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KNIGHTS OF MOMUS

THE SEASONS AND NATURE

LOUISIANA IN TABLEAUS

Her Fruits, Flowers and Staples

New Orleans has become justly celebrated for her Carnival festivals and magnificent street pageants. The Knights of Momus is comparatively a new organization, but its displays have been equally as meritorious as those of the Twelfth Night Revelers and of the time-honored Mistic Krewe. Momus and his jolly knights first appeared on the streets on the night of December 31, 1872, representing "Walter Scott's Talisman." The second appearance was on the anniversary of the same night of December in 1873. The subject then was "The Coming Races." In 1874 Momus decided to make his annual parades a part of the Carnival, that the city might be made more attractive during that period. That decision would have brought the third procession on the night of February 4, 1875, the Thursday preceding Mardi Gras; but the Mardi Gras festival was postponed last year and Momus did not appear.

Last night the Knights of Momus made up in splendor for the lapse of a year, and marched through the streets with one of the finest pageants ever seen here. It is understood by those who have not seen these processions, that the figurate characters are mounted on floats and drawn by horses and mules. The cars of Momus last night were the largest ever seen here; the platforms were high and roomy, handsomely trimmed and appropriately painted on top and sides by expert scenic artists. The groupings were artistic, and the dresses worn by the Knights were as near like to ornaments of nature as could be made. About one hundred animated character figures were shown on eighteen carriages. The cars were brilliantly lighted by lamp bearers walking at the sides, and the display excited the greatest admiration and enthusiasm along the way taken. Momus, the god of censure and ridicule, full of mirth, withal, headed the

FIRST DIVISION—FIRST TABLEAU.
Momus himself appeared on the first float, a very god, the son of night, piloting his knightly followers. He wore the Roman dress, with flowing toga and hair holding aloft a torch of authority, and drove, as he stood in an ancient chariot, four life-like and gaily caparisoned steeds rearing and prancing abreast. Momus ruled the night, and he received from admiring throngs the homage which was his due. He introduced the

SECOND TABLEAU.
Louisiana, a noble female figure, stood on a raised pedestal. She was no hapless maiden, but appeared hedged about by divinity. In her right arm she held an uplifted sword, and a shield of armor formed the back setting of the picture. Immediately in front of Louisiana were three typical persons. They were Justice, the highest seated figure of the three, blind as Justice is, with sword in one hand, ready to battle for right, and in the other hand were the scales of judgment, ready to weigh the doubtful balances of right and wrong; also Union, with arm resting upon the shield of States, and holding in one hand a staff surmounted by the cap of liberty; and Confidence, seated by Justice and Union, holding in her right hand a mirror which pictured the State's emblem, while her left hand rested on a bale of cotton. The typical pelican sat in her nest with her young. The front figure on the platform was Bienville, the same who, in 1718, coming from his native France, founded the city of New Orleans. He looked forward into the night, a man of adventure, resting one hand on a golden crescent. And so Louisiana and New Orleans passed on, making room for the

THIRD TABLEAU.
Flora, Goddess of Spring. Flora was not always a good god, but she accumulated untold riches, which she lavished on the people, who called her goddess of flowers and spring, and made the floralia festival in her honor. Flora drove past last night on an exquisite flower-wreathed chariot, trimmed at top and sides with choice flowers, and having wheels of roses, with a lily leaf front. The ground work of the picture was a garden by the edge of water, showing growing roses and lilies. Flora stood erect in her chariot, which was drawn by two gorgeous and mammoth butterflies, whose wings oscillated with the movement of progress, and shed splendor on the scene. The goddess guided her aerial team with lines of roses, and held in her hand a staff surmounted by a bouquet of the flowers of her realm. In her wake came the

FOURTH TABLEAU.
This pictured a floral arbor. The arbor itself was a large frame erected on the top-most of four steps, covered at the top and having open trellis sides, up which were clambering the vines and flowers of spring. The arbor looked as if it might have been the garden entrance to Paradise. Beneath this arbor stood Magnolia, Queen of Nature. This proud monarch's attributes have the dainty sweetness of flowers, and her natural throne is a tree elevated above all things else of flower-land. Magnolia was dressed in her best attire, wearing a snowy robe fashioned from white leaves, a cloak of green, open at front. Her head dress was a crown of golden stems. In her hand she held a staff, surmounted with an opening flower. She was surrounded by attendants: Caladium, who stood fanning the queen with a leaf, and representing utility and servitude, wearing a dress of queen plant, grass and dracena; Acacia, waving her yellow hair, representing grace and elegance, wearing a dress the body of which was a China red rose, a skirt of pomegranate flower, with a trail of green calathas leaf, having head ornaments of pink acacia; Marigold, standing aloof from her sisters, representing jealousy and wearing a dress of marigold, with hyacinth head ornaments; Geranium, an envious beauty, with a dress of red geranium wale, skirt of red hibiscus and a head dress of the double geranium, the lady standing as the front figure, holding a large leaf; Wheat, representing riches and wealth.

gorgeous, golden Wheat, the strength of human life, stood on the steps leading to the Queen of Nature, and was in her best attire, wearing a robe of golden straw, the grain heads trailing downward, forming plait and tucks across the front skirt, with a trail at back; the waist of the dress was of buttercup flowers; on her head she wore a golden coronet, from which waved plumes of red Carolina ensignia, with bracelets and short sleeves on arms to match crown and plume. The figures, costumes and groupings of this tableau formed a most effective and exquisite picture of a floral arbor and its fair inhabitants.

FIFTH TABLEAU.
This picture was also called a floral arbor, and the frame of the arbor was larger than the one which preceded it. The figures were Hibiscus as beauty, Morning Glory as the coquette, Larkspur as fickleness, Blue Violet as love, Dahlia as sincerity and Calla Lily as modesty. Hibiscus had the place of honor under the arbor. Here was a beauty of short life; but she was such as made the earth better by living. She wore a bodice of rose leaves, with short skirt of yellow hibiscus. Blue Violet wore a head dress of myrtle, a bodice of blue violets and skirts of the damask red rose. She was love, faithful found among the faithless. Her love was for beauty, and she stood beneath the arbor, with one arm holding Hibiscus tenderly. In front of beauty and love stood the modest Calla Lily, a thing to be worshipped. She was the most charming figure in the group, more beautiful than beauty, fairer than the warmly colored. Her dress was of her own sparsely leaves, long skirt and high in the neck. An overdress, short in front and long behind for trail, was of the green leaf. The calyx of the calla lily formed a very high collar, reaching above the head at her back. For a head-dress she wore the tall yellow spadix of the lily cup. She appeared every inch a virgin queen. By the side of Calla Lily stood Dahlia, in queenly elegance, waving her coronet and sincere in friendship. She was charmingly robed in white, purple and yellow dahlia, with head ornaments of the same. On the front platform of the car were two dancing girls; they were Morning Glory, the coquette, and Larkspur, representing fickleness. Morning Glory, the creature of short life, brilliant in youth, was a coquette wearing a most brilliant costume. Her dress was a bodice of dandelion; the skirt was of a rich purple, made of the day lily, short and looped up in four places at the bottom; on her head she wore for a hat a morning glory flower inverted. Larkspur, ready to alter with a smile of fortune's sun, wore a dress and head dress of the larkspur. The coquette and her fickle sister faced the other ladies about the floral arbor while dancing, as if to tempt them from their places and occupations. The car contained floral ornaments aside from the figures, and the whole formed a picture of rare loveliness.

SIXTH TABLEAU.
This scene was called the Floral Wealth. The figures were Gladioli, as truth; Rose, as youth; Amaranth, as immortality; Pine-apple; Lily, as purity; Passion Flower, as faith; Daisy, as innocence, and Calceolary representing benevolence. Father Time, with his long limbs and faded brown suit, was the centre of the wreath, towering above all others he stood on an elevated pedestal, holding in one hand a scythe, while an arm rested on a broken column. He wore a head dress of green pine boughs, of the kind that whippers mournfully in the passing breeze. By the side of Pine stood Amaranth, "a flower which once in Paradise fast by the tree of life began to bloom." She wore rich robes of purple, and upon her head was the crown of immortality. On the opposite side of Pine stood Rose, fairest of earth's daughters. Her dress was a bodice in imitation of a full blown rose, out of which emerged lovely shoulders. Her face was that of youth, and full of beauty. Her head dress was a half open rose bud of exquisite loveliness. Another of the group was Lily, standing with snowy grace as purity. Her dress skirt was of the beautiful calla lily, with green leaves pendant from shoulders. Her head and neck were adorned with white lily blossoms and violets. The warm-headed and sainted Passion Flower stood in an attitude of devotion, full of faith, with eyes uplifted, and bearing on her breast a cross. Her head dress was of the brilliant red passion flower, with an overdress of same, showing an undershirt of green leaves. Daisy, an innocent maid and snow white flower, was one of the most pleasing figures of the pageant. She represented innocence, and wore a short dress curiously fashioned of daisies. The little maid carried a basket on her arm filled with her own sweet flowers, and appeared as if returning from a run over the hillsides and dew laden grasses of meadows. Calceolary stood as benevolence, rich in gifts of love, smiling benignly on her companions. A noble personage in front of the others was Gladioli. She stood for Truth, and in her uplifted right hand held a gladioli leaf sword. She was mighty, and must always prevail. Her dress was a bodice, skirt and sleeves of the red and purple gladioli, and her head was bound with a wreath of the white chrysanthemum. Thus passed on the children of flowers, with their bewildering beauty, their poetry and sentiments, making room in the crowded streets for the

SEVENTH TABLEAU.
This seventh picture was of the golden Goddess Ceres. Ceres was known to the ancient worshippers as Mother Earth, or the Goddess of Earth. She was the protectress of agriculture, and of all the fruits of the earth which she ruled. It is told that she once became angry at and parted company with high Olympus, and ever after dwelt among the men of earth, conferring blessings upon them when well used, and punishing them when ill treated. Ceres has power to prevent the earth from producing fruit. The past year she has smiled on Louisiana, and she came last night to receive the adoration of her people. She appeared as a queen on a chariot drawn by two magnificent horses. In one hand she held a small sheaf of rice, and in the other she held the fruits of earth. Following Ceres came the

EIGHTH TABLEAU.
This was a garden scene, and extremely ludicrous. The figures were in perfect imitation of numerous vegetables, and readily appreciated. Carrot, as King, was perched on a small throne. His Lady Carrot stood by, with carrot hair and with a basket on her arm, as if to carrot to market. On one side of the King was a fat cabbage, and on the other was an exceedingly Falstaffian Tomato. These personages were seated in baskets, enjoying the fun. A simple looking boy, Lettuce, stood by, talking with Cauliflower. Corn stood independently behind the Carrot throne. In front of his royal Carrot nibs was a battle going on between Garlic and Cucumber. It was evidently an unfair trial of strength on the part of Garlic against the green boy, Cucumber; but Cucumber held the roots on Garlic, and sealing him by the hair of his head, was belaboring him soundly with a gourd. Cabbage heads were the prevailing objects in the groundwork of the scene. The

NINTH TABLEAU.
Was a market scene. The highest figure was Celery, mounted on the bench of a vegetable stall. Turnip appeared as a Datchman, smoking his pipe; Squash, a fat gentleman, was in close conversation with Artichoke; Parsnip was a respectable looking individual, and was coming into the market with Horse Radish, who was smart, and had his basket; Beans and Peas appeared as composing the uniform and military rig of General Bann; a plain Radish appeared as a poor lone woman carrying twin baby radishes in her arms, who bore no resemblance to each other in features; another of the radish family was in the religious business, and wore the garb of a priest, walking about with a book under his arm, as if giving pious counsel to the vegetables of his charge.

TENTH TABLEAU.
This was a well devised kitchen scene, showing a huge cooking range, with utensils for use. In a big boiling pot were Sweet Potato and Irish Potato quarreling. They were large, and no one could tell which would be done first. Beet, one of the regular order, was working as a scullion, washing dishes. Pumpkin was head cook, a jolly knight of the carving blade he brandished aloft. Onion was meekly kneeling at the feet of Pumpkin, penitent enough to draw tears from his eyes. Pepper was making things lively. He had a red pepper head and long pepper arms, his very attitude appearing as if he was full of fire. Leek, tall and manly, as if there was no appropriation for him in the kitchen, was in the attitude of going to the cooking pot Egg Plant and Okra were sitting quietly in front, talking gumbo. The vegetables out of the way, then came the

ELEVENTH TABLEAU.
This picture showed the Goddess Pomona, representing autumn and fruits. Pomona was a goddess who ruled over fruit trees, and was greatly beloved by young men of the rural districts. She was drawn through the streets last night, clad in royal robes of gold and purple. She was seated on a raised bank of ground. On one side of her natural throne was growing an orange tree; on the other a banana tree, both in full fruit. Pomona's car was covered with rich display of melons, pine apples, figs and fruits. In her left hand was a vine, with clusters of grapes, and her right hand rested upon a fruit laden cornucopia.

TWELFTH TABLEAU.
The twelfth picture was a soda water scene, happily representing the uses of fruits for quenching thirst. The soda fountain was elevated on the fourth of a series of steps. Pine Apple was behind the counter serving customers, and sympathetically taking a drink to his flavor. The Orange brothers, Sweet and Sour, were also drinking. Apricot and Mulberry (who was one of the buyers, and not Sellers) were in earnest conversation, waiting for a turn at the dainty maiden, seated at a table eating cream and luscious berries. She wore a dress of red berries, long necked, short sleeves and skirts trimmed with green leaves.

THIRTEENTH TABLEAU.
Float No. 13 brought a high platform on which was erected at the rear end a frame representing prison doors. In front of the doors stood a giant, Melon. Celeste Fig was kneeling before him holding a cross. Blue Fig was walking up the steps, with staff in hand. Plum, who was gorgeously gotten up with a dress of red plum wale, and green leaf skirt, had a yellow plume head, and carried a cannon on his shoulder. He was a nice looking plun. Banana and Musk Melon were standing in the foreground. They were ladies with banana and melon bodies, held sun shades over their heads, and wore long trails of the plantain leaf.

FOURTEENTH TABLEAU.
This was a drinking scene. The platform represented a parlor, with centre table, on which was placed a huge champagne bottle. Grapes appeared as Bacchus; he was robed and covered with grapes, which formed his dress; he held in his hand a glass if to drink to rosy wine. Blackberry, with head and body of fruit, and a short skirt of green leaves, was holding in his hand a decanter of purple wine. Apples, rosy cheeked and jolly, evidently had a bottle of cider in his hand. Wild Cherry and Peach were also in the company, after a drop of brandy. Pear, long faced and sober, was standing in front of Grapes, reading from a book which might have been the Maine liquor law. After the drunkards came the

FIFTEENTH TABLEAU.
Car No. 15 brought the Goddess Irene, representing winter. She was of dignified and stately mien, clad in robes of gray, and stood between live oak trees, from the branches of which trailed plumes of moss. On her head was a crown of oak leaves, and her long hair of gray most tell carelessly about her shoulders. In one hand she held a broken lute of a tree as support, and in the other she carried a bowl, filled as winter games. In front of the goddess was a mound of snow half burned logs. Irene has been called the Goddess of Peace. She was an epitome of the quiet of nature, and as she came after the flowers of spring, following the fruits of summer and the vintage of autumn, she made a most impressive appearance. Irene represented peace, the winter time and sleeping season of vegetable life. She had closed Nature's book, its serene and yellow leaves were bound with a golden clasp. All was still and

SIXTEENTH TABLEAU.
This picture was all sugar. Queen Sugar, attired in royal robes of l-aves and stalks, appeared seated on a throne of sugar hogsheads, holding in her hand an imperious staff of the cane. On lower steps, on one side of the queen was seated a typical merchant of the olden time, with a book and a sampling upon a gurney; on the other side was a Planter, whip in hand. In front was a plantation scene, with negro cane cutters at work, a driver, and men grinding cane and boiling sugar. The whole made an animated and instructive picture. Last came the

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EIGHTEENTH TABLEAU.
This was devoted to the cotton interest. King Cotton was seen on a throne of bales. His dress was as rich as could be made, being a robe of royal purple velvet, trimmed with opening cotton buds; the skirt of dress beneath, showing in front, was of the finest satin, elaborately embroidered with flowers, and he wore a collar and belt of glittering jewels. In his hand he held a staff, surmounted on the top with an open bill. His hair and beard were long and snowy white, and his crown was of gold and jewels with daisy cotton at top. No one disputed the reign of King Cotton. He was attended by a planter and merchant. The bales on which his royal highness sat were marked "K O M." In front of the King was a plantation scene showing negro men and women hoeing and picking cotton, and ginning and pressing the great staple. There was also seated a fair lady, spinning. It was the cotton world in miniature. Behind the throne stood Perique Tobacco, twisted and roped into service, and he quietly smoked a pipe, waiting for a more prominent position in the growing world.

NINETEENTH TABLEAU.
Thus passed the pageant of the Knights of Momus, which can be but faintly described, and none but those engaged in it can realize the expense and labor which the Knights put forth for the entertainment of the public. It was no unmeaning masquerade, but one full of instruction, of poetry and reason, of fun and business, brilliant and beautiful. The procession passed through the principal streets, and finally made its way to the Opera House. It was viewed with admiration by crowded throngs all along the route, and will be pleasantly remembered by those who saw it.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.
Arriving at the Opera House soon after nine o'clock, the Knights of Momus took possession of the stage, and proceeded to give three tableaux by grouping the figures already seen on the streets. The first tableau was the flowers and staples of Louisiana, and was formed by the characters seen in the first and fourth divisions of the procession. The second tableau illustrated the fruits and vegetables of Louisiana, containing the figures of the second and third divisions of the street pageant. The third tableaux embraced all of the figures of each division, with Momus as a central figure, surrounded by Louisiana, the horses and chariots, and all personages of the beautiful, useful, and merry throng enlisted in the following of Momus. While the tableaux were beautiful, the audience itself was no less so. From parquette to the third tier the auditorium revealed a world of fair faces and forms clad in elegant ball costume. Then came the ball, which in enjoyment rewarded the Knights for their exertions to please, and which for splendor must certainly have gratified the Knights of Momus, who disappeared as such after the waning hour of midnight, and will no more be seen unless flowers and fruits blossom and ripen, and time brings in a new year with another week of carnival.

ANOTHER SLENDER NALLED DOWN.
Anonymous paragraphs and dispatch writers have taken the liberty of late to couple the name of Collector Casey too frequently with improper transactions, simply because his official position and his intimacy with President Grant make him a shining mark for the ambuscaded slanders. This scurrilous and cowardly warfare has, by being passed over in silence, come to be considered legitimate, political warfare by the opposition press, and particularly by the so-called independent journals. Collector Casey has got tired of it, at last, however, and is determined to spare no effort to bring his secret slanders to light. The following correspondence passed yesterday:

COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Feb. 24, 1876.
To the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, District of Columbia.
The following special dispatch from Washington was published in the New Orleans Times of this morning:
"Leading papers in Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati will publish a statement tomorrow morning, to the effect that evidence has been forwarded here sufficient to indict West and Casey for complicity in the whisky ring. Brewster, if it is possible, has these cases tried in Tennessee, instead of Louisiana."
Many papers in the North and West have published this and again that I was mixed up in the whisky ring, and had been so by the so-called independent journals. I, however, have not been indicted for any offence, and I am determined to spare no effort to bring his secret slanders to light. The following correspondence passed yesterday:

THE STATE HOUSE.
Senate.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M., Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine in the chair.

The special order of the day was the House bill defining the lien and privileges of mortgages upon property, was called up immediately after the reading of the journal and was laid over.

The second special order of the day, a bill to exempt from State and parish taxes all lands overgrown by the Bonnet Carre, Grand L-vee and other crevasses, was next called up, and after considerable debate and a few amendments the bill finally passed.

The next bill called up was that providing for an annual pension for all surviving veterans of the war of 1812 and 1815, with widows, etc. There was considerable discussion had upon this bill, which finally passed.

The bill declaring forfeited the lease of the Louisiana State Penitentiary was called up, and passed to its third reading. An executive session was then called, after which several unimportant bills of a local nature were acted upon.

The bill relating to the liabilities of sheriffs in the parishes of the State, with the exception of the parish of Orleans, passed to its third reading after considerable debate.

Mr. Grover moved to suspend the constitutional rules for the purpose of taking up House bill authorizing the levying of a tax by popular vote on the taxable property of the city of New Orleans for the purpose of aiding the construction of the New Orleans Pacific railway.

Mr. White moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Grover called for the yeas and nays upon the motion to table.

The Senate by a vote of 17 to 15 refused to take up the bill.

Mr. Burch introduced a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of two on the part of the city and four on the part of the parishes to confer upon all bills of reform that had not as yet been acted upon, and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Burch gave as his reason for offering the resolution, that there was a large number of very important bills that ought to be passed, and he thought that the Senate would be better informed as to the nature of the bills, should a committee be appointed for the purpose of examining them.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion the Senate then adjourned until to-day at 12 M.

HOUSE.
Immediately after roll call Mr. Hall desired to reconsider the resolution of the day before, declaring that no bill or resolution should be introduced in the House during the last three days of the session.

Mr. Matthews asked the object.

Mr. H. H. said it was because he did not wish to have the House tied hand and foot, for it might be absolutely necessary to introduce some bills, and it was reconsidered by 55 to 39, then lying on the table subject to call.

On the special order of the day Mr. Hall's bill reducing the per diem and repelling the mileage of members, came up by way of substitute. In successive sections it regulates the pay and mileage of all members, clerks and officers of the General Assembly. The greatest reduction is in the mileage of per diem, reducing the twenty miles to fifty miles for the sum of \$8, and cutting off entirely the twenty cents per mile. It was adopted section by section as a substitute.

Mr. Young moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. He said members of this Legislature were not paid one cent more than their services were worth. It was an injustice to deprive members who came from a distant parish, leaving all their business, to spend ten weeks in the city without the customary mileage. This bill would reduce the pay to less than \$50, and many would be forced to do their duty for the \$20 they would sell their certificates for. It should be remembered these members are not legislating on this for themselves, but for their successors. If the constitution allowed it, a fixed salary should be paid, but the provision for mileage was intended to equalize the pay, considering the expense of country members. He undertook to say that even the time it took from his his service was worth his pay. If the pay was reduced, a class of men might be elected who ought not to come to the Legislature. Why not carry out the idea, and let the honor of representation be let out by the police jurors to the lowest bidder. In many cases men who should be elected would not be able to come if it were not for the mileage. He would like to have some advocate of the bill come into his bailiwick and tax him with insisting on his pay. He would charge him with taking his own full pay, and reducing that of those who come after him. His principle in opposing the bill was that the pitiful sum received was not too high if Representatives' services were worth anything.

Mr. Jones opposed the bill.

Mr. Carlos also said he should vote against it, considering it an attempt to reduce the pay of country members. He was willing to cut down all expenses, but this was not the way. If any one thinks he is overpaid let him not take it.

Mr. Bluff moved to amend by making the pay of city members \$5 per day.

Mr. Dupre said he heard with sorrow the suggestion that there was a difference between city and country members. He would take the mileage of the representative from Claiborne, one of the largest. The distance was reckoned at 790 miles; at twenty miles per diem there was \$432; at twenty cents per mile was \$316, and with \$480 for sixty days made \$1228, more in proportion than the Chief Justice, whose services should be much more valuable than those of any Representative.

Mr. Marcell opposed the bill, he didn't see anything in it reducing the \$16 received by the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. The people were willing to pay for honest Representatives. He wanted to cut down the employment of abs-thand reporters at thirty-five cents a page, as he had seen a pile of testimony two feet high.

Mr. Hall regretted to see a difference be-

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The House bill to reorganize the judiciary was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill granting certain rights to the Central Texas and El Paso railroad, to provide through lines between the cities on the lower Mississippi and Gulf and the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the petition of Stephen D. Lee for the removal of his political disabilities. Mr. Edmunds said Mr. Lee had not presented a petition signed by himself to the committee, but only a letter addressed to the President of the United States in July, 1865. The committee would act upon his personal petition when received.

Eulogies on Mr. Starkweather were delivered.

Senate adjourned.

House.
The Committee on Pensions reported a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican, Florida and Black Hawk wars. A bill was introduced by Mr. Darrall to change the name of the port of entry of the district of the Teche from Brashear to Morgan City.

The bill to protect the revenue, providing that any officer who shall receive more than his salary for work done shall be fined an imprisonment, passed. Starkweather was announced, and eulogies delivered. House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Beer.
WASHINGTON, February 24.—The Committee on Ways and Means have appointed a sub committee to examine into the treasury regulation requiring brewers to make a barrel of beer from two and a half bushels of malt.

Merchandise in the Mail.
Mr. Hubbard addressed the Postoffice Committee in favor of excluding merchandise from the mails.

Discharged.
Forty-two persons were discharged from the Pension office, including twenty-two ladies.

No Southern Nominations.
There were no Southern nominations.

The Deficiency.
Secretary Bristow was before the Appropriation Committee about the deficiency in the engraving and printing bureau. Early action is expected in the meantime a currency famine is threatened.

Emma Mine.
The House committee on Foreign Relations have invited Secretary Fish to appear before them with all the documents relating to the Emma mine. The correspondence now before the committee shows that Schenck declared he was a director in the Emma mine, and not ashamed of it, as it was a private business, but to please the President has resigned the directorship. There is no confirmation of Schenck's resignation.

The Levee Committee Clarified.
The sub levee committee to visit the overflowed districts consists of Ellis, Hatchler, Wilshire, Morey, Money, Roberts, Sheakley and Wallace. Messrs. Morey and Money have left, the remainder will leave in a week, to rendezvous in New Orleans. They will visit East, West, Bonnet Carre and all points up to Memphis.

A New Railroad Bill.
The railroad bill introduced by Senator Hamilton to-day provides that whenever Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, John J. Cisco, Samuel Sloan, Joseph M. Newnes, D. W. McWhorter, Joseph P. Lloyd and Henry G. Marquand, of New York; Thomas Allen and S. H. Laffin, of Missouri; W. J. Hutchins, A. Groesbeck, J. P. Giddings and others, of Texas, or their successors, shall be created a body politic, under the style of the Central Texas and El Paso Railroad Company, or become owners of an existing charter, they shall be authorized to build and maintain a railroad from the Western terminus of any railroad now completed in Texas, at San Antonio, Austin or Waco, to El Paso, and bridge the Rio Grande at any point within twenty-five miles of that place. The bill also provides that if by that time no California company has built a road to a point within one hundred and fifty miles of the Rio Grande, the above named parties shall be empowered to build westward to meet the California road and enjoy the Texas and Pacific Company, and the California company reaches the Rio Grande before these parties have constructed their road to a point 150 miles east of that river, the California company shall be the party to build on the Texas Pacific land grant to a junction.

Cheap Transportation.
Senator Cragin's bill to provide for cheap transportation on the interstate waters and restore the ocean carrying trade of the United States is a duplicate of the House bill proposing government aid for the establishment of a line of steamships, etc., by the International Steamship Company.

Pensions for the Old Veterans.
The House Committee on Invalid Pensions, on reporting a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida and Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same, say the soldiers of the Mexican war suffered incredible hardships under a tropical sun and in a malarious climate, and by their endurance, valor and indomitable energy vanquished the enemy and crowned our arms with a victory so glorious as to entitle them to the gratitude of the government, and that the Government should take care of them and their widows. And there can be no question as to the duty of the government to pension the aged soldiers of the Florida and Black Hawk wars in the light of just legislation on the subject of pensions. The pensions are to be at the rate of \$8 a month to all only who do not now receive pensions.

Death of an Old Publisher.
George S. Gideon, who, during Fillmore's administration, published the *Republic*, is dead, aged sixty.

The Postmaster General.
The Postmaster General has submitted a letter from the superintendent of the railway service to the Committee on Postoffices, recommending a distance rate on merchandise by mail, and an increase of the rate in this department. He recommends the rates ranging from eight cents to fifty cents per pound. He proposes to reduce the rate on transient newspapers and magazines.

The Cabinet.
A member authorizes a denial of any occurrence in the Cabinet indicating a rupture.

FOREIGN.

Called.
LONDON, February 24.—C. E. & A. Dixon, merchants, Liverpool, have failed. Liabilities, \$3,500,000. They were large holders of National Steamship shares which declined from eleven to eight to ten.

Slaughter.
The Strath Clyde jury brought a verdict of manslaughter against the officers of the *Francisco*, express indignation at the officers of the *Francisco* for sailing away without rendering assistance, and censured the captain of the tug which, answering agents for its sale in the South.

AN OLD FAVORITE.—Those who were familiar with our city before the war will remember that the Eugene Cliequot champagne was one of the most popular wines of those days; everybody liked Eugene Cliequot, and our restaurants and hotels used immense quantities of it. For a time, owing to the large home consumption, this wine was very scarce here; but now it is back again, as sparkling, inspiring and cheering as in olden times. Messrs. J. Mandin & Co., No. 57 Decatur street, are sole agents for its sale in the South.

GRAND CARNIVAL BALL.—A grand mask ball will be given at the Opera House on Mardi Gras night, under the management of well-known gentlemen of this city, which will be decidedly one of the big events of this festive season. The balls at the Opera House have always been excellently managed, and every arrangement has been made to insure a good time to all who go to the one next Tuesday night. Let all who want a merry time be on hand.

THE TEMPERATURE.
The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows February 24: At 8 A. M., 45°; at 2 P. M., 61°; at 6 P. M., 60°. Lowest point during the night of February 23, 44°.

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