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VOLUME VIII—NO. 277. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2428.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—DE MURSKA.

An Ovation to the Queen of Song—Crowning Triumph of the Famous Hungarian Nightingale.
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA.
In her unique impersonation of Lucia, one night more.
Wednesday, March 3.
Second and last appearance in opera of MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA, supported by the Associated Artists, in
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
In which role she achieved last night a complete success and was received by the largest and most fashionable house on record.
Boxes $16, $12, $10, $8, $5; reserved seats, $2 50, $2, $1 50, $1; third tier 75c, 50c; fourth tier 50c. Seats secured to-day from 9 to 11 A. M., at the Opera House, and from 12 M. to 4 P. M. at Ellis' Music Store, Canal street. mh2 2t

GLOBE THEATRE.

CROWDED AGAIN NIGHTLY
By delighted audiences to witness the
Grand Sensational Novelty Programme
Given by
Mme. RENTZ' FEMALE MINSTRELS
AND
MLLE. DE LA COUR'S FRENCH DANCERS.
Entire Change of Programme To-night.
The Grecian sensation,
KALIEDAGYNAI;
Will positively be produced this evening.
ALSO
THE BIZARRE POLKA,
By Mlle. Delacour's Dancers.
ALL THE SENSATIONS RETAINED,
With all their
ORIGINAL FEATURES INTRODUCED, INCLUDING
SURF,
Or, Bathing at Long Branch.
And the favorite French sensation,
A NIGHT IN PARIS,
With many new features.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY NOON.
Reserved seats on sale at box office from ten to two o'clock. mh2

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN S. OWENS.....Director
THEO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager
Last week of the distinguished actress,
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Supported by Mr. J. W. Norton and entire company.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday matinee—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet.....Miss Jane Coombs
Wednesday evening—LOVE CHASE.
During the week will be produced the new sensational play of THE SPHYNX.
Friday—Farewell benefit of Miss Jane Coombs.
In rehearsal, for one night only—METAMORA, or the Last of the Wampanoags.
Mr. OWENS will shortly re-appear for a few nights. fe28 4t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
For one week only, commencing Monday, February 22, 1875. Wednesday and Saturday matinees, HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS, a mammoth troupe of comedians in a series of select and refined entertainments, changing the programme nightly, presenting the LATEST ETHIOPIAN NOVELTIES of the day. fe21

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

For one week only, the popular young actor,
MR. FRANK E. AIKEN.
Sunday Evening.
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
Bob Brierly.....Frank E. Aiken
Monday and Tuesday,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Henri De Legardere.....Frank E. Aiken
Wednesday and Thursday,
The new society drama entitled
JUSTICE.
Robert, Count de Salinage.....Frank E. Aiken
Friday—Benefit of Frank E. Aiken.
Saturday—Frank E. Aiken Matinee at noon.
Prices as usual. fe21

GRUNEWALD HALL—DE MURSKA.
DE MURSKA GRAND CONCERTS.
Friday and Saturday, March 5 and 6.
Assisted by her grand concert combination—Mme. CARRENO SAURET, the most eminent lady pianist that ever visited America; Signor FERRANTI, the most famous bufo; Mons. SAURET, the brilliant violinist, Signor BRAGA, the king violoncellist and composer; Mr. CHARLES E. PRATT, accompanist. Particulars and sale of seats on Thursday. fe24

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPPLY YOURSELF WITH A COPY
OF
SOARDS' 1875 CITY DIRECTORY.
The changes embraced in the above volume are more numerous than any directory since the close of the war. Business men should realize the
Saving in Time and Money
By immediately purchasing a copy of this valuable guide, containing an improved
STREET GUIDE,
Giving a complete miniature map of each street.
Price $5.
For sale by the publishers.
L. SOARDS & CO.,
fe16 1m No. 5 Commercial Place.

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 187 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh16 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JULIUS BENJAMIN NACKMAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, February 25, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Julius Benjamin Nackman, of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the thirteith day of March, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF HENRY H. THOMPSON, INdividually, and as member of the firm of H. P. & H. H. Thompson—No. 1434.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 20, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Henry H. Thompson individually and as a member of the firm of H. P. & H. H. Thompson, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. ly eod

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock and was called to order by the President, Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The secretary called the roll, and there being no quorum present, on motion of Senator Landry, the Senate took a recess until half-past eleven o'clock. At half-past eleven the Senate was again called to order by the President, and there being a quorum present the morning business commenced.

Senator Detiege introduced a bill to secure the civil rights of all persons, without distinction of color or previous condition, and giving the municipal courts of the parish of Orleans, and the parish courts of other parishes, the power to enforce these rights. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, finally passed the Senate. It imposes a penalty of $25 for every infraction of the law by hotel keepers and all proprietors of places of public entertainment or amusement, collectible in the courts authorized to take cognizance of the same.

Senator Burch called up the joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to discontinue the injunction against the appropriation for the past due indebtedness of the Charity Hospital; and offered as a substitute a resolution to legalize the past due indebtedness of the Charity Hospital, and to remove the injunction from the appropriation made to pay the same by the General Assembly of 1874. The resolution was so amended as to give the same relief to the Insane Asylum, and was, under a suspension of the rules, finally passed.

Senator Chadbourn introduced a bill to set apart for the use of the Charity Hospital certain revenues, to wit: the revenue derived from the Louisiana State Lottery Company for the educational fund, and amending act No. 25 of 1868, and the inspection fees derived from the inspection of live stock under the act incorporating the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, and all license taxes on auctioneers and auction sales. By unanimous consent the bill was read.

Senator Blunt opposed the bill because it proposed to take these revenues from the public educational fund. He said no man would go further than he to aid the Charity Hospital when that aid did not interfere with public education; but he would not vote to take from the school fund, not even to give to the Charity Hospital. As great a veneration as he certainly had for that noble institution, he did not think it necessary or right that it should be sustained at the sacrifice of public education. He concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

On motion the bill received its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By unanimous consent Senator Brewster introduced a bill to cede to the United States government the right to build levees in the State of Louisiana. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed the Senate. It provides that all the rights and privileges owned and exercised by the State of Louisiana, in the locating, building, controlling and managing the levees within the State shall be granted and ceded to the government of the United States for the locating, building, controlling and managing of any levee or levees that may be built by the United States authorities at the expense of the general government; provided, that nothing in the act shall be construed to impair the contract between the State of Louisiana and the Louisiana Levee Company in the building of all other levees in the State, except those built by the United States as aforesaid.

The special order of the day being called for, the Senate took up the act to organize a bureau of immigration, to prescribe the duties thereof, to provide revenue for the Charity Hospital, and to repeal act No. 154, approved June 13, 1874, and all acts and parts of acts contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of the act. After some discussion, in which Senators Brewster and Burch mainly participated, the bill was on motion of Senator Burch indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill No. 72, an act relative to the Sanitary Company, came up as the special order of the day, and on motion was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Stamps called up, as the next special order of the day, Senate bill No. 46, an act relative to an insurance inspection department. A reading of the bill was called for. After the reading of the bill, Senator Harper moved its indefinite postponement, and called the previous question upon his motion.

Senator Stamps claimed the right, as the introducer of the bill, to make the closing remarks. He said the importance of the bill for the protection of the people was beyond question; that a law should exist protecting property holders against unsound insurance companies, there was not a doubt in his mind. There might be some objectionable features in the bill. If there were, he wished Senators would point them out and have them corrected; but he hoped the motion to indefinitely postpone would not prevail.

A vote was then taken, and the bill indefinitely postponed.

The House bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Returning Board was then taken up and finally passed.

The Senate, on motion, resolved itself into executive session.

During executive session, the Senate confirmed the appointment of E. F. Dewing as Judge of the Fifth Judicial District; also, the appointment of D. A. Weber as tax collector for the parish of West Feliciana.

After executive session, Senator Twitchell called up the Governor's veto of the bill appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of a State House, and moved the passage of the bill, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. After some discussion the bill was passed over the Governor's veto by 18 yeas to 4 nays.

Senator Weber, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to make vouchers issued to supervisors of registration and their clerks throughout the State during the year 1874, and hereafter, receivable in payment of current parish taxes and licenses. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Senator Weber called up Senate bill No. 16, an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish an insane asylum and regulate the same, approved March 15, 1855 (1761 Revised Statutes), and also to amend an act in reference thereto, approved March 12, 1874. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

The Senate adjourned at 4:15 P. M. to meet this morning at eleven o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock yesterday by Speaker Hahn. Fifty-six members responded to the call of the roll. Prayer was offered by the chaplain. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and after correction it was adopted.

Mr. Triplet called up a resolution inviting absent members to resume their seats, and pledging members now acting in the House to measures of reform.

Mr. Pierson deemed this resolution unnecessary, but he was willing to vote for it. It was unnecessary because the Republicans had shown their disposition to enact reformatory measures. They first struck at Republican officials by abolishing the office of assistant attorney general, by reducing the fees of clerks of court, sheriffs and other officers. Although it was entirely unnecessary, still it would do no harm to adopt it.

Mr. Sartain made a few remarks in opposition, and Mr. Demas in favor of the adoption of the resolution. It was then adopted.

A message from the Governor was received vetoing the act providing for the purchase of the St. Louis Hotel as a State House. The bill was passed by a vote of 46 to 10, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Keating in the chair.

The committees were then called.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably on House bill No. 157, an act to allow the Attorney General to assume control of and give direction to the prosecution of criminal cases now pending or which may be brought hereafter in any of the courts of the State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Demas was opposed to the bill, because of the extraordinary power conferred by it upon the Attorney General. If that officer could give directions to district attorneys throughout the State in all criminal cases, it would give him power greater than that possessed by the Governer.

Mr. Murrell moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, and said that if the Attorney General could cause a prisoner to be transferred from his own parish to the city of New Orleans to be tried before the Superior Criminal Court, one of the most treasured rights of the citizens of this State would be taken from them.

Mr. Pierson was glad that the gentleman from Madison had aroused the suspicions of the members of the House as to the character of this bill. He believed that there never was a more unjust measure presented for the action of the House.

The bill was made the special order for to day at half past twelve o'clock.

House bill No. 168, an act relative to the suspension of officers under impeachment reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, was taken up and passed. The bill enacts that "no officer under impeachment, except the Governor, shall be suspended until final judgment of the Senate, except by a joint resolution of the General Assembly."

House bill No. 170, an act to suspend the license taxes upon theatres for two years where respectable dramatic entertainments are carried on, reported favorably by the Committee on Corporations, was placed on the calendar. The bill was accompanied by a petition in its favor signed by Messrs. Ben DeBar, John E. Owens and David Bidwell.

Speaker Hahn resumed the chair.

Mr. Souer, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the general appropriation bill and asked that it pass its first and second readings, be considered in committee of the whole, be placed on the calendar for the third reading and be printed and laid on the desks of members.

Mr. Murrell offered a resolution providing that the report of the Committee on Appropriations, with the general appropriation bill, be printed and laid on the desks of members, which was adopted.

After this proceeding no further business was transacted, for the reason that no quorum could be obtained, and the House adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

A large number of bills of minor importance were acted upon in addition to those mentioned in our report. They will be found enumerated in the official journal, in another portion of this morning's REPUBLICAN.

Court Items.

The Supreme Court has adjourned for one week, and did not render many decisions either.

The promissory note docket of the Fourth District Court is empty, and there are few cases on that of the appealable cases. Attorneys who desire speedy trials will govern themselves accordingly.

The contrast between the Superior Criminal Court and Judge Abell's is as marked as ever. Judge Braughn had to pass sentence on four convicts, and the aggregate time society will be protected from them is eight years and ten months. Judge Abell had one larceny and two assaults and batteries to punish. Eleven days and one hour is the immunity from disturbance of the peace and panel thievery the city gets for the sum of $250 each, more or less.

Jeff Davis Again in the Field.

A special dispatch from Little Rock February 25, to the Washington *National Republican*, says:

Jefferson Davis has been here for the past two days in consultation with Garland and the Democratic leaders, and advises resistance to the President in the event Congress adjourns without action on the Arkansas case.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
February 28	62	73	74
March 1	72	73	72

Lowest point during the nights of February 27 and 28, 55°.

Schooner Sunk.

Captain William Walker, of the schooner Altavilla, from Ruatan, who arrived in port Sunday morning, brings a report that the schooner Prima Donna, from Ruatan for this port, with fruit, was lost on Thursday night at the bar, coming up.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Conservatives met as usual in Deutsche Company Hall yesterday. Major E. A. Burke made a lengthy report of his stewardship as a "representative of the people" in Washington. He reported that, after coming in contact with the people in Washington, he thought the Wheeler proposition about the best arrangement that could be made.

After Major Burke had finished his report the caucus went into secret session. The Wheeler proposition was then signed by over forty of the members, and, we believe, a copy was forwarded to Judge Wheeler in Washington.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last evening, at which Colonel E. John Ellis introduced resolutions condemnatory of the compromise. They were carried by a vote of 18 to 6. Some members of the committee present did not vote one way or the other. Judge J. H. Kennard made the principal speech in opposition to the resolutions.

Yesterday was quite a day for "recognitions." At about the same time the gentlemen of the Conservative caucus were signing the Wheeler proposition, the House of Representatives in Washington was passing the resolution recognizing William P. Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana. There can be no possible objection to the Conservative gentlemen signing a statement to the effect that they will sustain the government of Governor Kellogg, but after this formal recognition of Congress it is hardly necessary.

The Governor was yesterday in receipt of numerous telegrams announcing the action of the House on the resolution of the Hoar committee. It will be seen by our special dispatches that it was the vote of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, which gave the necessary two-thirds required to suspend the rules to take up the resolutions, which are as follows:

WHEREAS, Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the select committee of the House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874; and

Whereas, Said committee has unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the results, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason whereof persons were awarded in the House of Representatives seats to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives in Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice and to place therein the persons rightfully entitled to their seats.

Resolved, That William P. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the constitution of the State.

The first of the above resolutions, in regard to the Returning Board, was recommended by all seven of the members of the Louisiana investigating committee. The latter, recommending the recognition of Governor Kellogg, was recommended by the five Republican members of the committee, Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye, Foster and Phelps.

The following are some of the telegrams received by the Governor:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

To Governor Kellogg:

The resolution recognizing you has just passed the House by a vote of 103 yeas to 89 nays. W. A. WHEELER.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

To Governor Kellogg:

The resolution recognizing you has just passed by a big vote. J. H. SYPHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

To Governor Kellogg:

You are recognized by a vote of 103 to 89. JOHN LYNCH.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

To Governor Kellogg:

Rules suspended by a two-thirds vote. First resolution passed and the House is voting on the second. GEORGE L. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

The committee's second resolution passed by a two-thirds vote. This recognizes Kellogg as Governor. The first resolution would have been defeated had the Speaker allowed the call of yeas and nays.

Confidence in an unfaithful man in time of trouble is like a broken tooth, and a foot out of joint. Proverbs xxv., 19.—*Bulletin.*

The legs of the lame are not equal: so is a parable in the mouth of fools. Proverbs xxvi., 7.

The Origin of the Horse.

There is evidence, which is perfectly satisfactory to competent judges, that we have already learned the actual historical process by which one existing species—the horse—came into existence during the tertiary epoch. The evidence, based on the analogy of known developmental facts, that a three-toed Hipparion form, which lived in the Miocene epoch, gave rise, by suppression of the phalanges of its rudimental toes and some other slight modifications, to the apparently one-toed later tertiary horse, is as satisfactory to my mind as the evidence, based on the analogy of known structural frets, which leads me to have no doubt that the said extinct Hipparion had a simple stomach and a certain kind of heart. If those so-called "Baconian principles," which everybody talks about and nobody dreams of putting into practice, forbid us to draw the one conclusion, they forbid us to draw the other. The alternative hypotheses are two: either the Deity manifested his power on this earth, in the course of the Miocene epoch, by making the two primitive ancestors of all the horses out of inorganic matter, or something more unlike a horse than a Hipparion changed into one. The latter hypothesis is gratuitous and absurd. The former is not in itself absurd; but, unless the early chapters of Genesis mean something contrary to what they appear to mean (and one never knows what exegetic ingenuity may make of the "original Hebrew"), it is shockingly heretical, and I hasten to disown it, lest, by some such secret connection as bound Goodwin Sands with Tenterden steeple, it should land me in the cruelties of Caligula, and lead me to violate the precepts of the sagest of physicians, by indulging in Heliogabulian gluttony. But if the horse really has arisen in this way, what imaginable ground can there be for the enormous and, in that case, highly "un-Baconian" assumption that the deer and the ox and the pig have arisen in any other way? And if there is—not perhaps the complete evidence that we happen to possess in the case of the horse—but still much better evidence than there is for the authenticity and the genuineness of the books called by the name of Moses, that these animals have been produced by a similar method, why may not the hypothesis that they have so arisen take its rank among the probable conclusions of science? Even though it must in candor be admitted that, as we can not live back in the tertiary epoch and see what went on at that time, the hypothesis must always remain, in the strictest sense of the word, unverifiable.—*Professor Huxley, in Popular Science Monthly for March.*

St. Louis and the Bridge Company.

It appears from the St. Louis *Trade Journal* that Eads' bridge, or rather the Bridge Company, is not all that was promised. In the beginning it issued a pamphlet of 150 pages, bristling with theorems, problems and engineering technicalities, but containing one statement which was considered of practical importance. Build this bridge, said the corporation, and down come the rates of the Wiggin's Ferry Company, for the bridge tolls will save 100 per cent.

But they didn't come down a cent. The Ferry Company kept on charging the old rates just as if the bridge had never been heard of. Not only that, but the cast iron corporation, with a soulless diregard of what was expected, did a good business in high tolls itself. More aggravating still, fears are entertained that instead of being antagonistic, the Wigginn's Ferry and the Bridge Company propose going into partnership with it.

The *Journal* says:

We think it proper to inquire in what manner and to what extent has the Bridge Company met its promises? It was to reduce the charges on general merchandise one-half; they have not been lowered at all. It was to decrease the charge for four-horse coal terms from $1 to fifty cents; it has not yet reduced it a cent. In just two items did the Bridge Company, after their highway was thrown open to the public, make any alteration. The old charge for two-horse teams was seventy cents the round trip; the bridge rates were placed at sixty cents the round trip. The other instance was in the case of one-horse vehicles, upon which the charge was lowered five cents.

It is difficult to imagine how such gifted individuals as the officers of the Bridge Company could make such a grand mistake as that of thus unnecessarily reducing even so slightly the old rates. It may not, however, be possible that, as the extract quoted above, failed to bring the desired million from this city, the Bridge Company feel that they are under no obligation to make good their promises. Be that as it may, it is now evident that they either discovered the mistake or regretted the action. About the first of the present month the announcement was made that in future the charge for two-horse teams passing over the bridge would be seventy cents instead of sixty, thus in a certain sense, demonstrating the fact that "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

The most delicate part of this movement, however, is further on. The *Trade Journal* is informed on good authority that Mr. Taussig, the general manager, acting for the bridge, proposed to the Wiggins Ferry Company that the two corporations jointly advance the charge for two horse teams to $1, instead of sixty cents; and that upon the refusal of the Ferry Company to take such action, the affair was compromised by agreeing upon an advance from sixty to seventy cents. It may be in order to inquire how far this advance in the tariff is to be carried.

That last is rather interesting to St. Louis, which now finds the bridge isn't such a first class article after all. But it is more important to New Orleans to know if the rule will work the same way on jetties as it has on the bridge. There will be no necessity for water engineers if the promises of the jetty men are no better than those of the Bridge Company.

If Captain Eads' works do not change the depth of water any more than his bridge changed the tolls they will be allowed to tumble into the channel, and when General Newton gets through with Hell Gate in New York he will have another to blow up at the mouth of the Mississippi

Chamber of Commerce.

At a regular monthly meeting last night, Mr. Joseph Bowling in the chair, but a bare quorum was present.

Mr. William B. Schmidt declined to accept the office of vice president, to which he had been elected. His reason is that his health will not bear a further strain.

A proposition to fill the vacancy was discussed, but finally postponed.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Messrs. A. W. Rountree, Emile Collon, William Vincent, J. M. Bell and L. Levy, Sr.

On motion of Mr. Abbott a committee of five was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions, expressing the Chamber's thanks for the reception members of this body received in Mexico during the recent excursion. The committee consists of Messrs. Haber, Sandidge, Coleman, Townsend, Forshey and Burwell.

Mr. Haber, from the committee, reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The reception given our deputation by the Chamber of Commerce, which had extended an invitation to this Chamber to appoint a deputation to visit that city and confer on the best means of promoting the social and commercial intercourse between the two republics; and

Whereas, The deputation so appointed was received at the city of Mexico with a generous and cordial hospitality.

Resolved, That this Chamber hereby tenders to the Lonja Mercantil its sincere acknowledgments for the honors conferred on its deputation, and pledge themselves to continue co-operation with the Lonja Mercantil and residents of Mexico in all measures involving commercial interests of the two republics.

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to the Lonja Mercantil, and to extend to that body, on behalf of this Chamber, an invitation to visit New Orleans by deputation and accept such welcome as it may be in our power to offer.

Professor Forshey announced that there still remained a lively hope that the jetty experiment would fail, and that the canal prospects were improving.

Happily those horrible banditti in New Orleans have turned their daggers upon one another. The ferocious editor of the *Times*, whose inkstand is a skull and whose pen-holder—if anything can hold his pen—is a cross bone, turns his fierce gaze on the condemned outlaw of the *Picayune*, and ferociously writes that the said outlaw's "brains are as shallow as boardinghouse looking glasses. And the armed bandit of the *Picayune*, hastily selecting a stiletto from the six dozen which are distributed in the bloodthirsty array about his person, writes in carmine ink that boardinghouse looking glasses are capable of a little reflection, in which the *Times'* brains can not be said to resemble these or any other looking glasses whatsoever in the faintest degree.—*Chicago Times.*

In Paris, a few evenings since, a man intoxicated and heavy with liquor was noticed tottering along the Rue Dancourt, followed by a dog of some indescribable mongrel breed. Suddenly the man stopped. The dog growled and bit his master's left calf. "Let go," said the master, "I'm going to walk on. I understand that we haven't got home yet. Let go, I say." But the dog heeded him not, but only pulled the more vigorously at his trousers. "Let go, you're tearing my breeches," said the man; "I'll go on," and he started again. The intelligent animal at once let go his hold and followed at his master's heels. A few rods further on the man stopped again, and once more the dog gnawed at his leg until he was obliged to continue his homeward progress. The same process was renewed by the dog ten times after this, and until his master safely reached his dwelling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EADS' SCHEME IN THE SENATE

ADOPTION OF THE HOAR RESOLUTIONS

Governor Kellogg Recognized by Congress.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' VOTE

LONG SESSION IN THE HOUSE

MARSHAL PACKARD NOT TO BE DISTURBED

The Attorney General Denies a Newspaper Report.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

The Wheeler-Frye Louisiana resolutions were brought before the House and passed this morning by Alexander H. Stephens' vote. It required a two-thirds vote to bring the matter before the House. There were 172 yeas and 85 nays. Mr. Stephens voted yea. Had he voted no, the resolutions would have been defeated.

After the resolutions were before the House it required only a majority to pass them, which was easily obtained; but the two-thirds vote first required could not have been obtained without Mr. Stephens' help.

Attorney General Williams tells me that there is not one word of truth in the *Bulletin's* dispatch stating that Marshal Packard will be retired. The same dispatch appeared in the New York *Tribune*. No one here believed it, but I thought it best to have the matter authoritatively settled.

This morning's *Chronicle* has an editorial opposing the passage of the Eads' jetty bill in the Senate. It probably will not pass.

D. D. C.

[Second Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875, 2:20 A. M.

The House is still in session on the sundry civil appropriation bill, with no prospect of adjournment. D. D. C.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The force bill was received from the House of Representatives and was read a first time by title.

Messrs. Thurman, Bayard and others objected to its second reading, and it remains on the Vice President's table until to-morrow. The second reading will throw it over another day, and it will come up on direct issue Wednesday, and the session closes Thursday noon.

The Democrats are all determined that the bill shall not reach the President.

The citizens of Dakota petition that the Black Hills reservation be opened to the people of the Territories.

The bill making Pascagoula, Mississippi, a port of delivery passed.

The House bill to secure further security to navigation of the Mississippi river passed.

The bill bridging the Arkansas river at Pine Bluff passed.

An effort to get up the steamboat bill failed.

The tax bill was resumed.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would call up the steamboat bill to-night.

Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate on the tax bill, which he reported without amendments. He hoped no amendment would be pressed, as a single one would endanger the bill.

It is estimated the increased revenue from tobacco will be $4,000,000; $7,500,000 from molasses, $2,000,000 from cigars, and $12,000,000 from whisky.

House.

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions reported by the Louisiana committee was defeated by a vote of 151 yeas to 85 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative. A similar motion to bring the resolutions to a vote directly and separately, was carried by a vote of 172 yeas to 85 nays, Stephens, of Georgia, being the only Democrat voting yea.

The resolutions recommending the restoration to the Louisiana House of Representatives of the persons wrongfully deprived of their seats was then adopted without a division, and the resolution recognizing Kellogg as the Governor until his term expired was adopted by a party vote.

Messrs. Lowndes, Pierce, Sener and Smith, of Virginia, voted against recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana.

The appropriation bills have been resumed.

Both Houses are in session to-night.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Rights Bill Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President signed the civil rights bill.

Nominations.

The following nominations were made to-day: William J. Smith, as surveyor of customs at Memphis; Charles G. Manning, as collector of customs at Albemarle, North Carolina.

Five-twenty Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $5,000,000 fivet-twenty bonds. The interest ceases June 1, proximo.

Conference Committee.

A conference committee on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills was agreed to.

A Confedernte Bonds Case in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the State of Texas vs. White, Chiles et al. was again heard on a motion to punish Chiles as for a contempt for not surrendering his claim to the bonds in the suit on deposit with Lloyd, Entwistle & Co., of London, and Metre, Draige & Co., of Manchester, England, as directed by a decree of court. The bonds, it will be remembered, were what were known as Texas indemnity bonds, about 200 in number, and were sold upon the authority of the War Department to Messrs. White and Chiles by the rebel military board of the State.

The decision was that the bonds remained the property of the State, and that the contract of sale made by the military board was void. White now claims that the title to the bonds is vested in him by virtue of another contract made with the proper authorities of the State with him alone, and that he is about to have the question of the validity of this contract passed upon by the English courts. R. T. Merrick and T. J. Durant for the State; Albert Pike, R. W. Johnson and L. A. Rice for Chiles.

THE FLOOD.

Freshet and Loss of Life at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 1.—The river has been at a stand since this morning, covering Market street, from the river to Ninth street, and submerging Union depot, Commercial, Van Horn and Read Hotels, and very nearly all the business houses on Market and Ninth streets, South Chattanooga, completely, and a great many houses in the main part of the city, which are not so fortunate, as to be situated on high ground.

One man, who was intoxicated, was drowned on Saturday, and two last night, one of whom was colored; the other was chief engineer of the Chattanooga Iron Company's works, named Jones. This comprises all the fatalities known as yet. The steam ferryboat was among the submerged houses in South Chattanooga Saturday and Sunday, relieving and taking off all who were in need. Many have been the duckings received, but everybody, not excepting those whose losses are heaviest, are in a happy mood, and disposed to take it cheerfully. A boat is used to get to and from the telegraph office, and from one side of the town to the other. Messages have been delivered nearly as promptly as usual, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of them, in consequence of the flood.

The railroads are cut off in every direction, consequently there have been no mails to or from the city for several days past until to-day. A steamer has gone down the river with the mails and passengers to Bridgeport, where it will meet the train from Nashville. Only one telegraph wire remains up, and its loss is feared momentarily.

Tennessee Valley Submerged.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The *Commercial* Bridgeport (Alabama) special says: The greatest flood that has visited that region since Noah's, with one exception, is now sweeping down the Tennessee valley. All the low ground about Chattanooga is submerged and there is a great loss of property.

Every railroad leading into the city is badly washed, and whole sections submerged. The East Tennessee road is out in twenty places. The Atlanta road has lost many bridges. The Memphis and Charleston road is under water for miles, and has lost heavily in bridges. The Nashville road is also a great sufferer. The great bridge across the Tennessee at Bridgeport, is in danger, but as it is heavily weighed down with loaded cars, it is thought it may be saved.

The river is still rising slowly. Destruction in fences, stock and houses, for 300 miles up and down, is very great, probably the greatest ever known, with the possible exception of a flood eight years ago.

Snow and Sleet—Railway Trains Delayed.

The *Gazette's* Fort Wayne special says that a sleet storm prevailed there all last night and to-day, detaining railroad trains considerably. Reports from above Fort Wayne give accounts of a heavy snow, averaging two feet in depth.

The Grand River Valleys, and Jackson, Landsing and Saginaw roads have all been unable to start a train. The Fort Wayne and Jackson road have with difficulty got the mail trains over their road, making no attempt to run others. Their express trains each ways to night have been abandoned, and unless the storm ceases they probably will get nothing through to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in Disgrace.

MADRID, March 1.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, without consulting his colleagues, sent a circular to the powers concerning the Gustav and other affairs. The Cabinet council, to consider these acts, suspends him.

A Missing Crew.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Aden announces that the missing boat crew of eighteen persons from the steamer Hong Kong, which foundered in the Indian Ocean, has arrived at Aden. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipal Election in Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 1.—The municipal election here passed off very quietly to-day. Nearly a full registered vote was cast. R. L. Fulton, a Democrat, was elected mayor by about 3000 majority. All of the Democratic nominees for aldermen were elected by overwhelming majorities. Strict party lines were drawn.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, March 1.—The Legislature passed resolutions of censure upon the State Treasurer for negligence and bad management in office, directing the Governor to appoint an assistant to rectify and inaugurate a system; also directing and providing for a thorough investigation of the financial condition of the State. There has been no defalcation—only careless management.

The Speaker, Hardeman, on adjourning the House sine die, advised obedience to law, and said that patient submission to wrong would stimulate a sense of right in the hearts of the American people.

Arrest of an Express Robber.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—On last Saturday night, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, a detective, William A. Pinkerton, succeeded in arresting Edward Johnson, alias Proctor, alias Parker, the leader of a party who robbed Mr. Brady, a Southern Express messenger on the Madison street line in this city, about four week since. Mr. Pinkerton arrived here with his prisoner this afternoon, and as Johnson has already been indicted by the grand jury, and as his offense is punishable with death, the probabilities are that he will hang.

Pinkerton first struck his trail at Metropolis, Illinois, where he had purchased a wagon and team in order to travel overland, and, after following him 200 miles, secured him as above stated. Johnston robbed the United States Express Company in St. Louis some twelve years since, for which he served six years in the Missouri Penitentiary, after which he became a pirate on the Mississippi, and has committed many daring robberies. John Woods and Bill Johnson, colored, his confederates, are in jail awaiting trial.

Destructive Fire.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—A dispatch from Wichita, Kansas, says sixteen business houses were burned out there yesterday morning, involving a loss of $25,000. The insurance is very small.

A Boston Editor Dead.

BOSTON, March 1.—William Henry Dutton, Jr., proprietor of the *Evening Transcript*, is dead.

Another Phase of the DeKoven Difficulty

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 1.—The committee of the diocese of Virginia declines to give its consent to the election of Dr. DeKoven as bishop of Illinois.

Railroad Works Burned.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The *Commercial's* Springfield, Ohio, special says the roundhouse of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad, having a capacity for sixteen locomotives, was burned this morning, together with five locomotives and the machine shop adjoining. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $70,000; insurance $7500 on buildings; not known how much on contents.

Commissioner of Public Works.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Commissioner of the Department of Public Works Van Nort tendered his resignation to Mayor Wickham to-day, which was accepted, and Mr. Fitz John