

THE STATE HOUSE.

Immediately after the opening preliminary Mr. Ogden arose to a question of privilege. He requested the Clerk to read an editorial in last Sunday's Times, which mentioned the subject of the bill to reduce the fees or salary of the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans. The article referred to a State Senator, which must certainly have been intended for Mr. Ogden, and that gentleman accepted it as such. The speaker branded the editorial as a malicious falsehood, and there leaves it for the present. The quarrel, as it stands, is an interesting one to those concerned, but the readers of the TRIBUNE probably do not take any special interest in it, therefore this journal has nothing further to say on the subject.

A proposition was made to change the law in reference to the State Librarian. Mr. Wharton wished to be informed why the bill increased the salary; why does it not change other things? Why take this branch from the Secretary of State and place it under the supervision of the Governor?

Mr. Burch said that the bill was scarcely worth the paper it was written on. He stated, makes the Secretary of State no longer responsible for the librarian; this subject has haunted his dreams several years, despite of his efforts to forget it. The bill is deficient, defective and injurious. He opposed it because there has been no complaint, as far as he understands, of the present system.

Several other members spoke a few words on the bill, and none seemed to favor it particularly, and when the vote was called the bill was killed.

Mr. Goode's joint resolution to "memorialize Congress to discriminate in the tariff against all imports being the products of slave labor, because the institution of slavery is repugnant to the spirit and enlightenment of this age of advancement and civilization," was finally adopted without a dissenting voice.

The committee to fix salaries for tax collectors for the parish of Orleans made two reports, a majority and a minority. The minority report was amended, accepted and engrossed. Country tax collectors, by this, are to receive ten per cent on collections on all except the school tax. In the parish of Orleans, First District, two and a half; Second District, one and a half; Third District, eight; Fourth District, eight; Fifth District, ten; Sixth District, ten, on all current and delinquent taxes and licenses. The bill makes no mention of the Seventh District.

The matter of fixing bonds for tax collectors was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Chaboudon.

The subject of bonds issued by the parish of Concordia for certain indebtedness was called up, but Mr. Young expressed a desire to have it postponed, as the case is now before the Supreme Court. He thought that if the voters of that parish could have a voice in the case the bonds would be repudiated as having been unlawfully issued. The committee's unfavorable report was adopted.

A considerable routine business employed the Senate for an hour or more, but the bills did not elicit debate.

The Philharmonic Society.

The New Orleans Philharmonic Society gave a public rehearsal at Grunewald Hall last night, with the most gratifying result of pleasing a large audience composed of the connoisseurs of music. The selections rendered were principally from Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah," and the choruses under the leadership of Professor E. Groenevelt, of the Germania Quartette, were very effective. During the evening solos were given by F. W. Bremer, Mr. C. C. Tracy and Miss Lena Little. Miss Little has a pliable voice of great sweetness, which serves her without apparent effort. She sang, "O Rest in the Lord," and was honored with an encore call.

At the end of the first part of the programme, Percy Roberts, Esq., was introduced as a speaker for the Philharmonic Society, and made a few felicitous remarks in harmony with the purposes of the organization. He spoke of the Germania made here in 1869, first for the enjoyment and cultivation, in a musical way, of its own members. As they improved in the production of harmony, the desire grew to extend their sphere, and to bring to their countrymen here the best melodies of Germany, that the wonderful songs of the famous song land might be transplanted on this side of the water, and often heard in their new home. How well the quartette had succeeded the public knew. The speaker paid a graceful compliment to Professor Groenevelt for his untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of music.

Mr. Roberts also said that the Germania Quartette lacked in other days but one element to make it perfect. The Garden of Eden was a waste, and Adam helpless, until woman came to bless creation. This was a dig in the ribs happily received by the audience. Continuing, he said the Philharmonic Society, added to the Germania Quartette, was complete as a musical organization, for we now had the sweet voices of woman blended with the harmonious tones of men, and might expect much future enjoyment from the combination.

The Philharmonic Society promises much for the culture and practice of vocal music. It is already a thriving organization, embracing in its active membership the leading singers of the best local choirs, with a passive membership including a large number of music-loving gentlemen who can pay \$1 a month easier than they can sing. The singing members of the society have applied themselves so industriously that they are in a condition to give oratorio concerts, if so disposed, and those who heard the rehearsal last night know how agreeably they can entertain the public. There is material in New Orleans for a singing society equal to any of the famous Handel and Haydn societies of Northern cities, and the present Philharmonic Society is the germ from which will grow a chorus of trained and harmonized voices which our people will listen to with satisfaction and pride.

The conference committees on the election bill met together at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and with few preliminaries proceeded to the business before them. The Senate was represented by Messrs. Twitchell, Masiot, Sypher, Goode and Grover; the House by Messrs. Kidd, Elliott, Jeffries, Hahn and Sartain.

The bill that passed the Senate was taken as the basis of adjustment, and several sections were adopted in their order. The tenth section had been disposed of when the committee adjourned until to-day. Senator Twitchell presides over the conference.

FLORIANE.—Send for circular containing description of this remarkable emmenagogue, a discovery from the cotton plant. M. B. Morrison & Co., corner Canal and Magazine streets.

The New Orleans Tribune has the credit of announcing a new article to be added to the Democratic faith. Imagine this outgoing of their organ appearing as a plank in the next national Democratic platform, with a "Resolved" that a majority which can be intimidated is essentially incompetent to discharge the duty of suffrage.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull. This somewhat famous woman, with her mother and sister, now making a Southern lecture tour, arrived here yesterday, and took rooms at the St. Charles Hotel. She will soon speak in New Orleans, at a time and place to be announced. As reported in exchanges, there is nothing objectionable in her discourse, and it is presumed she will have a fair hearing here. Miss Tennie C. Clafin is the energetic business woman of the firm, and in that capacity has visited the newspaper offices to arrange for advertising. Mrs. Woodhull is certainly a brilliant speaker, and report says she can talk more than 300 words to the minute, beating the best short-hand writers. Miss Tennie is not quite so rapid, although she never hesitates for want of words. It is for the public to hear and judge of what the speaker shall say.

Political.

The Democratic Central Committee met at their rooms recently and organized by electing W. Patton, president; Albert Voorhies, vice president, and P. J. Sullivan, secretary. Yesterday the committee issued an address to whom it may concern. It says the decay of property interests, the revenue system, which is in constant process of confiscation, and the ruin certain to follow longer misrule, demand the attention of Democrats and the thoughtful men of the R-republican party. It complains that the Senate consumes its time incorporating villages, and will not aid the House in reform legislation. As no Democratic address in Louisiana would be considered complete without reference to the tyranny of the United States government and usurpation, it alludes to federalism, the Wheeler compromise and de facto Governor. The committee claims, as usual, to speak for "the people," and the address says they "are resolved in this contention of their liberties, to test the relative strength of intelligence and ignorance, and what is better, and the first promise in the direction of peace and order, they will use no violence." The address is signed by G. W. McOranie, Louis S. Martin, M. A. Doolley, A. Vizard and D. H. Connor. They follow a resolution urging the Democrats of the Legislature to oppose the establishment of a Returning Board "which will enable them to defeat the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box."

A Dispatch to Senator Pinchback. The following dispatch was forwarded to Mr. Pinchback Sunday evening: NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1876. To Hon. P. B. Pinchback, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C. While we believe Republican and State interests demand immediate action in your case, Senator Bruce's speech in executive session was unwise, impulsive and opposed to the loyal interests of Mississippi as well as of the South.

Justice Morgan concurs in part, but dissents as to the three, and also dissents as to the rest. Mr. 582. State ex rel. E. Fillet, testator executor, vs. A. Durapou, parish judge of St. Charles. See succession of Bonheur. The court has made an error, the judgment homologating, the tableau being res judicata.

Mr. 583. State ex rel. F. E. Dumas vs. Judge of Superior District Court—Meecham for a suspensive appeal refused, the principal case having been decided against the relator.

Mr. 584. State ex rel. S. H. Edgar vs. Judge of the Superior District Court. The mandamus for a suspensive appeal was refused. The request for a prohibition is not in and this court refused.

Mr. 585. State ex rel. J. B. Morris vs. Mary Lawrence Flint, his wife, appellant.—From Fifth District Court. Judgment affirmed with ten per cent damages and cost of appeal.

Mr. 586. State ex rel. Samuel H. Edgar vs. Judge of the Superior District Court.—The record shows the acquisition of a debt, and the amount of bond. Rule dismissed.

Mr. 587. State ex rel. Pierre Joseph Martin, appellant, vs. Bienville Oil Works.—From Superior District Court. Judgment affirmed, and the relator is ordered to pay the defendant the amount of the bill, and to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. 588. State ex rel. John L. Lewis et al. vs. W. J. B-han et al. appellant.—From Sixth District Court. Judgment affirmed, and the relator is ordered to pay the defendant the amount of the bill, and to pay the costs of the suit.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1876. United States Supreme Court. Roberts & Dickerson, trustees of Sloc, vs. United States.—Claim for carrying mails from New York to various Southern ports by contract in 1851. The amount of the claim is \$1,039,000, and is awarded to claimants.

United States Circuit Court. Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, Circuit Judge. United States vs. Ferdinand Dandeker.—Embezzlement of \$15,000 from the Germania National Bank. On trial.

Supreme Court. The following opinions were read: BY CHIEF JUSTICE LUDLING. Mr. 581. Louisiana National Bank vs. Citizens Bank, appellant.—From Superior District Court. On check for \$200 raised, ignorantly paid by plaintiff, deposited with defendant by the New Orleans Savings Institution called in warranty. It was raised before presentation to plaintiff. The question is who shall bear the loss. The court on foreign bills referred to 10 A. 567; 2 Pars. on bills, 74. One of two innocent parties must bear the loss. The court is divided 4 to 3. The majority is 4 to 3, 15; 6 Taunt, 81. By affirming the check the bank bound itself to pay the amount it said was good, and on this obligation the defendant parted with his money. 10 Wal. 617; United States vs. Brown, 13 W. 48; Georgia, 10 Wheat, 333; 3 A. 409; 18 Wal. 604; 16 N. Y., 125; 52 N. Y., 350; 16 115. Judgment reversed in favor of defendant.

Mr. 582. Succession of Francois Bonheur.—Appeal dismissed; See 18 A. 62; 26 A. 127. Justice Wiley concurs in respect to the appeal of Mrs. Bo, and dissents as to the rest.

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Washington, alias Ned Johnson, alias Blubber.—Burglar. From Superior Criminal Court. The plea of antecedent conviction must be made before verdict. It is not ground for a new trial 25 A. 537; whart. C. 1, 538; Bishop 280. Judgment affirmed. Mr. 589. Milton Bennet vs. W. Van Norden, appellant.—From Fifth District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. 601. State vs. Jack Thomas, alias Blue, appellant.—From Fifth District Court. Judgment affirmed. Sentence of ten years affirmed.

Mr. 607. Pierre Rousseau vs. estate of Bessie Bonjean, widow of Jean Triche, appellant.—From Fifteenth District Court. On whether the plea of insolvency prevails. The case, Taylor vs. Hill; 21 A. 629. Judgment affirmed. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. 616. William Barthelemy vs. Edward Glandin, tutor et al., appellant.—From Thirteenth Judicial District Court. Appeal dismissed with costs.

BY JUSTICE WYLY. No. 593. Succession of Francois Belloc.—Judgment affirmed, and case remanded. Justice Howell concurring, and Chief Justice Ludling and Justice Talliferro dissenting.

Mr. 5118. City of New Orleans vs. John W. Cannon, appellant.—From Superior District Court. This is a controversy for city taxes. The defense is that the property taxed does not belong to the city, and that he holds it merely under a lease, the owner being the Poydras Female Orphan Asylum.

It is proved that lot No. 1, in square No. 217, bounded by Carondelet, St. Charles, St. Joseph and Julia streets, upon which the taxes are claimed, belongs, as stated, to the Poydras Female Orphan Asylum; that the defendant, however, has been in possession of the land since 1856, and that defendant holds under said lease. The lessee is not liable for the taxes. 18 A. 513; 23 A. 445; amended Code, etc.

Plaintiff, however, contends under the authority of the case of S. P. Russ, decided during last term, that the buildings and improvements on the land are not created and owned by defendant, are subject to taxation, and defendant is bound therefor. That question only arises when plaintiff has an agreement with the owner of the land, but here no such agreement is on file. The streets mentioned. It is therefore ordered that the judgment herein in favor of plaintiff be set aside, and the case remanded to the court below to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. 6092. Joseph O. Toups vs. Edward Mezel, appellant.—From the Fifteenth Judicial District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. 2900. Peter Hand, tutor, vs. James West, appellant.—Defendant agreed to teach the minor Charles K. Brand the profession of a denary, for the sum of \$100, and certain compensation. It is alleged that he did not comply, but compelled the minor to perform menial services, etc. The contract was made with the minor, and falls under Article 1791, which provides that a tutor cannot abuse the minor, or permitted it to be done, and has committed a breach of the contract. C. 2749; Orphan Asylum vs. Crescent City, 18 A. 622; 12 A. 571; 15 L. 360. Judgment for \$600 affirmed.

Mr. 2917. Jean Berthoin, appellant, vs. Crescent City Live Stock and Slaughterhouse Company.—It is a question of law whether the defendants had the right to change the location of the Slaughterhouse Company, and whether the decision proceeded, after an analysis of petition and answer, to consider the act section by section, and concludes the stock landing was a permanent and not a temporary location; that the defendants had no right to change it, although it could establish as many slaughterhouses as necessary, but having located and complied with all the laws concerning it, and having caused the butchers to repair to it, the company was powerless to change it. The reconventional demand, and the injunction applied for by defendant, are therefore dismissed, and the injunction is annulled, and it is decreed that the injunction herein be made perpetual, and that defendant be required to reopen the slaughterhouse on the bar of the Mississippi river, and afford plaintiff and other butchers all necessary facilities and accommodations for pursuing their occupation. Justice Morgan concurring.

Mr. 2918. Jean Larrieux vs. same.—See above, same number. Judgment annulled. Mr. 2917. Francis Frijot vs. same.—See above, same number. Judgment annulled. Mr. 2919. Jean Larrieux vs. same.—See above, same number. Judgment annulled. Mr. 2920. Sylvain Blousson vs. same.—See above, same number. Judgment annulled. Mr. 2921. George J. Lacey, appellant, vs. Rufus Wampler, From Superior District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Justice Morgan dissenting; Justice Talliferro concurring in the dissenting opinion. Mr. 2922. Nat. v. Lawrence Flint, his wife, appellant.—From Fifth District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. 5841. Rudolph Beer, appellant, vs. George Durand, appellant.—From Fifth District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. 6025. The State of Louisiana vs. William L. Thompson, appellant.—From Superior Criminal Court. Judgment affirmed. Mr. 450. Walter Bailey, Mrs. Aldrich vs. City of Carrollton, Mayor and Council, appellant.—From Second Judicial District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. 382. Robert A. Luce et al., heirs of James H. Shepard, appellants, vs. Ellen C. Brooks, etc., heirs of R. D. Shepard.—Identical with same vs. R. D. Shepard. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. 6001. Succession of Hampton Elliott.—From Second District Court. Judgment annulled by rejecting the claim of \$2000 of Winchester. The agreement of counsel was reduced to \$850. Mr. 5843. State ex rel. John Larrieux vs. Judge of Superior District Court.—The question raised in the Superior District Court by the learned counsel, and by the relator during the pendency of the suit between plaintiff and the Crescent City Live Stock and Slaughterhouse Company, re-tracting plaintiff from pursuing his avocation as a butcher, was not decided, and by the injunction the Superior District Court invaded the appellate jurisdiction of this court. Prohibition made perpetual.

Mr. 6119. Patrick Higgins vs. C. C. Hall.—This case was tried in 1874 (See 26 A. 368) and remanded on plaintiff's motion for a new trial, and the case was properly affirmed, and the plaintiff failed to establish it. No appeal was taken, counsel agreeing to submit the case on the record. Twelve months have elapsed. This court has no jurisdiction. The agreement of counsel can not give it. 23 A. 543; 22 A. 458; 24 A. 276; 21 A. 649. Rule to compel compliance with the agreement discharged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PINCHBACK'S CASE. A VOTE TO BE PRESSED. THE PROBABLE RESULT. THE PROTEST AGAINST BRUCE'S SPEECH. THE LEVEE COMMITTEE COMING. The Committee Unanimous for Immediate Aid. (Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1876. Morton will press Pinchback's case to a vote to-morrow if possible. Edmunds, Christiancy and Morrill, of Vermont, will vote against him. Dawes and Wadleigh would do so, but are paired with Logan and Burnside. Five Republicans will be absent or paired.

If the entire twenty-nine Democratic votes, together with three Republican, are cast against him, it will still leave three majority. It will take the votes of Booth, Paddock and Ingalls to beat him. Pinchback says that if the colored Republicans of Louisiana object to Senator Bruce's course they should send their remonstrance to the latter, as he is not responsible for his action. The Committee on Levees expect to reach New Orleans on the twenty-fourth. They will go to Memphis by river, and inspect the levees. They have unanimously voted to ask Congress to grant immediate aid. Prominent members from the East and West have promised their support in the House. INDEX.

BROKE JAIL. THE SUBJECT OF LOONEY'S LENIENCY ESCAPED. AN AVOWED ASSASSIN AT LARGE. He Was Sent to an Insecure Jail for a Year for Shooting a Republican Editor.

SHEFFIELD, La., February 14, 1876. O'Brien is the ruffian who shot and attempted to kill B. C. White and Barrett, of the Telegram. He pleaded guilty to every charge in the indictment, and municipal judge, Robert J. Looney, sentenced him to twelve months' confinement in the parish jail, knowing he could walk out of the same whenever he wanted to. The "or otherwise" clause served his honor in making up his sentence. Efforts are being made to capture O'Brien, but are considered a sham. X.

CONGRESS. Senate. WASHINGTON, February 14.—Mr. Sargent presented two memorials, numerously signed, setting forth the advantages of the Pacific road, and asking a subsidy for it. Mr. Ingalls said the Senate had already received information as to the ravages of insects upon vegetation in the West during the past year. The actual loss from ravages of the locust, chinch bug, army worm, cotton worm, and other insects, exceeded \$2,000,000, and from the locust alone the amount exceeded \$500,000. In seven counties in Minnesota nearly sixty thousand bushels of locusts were destroyed at a cost of \$80,000. He believed the subject was worthy of the attention of Congress, and therefore introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against the locust, which he referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill removing the disabilities of Daniel T. Chandler passed. The bill extending the time for building the Oregon Central railroad passed. Messrs. Sherman and Cameron presented a petition for the Texas Pacific road. The bill removing the disabilities of Daniel T. Brock passed and goes to the President. Mr. Frelinghuysen called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to the transportation of animals. The amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee are to the effect that animals shall not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water of at least seven consecutive hours, providing the amendments shall take effect July 1, 1875. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Withers, of Virginia, gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take up for consideration the bill to amend the act entitled an act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the widows of deceased soldiers, approved February 22, 1817, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disability. The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Kansas Legislature to declare forfeited certain lands in that State granted to aid in the construction of a railroad to Galveston Bay, Texas. On motion of Mr. Morton the Pinchback case was resumed. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Thurston, but without concluding; as the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds he gave way for an executive session. The Senate adjourned.

House. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Baker.—To make banking free and to repeal the resumption act. By Mr. Harrison.—To amend the resumption act and preparing for resumption. By Mr. Wilshire.—For a geological survey of Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory. By Mr. Robbins, of Pennsylvania.—Resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer for a limited period making any further reduction in the bonded indebtedness of the United States by purchasing government bonds before they become due; also, of directing him to discontinue any further reduction in the amount of federal tender notes now in use; also, of reporting a bill to amend the act to coin or bullion, but to accumulate in the treasury until it reaches millions. Adopted. Mr. Morrison offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to fraudulent importations of wool. Adopted. Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution: Resolved, That the currency now in use among the people of the United States consists of the national bank notes and the greenbacks, the latter being a debt of the