

AMUSEMENTS.

TABLEAU... TABLEAU... Street for the benefit of the MOREAU STREET METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL.

MOREAU STREET CHURCH. (Corner of English and Moreau streets.) Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, February 17 and 18, at seven o'clock.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Management of the fascinating young Comedian MISS KATY MAYHEW.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, at eight o'clock, WHICH IS THE WIFE? Madeline Bocca... MISS KATY MAYHEW.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS... Madeline Bocca... MISS KATY MAYHEW.

TALENT! BEAUTY! SENSATION!!! Thursday Night, February 18, 1875.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW ORLEANS OF THE GREATEST SENSATION TROUPE IS THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL MME. RENZI FEMALE MINSTRELS, AND Mlle. DE LA COUR.

FRENCH CAN-CAN DANCERS. THE ONLY GENUINE FRENCH CAN-CAN DANCERS EVER BROUGHT TO AMERICA.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS: We give a SPECTACULAR OILO.

Best Specialty Artists in the Profession Will take part. Remember! The first performance takes place THURSDAY NIGHT, February 18.

PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT. SPECIAL FAMILY MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BOWLETT'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. First performance of the talented actor, Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON.

There will be given under the direction of Professors WATTS and BRADSHAW, at MOREAU STREET CHURCH.

THE OLD FOLKS. In aid of the Moreau Street Methodist Sabbath School. Admission fifty cents.

VALENTINE'S THEATRE. JOHN E. OWENS... Director THOMAS HAZELTON... Business Manager.

PHIL THE FOUNDLING. With an entirely new programme of songs and dances.

LOTTERIES. SPECTACULAR SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. Capital Prize... \$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. (Incorporated August 17, 1869).

CLASNC. To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, February 27, 1875.

20,000 Tickets... Tickets only \$10. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eight approximations.

Who Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50; Eighths, \$1.25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION. Orders to be addressed to LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 15, 1875.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 15th day of February, 1875.

FOR RENT. PLEASANT TERMS, WITH ONE OR TWO bedrooms, bath, gas, water, etc.

FOR RENT. A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Bagnot and Franklin streets.

FOR RENT. A desirable cottage house situated in a good neighborhood.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate. Senator Anderson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has reported favorably on Senate bill No. 65, an act authorizing C. T. Estlin to sue the State.

Senator Wharton, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 19, an act for the relief of Isaac Coleman, C. T. Coleman, G. A. King and M. H. Twitchell, sureties.

Senator Blunt introduced a bill to regulate proceedings in contestation between persons claiming a judicial or parochial office in the State, and extending and giving jurisdiction to the Superior District and Fourth District Courts of the city of New Orleans.

Senator Mascio introduced a bill to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to establish an additional district court, etc., known as the Superior District Court.

Senator Anderson introduced a bill to create a board of inspectors and measurers of lumber, timber and staves for the city and port of New Orleans and Carrollton.

Senator Pollard gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Mount Zion's Christian Benevolent Society of New Orleans.

Senator Stamps obtained a suspension of the Senate rules in order to introduce a resolution establishing night sessions of the Senate commencing to-day at seven o'clock.

Senate bill No. 8, an act to amend the constitution of the State, came up as the special order of the day. The pending motion on this bill, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday.

The first section of the bill was read and the vote by which the first amendment was adopted. This amendment provides that the General Assembly shall not grant, establish or confirm any monopoly, or give special privileges to any person or company.

Senator Chabouras called up an act to incorporate the Louisiana Telegraph Company, to grant right of way thereto, and to confer certain privileges and franchises.

The first section of the bill was read and under consideration when, on motion of Senator Whitney, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Monday at one o'clock.

Senator Allan obtained unanimous consent to take up a bill to be entitled an act to repeal section three of act No. 110 of the session of 1874, in regard to the ferry between the city of Baton Rouge and the parish of West Baton Rouge.

Senator Whitney obtained unanimous consent to introduce a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, directing the Attorney General of the State to take such action or institute such proceedings as may be necessary to ascertain whether or not the terms and conditions of a donation made by the State of Louisiana to the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, as provided in act No. 11, approved March 21, 1850, have been complied with, and if such action or proceedings disclose a non-compliance with the terms and conditions of said act of donation, then and in that case to take such action as may be necessary to secure to the State its rights and title to said property.

The Senate, on motion, adjourned until to-day at 12 M.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order yesterday at twelve o'clock by Speaker Hahn. Nearly half an hour elapsed before a quorum was declared present. Prayer was offered by Mr. Richards.

Mr. Chapman offered a resolution approving the action of the sergeant-at-arms in appointing assistants, and directing that such assistants be paid, which was laid over until the 20th.

The resolution of Mr. Hunsaker, providing for the holding of night sessions hereafter, was called up.

A substitute was offered, providing that the sessions commence at eleven instead of twelve o'clock each day.

On motion of Mr. Babo, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Speaker Hahn resumed the chair. Mr. Lane, chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the contest from St. Martin parish, of Messrs. Louis A. Martinet and Victor Rochon vs. Messrs. A. Vochies and Delhouner.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Improvement of Southwest Pass Recommended. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, with thirteen members present.

General G. T. Beauregard stated that the object of calling the meeting was that the board of engineers, which had recently recommended that South Pass be improved instead of Southwest Pass, for the avowed reason that the improvement could be made at less expense.

Mr. Sartain spoke at length in favor of a reconsideration. He also desired to see the evidence on this subject.

Mr. Demas also favored a reconsideration, and called the previous question. [Speaker Hahn resumed the chair.]

Mr. Pierson moved to adjourn till to-day at twelve o'clock. Lost by yeas 50, nays 6.

Mr. Pierson moved to adjourn till half-twelve o'clock to-day.

Mr. Dewees raised the point of order that the House having just refused to adjourn, and no business having been transacted in the meantime, another motion to adjourn could not be immediately entertained.

The Chair ruled that the motion for adjournment being for a different hour, was in order.

The House refused to adjourn by a vote of 5 yeas to 51 nays. [Mr. Guichard in the chair.]

The main question was then ordered on the question to reconsider by a vote of 50 yeas to 51 nays, and the motion to reconsider was then lost by a vote of 8 yeas to 48 nays.

Messrs. Rochon and Martinet were then sworn in as members by Speaker Hahn.

Mr. Hay moved that the contested election case of Charles Montalvo vs. C. L. Walker, from the third ward of Orleans, be taken up.

Mr. Pierson was called to the chair. A call of the House was demanded, and a quorum found present.

Mr. Drury raised the point of order that the first bill on the calendar as unfinished business was House bill No. 28, and accordingly was the bill before the House.

The Chair decided the point well taken. Mr. Demas moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up the third ward contested election case, and called the previous question.

The vote resulted in 31 yeas to 22 nays--no quorum.

On motion of Mr. Levee the House then adjourned till to-day at twelve o'clock.

Proposed Abolition of the Superior District Court.

Senator Mascio has introduced a bill in the Senate to abolish the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, and providing for the transfer of all suits or proceedings now pending in that court to the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts of the parish of Orleans in the following order, namely: All such suits or proceedings wherein the surname of plaintiff begins with the letters ranging from A to I inclusive, except when the State of Louisiana or the city of New Orleans is plaintiff, are to be transferred to the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans; all such suits or proceedings wherein the surname of plaintiff begins with the letters ranging from J to R inclusive, except when the State of Louisiana or the city of New Orleans is plaintiff, are to be transferred to the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans; and all such suits or proceedings wherein the surname of plaintiff begins with the letters ranging from S to Z inclusive, are to be transferred to the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans; and providing that the transfer of all suits or proceedings shall be proceeded in said order.

The resolution of Mr. Hunsaker, providing for the holding of night sessions hereafter, was called up.

A substitute was offered, providing that the sessions commence at eleven instead of twelve o'clock each day.

The Board of Health.

There is no one of ordinary intelligence who would question the importance of a board of health in any city, or who would not be appalled at the prospective condition of New Orleans if she were deprived of hers.

His services have been great, his labors have increased year by year, his precautionary recommendations, when adopted, have been effective, and when its warnings have been disregarded, they proved prophetic.

In all its duties the Board of Health has been hampered by the want of sufficient funds. Its officers and employees have been unpaid, disinfectants and apparatuses could not be obtained, and vital statistics were imperfect.

More than to any other city it is important to New Orleans that her health officers should have sufficient means to secure her from epidemic by every appliance known to science.

It is necessary that such a board should possess more than ordinary powers, and the city can trust them to such a board as the sick man trusts all to his physician.

The board has not come before the people asking, as other bodies do and obtain, large appropriations, but it does ask provision for existence and usefulness.

The bill now before the Senate accomplishes these objects in a very simple and at the same time eminently proper and advantageous manner.

It proposes that New Orleans should follow the example of other cities and make the protector of its health the compiler and custodian of the records of vital statistics by transferring to it the duties of the registrar of births, marriages and deaths.

It will not only cause these records to be kept in a more scientific and accurate manner and afford a source of information to the board now unobtainable and greatly needed by them and the public, but will supply the funds they are in want of and also save an annual expense of \$7000 or \$8000.

This portion of the bill is undoubtedly a reform measure of great practical value to the pockets of taxpayers and the scientific searches of hygienists.

The above provision is the most important of the bill. It also limits the board in the fixing of salaries to \$4000 for the president and \$3000 for the secretary, who is also by law the treasurer, and gives a bond of \$10,000.

These amounts are very small for the services performed and the responsibility of the positions. When the board was merely a quarantine board, and the president's duties nominal, he received \$3000 in gold.

Now his duties are multitudinous; there is an extensive and continuous system of inspection, constant action on nuisances, small-pox removals and surveillance, reports and appeals from sanitary officers; suits on violations of ordinances and all the details of an extensive system to supervise.

The new law makes him in addition ex-officio registrar, and responsible for funds, correctness of records, custody of documents, and adds also to his duties the already performed. No physician can perform these duties to the satisfaction of the public unless he is learned and experienced in the diseases of the city, energetic, practical and honest, and possessed of great executive ability.

For such a man the salary is none too large, but the board are only to pay according to services performed. The position of secretary is hardly less responsible, and the duties being equally arduous, the board may be trusted to secure the full value for whatever salary they may see proper to fix under the limit prescribed.

The measures proposed by the bill are such which have been advocated by nearly all who have given the subject of health in New Orleans careful study, and are the result of much experience and observation. They are in the interest of public health and hygiene, and no two subjects better merit the attention of the Legislature.

Health, public and private, must be secured by science, and can only be secured by the efforts of competent men, aided by money, material and constant sources of information contained in vital statistics.

The bill is one that should become a law with as little delay as possible, for in its intelligent execution may be realized the maxim of Franklin, that "public health is public wealth."

Chicago Times Enterprise. In humble imitation of the wild animal sensation, original with the New York Herald, the Chicago Times on Saturday morning last treated its readers to an attempt at smartness by giving a first page sensation of seven columns describing the burning of a theatre, with headlines vivid with "hundreds perish in the flames," "abrics of agony," "falling timbers," "chared and distorted corpses," and all the accessories necessary to attract attention to the Times.

Ends Latest Capture. A special from Washington to the St. Louis Democrat, dated February 12, says: Some of the men who were the most bitter opponents of the plan of improvement for the jetties last year are now its strongest advocates.

A year ago General Beauregard was one of a great number of the leading business men of New Orleans to sign a letter to Captain Eads requesting him to withdraw his bill and allow the canal bill to pass.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT DEMOCRATIC TACTICS EXPOSED Kellogg Was Elected and Should be Sustained.

Proposed Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. SHERIDAN IS VINDICATED His Course Declared One of Moderation and Forbearance.

LATEST ABOUT COMPROMISE TARIFF ON SUGAR TO BE INCREASED (Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1875. The New Orleans investigating committee will hold its final meeting to-morrow night. The committee will report that the Louisiana Democracy has, for lack of a majority of legal voters, resorted to violence, intimidation and murder of the Republican majority; that Kellogg was legally elected in 1872, and should therefore be sustained. The committee will also recommend the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Incidentally the committee have strengthened Lieutenant General Sheldon's position, though his course has been heartily approved here, from the first, by all of the United States literally--by the President, every member of the Cabinet without exception, and by every true Republican Senator and Representative.

Members of the committee are free now to say in conversation that, with their present knowledge, they would approve General Sheridan's dispatches even if they had been very much stronger. They regard his course as one of great moderation and forbearance, under circumstances that would have justified vigorous repressive measures. In fact, they indorse not only his acts but his suggestions.

The idea of compromise is not entirely abandoned. Dispatches received from New Orleans by Delegates Burke and Zachary express the willingness of the Democrats to accept a compromise, recognizing Kellogg and the Senate as it is. Any compromise that the Republicans of Louisiana agree to will be accepted here.

Representative Sheldon, being a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee, has succeeded in getting the committee to agree on an increase of tariff on sugar of about twenty five per cent.

CONGRESS. Senate. WASHINGTON, February 15.--The Committee on Railroads reported a bill regulating the construction of railroads in Territories, which was referred to the Senate non-concur in the House amendments, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to secure the deposit in the Freedman's Bank the money lost by him. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morrill abandoned his District government bill, which was tabled by a vote of 15 yeas to 25 nays.

When, after a long struggle over the rules, the resolution to seat Pinchback on his credentials was called up by Mr. Morton, the motion to proceed with the Pinchback case was carried without division.

Mr. Morton said Mr. Pinchback had presented his credentials duly signed by the Governor, and that he was entitled to be seated. It was not a part of his purpose to go over the Louisiana story again, but would content himself with giving a few brief authorities for the admission of Pinchback. The first in the growing line of the admission of Mr. Goldthwaite a Senator from Alabama. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) then, in the course of his remarks, said that he was elected by Senator properly signed, made a prima facie case, and Mr. Goldthwaite was seated on his prima facie case. He next referred to the case of Robbins, Rhode Island, in 1832, and said after a long debate he was seated on his credentials. In the case of General Shields, who was admitted a member of the Senate in 1849, the credentials were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and it was claimed that he could not be admitted, not being a citizen of the United States.

The debate on the question when it came up was participated in by Messrs. Douglas, Walker, Badger, Webster and others, and after a full debate was decided that General Shields had a prima facie case on the credentials, and he was seated, therefore sworn in. Afterward the case was examined and he was found not to be a citizen of the United States and was expelled. The Senate recognized Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and Pinchback had a prima facie case and must be seated. Any objection to the character of the body by which he was elected or the means or manner by which he was elected, or as was said by Mr. Webster, the Senate gets no jurisdiction over the subject unless the person elected became a member of the Senate.

He then yielded the floor to Mr. Sargent whose speech was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Several petitions were presented requesting against any increase of tax on tobacco. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House civil rights bill without amendment, and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest possible moment.

The steamboat bill, as reported back to the Senate to-day, is changed by the Committee on Commerce in the following particulars: It amended so as to prohibit the carrying of explosive and dangerous materials on any and all passenger steamers, except ferries, boats, or other means of conveyance on the same route, or as Life preservers must be capable of sustaining twenty four pounds each, instead of only eighteen pounds. A clause is inserted requiring at least one locked-up safety valve on every vessel. The sections of the bill requiring a hydrostatic test of boilers, and regulating the manufacture, stamping and inspection of hulls and boilers were all stricken out so as to leave the present law in force.

The committee also strike out the provisions relating to the licensing and employment of mates and other subordinate officers, the new directions as to the navigation of vessels meeting or passing each other.

Continued on page 2.