NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 282 NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2434.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Friday Evening, March 5, 1875.
BENEFIT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG ACTOR,
MR. FRANK K. AIKEN.
A new version of the thrilling drama of
FOUL PLAY,
Or, BACK FROM THE HULKS.
Pobert Penfold.....Mr. Frank E. Aiken
To conclude with the comedy of
PAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
Ruy Gomez.....Mr. Frank K. Aiken
Saturday and Sunday nights—FOUL PLAY and PAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Saturday Matinee at Noon,
JUSTICE.
Robert de Salluses.....Mr. Frank E. Aiken
Monday, March 8—The eminent tragedian, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, supported by the talented actress, MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT. mh5

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
THEO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager
A WEEK OF FUN! OWENS!
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Matinee,
By Particular request
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
Will re-appear in his admired character of JOHN UNIT, in Mrs. Bateman's comedy of
SELF,
A satire upon modern society.
Wednesday Evening—POOR GENTLEMAN and FORTY WINKS. Mr. OWENS as Dr. Ollapod and Sprugins.
Next Week—Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU. mh7 4t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1875,
S. C. FRANCE,
In his great Sensational Drama, entitled
MARKED FOR LIFE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. FRANCE.
SUNDAY, March 14—Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY and her Burlesque Troupe. mh7

GRUNEWALD HALL.—DE MURSKA.
CROWNING TRIUMPH OF
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA,
The famous Hungarian nightingale and her grand concert combination.
POSITIVELY LAST GRAND CONCERT,
Friday Evening, March 12, at Eight,
And a farewell matinee on
Saturday, March 13, at 12 M.
mh7

OPERA HOUSE—DE MURSKA.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA,
The Famous Hungarian Nightingale.
Mr. MOMAS has the honor to announce that owing to the great success achieved in opera by the world renowned Prima Donna, Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA, and in order to comply with the general desire of the music loving community to listen to the phenomenal singer in some other characters, he has concluded with Mr. De Vivo another engagement for TWO NIGHTS MORE,
Monday and Wednesday, March 8 and 10.
ON MONDAY—IL TROVATORE.
DE MURSKA in her great role of LEONORA.
Prices as before. The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, from 9 to 11 A. M., at the Opera House, and from 12 M. to 4 P. M. at Elie's music store, Canal street. mh4

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF TIMOTHY LACOSTE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, March 2, 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 Timothy Lacoste, of Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches, 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 twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.
S. B. PACKARD,
mh4 22 United States Marshal.

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,
e27 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF JOHN J. WINN, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of Winn & Semple.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, March 6, 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 John J Winn, individually and as a member of the firm of Winn & Semple, of Tunica Landing, in the parish of West Feliciana, 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 twentieth day of March, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Custom house building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.
S. B. PACKARD,
mh7 20 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF HENRY H. THOMPSON, INDIVIDUALLY, and as member of the firm of H. P. & H. H. Thompson—No. 1454.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 29, 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, 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 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,
Ja20 mh19 United States Marshal.

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 minature 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. 191 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. mh15 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. F. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schoebler, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILBRAW, Treasurer. mh38 1y

APPROBATION FROM SIR HUBERT.

The *Louisiana State Register* has very seldom found anything in the Republican party to be pleased with. If there happened to be something not quite so very bad, friend Amos Collins signified as much by an absolute silence. Just at present this condition of armed neutrality seems to have given away to a very pleasant and harmonious one. Amicable relations have been re-established. It may be that the Republican party has changed front somewhat, and so is more in accord with friend Collins, or perhaps his eyes have been opened to the good from out of Nazareth. Both are evidently in line, as the following expression of approbation of Governor Hahn will show. The compliment is as plainly sincere as it is deserved:

The *State Register* was the first paper to advocate ex-Governor Hahn for Speaker of the House, and we congratulate the people of the State that our choice was also the choice of the Legislature. Speaker Hahn has performed his duty in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to the body over which he has so ably presided, as also to the party, and the people of the State. We have said in another article that the acts of the last Legislature are generally creditable. For this encouraging state of affairs no other man is so largely responsible as Michael Hahn. With a weak, corrupt or incapable man as Speaker of the House, the limit of its rascality is incalculable. We do not need to specify individuals. The files of this paper will show the names of members of the House who would scruple at nothing in the way of legislative villainy, and with a corrupt Speaker their ability to do mischief is illimitable. We have had a decent Legislature, and one that has not prostituted itself to jobbers. And the people will remember that Speaker Hahn, by his honesty, firmness and capacity, has done more than any other man to give us a good government, and rescue us from the remorseless grasp of the lobby.

That is enough to dispel the impression that Mr. Collins is afflicted with a surly or ungenerous nature. He is not so very hard to please after all, and when in the mood to praise, bestows it with a liberal hand. There may be some back payments included in this graceful allusion to General Souer, but while such prompt justice is done, the *State Register* can not be called a delinquent:

There is a clause in the appropriation bill passed by the Legislature which makes an appropriation for the payment of sundry old claims against the State, and provides that the warrants issued therefor shall be funded, or received for back taxes at the option of the holder. This measure will result in paying off an amount of indebtedness now standing against the State with the back taxes that can be paid at reduced rates. Representative Souer, of Avoyelles, took a very active interest in putting this measure through the House, and is entitled to the thanks of that large and respectable class of citizens known as "delinquent taxpayers."

The Old Folks Again.

The announcement of the intended repetition of the grand concerts of fine old music, so ably conducted by Professors Watts and Beardsley, will be received with pleasure by our readers, many of whom no doubt were unable to attend the previous entertainments on account of the crowded state of the hall. The coming concert is to be givin for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose labors are devoted to the aged and infirm, an institution which deserves the hearty support of our entire community. The programme, while it will retain many of the songs so enthusiastically received before, will embrace several other melodies equally popular. The entertainment will be given at St. Patrick's Hall Wednesday evening, thirty-first instant.

Reappointment.

Governor Kellogg has shown his appreciation of a faithful officer and popular gentleman by reappointing George Butrick, Esq., tax collector of Iberville parish. Mr. Butrick has always performed the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people of his parish, as well as faithfully to the State, and commences anew with a clean record of straight accounts behind him. His appointment is a credit to the State government, a cause for congratulation by the people of Iberville, a deserved compliment to his fidelity and usefulness, and will be satisfactory to everybody.

The Mobile Line and Connections All Right.

The damage caused by high water on lines north and east of Montgomery has been repaired and trains are now running through to all points on time via the Mobile line. Ticket office corner Camp and Common streets.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on March 6, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 61°; at 2 P. M., 66°; at 6 P. M., 65°. Lowest point during the night of March 5, 55°. Rain during the night of March 5, one and five-tenths inches.

Coliseum Place Baptist Church.

Preaching in this church by the pastor this morning at eleven o'clock, and at night at half-past seven o'clock. Baptism at the close of the service at night. The public are invited to attend.

Pass-a-l'Outre.

[By Telegraph.]
PASS-A L'OUTRE, March 6, 1875.
To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:
Depth of channel at extreme low tide, sixteen and one-half feet; least width for that depth, fifty feet. High tide at 6 P. M. yesterday. Height above extreme low tide, two feet. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen and one-half feet.
C. H. ELWELL,
Master of Essayons.

New stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods cheap to suit the times, at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

CHEAP—CHEAP.—Beautiful bows, 25 cents each, at Leighton's new store, No. 100 Canal street.

The jail at Biloxi was destroyed by fire on the night of the third. Francis Mitchell, a prisoner charged with theft, perished in the flames.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAW AND THE LADY. A novel. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Wilkie Collins stands prominently at the head of the class of all living story writers. His inventive genius is discovered in the machinery of his plots. Each character introduced has a bearing upon a fellow character, and all move on harmoniously. The substance is not dependent on the finish; there is a situation and climax at the end of every act. His stories are full of sensations and surprises, which hold the attention of readers. His plots are worked by rules of his own, and changes of scene are not left to the promptings of fancy, although the language employed is rich and tasteful. The "Law and the Lady" is entirely new, and will be eagerly sought for. It is issued by the Harpers, uniform with other works by the same author, in advance of its completion in several papers now publishing it serially.

HOPE MEREDITH. A novel. By Eliza Tabor. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This story is by the author of the "Blue Ribbon," "Jeanie's Quiet Life," and other novels of English origin. It is a simple, well written story, yet strong enough to individualize and vividly draw the characters. It is a tale of more than usual interest.

MALACCA, INDO-CHINA AND CHINA. By J. Thomson, F. R. G. S. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This elegant volume is the result of a ten year's travel, adventures and residence abroad. That the author is competent to instruct has been shown in his previous work, "Illustrations of China and Its People." The wonders of steam navigation, the rail and telegraph, are constantly bringing us to nearer relations with the flowery kingdom. That once prosperous and highly civilized land has relapsed into disorder; it has been ruled with the idea that it was sufficient in itself; it has been inactive and unprogressive, and it has suffered by famine, flood, pestilence and civil war. The book of travels before us is full of interesting information regarding the strange lands the author writes of. It is a work of 550 pages, most tastefully printed and bound, and containing twenty-five full page illustrations, and forty-three engravings described in the text, besides several maps of the country and the author's route.

Is it Sine Die?

Not regarding the time fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature of Louisiana as binding upon them, the Conservative members, the wing that flew away, continued to meet until yesterday, "pursuant to adjournment." The business before the Wiltz caucus was the discussion of the prospects of an extra session of the Legislature. Some thought there would be an extra session, some thought otherwise, and none of them knew anything about it. One gentleman reported from the pumping committee which had waited upon Governor Kellogg. Governor Kellogg's message to the caucus, through the committee, was that he would be guided in his action about an extra session by the recommendations of the congressional committee intrusted by the caucus with political adjustment. The Governor had telegraphed to Mr. Wheeler, and the pumping committee of the caucus had telegraphed also, but no response had been received.

General Young moved that "when the caucus adjourn it be until one day before the extra session." This is here quoted to preserve the *Bulletin* grammar. As it was not known whether or not there would be an extra session, and, secondly, as the date of the improbable session had not been fixed, the motion of General Young was more in effect like an indefinite postponement than final adjournment.

Mr. Jeffries amended the Young motion by moving that the caucus adjourn subject to the call of the Speaker of the caucus. Another gentleman offered another substitute "that when the caucus adjourn it be subject to the call of the committee." The Jeffries motion prevailed, and the caucus adjourned without date of meeting—adjourned, "it may be forever, it may be four years," as the sad love song runs. The idea that the caucus will not meet again for a very long time is strengthened by the farewell remarks of Mr. Wiltz. Mr. Wiltz said he "felt that it would be years before such another gathering of gentlemen like the present body would assemble together." Mr. Wiltz will excuse the language—we quote from the *Bulletin*.

Vale! Representatives who would not represent.

Staub.

After one has attended to his religious duties, as every one does on Sunday in New Orleans, the next thing is to pass the balance of the day of rest as profitably as possible. Relaxation, after digesting the sermon, is a necessity, and that necessity takes the name of Sunday reading. The better the day the better the deed, and whatever attracts the taste and occupies the mind ought to be good. Get the best, say the dictionary makers, and they mean now to take a glance at Staub's samples, at Goldthwaite's book store, on Canal street. Spread over his counters is an assortment from every publishing house in the country and some out of it. Harper's, Sheldon's, Leslie's, Lippincott's and Osgood's illustrated weeklies and monthlies, papers and books from every place and on every topic, grave and gay, nonsensical as Jules Verne, or abstruse as Spencer, and enough more for all tastes, will tempt any morning visitor who calls on him.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania State Senate requesting the judiciary committee of that body to consider and report such legislation as will freely protect all persons within the limits of that State in their rights to acquire useful trades. It is understood the object sought is to get such a bill as will stand the tests of the courts to prevent trades' unions, or other organizations or combinations, from establishing such regulations as will deprive children of their right to acquire useful trades, or, in other words, to return to the old voluntary apprentice system.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken will close his engagement at this theatre to-night. To-morrow evening Mr. E. L. Davenport will make his appearance for the first time in many years in New Orleans. His acting will be a rare treat to those who still have a love for the legitimate drama, of which he is so able an exponent. He is of a school of acting of which too few actors are left. It is but simple truth to say that E. L. Davenport is the greatest living American actor, taking a broad view of the profession and applying the art of acting to tragedy, melodrama and comedy. Compared with Edwin Booth he is an actor, while Mr. Booth may be considered a specialty performer, an artist who has confined his talents to a few parts. In appearance there is a fascination about Mr. Booth's *Hamlet* not easily overcome. Analyze the impression, and it will be found that the effect is produced by the face of the man more than by his genius. His features have a strange beauty, which attracts and holds attention; there is a sadness about him which is not all acting. He is as if nature made him for a *Hamlet*, and he lives the character. Mr. Davenport is master of his art in all its phases. He is a rare Shakespearean actor, and his *Hamlet*, as a study of character and reading, has not been excelled by any native actor. As for *Macbeth*, *Richard III*, *Othello*, *Iago*, *Brutus*, *Shylock*, *Woolsey*, *Benedict* or *Mercutio*, it would be difficult to say in what character he is best, or which of our actors is superior to him in either. In the standard drama his repertoire embraces a long list of characters sketched by Massinger, Lovel, Sheridan, White, Knowles, Bulwer and many other authors, showing an unequaled versatility of personations. His *Sir Giles Overreach*, in "New Way to Pay Old Debts," which he plays to-morrow evening, is one of the most subtle and artistic characterizations known to the stage. It was in this piece that he made his debut when a boy, playing *Passion Will* to the *Sir Giles* of the elder Booth. This was at a little theatre in Providence many years ago. His career since then has been a succession of artistic triumphs in the line of legitimate acting. In 1847 he visited England, supporting the then popular Southern actress, Anna Cora Mowatt, and became so great a favorite that he was engaged to support Macready in his farewell engagement. Even the Rev. Talmage acknowledges him to be a great actor, and the preacher and player publicly exchanged compliments at Brooklyn, the one speaking in a sermon from his pulpit, and the other defending his profession and brother and sister artists in a speech on his benefit night. But Mr Davenport has done more than all this for the American stage. He brought to this country Fanny Vining, now Mrs. E. L. Davenport, and he is the father of Fanny, whom we all know, and of Blanche, who will yet be heard in opera. The distinguished actor should play a good engagement.

Varieties Theatre.

Miss Jane Coombs closed her two weeks' engagement last night. The coming week will be filled out by Mr. John E. Owens, in a succession of the pathetic and comic creations identified with his name, opening on Monday night with "Self," in which he will play *John Unit*. The comedy is a satire on society, where many a truth is told in joke; but there are many touches of nature in *Unit*, a character which calls for the genial and tender phases of Mr. Owens' acting. Thus it will be seen the play-goers are well provided for.

Academy of Music.

To-morrow evening, at this theatre, a new star, Mr. S. C. France, will appear in a highly sensational, musical and effective drama, called "Marked for Life." Mr. France will play for one week.

The Opera House.

On Monday and Wednesday evenings Mlle. Ilma De Murska will appear as *Leonora* in the opera of "Il Trovatore," which fact will gratify the desire of the music loving public to see her in a character other than *Lucia*. Her success is assured.

The State House.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature the chief point of attraction in the State House is the executive department. Senators and members of the House of Representatives may be seen there every day looking after the commissions of men whose appointments they have secured to offices in their parishes. The offices of the Committee on Auditing and Supervising Expenses of the State, the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House, and the Committee on Auditing and Supervising Accounts of the Senate are also places of much attraction just at this time in the State House; and, though last not least, we may mention that the offices of the State Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer are not neglected in this general rush of creditors to have their claims settled.

There is considerable talk among those who daily congregate in the State House about the possibility or probability of an extra session of the Legislature. The general impression is, however, that the Governor will not be so unwise as to open such a Pandora's box just at this time. The constitutional term of the General Assembly has been held, and because the Democrats saw fit in their madness to expatriate themselves, as it were, at that time, they should not be permitted now to take advantage of their own wrong, at an expense to the State of hundreds more of thousands of dollars, "unwillingly wrung," in Conservative parlance, "from a tax-ridden people."

While speaking of matters connected with the State House, it will not be out of place to return thanks, even at this late day, to Mr. P. E. Bechtel, the gentlemanly and efficient Secretary of the State Senate, for the many favors he has conferred upon the representatives of the REPUBLICAN while in performance of their duties during the session of the Senate.

Railroad Changes of Time.

On the new schedule the trains of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad will arrive as follows: The express train will arrive at 11 P. M., and the mail train at 10:30 A. M. The express and mail trains will depart as usual, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

On the Mobile line the coast accommodation train, leaving Saturdays and returning Mondays, has been changed to leave the city at 2:40 P. M., and arrive at 10:20 A. M. Other trains as usual.

[Communicated.]

"But the Greatest of These is Charity."

These are times which make it necessary for the good citizen to consider well the cause and effect of each action performed as a member of the body politic. But more especially should the teacher of morality and the preacher of the gospel of Christ abstain from doing that which is alike inconsistent with his teaching and his preaching. Don't tell a man that poverty is neither a sin nor a shame, while you slam the door in his face when he asks you for bread. Don't tell the shivering orphan, and chilled widow it is a cold night, when you refuse them that sustenance and shelter which is necessary to preserve life till morning, for their condition they realize, and it is bread and real warmth that they want, not words full of commonplace pity and emptiness. Don't preach "the poor you have always with you," while you are active in avoiding contributions to alleviate their wants. Don't preach "love your neighbor as yourself," when you refuse to set the smallest example as an iota of faith in the words of Holy Writ.

Charity is patient, is kind; charity envieth not, dealeth not perversely; is not puffed up, is not ambitious, seeketh not her own; is not provoked to anger, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth with the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Is the pastor—the minister of the gospel—who quotes those lines performing his pastoral and Christian duty when, the moment he leaves the pulpit—the altar—he refuses, unless paid five dollars, the small piece of ground necessary to bury the mortal remains of the man to whom he preached "blessed are the poor!" Why preach "Christ crucified" when you refuse to perform the duties He has, as Christians, imposed upon us, and especially when one of those duties, namely, "to bury the dead," we positively refuse to perform till paid for.

Was such the action of a hackman, or a heart-hardened undertaker, it might go unnoticed, but being the act of a minister of a Christian religion it should not be hid under a bushel.

The faith of the deceased, his poverty, and the poorness of his friends and relatives, failed in softening the heart of an avaricious priest. Nothing but the pound of flesh, as it were, would satisfy his charitable purse. And yet such charitable and benevolent gentlemen, because of their charity and benevolence, have their graveyards exempt from taxation. Yes, their fine houses and churches and cemeteries pay no taxes because of their supposed charitable and benevolent purposes toward society at large, while in the most charitable and humane acts we find they are wanting. Let us tax those charitable and benevolent institutions, and distribute the income to the poor.

If they refuse to bury the poor when dead, let them help to keep the poor alive. If they refuse to pay to the dead that Christian and humane respect which society requires, let them pay society and the living for the sustenance and protection which, as members of the body politic, they exact.

Let the State do this, and it will have performed an act of charity.

FIN McCOUL.

Who Defeated the Levee Bill.

It appears by the dispatches of last night that Louisiana is indebted for the misfortune of the defeat of the levee bill to her sister Southern State of Texas. When the critical moment came, two Senators, Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Gordon, of Georgia, who were pledged to the measure, were absent, and the bill was lost by one vote. Had either Senator been present the vote would have been a tie, and Massachusetts, by the casting vote of Vice-President Wilson, would come to the rescue.

On the side of the opponents was Senator Hamilton, of Texas, elected as a Republican but never faithful to his party, who has hung on the ragged edge of the opposition till the expiration of the term of the loyal and honest Flanagan opened the avenue to a monopoly of public patronage as a reward for fealty to the party he professed to support. When General Gordon returned to the Senate there was still time for reconsideration and success, and he made a gallant fight for it. He implored Hamilton to make the motion to reconsider, but in the hope the ruin of Louisiana and New Orleans would bring prosperity to Texas and Galveston he stubbornly refused. Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, added his entreaties, but without effect. Immovable and unsympathetic the Texas Senator persisted in his refusal, and to him more than to any other man will be due the misfortunes that will overwhelm the people of Lousiana before Congress meets again.

The Compromise.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The White League Democrats have acted in bad faith all through the Louisiana compromise business. They have, without any authority whatever, assumed that they were carrying on a sort of high joint commission "treaty" between the White League as party of the first part (!) and the United States as party of the second part, when, in fact, they were distinctly informed that the "compromise," so called must be between the Republican and Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature and in the nature of a "unanimous consent," frequently obtained in all legislative bodies. Mr. Wheeler acting, unofficially, as arbitrator. At the White House interview President Grant was particular to state, as I telegraphed at the time, that, while he would be rejoiced to have the Legislature and people of Louisiana make peace among themselves, he could not take any part whatever in a compromise, "even to the extent of making a suggestion." He was here to enforce the law, but was glad to hear that Mr. Wheeler had in an unofficial capacity consented to act as arbitrator, not as negotiator on the part of the United States. He could not for an instant entertain the idea that the national government would be party to a compromise with a band of armed insurgents, nor would he give the "delegation" an opportunity to read their proposition, though the reading of it was proposed by one of the members. Even then the White League gentlemen seemed determined to negotiate a "Washington treaty," and twice asked the President to guarantee a compliance on the part of the Louisiana Republicans, but without even eliciting a reply. And finally, after a complete failure to inveigle any official here into a recognition of the White League as a power competent to negotiate treaties with the United States, the "delegation" returned home sadder, but wiser men. The White League dinner given to the Bohemians of Newspaper Row was quite thrown away.

D. D. C.

Doctors who push pieces of orange peel from the sidewalks are not surgeons.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS

THE NEW SENATORS ALL IN LINE

LOUISIANA MATTERS DISCUSSED

Pichback's Case Fixed for Monday

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE

EXTRA SESSION A MYTH

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1875.

Senators Angus Cameron, McMillan, Christiancy, Paddock and Burnside attended the Republican Senatorial caucus this morning. The call was framed to exclude all doubtful Republicans. Heretofore, invitations have embraced all who approved of the Philadelphia platform of 1872. This morning only Republicans were invited, so that when a new Senator accepted the invitation he therefore declared himself a Republican without reservation. The caucus shows the political complexion of the Senate to be as follows: Forty-four Republicans, twenty-seven Democrats, one Independent Republican, Booth, and one Independent Democrat, Andrew Johnson.

After electing a committee to nominate new Senate officers and committee men, the caucus took up and discussed the Louisiana question for three hours. Senators Conkling, Edmunds and Hamlin spoke in opposition to taking up the resolution seating Pinchback during the present session. Senators Morton, Alcorn, Logan, West, Clayton and Wright spoke in favor. The caucus finally decided to take up Pinchback's case on Monday. His admission is extremely doubtful. It would be better for Pinchback if the resolution recognizing Kellogg could come up first, but his opponents will oppose such arrangements.

A member of the committee who will adjust the Louisiana differences informed your correspondent that the matter of an extra session of the Legislature will rest entirely with Governor Kellogg; that the committee will refrain from even suggesting it; that their labor will end when those entitled to seats in the lower house of the Legislature are designated.

D. D. C.

WASHINGTON.

Adjustment in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Until within a few days the plan of arbitrating Louisiana affairs, so far as the committee was concerned, was not positively fixed. It may now be stated that the case will be considered by the whole committee, and that they will begin work as soon as papers coming from New Orleans reach them—probably as early as Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

The propriety of an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature is still suggested by the committee.

Army Paymasters to be Appointed.

The President has prepared a list of the nine new paymasters, which he will probably send to the Senate Monday. The nominations are about equally divided between regular and volunteer officers, though there is another statement that but two regular officers are included in the list. The names are inaccessible. There are 240 applicants for the places.

How the Levee Appropriation was Lost.

The levee rider to the river and harbor bill was defeated in the Senate by the absence of Gordon, of Georgia, and Hitchcock, of Nebraska. General Gordon, who entered the Senate immediately after the vote, made an earnest and persistent effort for a motion to reconsider. Dennis, of Maryland, would have complied, but he had not voted. On the call, the others who had voted nay were deaf to the solicitations to move a reconsideration. Had Gordon been present there would have been a tie, when the Vice President would have voted aye, carrying the measure. Alcorn and Gordon appealed to Morgan Hamilton, of Texas, for reconsideration, but he was immovable.

NEW YORK.

Pacific Mail.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The resolution on the Pacific mail was the subject of general discussion on Wall street yesterday. Rufus Hatch, who still continues in the position of managing director, said, in regard to the plans of the company: "We shall reduce our fleet. Now, there are twenty-seven vessels in active use; of them we shall take one from the New York and Aspinwall line, two from those plying between San Francisco and Panama, and five from the China line. Some of these will be taken off permanently, and are ready for sale as soon as we can find a purchaser. The others will be docked and brought into use when the times are busy—say along in July, when the sea trade is brisk. At the other times the men will be paid off and the ships laid up." Vice President Huntington, of the Central Pacific railroad, when asked as to his own alleged prospective election as director of the Pacific Mail Company, said his time was too limited to attend to the interests of the stockholders of that corporation, and therefore he could not accept.

FOREIGN.

Endowment to Catholic Clergy to be Withdrawn.

BERLIN, March 6.—All parties except the ultramontanes and extreme conservatives agreed to support the bill withdrawing State endowments from Catholic clergy.

A Hitch.

PARIS, March 6.—The difference between Buffet and Dufonse has interrupted negotiations for the organization of a new Ministry. Negotiations were resumed, but no result is announced.

Thousands Starving to Death.

LONDON, March 6.—Advices from Asia Minor state that 20,000 of a population of 52,000 died from starvation.

Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—When the House was in Committee of Supply yesterday, the premier, on the Pacific railway item coming up, took the opportunity to lay before the members the present condition of this great work, and the future plans. The government is determined to push the work forward as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will allow, and will not commence work until they are thoroughly familiar with the country through which the road will pass and its probable cost, and are perfectly satisfied that their proposed course is in the general interest of the whole dominion.

The work is a national one, and the federal interest must take precedence of provincial ones. They are determined to utilize the water stretches between this province and Manitoba, and between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, but not for a moment forgetting that they are ultimately to build a railway through these districts. They have agreed to build the road from Lake Superior to the Pacific by the year 1890. They have also agreed to expend $2,000 000 per year in British Columbia till the work is finished.

The entire route has been surveyed, and the engineers are busy in completing their reports, and by the next session the government will be prepared to submit for the approval of the House the entire scheme, its probable cost and the proposed route, after which tenders will be invited. A portion of the Pacific telegraph line has already been constructed. The work is now being pushed forward; 50,000 tons of steel nails have been contracted for, to be delivered at Montreal. The sum asked for by the government to continue the work is $6,250,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad to-day completed the awards for bridges, trestles, etc., between the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, inclusive, with the exception of a bridge over Kentucky river, for the construction of which bids are to be received until the fifteenth instant.

The contracts awarded to-day were: To the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, for Cumberland river bridge and other bridges, trestles, etc., amounting to $100,029 37; to Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, two bridges and one trestle of 1200 feet, amounting to $107,361 10, and to Keystone Bridge Company, of Pitteburg, two iron trestles, total length 1400 feet, at $65,661.

Dishonest Legislator Expelled.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.—The House of Representatives, by unanimous vote, expelled a negro member named Gastin, for proposing to do certain things in his legislative capacity for $300. The committee examining the charges consisted of three Democrats and one white and one colored Republican. They reported unanimously he was guilty.

Grangers' Fair in Alabama.

SELMA, ALA., March 6.—It has been decided by the State Grange to hold their first annual fair at Selma, commencing on the twenty-seventh and lasting five days.

Burned.

ALBANY, March 6.—The telegraph building, corner State and Broadway, burned; the loss, including museum, is $60,000.

Going After the Sioux.

OMAHA, March 6.—General Ord has instructed Colonel Bradley, commandant at Fort Laramie, to send out a force to bring in the remainder of the Sioux City Black Hills party, who are reported to be in a suffering condition, if the two men who came in from the Hills will guide the command. Orders have been issued to prevent any one else going into that country, and any one trying it will undoubtedly be followed and driven out by the military.

Fire.

GALVESTON, March 6.—A *News* special from Hempstead, March 6, says: A fire this morning destroyed Boxley & Coles' bank, the *Messenger* newspaper office, Paul Ashers' dry goods, O. F. Smith's bakery and confectionery, the office of the Hempstead Real Estate and Building Association, Strickland, watchmaker and jeweler; Mrs. Muntz' millinery and fancy goods, with the dwelling attached; Krumery, bootmaker; the office of Messrs. Reese & Cole, attorneys at law; Goodson's saloon and Gadow's boot and shoe establishment. Nooner's Hotel narrowly escaped, but the furniture, bar fixtures, billiard tables, etc., were damaged by removal. The immense safe of Baxley & Cole's bank is secure and the contents uninjured. The losses are estimated at $20,000 in buildings and goods, with about $6000 insurance. It is said one of the sufferers had $2000 in currency burned. The origin of the fire is doubtful.

Snow in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, March 6.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here during the greater portion of to-day, being the first snow of consequence during the winter.

Important Decision.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee rendered a decision to-day in the case of holders of notes of the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee, deciding it a legal issue, and a preferred claim against the assets of the bank. It is considered that this decision virtually makes the State liable.

Struggling Around the Civil Rights Bill.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Mr. Gilman, of Richmond city, introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to punish disturbances in hotels, theatres and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations, after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room, or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theatres, managers are to have the right to issue reserved seat tickets stamped not transferrable, and when a party not the original owner demands admittance the doorkeeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be returned, and if he refuses to take the money, and thereby creates a disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine in both cases. Half of the fine goes to the hotel keeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railways. The bill is regarded as an antidote to the civil rights bill.

Those Bishops.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 6.—The standing committee of the diocese of New Jersey refuse to consent to Jagger's consecration. The De Kovan papers are not yet received.

An Internal Revenue Collector Goes to the Penitentiary.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 6.—A. J. Crane, late collector of internal revenue, third district, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and $2900 fine for irregularities in office.

Bank Burned.

FONDA, N. Y., March 6.—The banking house of Hays & Wells, in Johnstown, was partly burned. The charred remains of Edward Yost, who slept in the bank, were found. A diamond pin, valuable watch and a large sum of money are missing. No attempt was made to rob the bank. No clue.

A Whisky Row in Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, March 6.—Governor How