State Central Committee appoint commissioners from its number to conduct and make return of the election.

We are not prepared to say that the sub-executive committee did not arrive at a proper conclusion in the first and eighth ward cases, but we do object to their manner of arriving at it. The rights of the voters in the ward can not be too jealously guarded by members of executive committees. We submit that the partisans of Messrs. Miller and Johnson in the first ward and of Messrs. Joseph and Leclere, in the eighth ward, should have been permitted to manifest their wishes at the ballot box, and show what strength they could command, and, whatever the result might be, they should forever after hold their peace.

Personal.

Hon. James Heffner, a member of the lower house of the State Legislature from the parish of Caddo, left last evening for his home in Shreveport. Mr. Heffner, though a Democrat, has made a good many friends among Republicans by pursuing a tolerant course. If all Democrats would learn to have a decent respect for the opinions of political opponents, our political troubles would never be of a serious nature.

Mr. John E. Alexander, of the great firm of Alexander, Sons & Co., left the city last evening for New York.

Colonel S. H. Scranton, the general superintendent of the Mobile and Texas railroad, departed last evening with his family for his home in New Haven.

The Hon. Thomas Talbot, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, is here with his family, sojourning for a few days at the St. Charles Hotel. The Lieutenant Governor proposes visiting Texas on a tour, partly of observation, but more particularly as a relaxation from the cares of State.

Hon. E. H. Sawyer, member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, is on a brief visit to our city. He is a guest at the St. Charles Hotel.

D. B. Robinson, Esq., the assistant superintendent of the Mobile and Texas railroad, eastern division, arrived yesterday, and may be found at the St. Charles Hotel.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the sale of rich fancy articles of European importation, to be made by Placide J. Spear, auctioneer, at the store of Mr. G. Lavie, No. 122 Canal street, on Tuesday, March 31, at eleven o'clock. The goods need no praising, as Mr. Lavie has always been known by the whole community to import nothing but the best and most costly articles from the different European cities. The sale is to be made without limit or reserve as Mr. Lavie retires from that business to give his whole attention to gentlemen's furnishing goods and underwear. See advertisement in auction columns.

April Magazines.

The *Galaxy* contains a variety of attractive reading matter. Justin McCarthy has two additional chapters of "Lively Rochford." Albert Rhodes gives an account of "A Breakfast with Victorian Sardou," and Junius Henri Browne has a sprightly essay entitled "Women as Women." The poetical department is well sustained by contributions from Bayard Taylor, William Winter and Professor Parsons.

Scribner makes an excellent showing for April. Edward King continues his "Great South" series, the illustrations of the same in this number being of "A Ramble in Virginia." Jules Kerne commences one of his remarkably ingenious stories, entitled "The Mysterious Island." Louisiana is represented by a readable sketch from the pen of George W. Cable, called "Belles Demoiselles Plantation." B. F. Taylor, John Fraser Charlotte F. Bates contribute poems.

St. Nicholas, which is the especial delight of young readers, is unusually rich in matter and illustrations, and is all that can be desired in its chosen field. It has original contributions from such writers as Donald G. Mitchell, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, Noah Brooks, Frank S. Stockton, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and others of the most charming story writers of the present day. With such talent enlisted, it is not strange that this magazine for boys and girls has become universally popular.

A Point in Etiquette.

"Lover" writes to the editor of this paper for an opinion. His question, without punctuation, as written by him, is as follows:

"Suppose a gentleman has a misunderstanding with a lady who has been an intimate friend of his after it is adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties would he be justified in not calling if she failed to ask him though she never did so before it being well understood that he was always welcome?" This note came at a time when we were perplexed by typographical difficulties. After we had discharged our Acadian compositor, and corrected his proof, and strict etiquette was not strong upon us. But, seriously, the more we ponder over the question of this young man, the more we think so. Of course the solution of the question depends greatly upon the nature of the misunderstanding and the social position of the parties concerned. If the lady kept a boarding house, and the difficulty was about rent, we should advise the youth to return after the adjustment. It would be right and proper to do so. If the lady is of refined tastes and culture, and critical as to composition, we see nothing strange in her failing to ask him to call, and believe he would be perfectly justified in remaining from her presence.

Professor Angelina's Ball.

Professor J. Angelina's first grand fancy dress ball was given at Grunewald Hall last night, and the friends and pupils of this master of the Terpsichorean art assembled in large numbers to enjoy the occasion. Previous to the ball intended for adults only the little ones occupied the floor, and, with all the formalities adopted by grown persons, had a little ball of their own. Gentlemanly little midgets about the size of Tom Thumb and fairy-like little ladies, having the appearance of animated dolls, flitted across the ball room floor, and went through various dances with a skill which showed careful training by the master who had educated their tiny feet. Several fancy dances were executed by the pupils during the evening, which agreeably relieved the routine observed at regular balls, and added pleasure and interest to the occasion.

Concert.

On Friday evening, seventeenth April, at Grunewald Hall, will be given a grand vocal and instrumental concert, under the management of Mr. D. Delacroix. Mme. Devoyod-Acs, who lately produced such a sensation amongst opera-goers by her performances in "The Prophet," "L'Africaine" and "Rigoletto, will assist at the concert. Mr. Van Huffilin, an acknowledged favorite at the Opera a few seasons ago, will also take part. The full orchestra of the Opera, under the direction of the eminent leader, Professor Momas, has been engaged for the occasion.

The Crescent City Bank Case.

The decision of Judge Woods on the question of undue preference of a creditor under the currency act is presented in full under the Court Record, in the case of Charles Case, receiver, vs. Citizens' Bank. In this able review of the testimony and law presented the reasoning of the court is that insolvency in that act must be considered in the same sense as when used in the bankrupt law. The failure of Lizardi & Co., and the misappropriation by that house of the funds which the Crescent City Bank had remitted to it to protect the drafts of the bank, made the latter insolvent. This condition was recognized by its officers, and by it its credit was impaired. The transfer, after this failure, of securities to defendant which wholly protected it, disregarding the claims of other creditors of the same rank, was, under the circumstances, within the statute. The decree is, therefore, as prayed in the bill, that the transfer be declared null and the defendant be compelled to account for the assets received.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—We invite the special attention of our numerous readers to the sale, by Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, on Wednesday next, the first April, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, of that elegant and commodious family residence, on the southeast corner of Julia and St. Charles streets, formerly the residence of Dr. George W. Campbell. This magnificent edifice was built previous to the war at an expense of about $80,000, and will readily yield $5000 to $6000 a year. The ground is leased until the year 1909, and the entire rent has been paid in advance; there are no taxes, either State or municipal, to be paid on the property, and the lessors will pay the cash value of the improvements to the lessee of the ground, at the expiration of the lease. The terms are cash; however, to a responsible party an arrangement may be effected by applying to the auctioneers previous to the sale, by which a credit equal to one-half or two-thirds of the price may be deferred. This is a rare chance for a first class remunerative investment, and we refer to the advertisement for full particulars, as the sale is positive and without reserve of limit.

Banquet to Minister Foster.

The American citizens in Mexico gave a breakfast to Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, on Friday, February 29, at which over sixty Americans were present. A number of others who were unable to attend, sent in their congratulations. The room was handsomely decorated with American and Mexican flags and the portraits of Washington, Juarez, Lincoln, Lerdo and Grant.

The guests present were Count Gustave Enzenberg, the German Minister; Senor Don Guiseppe Biagi, Italian charge d'affaires; Senor D. Justo Perez Ruano, Spanish charge d'affaires; Senor D. Angel Nunez Ortega, secretary of the Mexican legation to the German empire, and Right Rev. Bishop Mathew Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.

Dr. Julius A. Skilton, United States consul general, presided, and made a neat address to Minister Foster, who responded in an eloquent and suitable speech. Bishop Simpson, Major Clarke, of the *Two Republics;* Mr. Horace Rowe, of Austin, Texas; Mr. Charles Fredenhagen, Senor Nunez Ortega, Count Gustave Enzenberg, Senor Ruano, the Spanish charge d'affaires; Mr. Bliss, secretary of legation; Major R. B. Gorsuch, Chevalier Biagi, the representative of Italy; Mr. Charles B. Young, of Maryland; Dr. Tinker, Mr. Pool and many others replied to the numerous toasts which were offered on the occasion.

As appears from the report of the *Two Republics*, the banquet was a memorable one, and is a striking testimonial to the popularity of Minister Foster, and the genuine esteem with which he is regarded by all who are brought in contact with him in Mexico.

Levee Matters.

General M. Jeff Thompson returned to the city last evening from a tour of inspection of the levees in the upper part of the State. He left the city about three weeks ago for the Arkansas line, came down in a skiff to Fairview, in Concordia, on a steamer to Baton Rouge, and again in his skiff to Donaldsonville, thence by rail to the city. He reports only two breaks in the levee—one at the Bass levee, on Judge Wyly's plantation, in Carroll, and the other at Hard Times, in Tensas. The probabilities are that a break may occur at Back Ridge, in Tensas, and at Glasscock's, in Concordia. Between Baton Rouge and the city there are no breaks and no probability of breaks, though there are a few places that afford uneasiness to the engineers. At least five hundred roadways are reported which have been cut through the levee which require filling up.

Captain Darton, of the Levee Company, returned from Plaquemines Parish last night, and reports no openings and everything comparatively secure.

During General Thompson's trip he collected a large amount of very valuable data, which he will soon embody in a report.

Indisposition of the Governor.

The continued indisposition of Governor Kellogg has made the executive department a rather dull place for the last two days. The cheerful face of Mr. Clarke, the Governor's private secretary, tended to relieve the dullness in the Governor's office yesterday; but discovering that he rather enjoyed solitude upon that occasion we left him alone in his glory. We learned from Mr. Clarke, however, that the Governor's sickness was not of a serious nature and that it is quite possible that he will be able to attend to business on Monday.

Ames Church.

The notice that Mrs. Van Cott would preach last night to gentlemen exclusively, brought together a large and motley congregation of the male sex. Representatives of all the Christian sects, men of all opinions and men of none, came to hear the gifted lady preach the gospel of peace. Her text, "Thou art the man," was skillfully used to expose the sophistries, delusions and folly of a life of sin. Her great powers of denunciation were used at times with powerful effect, and doubtless much good was effected by the service.

Go to the Country.

The Jackson Railroad Company have on sale, at No. 22 Camp street, family, commutation, annual and quarterly tickets, good between New Orleans and McComb City at rates lower than ever before offered. It will be to your interest to call and get full particulars.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on March 28, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 68°; at 2 P. M., 74°; at 6 P. M., 71°. Lowest point during the night of March 27, 62°. Rain one inch.

FURNITURE.—Our neighbors, Messrs. Montgomery, have been receiving for the last two months from the best manufactories of the West, North and East, large invoices of furniture, which is now ready for examination at their large furniture store, the Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, consisting from the finest parlor, bedroom and dining-room suits to the cheapest household furniture. The prices are low, to suit the times. The merchants, public and country buyers would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

COTTON AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell 500 bales cotton, more or less, at the Reading Press, at eleven o'clock, on Monday morning, saved from the wreck of the ship Ailsa. Balance of cargo to be sold from day to day, as fast as wrecked and inspected. See the advertisement.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale at auction by the sheriff of furniture, etc., for account of the succession of A. Constant Hearing, will be continued to-morrow at 5 P. M., at the sheriff's warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, in the Second Disirict of this city.

COUNTERS, ETC.—On Monday, March 30, at eleven o'clock, at No. 20 Camp street, by Messrs. Montgomery. See advertisement.

A volatile young gentleman, whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. "Now, my dear," said the wife, "I hope you'll mend." "Madam," said he, "you may depend on it, this is my last folly."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—No session.

House.

Business unimportant.

WASHINGTON.

Fire and Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A frame house, with three colored children, was burned today. The parents were absent. Cause, coal oil.

The South Carolina Taxpayers.

The delegation of South Carolina taxpayers have been occupied to-day in arranging for presenting a memorial to both Houses of Congress on Monday. They report meeting much encouragement and sympathy from the leading men of all parties.

Nominations.

Griffith, postmaster at Fredericksburg; Freeman, postmaster at Lexington.

Raid on a Customs Collector.

The colored North Carolina convention, who advocate the removal of the present collector of the port, say it is not on account of his being a white man, but because he is of no use to the Republican party. They recant that part of their petition suggesting that a colored man be put in his stead, as this might lead persons to infer they take a prejudicial view of the situation.

The Geneva Awards.

The House Judiciary Committee held a meeting of over three hours duration this afternoon on the subject of the distribution of the award of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration. By the vote of a majority of the members present it was decided, after a long and animated discussion, that no provision should be made for reimbursing any insurance company any losses sustained by them under policies insuring vessels which were destroyed by Confederate cruisers. Although the committee was not full to-day, there is no reason to believe that this action will be changed when all the members are present.

Messrs. Butler, Wilson, Frye, White, Ward and Eldridge are known to be opposed to allowing the insurance companies to participate in the distribution of the award. Messrs. Pollard, Tremaine and Jewett maintain that the insurance companies should be placed on an equality with all other corporations or persons who sustained loss from the Alabama and her consorts, and thinks that the insurance companies should be at least allowed to absorb such portion of the award as may remain after other losers are indemnified.

There is, therefore, a clear majority of the committee ready to sustain to-day's action. A portion of the majority above named are in favor of distributing out of the awards the amounts paid by insurers as war premiums, but as this kind of damages was expressly excluded by the general tribunal in fixing the gross sum to be awarded, it is considered very doubtful whether the committee will recommend that they be paid by the United States. This question and others of importance connected with the general subject is, however, yet to be decided by the committee.

NEW YORK.

Pigeon Match Stopped by Bergh.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The $2000 pigeon match, which was to have come off to-day between Paine, of this city, and James Ward, of Canada, has been stopped through the instrumentality of Bergh.

Erie Striking Laborers.

The Erie striking laborers have accepted the companies' terms and resumed work.

A Mandamus in the Tweed Case.

The Supreme Court has granted an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against Judge Davis on motion of counsel for Tweed, who claims there were certain exceptions taken in the course of the trial and noted by the stenographer in his minutes, which the Chief Justice improperly refused to allow in settling the case on appeal. The order is returnable on the twenty-third of April next, and counsel for Tweed are given until the fifteenth of the same month to submit affidavits.

The Merrimack.

The steamer Merrimack, overdue from Rio Janeiro, was spoken off the harbor of Para on the fourth instant.

Gold Brokers Arrested.

Austin Block and J. Dusenberry, gold brokers, were arrested on the charge of attempting to procure forgery in suit, and were bailed in $20,000 each.

Fire in the Brush.

Sparks from a locomotive last night ignited the brush near Farmingdale, Long Island, and in a remarkably short time 500 acres of timber land were in flames. The rain this morning gave a decided check to the fire. A number of cattle and a dog were burned.

Special Agent Jayne Assaulted.

John P. Atkinson, a street broker and discharged customhouse officer, has been arrested on the charge of attempting to stab Special Agent B. J. Jayne. Jayne asserts this is the third attempt Atkinson has made on his life, and gives in explanation that he caused his dismissal from the customhouse four years ago. Atkinson says he only sought to defend himself from assault by Jayne, seizing his uplifted cane, and threatening to stab if it was used; and that the whole affair grew out of a demand by him for the payment of $35,000 as informer's fee in the Weld revenue case, Boston, which Jayne has resolutely refused to pay, denying the validity of claim.

Bank Statement.