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CIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

[For the Sunday Republican.]

A MOTHER'S PLAINT.

TO MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

Edward dear, endowed with genius'
boon,
gifted son! Life seemed to him so sad,
itter, that he early flew to heaven!
yet, what had he known in life's green
vale—
t but a mother's ever-smiling love?
eaven, where I should long have gone
before
ait and pray for him, his seat prepare,
has he thus forerunned—me left
alone?
he a kinder mother find above
home to deck with all that love may
strew?
child beloved! thou did'st not die
alone,
gh I be still on earth, for in thy shroud
eart was buried too! My winged soul
followed thine. As if by death im-
pressed,
parting kiss still lingers on my lips!
thy young glorious soul now soars on
high,
yes shall ne'er again to earth be turned.
osom nestled but one cherished hope,
that sole hope a coffin has devoured.
that my slumber were like thine—en-
tranc'd
eful visions of beatitude!
am left forlorn, disconsolate,
er weep as sleepless Rachael wept.
! did'st thou so deem my happiness
thou would'st take away, not share
with me?
art estranged from thee by too much
bliss,
th my Eden hast thou dug a grave?
in that clime, so blest with flowers
and fruits,
lofty palms and fragrant orange
groves,
th the Cuban sky of molten gold,
o'er his face a sudden paleness spread;
ead, unpropped by love, reclined and
drooped,
tainless as a lily died my son!
! in the bright firmament of bliss,
er spirit star has risen now;
calm, mystic light, in mellow rays,
silent o'er my soul ethereal peace.

A. ROUQUETTE.

NDEVILLE, St. Tammany, La., April,

[Written for the Sunday Republican.]

WOMAN AS A WRITER.

BY ONEIDA.

n our observations in the social circle
e induced to believe that it is becom-
ite a fashion with Southern men to
low estimate upon the writings of
n. Indeed, we believe that to satirize
is quite the taste of the stronger sex,
hen she dares step forward to contest
ors in the same field with him she is
become the mark for his keenest
We are no advocate for woman's
n the political world; nay, we blush
ex that such a thought ever emanat-
h them. Let woman only be seen in
olitical world by the finely balanced
and the clear, perceptive, and sound-
ding judgments of her sons, that she
ever emerge from the holy sanctity of
duties and pleasures, or the sphere of
influence which God has peculiarly
her for. That she may enter
arena of literature with all
ty, nay, with peculiar fitness, is to
t evident. While we concede to man
periority in deep thought, and pro-
reasoning, we claim for woman a
power to touch the heart; not but
e exceptions in both sexes; but it
the majority that we look for a
upon which to found a process of
ing, and not with the exceptions.
Mrs. Norton, Mary Howitt, Char-
Bronte, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Holmes,
Fern, Miss Bremer, Grace Acquilla,
host of others too numerous to men-
ead them, we say, fairly, without
e, and if you do not find a tender
touching appeal to the heart rarely
in the writings of man, we will
empt to argue with you, but give you
"none so blind as those who
not see." Let us note some of
great order of male writers.
re, to begin with, presents to us
ectual feast perhaps no where else
found. A thorough knowledge of
nature, portrayed with a vigorous,
masterly plays of passion and feel-
where are the delicate touches of
which fall gently and tenderly upon
and without the whirl of excite-
waken it to human sympathies and
it to humane deeds? Byron, that
poet of the world as to intellectual
tions in the beautiful and grand,
fails to awaken the heart to keen
ies with its fellow-beings and holy
to their errors, while he never at-
to raise the heart toward God, the
ruler of men and events. Shelley
haps produced the most delicate
of intellectual beauty, the most
conceptions of the beautiful in our
but it is all an intellectual
soul is left hungry. Even Chris-
ters among the male sex appeal to
tellect more than the heart, or rather
to reach the heart through con-
the mind. This is well; but yet if
important mission to woman, i. e.,
the heart so quickly and so ten-
t we are barely aware of the proc-
intellect, which first accepts the
gh which the heart is appealed to.
attempt to lower the exalted and
in which man's mind labors; we
hat his writings are necessary to
the deepest powers of the mind,
the mind's capacity for grasping
mysteries which science has un-
connecting the beautiful chain of
effect; that it is to his pen that we
masterly portraying of human
and feelings; but for woman we
delicate, touching pathos which
the heart, and plays upon human
without even leaving the wish
how, or wherefore. Woman is
essentially a creature of the heart, while with man intellect overtowers heart, and holds it submissive to its sway. In view of this fact, we have sometimes thought that God gives to woman intuitions which take the place of intellectual perceptions and profound reasoning. If this be so, they must bear the test of man's highest order of reasoning. And glorious indeed is such a gift; and being a feeling of the heart more than a result of any intellectual process, must mingle beautifully and touchingly with her experiences of life throughout her writings.

We know that many men are too noble to disparage woman's efforts in the literary world, but it is not unusual to hear remarks like these: "The work is not worth buying, much less the time for reading it."

"Have you read it?"

"Well no, but it is a woman's production."

We fully believe that this is the result of a fashion rather than a conviction of its truth.

Would it not be well for man to judge of what he reads without prejudice, and freely accord to woman the powers with which God has endowed her rather than to discourage her by his attacks and ridicule? We think so, even as we think man might be highly benefited by cultivating a taste for her simple truths and touching pathos. This power for touching the hidden springs of the soul doubtless arises to some extent from the chaste refinement and purity of woman's nature, but this yet the more enhances her power. Let us hear no more of the worthlessness of woman's writings because they lack the high intellectual stamp of man's.

The flower is no less beautiful, no less refining and delightful in its beauty to the soul of man because the oak is grander and loftier in its appeal.

The flower speaks softly, gently, and touchingly of God's love, while the voice of the oak is of the grandeur and munificence of his power.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON.

Preached in the First Congregational Church of New Orleans, May 17, by Rev. A. H. Plumb.

After allusions to some of the evidences of the slow progress of religion as seen in the recent developments of infidelity in this country, in the desecration of the sabbath throughout the land, as the result of the importation of European customs, in the prevalence of intemperance and bribery, and extravagant expenditure in all ranks of life, and especially among our public men, it was remarked:

There are other signs that the work of righteousness is advancing but slowly now. When a great commonwealth in the most favored portion of our land, where the light of the Gospel has been widely diffused, where Christian colleges have long instructed the young in their duties to their fellow men, where some of the noblest of the advocates of civil and religious freedom have lived and toiled for the rights of man, where colored men have achieved honorable distinction as writers and speakers, as successful men of business, and above all in vast numbers as heroic defenders of the nation's life—when such a State refuses to grant to its colored inhabitants the least voice in the administration of the government which rules them and taxes them, and for which they fought, as one State after another has lately done, every clear-sighted friend of humanity and lover of justice, not to say every Christian, hangs his head in sorrow and mourns over the perverse injustice of the act, mourns over the lamentable encouragement thus given to the cruel hatred and violent oppression still exercised toward the colored race and their friends in many of these Southern districts.

Moreover, when hopes long entertained of enjoying a firm and wise administration of government in the interests of human rights, an administration which should put an end at last to the long list of bloody assassinations, still lengthening week by week, which should guarantee proper freedom of speech and protection from assault for opinion's sake to the poorest and humblest citizen of our land, when such hopes are again and again deferred, till the heart is made sick, the Christian who watches and works and prays for the coming of the Redeemer's kingdom in all hearts and all lands, inquires why the work of the Lord in establishing righteousness and peace in our own land lingers in this way.

In looking for some of the probable reasons for delay in the progress of religion, we may find one reason in the lack of faith in the ultimate triumph of religion. It is the belief of a small portion of the Christian Church that the world is not to be converted, society not to be reformed. There may be slight improvement here and there for a time, but on the whole things are to grow worse and worse, they tell us, till the world is burned up, and then in a new heaven and a new earth the Redeemer is to reign. This class of Christians is always scanning the heavens for tokens of storm. They have no eyes for the cheering signs of the times which mark the age as the most hopeful the Church has known. Like birds of evil omen, they continually sound the notes of alarm. You can not converse with one in the most casual meeting but his voice has the same doleful tone. Every untoward event is proof to him not merely that the cause of God is making only a slow progress, but that it is hopeless. These men think the Church has little to do for the world. It can only get itself ready to leave it. They forsake the pumps to get safely aboard the lifeboat, assured that the great ship with the throngs crowding its decks is soon to go down; or if they still labor for it, their efforts are despairing, and can not be as vigorous or as long sustained as if hope nerved their arms, and their hearts were cheered by bright anticipations of bringing the ship, with most of its precious burden, safe into port after all.

Now to indulge in this view of the prospect, of our race it is believed is not only to utterly misinterpret prophecy, not only to fly in the face of the great plans of God, as revealed in the Scriptures, and by the general current of Providence, but it serves also very materially to retard the progress of the cause of truth. God has conditioned the advance of his cause very much on the faith and courage and labor of his people. We are bidden to look for and hasten the coming of our Lord, to subdue every thing to himself. Manifestly, for us to lose hope and to expect little success is just the way to hinder his work. In our late war an eminent but strangely weak adviser of the public mind at one time openly counseled the earnest prosecution of the war for three months longer, with the understanding that if not then successful we were to abandon the cause. What possible suggestion could have more encouraged our enemies to desperate endurance and valor, or what could more strongly have tempted every weak-hearted self-seeking member of our forces to defer any very hazardous undertaking, any very arduous exploit, until the three months were past? We did not succeed in three months nor in nine, but we succeeded at last because we believed success possible, and at all cost were determined to gain it. No service can be hearty which is not hopeful. We can not do our best when we believe our labor is in vain. The coming of Christ's kingdom is hindered by the despairing fitful character of the labor and prayers of many of his children, by their lack of high courage and vigorous expectant faith.

Another reason for delay in the progress of religion is our undue reliance on other than spiritual aids. "My kingdom is not of this world," said Jesus; "The weapons of our warfare," said Paul, "are not carnal." That is, merely carnal weapons can never do the spiritual work which God has undertaken in the world. In reconciling the world to himself God seeks to change the heart of each man, to win it from hatred to submission and trust. Nothing but the truth and the Holy Spirit can do this. When a man has been led to see his course has been wrong, and to choose from the heart the opposite course as the only reasonable one, repenting of the past and trusting in Christ for forgiveness and for strength to live a new life, then has the kingdom of darkness been weakened and God's cause received strength. But while Christians are laboring with God in this spiritual work there are various occasions when it is incumbent on them to employ other than spiritual means. When a robber assails our dwelling at midnight the stress of the emergency renders moral means unsuitable. We must lift the arm in defense. To resist and overcome him affords some relief in the premises, but the case continues bad till the man is no longer a robber in heart, but is led to choose a better life.

So, too, Christian men may seek the aid of secular education, of moral associations, and of the civil power to restrain men from wrong, and to get a hearing for the Gospel. Because the Gospel is the only cure of social ills, some think those Christians who labor in associations of young men, or in temperance societies, or who seek by political action to restrain vice are abandoning the idea that the Church is the only hope of the world. By no means. They still believe society never will be renovated till pure religion prevails; that a man is never wholly reformed till he is converted to Christ, and then he may need much sanctifying grace to recover him from the false views and bad habits current even among many Christian men. They still labor and pray for the souls of men, but you can not get at the soul of a man with the gospel if the man is drunk, or if he is in the habit of using a bludgeon the moment an idea a little strange to him is advanced. In Rome to-day the conscious weakness of a false religion denies a fair field to a pure Gospel, and banishes Protestantism beyond its walls. Afraid of the light, it prohibits free discussion. Paul preached the Gospel freely in Pagan Rome, but in Christian Rome now it can not be done. Hence the propriety there of resorting to consular protection, though with little success as yet. There is equal propriety in calling on civil or military power to protect from outrage those in this country who seek to preach according to the proportions of truth, the applications of a Gospel of love to the rights of man. Paul stood for his rights, and invoked military aid when he could. But in all this resort to means outside the Church to help the cause of truth there is danger of an undue reliance upon such means. Their help is but subsidiary and preparatory. It is not force which is to do our work, but truth, truth plainly set forth, its inherent reasonableness made manifest, and its power set home by the Holy Ghost.

Moreover, it is proper for Christian men to employ the civil arm, if they can, to restrain the rumseller's greed. When a man seeks to amass a fortune by increasing taxation, pauperism, and crime, and by corrupting the young, to prevent him by law as far as it can be done is no more an infringement of just personal liberty than to restrain him from selling immoral books or poisoned food. In some parts of our land such efforts have already had very wholesome effects, but only as a humble auxiliary, not as the chief agent of reform. Moral means are always to be the great reliance.

Some sort of legislation for the observance of the sabbath is right. Christians deserve to be protected from annoyance in their worship, and the public peace should not be disturbed by riotous carousals. But to attempt more is to depend too much on physical force. We have no right to force our ideas of the sabbath on the conscience of men who differ from us, and if we try to, the cause of religion will long bear the disgrace of an injustice attempted in its name. The late endeavors of many pious men to prefix to our national constitution some acknowledgment of the Christian religion seem of questionable propriety, since they would be obnoxious to many deists and Jews, who are as loyal and patriotic as we are.

When Christian men trust too much to measures they are left to make a wrong use of measures. When they depend on men, men fail them, and they learn it is better to trust in the Lord than put confidence in man.

Again, the advancement of religion is hindered because the need of personal effort in its behalf is not felt by Christians. To promote religion is not sufficiently the one great work of our lives, controlling our business and pleasure, and prompting us to aggressive labors against the evils of the times. There are many noble men of large business who study to cultivate the acquaintance of irreligious men with whom they have transactions, to befriend them and gain an influence over them, so that with friendly persuasion they may allure them to a religious life. * * * * *

It should further be mentioned that the progress of religion in our own land is necessarily slow, because of the vast extent of the work here to be done. If there has been a loss since the days of Washington and the other fathers of the republic in the observance of the sabbath and in the relative power of religion, it has resulted very much from the new currents infused into the national life. It has seemed to be God's plan to work out on this continent some mighty problems in illustration of the power of the Gospel over the different races of men. Notice who it is to whom God has given this country as a home, and to whom he sends his Gospel as a transforming power. There is the black race, but in the opinion of many who have always lived with them and helped them to their rights there is little uncertainty in regard to them. They are ignorant and degraded, it is true, and so should we be if we had been to school where they have for the past hundred years, but they are a docile people, eager to learn, and with instincts and sympathies mainly correct. Their relations to labor are simple enough if they are treated as other men are. If only we show a Christian spirit toward them, what is to hinder the two races dwelling side by side in peace? In business and the affairs of government mutual interest and common justice require that they mingle freely, and in the social relations it is well known there would have been far less familiarity hitherto than there has been if that people had been left to themselves. If they are aided with schools for training their teachers and preachers, there is good promise that they may become at no distant day an intelligent, prosperous, Christian population, an element of strength to our country, and an honor to Christ, for "he is not ashamed to call them brethren."

Then there are in this country the representatives of every European nation, and on our Western shores vast numbers of an Asiatic race, and that which seems most to hinder the rapid progress of religion in the land, is this immense importation of those who bring the false religion or the infidelity of the old worlds. Not with jealousy, however, not with dismay, should the American church look upon this incessant influx of foreigners here. They are the children of our common Father. This continent belongs to him and not to us. He sends them hither, and is it not that they may help us subdue and develop it, and that we may help them with our free institutions and the Gospel of Christ? Some of them, like some of those who are native here, are not open at present to any direct religious influences, but all can feel the indirect influence of Christian institutions. We are then not to stand aloof from "the stranger that is within our gates," though his coming seem to retard our work. We are to welcome him, to study his aptitudes, acknowledge his excellencies, and believe that the Gospel can bring him with us to the Savior's feet.

Once more, the cause of religion is delayed by the low standard of Christian life prevailing in the Church. Look at the lamentable reign of rationalism in Germany for many years past. It is true it has been overruled to raise up new defenders of the faith, so that acute observers tell us that the evangelical faith never stood so high in that country before; that the great wave of skeptical thought which is just rising on us has already passed them and is visibly receding there. But with what devastating power it swept while it was there! Yet among the leading causes were the intolerance of Rome as an enemy to the freedom of mankind, and the formalism of Protestant Europe, where armies march to the eucharist at the tap of the drum. So here the spectacle of a Christian church defending slavery from the Bible has made generations of infidels, and no wonder. Now the way to overcome infidelity not only, but immorality also, is for the Church to arise and shine, to put on its beautiful garments; to stand forth fair as the moon and clear as the sun, and then it will be terrible as an army with banners.

There is nothing more mighty for good than a godly life. The world waits simply for better men. What has more hindered reconstruction in our land than the detestable private character as well as the public imbecility of some of the men who have been engaged in it? But he who would have a godly life must not be satisfied with freedom from vices or with a sentimental enjoyment of religious hopes. He must seek to understand and to meet all his relations. He must have courage and faith and zeal.

To come home to ourselves, do we mourn that men are short-sighted, selfish, and perverse in their resistance to the government now, adding to the disturbed condition of our land, embarrassing trade, increasing taxes, and pressing us all with intolerable burdens day by day? Yet can we wonder at this, or pray effectually against it, if we ourselves day by day are selfish and perverse in resisting God's will concerning us? If we murmur and repine, if we fret against his appointment, and resist his claims on our affections, our time, or our estate; if, with all our light and privilege, we are unkind or jealous, worldly or ambitious, can we wonder that others less favored are openly perverse and unreasonable in their opposition to the right? Is it for us to wonder at the slow progress of religion in the world if religion is making no advancement in our own hearts? Is there any power in a religion which goes over to the maxims and customs of the world, which yields up the sabbath, and is devoted to theatres and balls rather than labor for Christ and for souls perishing in sin? Oh, my friends, let us heed the exhortation to forsake the ways of sinful men. "Come out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you, and will be a father to you, and you shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." Let us fully and gladly submit our hearts every day to God's control. Then we can pray "Thy kingdom come," and look for its coming. And as we look for our Lord we shall behold him drawing near, "glorious in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength, speaking in righteousness, mighty to save."

For his approach the events of Providence will open a broad highway, while the dark years that are passing shall cry to the long bright years of future time, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lifted up ye everlasting door, and the King of Glory shall come in." Be not then disheartened at the delays encountered in the work of the Lord. Consider the magnitude of his undertaking; live in constant and active sympathy with his plans; believe his promises of ultimate success. Be not disappointed at temporary disasters, "as though some strange thing happened unto you," and be not insensible to the high honor of standing faithful among the faithless in these "crowded hours of glorious life."

HON. THOMAS J. DURANT

At the request of the Hon. James Graham and other prominent Republicans of this city we publish the following communication. The news of the probable return of Mr. Durant will give great pleasure to his many friends:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Sir—In the discussions which the election of United States Senators from Louisiana gives rise to an impression seems to exist among a few that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Thomas J. Durant, named by his numerous friends for some months past as a candidate for one of these senatorships, is not eligible to election for want of residence here. This is an error which I propose to correct.

Although absent for some time past at the seat of government Mr. Durant has avoided acquiring citizenship elsewhere, and both in law and in feeling is still a citizen of Louisiana. The act of the Legislature of this State, "relative to the mode of acquiring and forfeiting a domicil," approved March 14, 1855, prescribes "that a voluntary absence from the State of two years, or the acquisition of a residence in any other State of the Union, shall forfeit a residence within this State." Mr. Durant left this city for the North on the thirtieth July, 1866; since which time less than twenty-two months have elapsed, and leaving him more than two months of the time allowed by law, even had his absence been voluntary, which it was not. In the correspondence during the past year between Mr. Durant and the undersigned he has repeatedly stated that he still adhered to his *status* as a citizen of Louisiana, that he did not intend to acquire citizenship elsewhere, and that eventually he designed returning to New Orleans. That he is still of the same mind may be seen from the following extract of a letter recently received from him, dated at Washington the twelfth instant:

"I have been a citizen of Louisiana for thirty-five years, and I legally remain such until I become a citizen of another State, which I have not done. I left my State because forced to do so, involuntarily, with the intention of returning, and by that reason I continued in law to be a citizen and inhabitant of Louisiana."

I trust the foregoing statement will obviate all objections to Mr. Durant's election on the supposition that he has lost his citizenship in this State.

I avail myself of the occasion to add that Mr. Durant will be in New Orleans in the course of the next two weeks.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GRAHAM.

New Orleans, May 23, 1868.

PIONEER GRANT CLUB.

Remarks of J. M. G. Parker, Esq., before the Pioneer Grant Club on Friday Evening Last.

Gentlemen Members of the Pioneer Grant club of New Orleans: Before taking my seat and calling this meeting to order, permit me to draw your attention to a fact which affords me very great pleasure, a subject which I know deeply interests each and every one of you, and which has, without doubt, influenced you as it has myself to renewed vigor in the cause which we have espoused, to wit: the election of General U. S. Grant to the Presidency of the United States in November next. It is not for me to talk to you of General Grant—to you, several of whom have stood near him in many a hard-fought battle. Not a soldier in the country but is proud of the record of the general commanding our armies, and they will come forth from the hill tops and valleys, from the mill and the workshop, bringing their fathers, brothers, and sons to the ballot-box, there to express their sincere convictions of his worth as a citizen as well as a military chieftain.

I need not inform you that the hero of Vicksburg and the Wilderness was yesterday nominated to fill the highest office in the gift of the American people, for the telegraph has already announced to you that fact. Nor need I inform you that General Grant will be elected by an overwhelming majority of the votes cast by the Union-loving citizens of this country, without regard to "race, color, or previous condition," to fill that office. His election will be as certain as was his nomination at Chicago. But my object in speaking to you at this time is not to make a speech, for speech-making is not my forte—the humbler paths of life I am called to tread; still I desire to assure you that I have every confidence in the man we have selected as our standard-bearer, and in the honorable gentleman who has been placed with him on the national ticket, to fight the "battle of the ballot box" in the coming campaign—I mean the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. I know something of both our candidates. They are tried and not found wanting; men in whom the American people have the utmost confidence, and who will surely lead us to victory.

Nor need we, the members of the Pioneer Grant Club, take the background in the contest which we are about to enter, nor accord to others all the glory of the nomination of General Grant. This club is the only organization known in this State as having had anything to do with the Grant movement, and we may well be proud of what has been done.

I do not say this with the view to disparage any man or any body of men, but I do claim that it is to our credit that we first met and organized, *now nearly six months ago*, and that our club has constantly increased from week to week ever since it came into existence. We shall, if all our members act well their part, *number by thousands* before election day comes. And let me here urge upon each and all of you to assist in bringing into this organization every one of his friends, provided he is true to the principles for which our country has just passed through a most bloody war. Let no question of race invade the spirit of any member of this club, but let all come who believe with us. I hope soon to see Grant clubs springing up all over this city and State, each sending delegates to this club, that union of action and sentiment may instill all alike. Again urging you to action, and thanking you for your attention during my remarks, I now call the club to order for business.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

It is gratifying to know that even in this season of general business depression the Academy of Music is prosperous. There are two reasons for this: First, that the proprietors let no opportunity pass to secure the best talent that can be obtained, and the stage manager has the happy tact of applying that talent where it will be recognized, and acknowledged, and will be certain to please the patrons of the most successful place of amusement in the South. The second reason next week. Every department of the Academy seems to be conducted with a system, and the right men are in the right place. Kittredge, the Treasurer, is universally known, and as universally esteemed because he knows his business, and attends to it. The "Impeachment," as a political burlesque, has some laughable points, but the public like it rather for its negative than affirmative qualities. The real B. B. was one of the most popular officials ever in this city, and crowds flock to the Academy to see his representative. The "Nymphs of the Caribbean Sea" has quite a successful run. The scenery is, to the unpracticed eye, gorgeous. The Amazonian march and evolutions dazzle the beholder. Carnaggia and Novissimo, the inseparable, are admired, except when the latter converts himself into a top. But the bright particular stars are the Engel, the Brent, the Wood, the Evers, the Howland, and the Hardy. These ladies all possess talent. Cavanaugh, if he ever writes that book as an English tourist, will wear an imperishable name. Our people like to be humbugged. They enjoy it hugely, and there is real enjoyment in hearing the hearty applause of the rebel sympathisers upon whose hearts our Yankee friend Billy Carter plays as upon the "harp of a thousand strings." In preparation a new and amusing comic drama of the sensation order. Chief Justice Bloodgood presides this evening. After the court adjourns the Zanfretta in aerial trapeze, and Miss Carrie and Mr. Austin in the Zouave drill and bayonet combat.

Labeling the Streets.

In accordance with the recommendation made by the REPUBLICAN some months ago, a contract has been concluded by the city for painting the names of the streets on the corner lamps. The work has been intrusted to Mr. O'Hara, painter, of Carondelet street, who is prosecuting it with energy, and on an admirable plan of his own invention. The name of the street is painted on a piece of glass about two inches wide, and long enough to reach across the glass of one of the lamps. The letters are about an inch and a half high, of plain Gothic style. A frame or chasing of tin surrounds the piece of glass, which is loosely fitted so that no danger may result from contraction or expansion. At each end of this tin frame is a flange, which fits into the frame of the lamp securing the glass. The lamp can be cleaned easily without interfering with the paint. A space of from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch is left between the glass of the lamp and the small strip on which the name is painted. Thus a current of air is introduced which protects the inner glass from the rays of the sun. Any part of the contrivance can be readily replaced in case of accident, to which, however, all seem to be free from liability. Camp, St. Charles, Carondelet, Rampart, and Canal streets have already been completed, and the names for many of the other streets are already prepared. Mr. O'Hara says he will have the whole work completed in a few days.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

A correspondent in Mobile writes as follows to a well-known gentleman of this city:

This company is not paying interest on any of its bonds, nor is there any sale for them at present. The president has just returned from Europe, and says that the English creditors are willing to fund what is due them until 1870, provided the American bondholders will do the same. The war debt of the road was $3,600,000, of which $2,400,000 was paid up to January last, leaving a balance of about $1,200,000, which has been reduced some since that period. The road is now well equipped, having 101 engines against 69 when the war commenced, and 850 cars against 650 for the same period. There will not be much business until the next crop comes forward. The president thinks the debt will be paid ultimately. The annual meeting will be held in the first week of June, and an exhibit made of the condition of the road. Whether it will be such as to inspire confidence in the bonds remains to be seen.

There is a large amount of money deposited in the banks and other institutions here waiting the turn of events for use or investment.

The Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal* telegraphed on Sunday, the seventeenth:

Early yesterday morning prominent Republicans were confident of conviction. Their confidence was based upon the repeated declarations of Senator Ross the evening before that he would vote for the eleventh article; but Reverdy Johnson and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, laughed at the idea. They have had an understanding with Ross for a week, and their hold upon him was one he could not shake off. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, within a week declared that he would vote for this article, if it would carry it, and that precise case was presented to him; his vote would have carried it, and he refused. Within ten minutes of the vote he and Ross were in earnest consultation together over this article.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the N. O. Republican.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Friends of Impeachment More Hopeful.

CONVICTION ON TUESDAY REGARDED PROBABLE

REVIVAL OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1868.

We have had a quiet week here in political circles. Very little legislation has been accomplished, but the delegates and visitors to the Chicago Convention are expected to return by Monday, when greater activity is anticipated.

The prospects for and against impeachment have been carefully considered since the vote on Saturday, and some of the best informed Republicans are confident of conviction on one or more articles on Tuesday. These opinions are probably based upon the result of the action of the Chicago Convention. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that the question is at least doubtful.

The House met to-day, but immediately adjourned without transacting any business. Nothing will probably be done in the way of general legislation before Wednesday. SPECIAL.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Johnsonian Benevolent Fund.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Mysterious Occurrence in Florida:

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE POPE ASKS ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICA.

Interesting News from All Points.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House was called to order, and immediately adjourned.

Both Houses meet on Monday.

Internal revenue receipts for the week, $3,204,009.

On the first of June the Treasury Department will be prepared to convert seven-thirties due the fifteenth of June and July, 1868, into five-twenties. These bonds will bear interest from July first.

The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company have issued orders to their managers to deliver no more private telegrams to the impeachment managers. Those already obtained were furnished under a misapprehension of instruction.

Investigations before the impeachment managers show that $100,000 was subscribed in New York for President Johnson. He is to have $100,000 if convicted, and $50,000 to pay expenses if acquitted.

From Mexico via Galveston.

GALVESTON, May 23.—There was a destructive hail storm at San Antonio and vicinity on the evening of the nineteenth, lasting half an hour, destroying houses, crops, fruits, gardens, etc. Damage estimated at $500,000. Several lives reported lost.

H. Z. Hill was shot here and severely wounded by J. N. Stowe.

Captain Randall, special treasury agent, goes North by the Josephine.

The latest news from Mexico reports Quiroga invading the state of Nuevo Leon for the purpose of revolution.

General Basque, Santa Anna's agent, is still at Brownsville.

Judge Block is arguing the bridge case before Judge Watrous.

GALVESTON, May 23.—The *Bulletin* charges that the secretary of a Senator voting for acquittal wrote a leading whisky merchant here that the ring had contributed money to secure the acquittal of the President.

Mysterious Occurrence in Florida.

AUGUSTA, May 23.—Dispatches from Lake City, Florida, state that a few days ago nearly two acres on a farm in Hamilton county suddenly sunk to the depth of fifty feet from the surface, the surrounding land filling with water and submerging the tops of the tallest trees. The ground is still sinking and now covers four acres.

Streams and creeks lose themselves in the surrounding country and force an outlet in this way. These sinks occur occasionally, but this is the largest and deepest known.

From Europe.

LONDON, May 23.—Advices from General Napier have been received as late as May 5. The rear guard of the army was at Ashargo, and the advance had reached the sea. The native infantry had embarked. The country will soon be evacuated.

The Pope invites the Catholic bishops of the United States to send one thousand recruits to the Papal army.

Dispatches from Sidney report Prince Alfred as quite well. Farrell had been executed.

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—The government organ says Sweden must protest against the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the British bark Springbook as a bad precedent in maritime law.]

BERLIN, May 23.—The Zollverein Diet adjourned.

From Havana.

HAVANA, May 23.—A heavy storm prevailed here all day yesterday, doing considerable damage to buildings and crops. Pieces of wrecks and papers have been picked up along the shore and floating in the Gulf. To-day the weather is stormy and considerable rain has fallen. Barometer changing.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) assembled here to-day. Rev. Joseph Williams, colored, of Knox Presbytery of Georgia, was admitted to a seat.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Rev. John C. Lyon, aged sixty-seven, for forty years a minister, and the founder of the German Methodist Church in America, is dead.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—General Canby this evening issued an order postponing the municipal elections in South Carolina.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 23, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. No wind. No arrivals. Sailed: Steamship Harlan.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—River falling rapidly, with ten and a half feet water in the canal. Weather clear and cool.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—An easterly storm is prevailing.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Money easy at 5@6 for call loans. The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $343,000; specie, $462,000; of circulation, $10,000. Increase of deposits, $1,124,000; of legal tenders, $4,619,000. Sub-treasury balance, $102,-500,000.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, May 23.—Closing prices of the sugar market are unsettled; Nos. 10 to 12 quoted at 7¼@8c; Nos. 15 to 20 8¾@10c; muscovado inactive at last quotations; molasses sugar 6@7½c for Nos. 7 to 10. Molasses firm at 5@6c for clayed, and 6½c for common or muscovado. Freights slightly declined; shanks 9@10 reals. Hoops dull at previous prices. Flour $12@$13. Lard 19@19½c in tierces and 20@21c in 25 lb tins. Lumber $18@20 for white pine and $23@24 for pitch pine. Potatoes $5 50@6. Tallow 12@12½c.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23, Evening.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; sales to-day 680 bales; middlings 30½@31c., closing with no sellers under 31. Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat closed firmer, with a speculative demand on Western account. Corn lower; Western mixed $1 15½. Pork steady. Lard a shade firmer—18@19¼c. Naval stores dull. Groceries firm. Freights unchanged. Gold 139¼. Governments firm.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn 88c. Oats 91c. Mess pork held at $28 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¼c.; rib sides 14½c.; clear sides 16¼c. Bacon firm: shoulders 14c.; clear rib sides 17c.; clear sides 17½c. Canvased hams 19@20c. Lard held at 18¼c. Butter 25@28c. Eggs 18c. Apples $5@6.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—It is apprehended that an immense crop of wheat will be harvested in Oregon.

The schooner Grow is reported wrecked in Puget's sound, and the crew captured and murdered by Indians.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Robbers seized an engine between Louisville and Cincinnati, and detaching the express car, left the balance of the train.

They threw the express messenger out and robbed three safes. Loss unknown. The engine was found on the track next morning deserted.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The Presbyterian Conference, responding to an invitation to hold their next conference at Louisville, passed resolutions declaring the inexpediency of holding conference outside of its own jurisdiction. The next meeting occurs at Mobile.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Pomeroy denies the authorization or any knowledge of the Cooper letter.

In response to a serenade, General Grant said: Gentlemen—Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without any desire to cultivate that power, [laughter,] it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you.

All that I can say is, that to whatever position I may be called by your will I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity.

Of the honesty of my purpose and of my rectitude in the performance of my public duties, you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you.

VICKSBURG, May 23.—Passed up: Richmond, at 4 P. M. yesterday. Down: Belle Lee, at 9 A. M.; and Governor Allen, at 10 A. M. River rising slowly.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL LOGAN.—The telegraph has already informed us of an attack on General Logan while he was on the way from Chicago to Washington. The Western press furnishes the following particulars:

At York, Pennsylvania, on Monday, an attempt was made to assassinate General Logan who, with his family, was on the train. While the train was in waiting General Logan had occasion to step from the cars a few minutes, when he was immediately recognized by a lot of men standing around the depot. When he got on the train several of the party followed him, but ventured no further than the platform. Just as the whistle of the engine blew for starting, several large stones were hurled through the window of the car where General Logan sat. Fortunately they did no more harm than to break the car windows. One of them came very nearly hitting a daughter of Senator Cameron on the head. Another struck Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, on the breast. General Sickles, and a large number of Republican Congressmen were on the train.

A BAD SPECULATION.—The New York publisher of secession literature seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his recent ventures. The New York correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* thus notes his last failure:

"*Behind the Scenes*."—This work that you and our jumping *Herald* have so freely praised has not yet sold extensively. Only 4000 copies have been printed, and a part of the fourth thousand is still on the publisher's shelves. The public is rather shy of anything that now appears regarding Mrs. Lincoln. Besides, the same firm issued that swindle entitled "Jeff Davis' Prison Thoughts," and the fact is not forgotten; it is remembered to the injury of the sale of "Behind the Scenes."

The Washington *Chronicle* thus alludes to Republican Senators who voted not guilty on the eleventh article:

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, has left the rooms he occupied up to Saturday last on New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol, and taken lodgings at the Union Hotel, Georgetown, where Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, is also boarding. It is stated that Senator Henderson has engaged rooms at the same place. They are probably in pursuit of a quiet neighborhood. We do not expect to receive any thanks for publishing their residence, as the change they are making is generally attributed to a retiring disposition, occasioned by recent events.

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"

The Washington *Chronicle* in reply to the declaration of Mr. Brooks, of New York, the new Senators from Arkansas "had hardly resided in the State long enough to have obtained a residence," remarks:

Both Senators from Arkansas have resided in that State for about five years. They are both men of property, much of which is real estate in and about the city of Little Rock. They were successful, thrifty, business men, and are as much identified with the welfare of the State as anybody in it. Mr. McDonald, one of the Senators, is President of the National Bank at Little Rock, and has been ever since its organization.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says of the impeachment vote:

Gettysburg was fought and won under a leadership that was changed from one saddle to another during the forced march to the battle-field, and a greater victory than even Gettysburg will be won by the Republican party under its new leaders, despite the desertion from its ranks of men who have been, but never can be again its leaders.

The Louisville *Courier* correspondent telegraphed from Washington Monday:

The debate was interesting in the Senate on the Arkansas bill. Fessenden raised a sensation when he said he would like to see the Senator who would dare advocate allowing Arkansas Senators to vote on impeachment, and Garret Davis created a commotion by declaring Sumner ought to be expelled for his conduct during the trial of impeachment.

In Providence, R. I., last week, the Republicans, although opposed by a combined league of "Democrats," "citizens," and "temperance advocates," swept the field, electing Thomas A. Doyle Mayor by 468 majority over all.

The sailing ship Mercury, of the Boyd & Hickens line, left New York on the ninth of April, and arrived at Havre on the twenty-second, making the voyage in twelve days! This beats the best time of our packet ships in their palmiest days. Captains Bailey and Nye, with the Sheffield, Independence, etc., used to boast of fourteen and fifteen day passages, but *twelve* was considered an impossibility.