

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME IX.—NO. 273.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2734.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.
Members did not see fit to make a quorum until noon, as most of them had forgotten that the meeting hour had been fixed at half past eleven o'clock.
The city's premium bond plan was taken in hand, and it elicited considerable debate, the principal speakers being Messrs. White, Wharton, Grover, Ogden, Stamps, Burch, Greene, Cago and Goodie.
Mr. Wharton desired to have the bill postponed.
Mr. Goodie was not prepared to vote on the bill, as he did not know what there were plenty of objections. He intended to offer amendments.
Mr. Grover was seriously opposed to the bill; he was opposed to it by a sense of duty, if for nothing else; besides, it was illegal.
Mr. Ogden wished the question postponed, as it was a vital one. He favored the bill, one reason being that the city of New Orleans must have speedy relief, and this bill would give it to her. He did not like the proposition to postpone, but was willing to set a day for it.
Mr. White spoke at considerable length on the question, favoring the measure.
Mr. Wharton opposed Mr. White and made several keen points.
There was considerable filibustering at this juncture. Motions to postpone indefinitely, to adjourn to Wednesday, Thursday and Friday consumed a couple of hours. All the motions were lost.
After a protracted delay the main question was called for and put, and the vote was to postpone indefinitely. About one-half of the members explained their votes when voting to postpone.
Mr. Young called for the reform measures as recommended by Governor Kellogg in his recent message and suggested to give them preference.
Mr. Robertson said that the members on his side of the house intended to take a firm stand on this subject, as they are pledged to first consider the subjects contained in the Governor's message. If the other side (Republican) means what it says it does concerning reform, it must now put itself on record. The time has come when we must work, and not fritter away the few days that remain of the session.
Mr. Burch asserted that the Governor had no right to specify what work the Senate should undertake.
Mr. Grover said that the entire day had been frittered away on a bill that was postponed indefinitely. The Governor sent the message in good faith, now is the time to do something. He was in favor of considering the Governor's suggestions.
The Senate finally concluded to begin on the calendar, and the bill on the premium bond plan was indefinitely postponed.
Mr. Sypher called up House bill No. 136, which directs the sergeant-at-arms not to hereafter issue stationery to members; in lieu, each member will be entitled to \$3 for a session of sixty days.
Messrs. Allain, Brewster, Sypher and Landry discussed the subject, and Mr. Landry made a motion to recommit the Senate committee's report.
After much discussion the bill was slightly amended and read a second time, after which it was postponed until to-morrow.
The question of the amount police juries in country parishes should vote jail keepers for feeding prisoners called out many members. It was proposed to fix the sum at not more than forty cents per day, but Mr. Landry opposed it, considering that figure altogether too small. Even the present pay, sixty cents, is insufficient. He protested against any reduction. In some parishes the pay is given in scrip, and when it is remembered that there is a great discount on such paper, it will be seen that the sum realized is very little. Two years ago there was a Democratic police jury in the parish of Ascension, and they appropriated, by resolution, the sum of \$1 20 per day for each prisoner; therefore, this is not a Democratic bill, as somebody has asserted. This bill is not a reform measure—it is a blunder.
Mr. Young opposed this bill, as he deemed it unwise, and thought that forty cents per day would not work well, excepting perhaps in a few isolated cases.
Mr. Whitney said that forty cents is abundant to feed prisoners; indeed criminals should not have more than what ten cents will buy. He did not believe in fattening rascals, fellows who might at any time meet you on the highway and demand your money or your life.
Mr. Weber stated that prisoners could not be fed on forty cents per day.
Mr. Whitney called for proof, but no proof was offered.
The bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.
At eleven o'clock executive session was called, and when the doors were opened a message from the Governor was read on the subject of quarantine. He recommended the quarantine law be materially modified and the charges reduced. The message was ordered to appear in the journal and referred.
The reporter failed to understand the remarks of Mr. Ogden last Saturday on the Pacific railroad bill, and consequently reported his remarks incorrectly. The gentleman opposed the bill, but not the accompanying resolution.
House.
On the second call of the roll, Mr. Dupre desired to call up the act giving justices of the peace additional criminal jurisdiction.
Mr. Murrell desired to postpone it, and Mr. Dupre to table that motion. Some disorder was created, and Speaker Estlettle called the attention of the House to the fact that there was no time to be wasted, only eight days remaining of the session. Mr. Murrell's motion was then tabled.
With Mr. Souer's motion to amend, checking the power to discharge to offenses within the punishment of three years in the Penitentiary, Mr. Dupre got the bill engrossed.
Messrs. Sartain and Parker opposed the increase of jurisdiction.
On this bill Mr. Webb made his maiden speech, stating he believed in getting every rascal in the State into the penitentiary.
Mr. Murrell was sorry that on the other day the bill had been opposed because there were incompetent justices. All were competent in his parish. It was a good law,

The parish jury could put out the bad justices. He wanted the leader of the REPUBLICAN rear in support of his argument.
Mr. Meredith was in favor of the bill, for it insured a speedy trial to all offenders. It only gave the jurisdiction possessed before the war, when justices had the power to discharge on an examination.
Mr. Armstrong offered the following:
Whereas, It is currently rumored that the Administrators of the city government of New Orleans have diverted funds set aside by law for specific purposes, in violation of law; and
Whereas, A Senate concurrent resolution was presented to the House on the twenty-sixth day of January, inviting the appointment of a joint committee for the investigation of the same; and
Whereas, The said resolution had been referred to the Committee on City Affairs by this House on the twenty-eighth day of January, and no action has been had and no report made in the premises; and
Whereas, The said current rumors reflect upon the official integrity of the officers administering the affairs of the city government, all to the detriment of the public interest;
Be it resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Louisiana, That the Speaker of the House be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of four members, and that the President of the Senate shall appoint a committee of four members of the Senate for the purpose of making investigation of the facts stated in the preamble, which is made part of this resolution, and for the purpose of making a general investigation of the affairs of the city government, either financial or otherwise, and what recommendations or legislative measures shall be authorized to send for persons and papers.
Mr. Murrell wanted it to lie over.
Mr. Wiltz hoped that the Democratic members at once would suspend the rules and let the resolution pass, or rather one of almost the same tenor, that he offered as coming from the Committee on City Affairs, which on the same subject, came from the Senate. If it was a subject of importance the Senate could have had an examination. The committee had not reported it before because it had had subjects of more importance. The city officials were ready to have their account examined.
Mr. Guichard desired to amend by authorizing the employment of a shorthand writer, an expert, and appearance of counsel.
Mr. Wiltz consented, provided only the shorthand writer should be paid, and objected to the expert and counsel.
Mr. Souer objected that a report of a committee could not be offered as a substitute to the resolution. The latter was special, the other general.
Mr. Hahn said all this was a waste of time. Only seven more days remained of the session. A committee could do no good in examining the city's affairs, even if it were as prompt as that of Mr. Aldige on the Treasurer. They would not be able to report in time. It was the first move to investigate the affairs of Democratic officials; all others had been against Republicans. All the others he had voted for as a duty to investigate every Republican to learn who it was that brought odium on the party and to vindicate Republican honor and integrity. There was no specific charge in the resolution. Now, at the tail end of the session, this resolution was brought in, and he proposed to vote against it.
Mr. Graeien differed with Mr. Hahn, whom he was generally glad to agree with. When he first came into this session he had thought its object was entirely reform, but he had been undeceived. The only object was to remove Republicans, and in justice he intended to vote for the resolution.
Mr. Lowell considered this, and others like it, of a partisan nature, only intended for effect and as a campaign measure. He and Mr. Hunsaker desired to lay the whole subject on the table.
Mr. Wiltz's substitute was finally adopted as a joint resolution.
Mr. Butler offered the same resolution as given above, and was ruled out of order.
Mr. Bayley made a personal explanation. He said the account in the REPUBLICAN on the printing of the report of his committee was correct. There had been no statement that it could not be done. Through erroneous information or a misunderstanding, he had been led to a mistake in offering his resolution that it be printed at another office than that of the State Printer.
Mr. Guichard offered the same resolution as those of Messrs. Armstrong and Butler, but Speaker Estlettle ruled that the matter had been disposed of.
Mr. Guichard then introduced a resolution substantially in the same language, but changing "rumors, etc.," and making it "charged, etc.," and directing the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the conduct of the city administration on a violation of section fifty of the city charter of 1870, and the police acts of 1870 and 1875, and asked that it lie over.
Mr. Hammond presented a petition from a large number of citizens relative to the bill in favor of the Crescent City Railroad Company, and on motion of Mr. Lowell it was filed with the favorable report of the Committee on City Affairs.
The appropriation bill for mileage, etc., of members, of \$150,000, was adopted, and a recess taken till 5 P. M.
At about half-past six o'clock the House reassembled, and the members being kept in by enforcement of the rule it remained in session till eleven o'clock.
As the gas bill introduced by Mr. Walker had been returned without action, it was submitted to a special committee composed of Messrs. Walker, Gilmore and Gracien.
The main business of the evening was the disposal of all bills on the calendar.
The bill contracting with B. Bloomfield & Co. to print the Supreme Court reports came up.
Mr. Walker objected to it, considering it a job. It had been sent to the Committee on Judiciary, but as it contains no question of law he wished it sent to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.
Mr. Young said the bill was designed to prevent a job. It would save the State from \$10,000 to \$15,000.
Mr. Levisse explained the bill. It was a contract with B. Bloomfield & Co., for them to furnish gratis 250 copies of each report to the Secretary of State, for the privilege of publishing and selling the balance required by the trade. They would be printed equal to the Civil Code, and a bond of \$10,000 given for faithful performance.

Since 1865 \$12 had to be paid for them; by this bill they would be sold for \$10.
Mr. Elliott said the \$12 was when they were taken by numbers; \$10 had been the price for the volume.
Mr. Levisse said the Twenty-sixth Annual had not yet been furnished.
Mr. Hall said he had got his six months since.
Mr. Levisse said of the 400 that should be furnished the Secretary of State only 200 had been; the balance were sent to Greenham, and instead of the proceeds going to the treasury not one dollar had been paid. It had been a job in the past, but this bill was to prevent one in the future. The REPUBLICAN had had a slurring article on Messrs. B. Bloomfield & Co., saying that they wished to do the work on terms that no house in the world could offer with profit. There was not a volume of the Twenty-seventh Annual in the office of the Secretary of State. At present the cost to the State was not less than \$13,000.
Mr. Booth called Mr. Levisse to order, stating he had been speaking half an hour.
Mr. Levisse thought otherwise, but Mr. Booth felt sure of it; he had been watching the clock for twenty minutes.
Mr. Walker thought it was improper for the State to pick out any individual and donate a contract to him. He wished to amend by awarding it to the lowest bidder. If Messrs. Bloomfield & Co. possessed sufficient facilities they could make such bids as would cause them to obtain it.
Mr. Dupre considered this impracticable as there was no bid in the bill. It simply transfers the contract on condition that 250 copies be furnished the State under a penalty of \$12,000.
Mr. Hammond was opposed to the entire bill and to the transfer of the contract. As it existed any errors or failures could be corrected, but this bill was no remedy.
Mr. Walker's amendment was rejected. It was Mr. Dupre's, reducing the price to \$9 adopted, and the bill went over on a failure to suspend the rules.
The House then continued with the calendar till the hour of adjournment.
Ames Church Festival.
The good ladies who preside over the destinies of Ames Church are determined that the members and guests of this flourishing denomination shall not suffer for want of creature comforts. They are, therefore, about to come to the front with another of those charming social festivals for which they are already famous. We learn that preparations have been made for the reunion to take place on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.
There will be musical illustrations by a select choir, selected readings and other literary entertainments, and a supper at moderate prices, "during the evening."
Ames Church has nearly recovered from its numerous and serious drawbacks, and has taken its place among the most desirable religious societies in the city. The number of regular members has largely increased within the past year, and there are new accessions weekly. Since Rev. Mr. Adams accepted the pastoral charge, a renewed interest has been observed, and the ladies are determined to put their house in order. To this end, it is determined to fresco the walls and ceiling, and add other suitable decorations, which will involve an outlay of five hundred dollars. The expenses will be met, in part, by subscriptions, and supplemented by the results of the little festival appointed for to-morrow night. A few hours and a few dollars can very pleasantly and profitably be spent in visiting the church on this occasion, and at the same time assist some most worthy ladies in a good work.
Fine Collection of Pictures for Sale.
One of the finest collections of oil paintings, engravings and chromes ever placed on exhibition in this city, is now open to the public at No. 100 Canal street, and the Messrs. Montgomery, auctioneers, will begin their sale to-morrow night. The list embraces a dozen oil paintings of local interest, painted by Mr. H. Rudolph, an artist well known to our people. Several other fine pieces are from the studio of Mr. W. A. Walker. The list of steel engravings, over a hundred in number, embraces some of the best to be found this side of the Atlantic. There are some sixty chromes in the collection, most of which are of the best workmanship and most interesting subjects. The collection is now open to the inspection of the public.
The Temperature.
Mr. Louis Frigero, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:
February 20.—At 8 A. M., 50°; at 2 P. M., 70°; at 6 P. M., 69°.
February 21.—At 8 A. M., 64°; at 2 P. M., 70°; at 6 P. M., 69°.
Lowest point during the nights of February 19 and 20, 46°.

GRAND CENTENNIAL.—For the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sixth District, a calico and fancy dress promenade concert will be given at St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening next, which promises to be a most enjoyable event. The band of the Thirteenth Infantry will be on hand, and give a selection from the most popular airs, while a number of the best amateurs of our city have volunteered to aid in making the entertainment well worthy of patronage. Independent of these attractions, the concert is given for a charity which should receive encouragement from our liberal people.
If YOU WANT GLOVES, GO TO KREGER'S.—Ho always has a complete assortment, and when he says a glove is a good one, you may rely upon it. Anticipating a large demand during the Carnival season, he has secured an immense variety, from one to eighteen buttons, which is retailing at wholesale prices. Kid gloves and gauntlets of all kinds will be found at Kreger's, No. 149 Canal street, and all at very reasonable prices.
KERNINE.—As soon as fever manifests itself begin the use of kernine, the recent discovery from the cotton plant, and in a few hours it will disappear, leaving the patient at well. It can be found at Frederickson & Hart's, druggists, M. B. Morrison & Co., general agents.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, February 16, 1876.
The "everlasting Pinchback case," as it is aptly termed here, is still the all absorbing question. Day after day the galleries have been filled with an expectant audience, who have waited patiently for the closing scenes in this remarkable case, but the end has not yet been reached, nor is it likely to be for many days to come. It was confidently expected on Monday that a vote would be taken on Edmunds' amendment declaring that Mr. Pinchback is not entitled to a seat, and it was owing to Morton's tactics that a vote was not reached on that day. When it was announced that the subject was before the Senate, nearly every Senator was in his seat. The President pro tem. stated that the consideration of Edmunds' amendment was first in order, and glanced over the chamber to see who proposed taking the floor. All remained passive, and he proceeded to put the question: "All in favor of the amendment will signify by saying—"
In an instant Morton was on his feet, for in the brief space during which Ferry was putting the question, the seats of three or four Republican Senators had been suddenly vacated. That they proposed dodging a vote was evident, and this would have insured the adoption of the amendment and the rejection of Mr. Pinchback.
Both Morton and Pinchback are ready and willing to risk the chances of defeat, but both are determined that the Republicans shall put themselves on record, if such a thing is possible. Morton then proceeded to speak "against time." His speech was one of the most powerful arguments yet made in this case, and before its conclusion the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned. It has not been called since, for the reason that it was impossible to secure a full attendance of Republican Senators.
It is conceded that five Republicans will vote against Mr. Pinchback, viz: Edmunds, Morrill of Vermont, Dawes, Wadsworth and Christiancy; while Padlock, Booth, Morrill of Maine and Robertson are classed as doubtful.
The Democrats are willing to vote on Edmunds' amendment without debate, but should it be voted down they will discuss the original resolution, and it will no doubt lead to an endless debate, which will only result in again carrying the case over, unless Mr. Pinchback adheres to his resolution to resign on the first of March.
Republican and Democratic Senators both claim that the rejection of Mr. Pinchback would not affect the status of Governor Kellogg and the other State officers elected in 1872, but they simply show that in the judgment of the Senate the Legislature that elected him was not a legal body. On the other hand many Democrats in the House claim that if the Senate takes this position, it will be a virtual acknowledgment that neither Governor Kellogg nor his associates on the State ticket are entitled to hold their positions, and that the legality of the one can not be recognized while denying that of the other. Thus it will be seen that while the Republicans are far from being a unit on this question, the Democrats are equally divided.
Meanwhile Mr. Pinchback is made the football of circumstance. No one but those who have been on the "ragged edge" can appreciate the strain to which he has been subjected. His quiet, unobtrusive deportment, together with his manly, unanswerable letter to Senator Merrimon, have made him hosts of friends, and while all unite in saying that the non-adjustment of his claims is a gross injustice, none agree as to how they can be adjusted.
The Committee on Levees agreed, by a unanimous vote, to ask for an immediate appropriation, and Mr. Ellis yesterday asked permission to tack the appropriation to the river and harbor bill, as it would thus be brought before the House at an early day. This required unanimous consent. It was not supposed that there would be any objection to the early consideration of a measure of such vital importance to the States bordering the Mississippi, and when Reagan, Democrat, of Texas, rose and objected it created universal surprise, as it came from a source from which no trouble was anticipated. Mr. Ellis then asked permission for the committee to visit the region subject to inundation, stating that they would do so at their own expense. Mr. Holman, Democrat, immediately entered a protest. Both resolutions will be offered on Monday next, and will doubtless pass under suspension of the rules.
It is a significant fact that the only opposition yet manifested against the proposed appropriation has come from Democrats, and it is to be regretted that so prominent a member from the Southwest as Mr. Reagan should oppose it. Opposition from such a quarter will do incalculable injury.
The committee will reach New Orleans in time to witness the festivities of Mardi Gras. They will go from Memphis by river, and carefully inspect Bonnet Carre and other points on the route.
Protests against the passage of Mr. Levy's bill in regard to the accretions of alluvion soil and the manner of its disposition, are being sent here.
The subject of adjournment is being agitated, and the middle of April has been suggested. To those familiar with the work yet to be done this will appear ridiculous, as it will take nearly all the time remaining between this and the date named to pass the legislative and sundry civil, or what is better known as the omnibus bill, to say nothing of other important appropriation bills not yet considered by the Committee on Appropriations. Add to this the debate on the change of tariff, the currency, and bills of public and private interest, and it is evident the suggestion is impracticable.
Nearly every committee in the House has an investigation on hand. That on Foreign Affairs will inquire into Mr. Schenck's connection with the Emma mine; that on Naval Affairs is sending sub-committees to the various navy yards, and is examining the department in all its branches; the Judiciary Committee is seeking information about Fremont's Memphis and El Paso railroad; that on Printing is stirring up the congressional printer, and are figuring away lustily at accounts which neither they

nor anybody else can understand; that on Postoffices is trying to unravel the mystery of straw bids; the Freedman's Bank comes in for its share; that on Indian Affairs is anxious to know on what terms poor Lo has been furnished with whiskey; while that on the District of Columbia is footing up columns of figures that they will not be able to balance in the next decade. There are others, "too numerous to mention," but none of them have yet discovered anything beyond the irregularities incidental to the running of the vast and complex machinery of the government.
Efforts have been made looking to a change of the tax on tobacco, but the Committee on Ways and Means are unanimously opposed to it, and no change will be made the present session. INDEX.
A Centennial Invention.
The necessities of the centennial celebration in Philadelphia have brought out many strange inventions.
Among the numerous plans for making the hotel and boardinghouse accommodations of Philadelphia available to visitors during the centennial year is that of the Hotel and Boardinghouse Association, located at No. 721 Arch street.
On the first of May next, according to late estimates, the hotels will have a capacity of 25,000 guests, and the boardinghouses approximating 2500 in number, a capacity of 30,000, to which may be added a large number of private dwellings additional, which will be opened to visitors if necessary.
The hotels, of course, will be always accessible, but with the boardinghouses it is different, they being widely distributed and unregistered, and to render this class of accommodations available to visitors is the object of the association.
To this end there is being kept at the central office a register of all reputable boardinghouses in the city, which will show at any time the vacancies and schedule of rates of each, and offices will be opened at every hotel co-operating with the association or in the immediate vicinity where visitors who fail to secure lodging at the hotels will be afforded a choice of rooms and board at any of the houses where vacancies occur, together with a guarantee of the quality and costs of the lodgings offered.
In connection, and in telegraphic communication with the central office, the association has located twenty-nine branch agencies in different parts of the city, where vacancies as they occur, will be registered and reported to the main office, enabling the association to transfer visitors from hotels that are full to hotels and boardinghouses where there are vacancies.
It has already registered, and is in co-operation with forty-three hotels and more than 1500 boardinghouses, having a capacity of 40,000 guests, the number daily increasing.
It has also at command, through the American District Telegraph Company, 250 messengers to show strangers to their lodgings and for other purposes.
Thus at a trifling cost, and avoiding all annoyance and disappointment, strangers can secure such accommodations as they desire by applying at the hotels, or at the office of the association, if desirous of securing rooms in advance, by letter or telegraph.
The above plans were adopted after having been submitted to the proprietors of the hotels, who are the best judges of the wants of visitors, and to a large number of business firms, and universally approved.
Perseverance Rowing Club.
This society, composed of some of the best material in our city, organized for the purpose of indulging in boating exercise and contending with similar clubs for such prizes as may hereafter be offered, demonstrated to their friends on Saturday evening last that they can be good hosts as well as good oarsmen. Their ball given that evening at Old Fellows' Hall was a complete social success. The ladies were present in large numbers and in the most charming attire, while brave men in faultless attire came in throngs to enjoy the festive occasion. The different committees discharged their duties in the most prompt and courteous manner, and an especial degree of praise is due to the committee of arrangements, of which Mr. John Fitzpatrick was chairman, for the admirable manner in which they performed their part.
In Congress.
In the House of Representatives, last Thursday, Mr. Darrah, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to compensate Jean Louis Comeaux, of the parish of Lafourche, Louisiana, for services rendered the government of the United States in recruiting and enlisting soldiers during the late war, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Darrah also, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to relieve the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad, formerly the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad, from certain conditions imposed by the act of June 3, 1856, chapter forty-two, section three, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.
Court Items.
The District Court room was crowded yesterday morning with attorneys and spectators, who assembled to witness the opening of the court, for the first time in two years.
Hon. E. C. Billings appeared soon after eleven o'clock and opened the court, with Marshal Packard officiating in person, no officers having as yet been appointed.
Many members of the bar took the occasion to cordially congratulate the judge on his appointment.
The court was immediately adjourned to Wednesday, when Mr. John Dovoushnik will preside at the clerk's desk.
TO THE LADIES.—Are you preparing for the balls of his majesty the King, the gallant Monus and the favorite Krewel? Of course you are. Then go to M. McAuley, No. 161 Canal street, and see the elegant new stock of spring millinery, bonnets, hats, ribbons, flowers, ruffles, etc., all just received from the best manufacturers, and to be sold at low prices. This is one of the oldest and most popular fashion emporiums of our city, where the best of everything in the millinery line can always be had.
A Pittsburg dentist has been sued for \$2500 for pulling out the wrong tooth. There was considerable jaw about it, and as a compromise the dentist offered to pull out the right tooth for nothing; but the toothache man preferred pain.

Amusements.
The rain of last night seriously interfered with all places of amusement. Mrs. Chanfrau appeared at the Varieties Theatre as the outcast wife, *Lady Clara*, in W. T. Taylor's play called "Jealousy." The drama is one not unlike that of "East Lynne," and appeals to the sympathies and better feelings of an audience. It was put upon the stage with furnishing and scenery in the unexceptionable manner which characterizes all productions of pieces at the Varieties, and was effectively acted, aside from the character which Mrs. Chanfrau so artistically personates. Mr. Frank Morgan made a strong part of *Alfred*, and Miss Annie B'ekley made as nice a boy, *William*, as one would wish to see. The same play will be repeated to-night.
At the St. Charles Theatre, the pleasing actor, Edwin Adams, appeared in the poetical drama of "Enoch Arden," which will be repeated this evening.
Kelley and Leon's minstrels are at the Academy of Music. Their performances, consisting of a regular first part minstrel scene, followed by specialty acts, and concluding with a burlesque drama or opera, are similar to those made popular by the Buckleys, some years since.
Mr. Hans Bulow will give another of his highly entertaining and classic piano concert at Grunewald Hall to-night. On Wednesday he will give a farewell matinee concert.
The Parade To-Day.
Washington's birthday will be celebrated by a parade of the Washington Artillery and the Continental Guards along the following streets: From the armory at St. Patrick's Hall down Camp to Canal; down the north side to Rampart, south side to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Calope, to Magazine, up Magazine to Race and through Race to Coliseum square, where there will be a dress parade. The Continentals expect to turn out fifty men, and in case the weather is favorable the company will be photographed. The Continentals will conclude the day with a ball at St. Patrick's Hall. A national salute will be fired during the afternoon by the Washington Artillery.
Kerr and Cox.
The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore American* writes:
The selection of Mr. Cox as Speaker pro tem. of the House provoked quite a spirited debate to-day as to whether he should subscribe to the usual oath that he would faithfully and impartially administer the duties of the office upon which he was elected. Mr. Kerr's physical disabilities should be in his mind. As a matter of fact, the oath administered the Speaker is identical to that administered to members of the House, and in turn administering the oath to members by State delegations. The question proposed by Mr. Kerr was whether he would subscribe to the usual oath, and whether he would administer the oath to members by State delegations. The question proposed by Mr. Kerr was whether he would subscribe to the usual oath, and whether he would administer the oath to members by State delegations. The question proposed by Mr. Kerr was whether he would subscribe to the usual oath, and whether he would administer the oath to members by State delegations.
Supreme Court.
In the case of Lewis, trustee of Jay Cooke & Co., against the United States, the court yesterday affirmed the decision of the circuit court in favor of the trustee, and sent to apply on the latter debt the proceeds of collaterals pledged in 1873 by Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, as security for the deposit of the United States in the government, as disbursing agents of the Navy Department, and decided that as to the sum of \$132,000 at that time deposited with Cooke, McCulloch & Co., the government was not a creditor of the trustee, and that the separate estates of the members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., who were also members of the firm of Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The court held that the government is not bound by the bankrupt act, and that the objection that the claim was not proved in the bankrupt court has therefore no force. That it is a case of trust funds held by the trustee from the beneficiary, and of which the Circuit Court had original and plenary jurisdiction.
In the case of Stone vs. Towne et al., from Mississippi, the court reversed, with directions to dismiss the bill.
Short Executive Session.
There was a short executive session but no conferrals.
A Legal Holiday.
The President has signed the resolution making the twenty-second of February a legal holiday, and issued his proclamation accordingly.
The Election Committee.
The elections committee in the case of Lee against Rainey, on motion of Judge Leach, declined to issue a writ of habeas corpus in Marlborough county, because of non-compliance with law.
In the motion of General Paine to take the evidence of Joseph H. Rainey and to explain his vote cast for James H. Rainey should not be counted for Joseph H. Rainey, was overruled.
Distillery Raids.
The recent raid in Ogletown county (Georgia) resulted in the seizure of contraband distilleries, and 15,000 gallons mash. There have been twenty-one prisoners brought in, including a United States commissioner.
NEW YORK.
Tin Factory Burned.
NEW YORK, February 21.—The large tin factory of Lalanc & Grosjean, at Wood Haven, Long Island, burned last night. Four hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment.
The Advisory Council.
Both Bowen and Moulton write denunciations to the advisory council. Moulton says: "I am prepared to prove Henry Ward Beecher guilty of adultery and perjury, by evidence both oral and documentary, and that if allowed the opportunity of introducing such proof before the council I will make good this assurance then I am willing to be discredited and denounced by mankind as a wretch devoid of truth and honor, and unworthy of human association."
Extensive Fire on Long Island.
A fire in the building of the Lalanc & Grosjean Manufacturing Company at Wood Haven, Long Island, broke out in the fat room. This establishment is the most extensive in the country for the production of seamless tinware, japanned ware, porcelain-lined kettles, etc. Their machinery was the most elaborate in the country, consisting of steam engines, etc., and can not be replaced except at very heavy expense. The building, together with the storehouse which was saved, covered an entire block. The stock in storehouse which was saved together with the building, is valued at \$200,000. The other buildings were entirely destroyed. The machinery is valued at \$200,000; the buildings destroyed at \$150,000, and the stock destroyed at \$100,000 more. The total loss is about half covered by insurance.
A watchman was engaged on the place whose duty it was on Sunday night to extinguish a fire in the fat room, where all tin used in the establishment was dipped in boiling fat, and had gone to another part of the establishment. It is supposed some of the fat boiled over and caught fire, when the flames spread to the adjacent woodwork.
FOREIGN.
Spanish War News.
MADRID, February 21.—Telegrams from the North announce the Royalists continue their successful progress. General Primo [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]