

THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

VOLUME I.—No. 4.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

To Our Advertisers.

We have long been satisfied that the rates of advertising charged by the Associated Press in this city are much too high, and that advertisers, in view of the very circumscribed circulation of the daily journals, do not get an equivalent for their money. We propose to cut down the rates from this date to \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Wants and To Rent will be inserted at 50 cents for each insertion.

The Grant Parish Prisoners.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wilmer yesterday morning, accompanied by and as chairman of a committee, called on Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, and presented a petition for the release, on bail, of the Grant parish prisoners.

The petition was signed by our best citizens and read as follows:

Hon. W. B. Woods, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States:
The undersigned citizens of Louisiana respectfully show, that inasmuch as the finding of the Grand Jury was ex parte, and the petit jury heard both sides, and stood 12 for the acquittal of one accused, 11 for the acquittal of three accused, and nine for the acquittal of five; this fact lessens the presumption of guilt, and the proof was of the most doubtful character.

Six of the accused are very poor; they are men of families; they were arrested in October, and unable to gather their crops, and the spring is passing and they will have no chance to plant. The absolute want and beggary of innocent women and children will be the result of refusal to bond them.

In May is the busiest time and the most critical period of the cotton crop. Most of the witnesses are laborers in Grant parish, and the prospect of getting them here to testify is very remote. The accused are all from the country and unacquainted in New Orleans, and their health is severely suffering and liable to suffer more.

The men (the accused) could have avoided arrest and did not. They do not fear a trial, and, if permitted to go under bonds, they will never seek to avoid a trial.

We respectfully pray your honor to admit the accused to bail in such reasonable amount as to the court may seem just and proper.

The Judge listened patiently and courteously to the appeal of the Bishop, but said it was quite impossible to release the prisoners until they had stood another trial in May.

He promised that the trial should not be unnecessarily deferred, and that if the jury failed to convict, that then the accused would be discharged.

All reporters were refused access to the room during the interview, and hence only a general statement can be made of what transpired.

Has the Trail Been Found?

Below we give a letter, which, in a very laconic manner, speaks for itself. The Bulletin does not propose to establish a special fund for such purposes, but if the man will bring forth his book we will do justice to the subject in the way of making public what would seem to be of great interest at this time. Our check books have told tales before now:

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.

Mr. Editor—As you say every one should tell all they know about the Legislature and its stealings, I want to know how much you will give for an old check book of a big broker here, showing on the stubs who got the money and what it was for. If you mean business, I'm your man.

Sale of Leeds Foundry.

The large and extensive foundry of Messrs. Leeds & Co., was sold yesterday for taxes. There being no outside bids, the city bid it in, and thus became the purchaser. Of course Messrs. Leeds & Co. will contest the legality of the sale.

Messrs. Kain & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 130 Canal street, have again placed us under obligations by their kind and thoughtful attentions in the way of furnishing us with the latest copies of the New York journals and with the April numbers of the leading magazines.

We return our thanks, and can assure our readers that they can supply their wants so far as books, periodicals, newspapers and stationery are concerned, as satisfactorily and as cheaply as anywhere in the country.

The meeting of the Radical Ward Clubs are having their legitimate effect, and candidates for any election which may ever arrive are already putting forth their heads with the timid modesty which appertains to the first spring violet or heartsease. The movement of the office-seekers where every thing has been fixed, or on the days preceding election, are familiar to every one; but the first meditative glance—that pensive questioning of the soul, where the would-be candidates asks, "Can I?" and answers "I can!"—might be made a fine psychological study. At any rate, the possibilities of election, that is, being elected yourself, is the question of all others that agitates at this moment every manly Radical breast.

INSOLVENCY OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.—S. H. Dunan, late auditor of the Erie Railroad Company, alleges that the floating debt of the company is now \$7,000,000, with a treasury almost empty, leaving scarcely any hope for the road to recover by its earnings, which are daily eaten up by expenses from the condition of insolvency into which it has fallen. The earnings for the past year are set down at \$20,012,606 51.

The Mississippi Legislature has adopted a resolution to entertain no proposition looking to the formation of a new county; and Mississippi has only about half as many counties as there are parishes in Louisiana; One-half of those already in existence in this State ought to be got rid of, together with the adventurers who have been living off the offices unnecessarily created.

Beauregard to Gordon.

Correspondence on the Louisiana Question.

The Letter that the Times and Picayune Refused to Publish, and which Excited the Ire of Hebert.

Below we print the letter of General Beauregard to Senator J. B. Gordon in relation to Louisiana matters. This letter was called forth by the letter of General Hebert to Senator Bayard, in which he took the ground that a new election would be detrimental to the best interests of Louisiana and endeavored to show that the people of New Orleans and Louisiana were acquiescing in the Kellogg usurpation. This letter of Gen. Beauregard's, which was intended to counteract the wrong and injurious impressions to which Hebert's letter was calculated to give rise, was given to the world first through the columns of the New York Tribune, and from there found its way into the New York Sun. Recently it was published in this city in French by the Bee, but as remarkable as it may seem, both the Picayune and Times refused to give it space in their columns, though both were waited upon formally by members of the Committee of Seventy and requested to publish it.

What are the people of New Orleans to think of those journals which they support and which without their countenance and money could not live a day, when they deliberately decline to place them fairly before the world by publishing a letter from General Beauregard, while a lengthy synopsis of Hebert's letter is paraded in their columns. The Times openly sides with Hebert, and that is not a matter to excite the special wonder of any one; but the Picayune! Why does the Picayune hold back and decline to publish this letter?

Does this action of the Pic's surprise anybody? It does not astonish us for we happen to know that among the first orders given by A. M. Holbrook when he purchased the controlling interest in the Picayune and assumed charge of its editorial management was this, that "not a word was to be written against Mr. Kellogg nor any State official, and especially nothing was to be written against Judge Durell." Unmistakable signs among the Picayune's subscribers and patrons caused a slight and temporary deflection from the line of policy thus early adopted, but that the animus is there as of old is clearly shown by the rejection of such letters as General Beauregard's, and by the occasional patting on the back administered to Kellogg and Clinton.

The people of New Orleans pay their money, and are of course entitled to select their own newspapers, but do they fully appreciate the false colors under which the Picayune is now sailing?

On Sunday morning we will publish, exclusively, a reply from General Beauregard to Hebert's letter.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4, 1874.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:
My Dear General—It is with reluctance that I ever meddle with political questions, but there are times when it becomes necessary to abandon ones retirement, to aid in rescuing a whole community from the ruin and devastation which threatens it under the rule of the bad people who, through bribery, corruption and false swearing, have usurped offices which enable them to control its destiny. But what is still more painful to behold is, that some "to the manor born" are ready to palliate the enormities committed by those deplorables of a broken down and helpless community.

To illustrate this I enclose you a published letter of ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, of the 1st instant, directed to the Hon. Mr. Bayard, of the United States Senate, calculated to do us much injury by preventing the only means likely to give us some relief. I am positive that he speaks only sentiments that are common to the attaches of Mr. Kellogg and his so-called government. General Hebert has disassociated himself from speaking for the suffering white people of this State, by accepting an office from, and lending his influence to, those who have usurped the government to despoil them. You doubtless recollect the committee of citizens of this city, to Washington, last year, in the face of Attorney General Williams' rule repulse; this committee advised, nevertheless, that the case of Louisiana should be presented to Congress at this session, and a committee of seventy appointed to collect the testimony and to make the presentation, which work has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this community.

A convention of delegates from the various parishes in the State, met here in the early part of the winter, and renewed their expressions of disapprobation of the Kellogg Government, and resolved to communicate that disapprobation to Congress. The Government and Legislature, who were expelled from office by the revolutionary tribunal which issued the midnight orders for seizing the Capitol, and to empanel an illegal Legislature, have met and have submitted their case to Congress. Last winter a creature named Lowell was the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Kellogg Legislature, and United States Postmaster. He was dismissed from the latter office on charges of embezzlement and larceny. Notwithstanding this, he is still Speaker of the House of Representatives! Why so? Because every man of the Kellogg Government knows that larceny and embezzlement have been the principle of that Government, looked upon, however, as laudable efforts to improve their personal condition. In the face of these facts, the statement of Gen. Hebert, that the people desire to repose in the arms of Gov. Kellogg, would seem to require some substantiation.

But is this all that has been done? A Committee of Congress has examined the condition of the United States Court here, as administered by the judge who issued that midnight order. Careful efforts have been made here and in Washington to preoccupy the public mind in reference to the result of that investigation by false statements. The evidence, on the contrary, shows an amount of extortion, rapacity and abuse, which belongs to the judicial administration of no civilized

country, and, until now, has never been known in the United States.

If the Congress, with the view to cover up official mal-administration, should bury the testimony and fail to perform its duty, to afford redress to an oppressed and tyrannized community, we shall be able to determine the day of the death of the Republic. That day shall be when some bold men shall gather force enough to thrust the Congress from the Capitol.

Although an advocate of States rights, I cannot admit the plea of "non interference" made by many Democrats in Congress. If two branches of the Government (the Executive and Judiciary) illegally interfered in our late State election to bring about the lamentable condition of affairs, which is bringing ruin and desolation to the door of every one in Louisiana, is it not the imperative duty of the remaining branch of the Government (the legislative) to correct the injustice and harm that has been done us? If a new election cannot be ordered, the whole matter might be referred back to the people in convention assembled. It is, by the Constitution, the duty of Congress to guarantee to each State a "Republican form of Government." I can assure you that we have here no Government at all; that, if we understand by that word the public authority which shall protect life and property.

The lives of our citizens are not protected in proportion to the heavy expenses paid for our police force, which has been used, lately, more like "janissaries" to arrest and overawe our people than to afford them protection; as to our property, when taxes have reached about 51 per cent. per annum, on an overestimate of said property, it is no longer worth holding; indeed, this is equivalent to confiscation, hence we actually have no government in Louisiana, republican or otherwise; and it becomes the duty of Congress to relieve us from the rule of the corrupt and lawless vampires who are sucking the very life blood of our people.

With regard to the acquiescence in the Kellogg Gov't (recommended by Gen. Hebert) until the fall elections for a new Legislature, it would be merely perpetrating the Kellogg usurpation; for it would not remove him and his numerous office-holders, even if the Legislature selected men were anti-republican—but no one here is insane enough to imagine that an election conducted under the auspices of the present State Administration could possibly be a fair expression of the will of the people of the State.

May I request you, Mr. Stephens, and other friends of the South, to use your influence in giving us some relief from the many wrongs we have suffered since the advent, in 1862, of those merciless adventurers who are the cause of all our troubles. I remain, yours most truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HOW THE STATE WAS ROBBED

Honest Jasper Blackburn.

How the Republican Party is Fostered.

The community, or that portion of it at least who read the official journal, have been amazed at the idiotic ravings of an individual named W. Jasper Blackburn. This fellow has filled uncounted columns of the Republican with the vilest abuse of the people of Louisiana, and sickening landations of himself.

The anguish, mental torture and pecuniary loss he has suffered, all because of his love for the negroes, who persist in sending him to the Legislature, would be far too harrowing to relate, and quite a work of supererogation, as he loses no opportunity to prate about them himself.

Clinton recently gave Jasper a terrible verbal castigation, which made him roar again with rage and strike boldly but blindly out against his wary antagonist. Some of his counters were pretty severe, but Jasper emerged from the conflict with a metaphorical black eye.

To show up one of Jasper's little games, and to show further the rapacity of the Radical vamps, who have for so many years been greedily devouring Louisiana, we subjoin the following statement from a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks:

In 1871 I contracted with Willis Menard (colored ex-member of Congress) to print the House journals in supplemental form for his paper, the New Orleans Standard. I was to print five hundred copies of each supplement. He afterwards contracted to print the journals in the same form for the Homer Llad, Sparta Times, Carroll Republican, Freeman's Press, Tangipahoa Advocate, Weekly Echo, making in all seven papers. There were eight supplements issued, at a cost to Menard of \$20 25 each. What he charged the others I am not advised. For the whole, there were at first 400 copies of each edition printed, but towards the last Menard, who furnished the paper, cut the number down about one-half, as it was only considered necessary to have a sufficient number to enable the several contractors to show to the departments of State that the journals had been printed.

The 400 was divided as follows: Llad, 100 copies; Times, 40; Republican, 40; Press, 40; Advocate, 100; Echo, 100; Standard, 100. When the whole number was reduced the division was in about the same ratio. The "Freeman's Press" only existed in name, was purported to be printed at Iberville. What these supplements cost the State may be readily arrived at by a knowledge of the fact that W. Jasper Blackburn is now claiming for those printed for the Homer Llad \$5-30.

The above are facts, as can be seen by a reference to my books. This plan of robbing the State was practiced on a much larger scale in 1868 and 1869. Contracts were given to papers that only existed in name, the initial number being printed in this city—the same type being used for any number of papers. The laws and journals were published here in supplemental form, the same type being used for many of these pretended papers—the only change being in the name and date.

A Georgia correspondent of the Atlanta Herald, writing about the crops, says the settled determination of the people to plant enough corn to supply the country, without outside assistance, has increased of late, and predicts that, if no more cotton is planted in other portions of the cotton belt of the United States, proportionally, than in Georgia, the gross amount produced in 1874 will be less than three million bales.

The Boston girls are very literary, but they are liable to go through you if you call them blue Mass. girls.

FRAUDS ON STEAMBOATMEN.

HOW THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS HANDLE OUR RIVER CAPTAINS—AN ABUSE THAT NEEDS LOOKING AFTER.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In conversation recently with several prominent steamboat captains, they related their experiences, and that of other masters and owners of steamboats, who were so unfortunate as to be compelled to run their boats to New Orleans. If their statements are correct, and there is every reason to believe they are, these steamboatmen are being fleeced and plundered under the forms of law, by certain functionaries called United States Commissioners, to an extent scarcely conceivable. One of these creatures, a tool of the justly infamous Durell, has obtained an unenviable notoriety for his oppressive and harsh abuse of his powers in that thief-ridden and corrupt, negro-governed city.

For years past, in fact ever since the carpet-bag regime was organized in the State of Louisiana, steamboat masters and owners have been compelled to appear before one or the other of these officials at the instigation of negro roustabouts on the most absurd and ridiculous complaints. These fellows, the very moment they smell the atmosphere of New Orleans (and it may be stated their olfactory organs are especially keen during the legislative session, the air being particularly strong and rank about that time), assume an attitude of defiance toward the officers of the boat, and play fast and loose, as the humor takes them, with their shipping contracts. They are anxious to find some pretext or excuse for jumping the boat before she unloads.

If the officers very properly refuse to pay them until the completion of the voyage and unloading of the cargo, they proceed in hot haste to a commissioner, and lay bare the great wrongs under which they labor. The opportunity of realizing a fee pricks the sensibilities of this functionary, and with evident relish he prepares the documents, and the owner or master is cited at once to appear before his inquisitorial court. It is the opinion of these dignitaries that the steamboat captains and owners have no rights which they as commissioners are bound to respect, and they act accordingly.

It matters not how clear and conclusive a defense may be proven, it is the rule, with these officials, to decide the case against the steamboatmen. These commissioners, and the other officers of the court, must have fees somehow, and under the present disgraceful condition of affairs at New Orleans, they do not scruple to use the process of the United States Courts to extort payment of their enormous cost-bills from the boat. They know it is useless to decide a case against the roustabouts, for there is no way of collecting fees from such poor persons.

If the master fails to pay over, the next thing in order is to commence proceedings in the District Court, and for this particular duty a couple of more ready-made prosecutors are on hand at each commissioner's office. A libel is filed against the boat, and a warrant of seizure is issued to the Marshal. These officials proceed systematically in the matter of seizing the boat. They lay quietly around some neighboring corner, and when the boat is about to cast off her lines and proceed on her voyage, the Marshal steps quietly on board and detains her.

The time chosen is opportune for their purpose of forcing a settlement of the claim and costs. In order to bond the boat, it is necessary to have sureties, who must also be property owners in the district. These persons will have to be hunted up; possibly additional time will be consumed in endeavoring to get legal advice. Every moment of time the boat is detained very heavy expenses necessarily are incurred.

The boat has steam up, crew, cargo and passengers on board, so the master is, therefore, compelled to choose the lesser of the two evils, and pays the debt and costs, no matter how unjust or illegal. The Marshal having collected the whole amount departs with the same, and in due time the money is paid over to the commissioner and his associates, Oily, Gammon and Soap.

The majority of these claims are for trivial sums, ranging from three to twenty dollars, and the costs incurred in collecting the same, where they are not settled before the property owners carry from forty to sixty dollars, but in measure depend on the ingenuity of the officials in taxing the costs so as to keep within the reasonable limit of the law. In a recent case before a commissioner, involving about \$5, the costs were \$21.

This is no imaginary or overdrawn picture. There is not a steamboat owner or master running into New Orleans but will bear witness to the truthfulness of the foregoing statements. These gentlemen are, however, to blame for submitting to such outrageous practices. It is their duty to fight all such illegal and unjust demands, and that to the bitter end, and teach these rascals a lesson. If necessary, these cases should be carried to the Supreme Court. While it is true that such proceedings will involve some expense, yet the good results that will flow from the ventilation of the roguery of these officials will be of great benefit.

It is not contended that where a seaman or "rouster" has a just or lawful demand, however small, that steamboat masters or owners are to have immunity from legal process because forthwith the party instituting the suit may happen to be a "rouster."

The humblest seaman can readily resort to the courts to compel the payment of just dues, and the laws afford such persons exceptional and extraordinary facilities for enforcing any legal rights they may have. The objection here made is to the unscrupulous officials who use the powerful process of a United States Court in collecting unjust fees for themselves, under the pretext of enforcing the collection of seamen's wages.

We learn from the St. Louis Globe that the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri has reversed the decision given by Judge Colvin, in the case of parties charged with forging the brands of Lea & Perrins and other famous makers of pickles and sauces. Judge Colvin held that the law offered no protection to the people of Missouri as long as those who palmed off on them the cheapest and most abominable concoctions under a false pretense confined themselves to misusing the names of foreigners. The rights of the foreigners in the case were of less importance than the rights of the consumers of their manufactures, but the Supreme Court rules that foreigners have a standing in court, and in a case in which their side is reinforced by considerations of common honesty and of public well-being, we are very glad to hear of such a decision. As the penalty for palming off fraudulent pickles on the stomachs of the unsuspecting is a very heavy one, it is likely that the business will be broken up.

THE LATEST VICKSBURG REN-

CONTRE.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO PROMINENT LAWYERS.

[From the Vicksburg Times, of the 26th.]

This city was again shocked last evening, by the report of a probable fatal affray, that took place between Capt. W. R. Spears and Mr. R. J. Miller, two prominent lawyers.

The particulars, as we learn them from eye-witnesses, was that Mr. Miller was standing on the corner of Clay and Washington streets, talking to two ladies, at 6 o'clock, when a hack, in which Capt. W. R. Spears was seated, drove up and stopped. Capt. Spears called to Mr. Miller, who stepped up to the carriage door. Spears then drew a revolver and shot at Miller, the ball striking his forehead and glancing off. Miller fell, and Spears kept on firing until his pistol was empty. Five shots were fired, four of which struck Mr. Miller, while he was lying on the sidewalk, two balls entering his groin, one his right lung, and two struck his head, but glanced off.

While the last three shots were being fired, Miller was crying for help and mercy. After the shooting was over, Captain Spears gave himself up to Constable Doll Adams, who took him to the county jail, where he was locked up. Mr. Miller was carried across the street to an office over Hardaway's drug store, where he received medical attendance, and at seven o'clock was taken to his residence on Farmer street, where he lies in a very precarious condition, and but faint hopes of his recovery are entertained. The cause of this awful deed could not be ascertained, although many rumors were afloat.

We visited the jail last night and found Capt. Spears in a cell with A. C. Krandler, and had a short conversation with him. He stated that he had been looking for Miller all the afternoon, as they were engaged in a case that was to come up in the court soon. He met him at the corner of Clay and Washington street, called him to the carriage door, asked him some question, which was answered in an insulting manner, and he then did the shooting. He said he had good cause for doing the shooting, but did not care to have it made public until his trial took place. Several persons say they think he was suffering from an excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and did not really know what he was doing.

THE MASSACHUSETTE SENATORSHIP

[From the New York Herald.]

BOSTON, March 23.—The question of who shall succeed the late Charles Sumner in the United States Senate is still a vexed and perplexed one. The election takes place tomorrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock, and yet at this tardy and critical moment no man dare predict the name of the successful candidate. The republicans persistently refuse to harmonize, and now at the last moment the confusion in their ranks is "worse confounded" than at any previous stage of the campaign. Mr. Dawes and Judge Hoar are, of course, the leading Republican aspirants, and their strength is indicated by the order in which their names are mentioned. In fact, it is everywhere admitted that Mr. Dawes will lead the Concord Commission in the Senate and possibly in the House; but no one supposes for a moment that a choice will come out of the first ballot. General Butler is in Washington attending to his Congressional duties—a fact which has given currency to a rumor that he is like the woman who saw her husband in a fracas with a bear, and coolly remarked that she "didn't care who got the best of it." Indeed, he is credited with saying that so long as it was a fight between a dog and a skunk he would be better pleased if the skunk got whipped. His listener said that was indefinite. "Well," added the General, "then if it is a fight between two skunks, I would like the one nearest me to be killed." All of which means that he referred to Mr. Hoar.

As pleasantry this is all very well; but there is too much of Butler and anti-Butler on the surface to warrant the belief that the Essex statesman is not interested in the result of the contest. All his active friends are in the field on the Dawes side, and all his industrious opponents are on the side of Mr. Hoar. Efforts to persuade Mr. Dawes to draw out of the contest have brought a reply that he prefers to be murdered rather than commit suicide. It is an accepted fact that

THE DEMOCRATS CONTROL THE SITUATION; and inasmuch as Judge Curtis, their nominee, has not accepted the nomination, they are not in duty bound to stick to him. In view of this, it is not among the improbabilities that they may amalgamate with one wing or the other of the Republican party, probably the Butlerites, and take up a man not heretofore regarded as a leading candidate. This is one of the most reasonable of tonight's rumors, and the man who will be brought forward and carried in by default is generally conceded to be Gen. N. P. Banks, who is now a member of the State Senate. Next to him in chance is Speaker Sanford of the House. All speculation, however, may be upset by the events of to-morrow.

The Boston Journal, in an editorial to-night, indicates the uncertainty of uncertain things in the following language:

We have not thought it worth while to publish definite tables of strength of the several candidates who are likely to come before the Legislature, for the very good reason that we have no faith in any of them. The senatorial contest resulting in the election of Mr. Boutwell was far clearer than this, and yet it will be remembered what absurd estimates, as it afterwards appeared, were put forth by observers supposed to be well informed. The element of uncertainty is ten times as great now. In some respects we are glad to see that so many members are keeping their own counsel in this matter. It shows that they feel their responsibility and are preparing to discharge their duty at the last moment according to their honest convictions, unembarrassed by all pledges or commitments.

The Utica Observer of a recent date says that the one thousand workmen who were colonized at the navy yard in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, have been discharged. They were hired by the Federal government to vote the Republican ticket in a State election, and having performed that service they were sent adrift by the government. And now a thousand are to be colonized at the navy yard in New London, Connecticut, to vote in that State on the first Monday in April. In the meantime the Brooklyn navy yard is closed. Will it be opened in time for the November election? Who shall deny Senator Morton's glowing assertion that our civil service is the best on this planet?

For evening dress the ladies are wearing gauntlets to their light gloves of wide black velvet, cut in small points at the top. It is very effective—this new fashion—and it promises to be a lasting one on hand.

Amusements.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last evening was the occasion of Mr. Bangs' benefit, when, in addition to the historical drama of "La Marseillaise," were given two acts from the tragedy of "Julius Caesar," the beneficiary enacting the part Marc Anthony, in which role he has reaped a harvest of laurels, and has distinguished himself in a manner which has won for him a place among the leading actors of the day. The gentleman seems to have formed a correct conception of the different characters which he is called upon to represent.

Marc Anthony was a man of deep thought; but with a nature in which the qualities of the heart were predominant; sometimes gaining the better of his discretion and every now and then bursting out with a fury and earnestness which knows no bounds. His entire history proves him to have been so. Mr. Bangs' rendering of the part shows him to be not only an actor but a student. Truly admirable was the manner in which he spoke the words:

"Let each man render me his bloody hand:
First, Marcus Brutus, I will shake with you;
Next, Caius Cassius, do I take your hand;
Now, Decius Brutus, yours."

While under an exterior appearance of respect, his tones yet breathed the deep contempt in which he held the treacherous assassins of the unfortunate Caesar. The soliloquy over the murdered body, and the oration from the Forum, were masterly pieces of eloquence. As a mark of their appreciation the audience called Mr. Bangs before the curtain and greeted his appearance with the applause which he deserves.

Then followed La Marseillaise, which has already been spoken of in another edition, and which came off with usual credit.

New attractions are announced for Sunday. Messrs. Baker and Farron, the famous German dialect male and female artists will appear on that day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This place was made merry last evening by the mirth provoking comedy and variety company which continues to grace its boards. What shall be said of the performance? That it was merely good? This would not be doing it justice. It was excellent. Who could help admiring the Austins in their original military specialties, with their graceful and easy motions and the great rapidity and certainty of their movements with the muskets.

As usual, Mr. Douglas distinguished himself, as did likewise the Waite sisters; but to the first there could be suggested a little more variety in his selection of songs, and to Miss Nettie of the latter a slight modulation of her voice. The performance closed with the new version of the "Black Crook," which invariably gives a happy finale to the evening's entertainment.

Shortly will appear at this theatre Miss Harrison, already known to the public as a New Orleans favorite, and also Miss Leona Dare, the gymnast, Quilter and Goldrich, and Neil Conway.

THE OPERA.—The Lenten season seems to gather strength as it approaches its end, and certainly takes its revenge for not having more strictly interfered at its beginning with the temptations offered to the public by the direction of our Opera House. No other reason can be ascribed for the slim attendance at both Thursday's matinee and evening performance.

Roland is one of Mr. Gueymard's best roles, and he was enthusiastically applauded and recalled by a not numerous but critical audience.

At the matinee this morning will be given "La Favorite," with Messrs. Gueymard and Devoyod, and Mlle. Denain.

This evening, "La Fille de Madame Angot." We are rather surprised at the selection of this musical farce for a Saturday evening performance, especially after we have had such a surfeit of it—more especially knowing that the troupe has in its repertoire quite a number of operas more refined, and certainly more appreciated.

During the Holy Week the opera troupe will perform in Galveston, and will reopen in New Orleans on Monday after Easter, for the benefit of the accomplished contralto, Mlle. Denain.

The Naval Landing and Parade at Key West.

KEY WEST, March 23.—The landing of the naval armament, force, 3000 men, occurred to-day. At the signal "forward," the boats advanced to the beach, the Wyoming, Juniata, Kansas and Shenandoah covering the landing, and acting as the base of supplies. These vessels opened with broadsides to protect the party. The infantry landed, and then the artillery, with howitzers on either flank, advanced firing, to take possession of the railroad. The men landed well and formed in good order, advancing as directed. After the landing and skirmish all formed in line of battalions, columns by divisions, and went through the dress parade. Capt. Simpson, commanding the brigade, made a very creditable display in formation and manual. After the parade the brigade was reviewed by Admiral Case, commander-in-chief. On giving the marching salute as they passed the reviewing stand, he said: "No veterans could have marched better. There was a great gathering of citizens, it being the holiday of the year. The Juniata will go to Havana on Wednesday. The Worcester is expected daily. The filibuster Gen. Sherman is turned over to the courts for legal disposition."

The production of cotton is becoming an important interest in Greece. Previous to the late civil war but little was raised, but the blockade of our Southern ports and the consequent cotton famine abroad, stimulated the cultivation of the fibre in Greece, so that now the average crop of the country amounts to 5,500,000 pounds. The principal cotton producing district in Greece is that included in the fertile provinces of Lebalas, Betia and Loricis. Formerly the cotton was all exported; now a large proportion of it is manufactured into cotton yarn, no less than sixteen factories having been established for this purpose.