NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM

VOLUME VII—NO. 241. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2082.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. DAVID BIDWELL

LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Every Night and Saturday Noon.
ja14

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Sunday, January 18, 1874,
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE.
Opera.
SEANCE OF PRESTIDIGITATION, BY PROFESSOR MEHAY.
MME. BERTRAND AND MLLE. RATON, VANDEVILLE. ja18 1t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
Annual benefit of
ALEX. FITZGERALD,
On which occasion
BEN DeBAR WILL APPEAR AS FALSTAFF.
Sunday Evening, January 18,
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.....Ben DeBar
MASTER FORD.....Alex. Fitzgerald
Monday, January 19—The charming LOTTA, in the LITTLE DETECTIVE, supported by the popular Comedian, Mr. E. A. LOCKE.
ja18 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
T. C. DeLEON.....Sole Lessee
THE LEGITIMATE, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing
Monday Evening, January 26, 1874,
Engagement of the
EMINENT TRAGEDIAN
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Supported by Miss Louise Hawthorne, Mr. John W. Norton and a powerful company, chosen to support him.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26,
RICHELIEU.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.
THE MARBLE HEART.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28,
HAMLET.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31,
RICHARD III.
TWO LADIES' MATINEES.
Wednesday, January 28, at Noon.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE.
Saturday, January 31, at Noon.
MARBLE HEART MATINEE.
Notwithstanding the great expense attending Mr. BARRETT'S engagement, there will be NO CHANGE OF PRICES
Box office open for the sale of reserved seats for any evening, and for the Matinee on Thursday morning, January 22, at nine o'clock. ja18 3w

GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK
AND
FIREMEN'S BALL
OF
LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
at GRUNEWALD HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 28, 1874, for the benefit of the Relief Fund.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—R. H. Benners, chairman; James I. Day, A. J. Stringer, Joseph P. Hornor, H. Schierman, H. P. Buckley, Phil. Beck, Charles T. Howard, John Snider, Chris. Madden, John Cottreaux.
Tickets, $2. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be left at the Engine House. Proposals for rent of Bar, Hat Room and Restaurant to be addressed to R. H. BENNERS, No. 56 Camp street.
ja18 25 28 1m

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR.
TO OPEN IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL
On Friday, January 30, 1874.
The following is the Programme of the Fair, both of the very attractive tables, as also of the fair ladies who have so kindly volunteered their services for the occasion:
SANCTUARY SOCIETY TABLE,
Presided over by the officers of the Sanctuary Society.
THE GOVERNOR'S TABLE,
By Mmes. P. F. and E. F. Herwig and Miss Kinsella.
ST. THERESA'S TABLE,
By Mrs. Finnegan.
ST. PATRICK'S TABLE,
By Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Houston.
ST. ALPHONSUS TABLE,
By Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Hagan.
THE HARP OF ERIN TABLE,
By Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. McCluskey and Mrs. Strong.
MORNING STAR TABLE,
By Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Burns and Miss Richardson
THE HIBERNIA TABLE,
By Mrs. McCune, Mrs. Conway and Miss D. Kennedy.
THE CRESCENT CITY TABLE,
By Mrs. Dr. Polwell, Mrs. T. Gilmore and Mrs. Dr. Brickell.
We know that the friends of St. Patrick's Church will be pleased with the above list of ladies, who have been selected to do the honors of the coming Fair at their respective tables. The well known hospitality, sociability, beauty and talent of these fair champions in the cause of charity, place the success of the undertaking beyond a doubt, and will make it one of the most brilliant and enjoyable social entertainments ever given in New Orleans. We are sure that their friends, and all who wish to forward good works, will rally to their support, and make the Fair a brilliant fete from the opening to its close.
Among the friendly contests, many of them already being energetically canvassed, we can notice only a few. A HORSE AND BUGGY, for which the Hon. Mayor Wiltz and the popular District Attorney, John McPhelin, are the contestants.
General Badger and Mr. John O'Neil are also in the field for a Patent Lever GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. That the skillful General will outmaneuvre the favorite of Branch No. 1 of Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association would be difficult to decide. The contest will be a sharp one, as both are popular, and count their friends by the host.
A splendid HORSE is also up for contest among the "boys," but who has thrown down the glove we are not as yet in a position to state.
A magnificent richly wrought SILVER PUNCH BOWL is causing great excitement among the many friends of the three popular contestants, viz: Messrs. W. Conway, S. McNamara, and H. Cassidy. Who will prove the victor, is most difficult to state.
A lady's valuable GOLD WATCH is also up for contest at St. Theresa's table. ja11 t30

LOST.

LOST—A RED LEATHER POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK, at about twelve o'clock to-day, from the Governor's office to Canal street. Only valuable to the owner. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid when returned to me at No. 252 Canal street, and no questions asked.
ja18 JAMES S. CLARK.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER
MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,
No. 15 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.
Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.
FURNISHED ROOMS.
Private Supper Saloon for parties. ja15 1m

THE HOME RULE RESTAURANT,
NO. 133 CAMP STREET,
Was opened on the first instant, and as a home can not be made attractive without home rule, it is therefore the intention of the present proprietor (CAPTAIN JOHN McCAFFERTY) to make you, dear reader, feel at home whenever you call for a square meal. Oysters, Hot Coffee, Chocolate, etc., at No. 133 Camp street.
Boarding by the day, week or month. ja7 eod

$2 PER DAY.....$2 PER DAY.
CARONDELET HOUSE,
No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Two squares from Texas steamship office.
de31 4m MRS. E. A. AINSLIE, Proprietress.

SUNDAY AS A SABBATH.

BY A LAIC.

The experience of the civilized world seems to establish the principle that the keeping of one day in seven as a day of rest from manual labor, or usual avocations, is good for both mind and body. The inspired law-giver, thousands of years ago, fixed upon this proportion of rest (one-seventh) as needful for man and beast, and, notwithstanding the progress which the world has since made in other matters, the morality of Moses is the morality of to-day. The principles of right and wrong were as well known to him as to the casuist of the middle ages, or the New England philosopher of the present day. Upon them his laws were based, and therefore they are immutable; for the things forbidden by them are not wrong because forbidden, but are forbidden because wrong. The propriety, therefore, of keeping one day in seven as a day of rest is as unquestionable as the duty of honoring one's father and mother. The question, then, for Christians to decide—and it is an individual one—is which day of the seven they shall keep, and how they shall keep it. It is well, also, to know why they should keep it. It is not because God rested on the seventh day. That was a reason given by Moses, in his wisdom, to the Jews, which operated with them in a salutary manner until it was so degraded by superstition, so overlaid by absurd restrictions, so perverted into an instrument of cruelty, that the Saviour felt called upon to publicly and repeatedly manifest his disregard for it. One day in seven is not kept as a day of rest because Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week, for there is no logical connection between these two circumstances. Neither is a Sabbath kept as a recognition of God's sovereignty, for he needs no such recognition from us, nor is his law established for his sake, but for ours.

The fact that a Sabbath, or day of rest, is necessary for men, being admitted, as likewise the additional one that the superstitious method of observing the Jewish Sabbath, by the Jews of his time, was disregarded and even censured by the Saviour, the question naturally arises, how comes it that Christians keep the first day as a Sabbath, and that different denominations keep it so differently. The first question will probably elicit from those who know their catechism the glib response, "The Apostles, authorized by Christ to establish his church, changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day, in honor of Christ's resurrection." This is easily said, and to many sounds conclusive. It has, however, the radical defect of being utterly unfounded. The Apostles never took any such liberty. They were Jews, and Jews they remained, keeping the Jewish Sabbath, though doubtless in a form and manner greatly modified by the liberty they had received through Christ. At least we hear nothing of a sudden or immediate change, though there is no doubt that they met frequently on the first day of the week to deliberate upon the Christian mysteries. Thus, according to some authorities, the first day of the week gradually acquired a religious character, while, with the spread of Christianity outside of Jewry, among pagan nations, the Jewish Sabbath naturally fell into disuse, like the rest of the Jewish ceremonial law, and the Lord's day was substituted for it.

It was not, however, until the Christian religion came to be recognized by the State, in the time of Constantine, that laws were enacted for the observance of this day, nor was it till after the Reformation that it took the judaical character which still distinguishes it in denominations and communities of Puritan descent. This most illogical method of observing the Sabbath makes use of Christian freedom in transferring it from the day established in the Decalogue to another, and then insists upon a strictly judaical use of it, an absurdity which probably arose among the English Puritans from a desire to mark the distinction between themselves and the Roman Catholics, who allowed themselves great latitude in the observance of Sunday, and the Episcopalians, who were not much stricter.

That the real nature of the Christian Sabbath, and the individual freedom it permits, is not yet generally understood, notwithstanding the explanations of the subject which have of late years issued from the pulpit both in England and in this country, is evident by the fact that few people, brought up under Puritan influences, direct or indirect, can make use of this freedom without superstitious qualms of conscience. A man confined to his desk or his counter all day prefers to spend his Sunday in some kind of out door recreation; but his pleasure in so doing is marred by an uneasy sensation as of guilt, the result of the false teaching of his youth. Another, unable to incur the expense of keeping a pew in church and endowed by nature with a passion for flowers, spends his Sabbath holiday working his garden; but from false shame he erects a high and disfiguring fence that his neighbors may not see him "breaking the Sabbath." This is all wrong. The Sabbath was made for man, and should be so spent as to contribute to his welfare. Happy he, if that welfare be consciously found in attendance at religious services, in communion with kindred spirits lifted up to the contemplation of heavenly things, in the reception of spiritual food. If not so fortunate as to enjoy such privileges let not any man deceive himself with the notion that his mere presence in a church has any sacramental efficacy; or that it is wicked for him to indulge in worldly amusements, or to perform necessary work. Let him remember that although it is injurious to body, mind and soul to continue uninterruptedly the same employments, and it is convenient and fit that the whole community should keep the same day as one of rest, yet the day so kept is simply one of Christian convention, sanctioned by apostolic usage, and not of divine ordinance.

We were gratified to meet Major Edgar Selye on the promenade yesterday, he having returned to New Orleans after a month's absence at Washington and New York. He is as handsome, active and vigilant as ever, his many friends will be pleased to learn. It is an evidence of keen appreciation in Postmaster General Creswell of the merits of his subordinates that we find Major Selye bears with him a commission as special postal agent for 1874, yet it is no more than past faithful services in this department justified him in expecting.

Soard's New Orleans Directory.

We have received and examined a copy of this new work, and find it in every respect superior to all works of a similar character ever issued for the benefit of the citizens of New Orleans.

It contains a complete record of the residents of New Orleans, Carrollton and McDonoghville; a classified business directory; churches, societies and all incororated compaies, and a street guide which is a great improvement over any heretofore published.

Another advantage this directory possesses over its immediate predecessor is its official calendar. The last one had a list of State officers as a government which has never yet existed as such. This volume does not attempt to mislead the reader in that way, the State government being set forth as correctly as the rest of the work.

In addition to the information conveyed under the above heads, it contains a table illustrating the progress of the city, as shown by the following estimate of its population by wards:

Wards.	Population.
First	16,134
Second	21,775
Third	30,350
Fourth	15,597
Fifth	21,609
Sixth	14,252
Seventh	22,314
Eighth	12,577
Ninth	14,476
Tenth	23,123
Eleventh	17,719
Twelfth	5,799
Thirteenth	5,493
Fourteenth	1,737
Fifth District	8,231
Total	236,985

This estimate has been compiled with great care, and although the total is somewhat above that of the census of the United States, allowing an average increase since 1870, it may be presumed to be very nearly correct.

The typography of the volume leaves nothing to be desired in that respect, and the paper on which it is printed is much better than that of the Directory of last year.

This is Mr. Soard's first attempt in the business of publishing directories, and he commences at the very top of the business. In his introductory address, he says that the expense in getting out such a work, being necessarily incurred in advance, has not yet been rewarded with profit, and it devolves on the citizens of New Orleans to make it as successful an effort to the publishers as it is a creditable one.

The work is very appropriately dedicated to his honor Mayor L. A. Wiltz.

Hurrah for the King—They are Rolling On.

Twenty-seven lines of railroads have announced their purpose to issue excursion tickets at half rates during the carnival. Visitors can, therefore, come from far-off Boston for $55 for the round trip; St. Louis, $33; New York, $50; Chicago, $40, and other points on the route in the same proportion. In addition to this most of the steamboats plying on the river and its tributaries have reduced their fares, and still the good work goes on. Rex is a monarch worth having. With a single eye to the material interests of his people and the good of the capital city, he not only knows how to do things, but does them. In the language of Mr. Sparkler, he is evidently "a man there is no bigod nonsense about."

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sales at auction, to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, Faubourg Plaisance, on Louisiana avenue, between Chippewa and Jersey streets.

2. A lot of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Josephine street, between Howard and Jacob.

3. Three lots of ground adjoining each other, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Magazine street, between Philip and Jackson.

4. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Fourth street, between St. David and St. Patrick.

5. Five lots of ground, situated in the First District of this city, on Banks street, between Dorgenois and Broad.

6. Two lots or a portion of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Canal street, between Galvez and Miro.

7. A lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Burgundy street, between St. Philip and Ursulines.

8. Four lots of ground, situated in the Third District of this city, on Solidelle street, between New Orleans and New St. Bernard streets; one of said lots forms the corner of Solidelle and New St. Bernard streets.

9. Two lots of ground, situated in the same district, on Clouet street, between Urquhart and Morales.

10. And four lots of ground of a triangular form, situated in the same district, on Florida Landing, between Anthony and Banks streets; one of said lots forms the corner of Florida Landing and Anthony street.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Bishops' Reception.

A number of ladies and gentlemen, mostly members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, paid their respects to Bishops Simpson and Merrill, at the residence of Rev. J. C. Hartzell, on Friday evening. The reverend guests expressed themselves pleased with the pleasant reception, and remained with their friends until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Hartzel, assisted by Rev. James Morrow, pastor of Ames Church, contributed largely to the pleasures of the occasion by their cordial attention to the guests.

Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday the following proceedings were had:

No. 524. The steamer Rio Grande, etc., appellants, vs. William Otis et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court, denying the motion to dismiss this cause.

Let Investigation Be Had.

We feel inexpressibly horrified at the revelations made in the *Picayune* in regard to the management of the Parish Prison, especially as relates to the treatment of the prisoners incarcerated on the charge of participating in the Ku-Klux murders in Grant parish. While it was under the control of Republican officials, who earnestly strove to mitigate the hardships of incarceration within the walls of that gloomy institution, it was bad, very bad indeed; but never before has such a dread picture been painted of the sufferings of men who are, as yet, only accused of crime.

Speaking of the condition of the gentlemen arrested by United States process in Grant parish, a few weeks ago, our contemporary says:

They are subject to close confinement, which has told upon them terribly, until they are mere wrecks of men.

Imagine a room ten by twelve, stone roof, stone walls, bare floor, iron granted bars, on the walls a miserable colored print: the furniture a bare deal table and hard bed, with scanty covering, and small protection from the wind rushing through the cracks in the windows. This is the accommodation, the best that can be had. What must the worse be?

This is terrible to contemplate, and common humanity requires that investigation be promptly made and relief rendered the outraged accused. We know that no such "close confinement" as is described was ever ordered by the court or contemplated by the marshal. We know, too, that the dungeon-like quarters so graphically pictured are not "the best that can be had." Although the Parish Prison looks like a relic of the Spanish inquisition, within its portals may be found airy rooms, with well-furnished beds, in which meals are furnished by the *chefs* of our restaurateurs. Are these, then, reserved for convicted thieves and felons, while gentlemen, who mayhap may be wrongfully charged, are cast into condemned cells!

That such intimations can thus be boldly thrown out against the Fusion officials of this parish will surely justify a rigid investigation by the Republican officials who are weighted with the responsibility of maintaining the fair fame of the State. Let it be had!

ACTION, ACTION—*Furniture, Furniture.*—Reduction, reduction. Now is the time to go to Montgomery's Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, and lay in yours supply of furniture of all kinds and grades. They have a large and well assorted stock and are determined to sell at panic prices to meet the market. Their stock consists of fine parlor, bedroom and dining room suits, French plate mirrors, all kinds of office and library furniture, show cases, cottage and plantation furniture, etc. Call and examine for yourselves. No charge or trouble to show goods.

Newsboys' Variety Club.

Our young friends, the Newsboys' propose giving another of their very successful entertainments at St. Francis Hall, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The exhibition is for the benefit of the St. Francis Church, Rev. Father Simon, pastor, at the corner of Second and St. David streets.

Our friends of the Newsboys' Variety Club are always devoting their efforts for the benefit of some worthy purpose, and the object of the performance to-night is equally praiseworthy.

They should be rewarded with a house full of appreciative friends.

C. C. Haley.

That beneficent champion newsdealer, of Commercial alley, C. C. Haley, Esq., laid us under innumerable obligations, last evening, by placing on our desk a supply of Sunday reading, of the choicest kind. It must have contained a sample of every literary article he has on his counters. There was the Clipper, Turf, Field and Farm, and Spirit of the Times, for the sporting editor; Harper's, Scribner's, Ballou's, Overland, Atlantic and Galaxy magazines, for the literary idler; illustrated weeklies and story papers, of every variety, to suit all tastes; the Nation, and other more solid reading, for sober minds, and childrens papers in abundance.

Notwithstanding his generosity, we understand he retained a sufficient number of each of these, together with all the dailies of the Northern cities, and those of New Orleans, and a stock of other reading matter, sufficient to answer any draft that may be made on him during the inevitable Sunday morning run which regular customers make on him.

Ball of Louisiana Hose Company.

A grand fancy dress, mask and firemen's ball will be given by Louisiana Hose Company at Grunewald Hall on Saturday evening, February 28, for the benefit of their relief fund. This will be an event to make a note of by the members of the company and their friends. The committee of arrangements, as will be seen by the advertisement, are gentlemen who never let an opportunity slip of giving pleasure to the guests they entertain.

Just now there is a great deal of amicable rivalry among the fire boys as to which company shall give the best ball, and as Louisiana Hose does not propose to be left behind, this ball will be a success. Applications for ladies' invitations may be left at the enginehouse.

Governor Andrews and Caleb Cushing.

The general unearthing of the antecedents of General Cushing, while his nomination as Chief Justice was pending in the Senate, has produced the following reply of the patriotic Governor of Massachusetts to General Cushing's tender of services in 1861:

Your relation to public affairs, your frequently avowed opinion tending the ideas and sentiments of Massachusetts, your intimacy of social, political and sympathetic intercourse with the leading secessionists of the rebel States, maintained for years, and never, unless at this moment, discontinued, forbid my finding any place for you in the council or the camp.

[Copy of Telegram.]
VICKSBURG, January 17, 1874.
To George D. Hite:
Leave here with 2500 bales cotton, 4000 sacks. Will arrive on time. Leave on Monday, as usual, for mouth of White and Arkansas rivers. J. W. CARLTON,
Master Steamer Katie.

Good warm overcoats for $3 75, $4 75, $6, $7 50, $8 50, $9 50 and $13, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Grunewald Hall.

The fair for the benefit of St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Boys will continue to-night and to-morrow night. This is a most meritorious charity, and the fair itself is one of the most elegant that we have ever seen.

The beautiful tables, the well-stocked bazars, the decorations, the music and the gay throng, make a picture delightful to contemplate. Those who refrain from visiting this fair on the plea of hard times, of course have good excuse; but prices are reasonable, and there is no importuning. Really, we do not know how an evening could be passed more pleasantly and agreeably by the charitably disposed pleasure-seeker than by a visit to the fair at Grunewald Hall. For the information of those who have not been so fortunate as to attend, we will recount some of the attractions:

The Firemen's Retreat is the name of the table on the right hand side as you enter the hall. We have never yet known our brave firemen to retreat, but if we find them rallying around the banner displayed at the table mentioned above, we will then know the reason why. Most anybody would retreat that way, and find it no shame to fight it out at the ballot-box, voting for the magnificent banner which Mrs. Hamilton generously offers as a prize.

On the opposite side of the hall is St. Patrick's table, presided over by Mrs. T. J. Brown. Here is the magnificent gold badge to be contested for by the four assistant chief engineers of the fire department. Messrs. D. McCarty, F. Schneider, F. Herron and F. Scheibert are competing for the prize.

At this table is also a gold fruit set—contest between Miss M. Deeves and Miss A. Meunier.

The postoffice is quite a feature of the fair.

Miss C. Hughes makes a charming postmistress, and somehow or other there is always a letter for anybody that calls. The mails are mighty regular, and always on time. We would call special attention to the splendid piano, worth $600, donated by Mr. William Hart, and offered as a prize at St. Joseph's table to be voted for. Miss Ellen Curran, Miss Adele Winkle and Miss Constance Goddard are contestants. Advice to young men, vote early and vote often, and vote all the tickets. Fair election guaranteed.

Death of Daniel Michel, Esq.

We are pained to be compelled to announce the death of Daniel Michel, Esq., long known in the business and social circles of this city.

For some years he has been in feeble health, but it was only last Monday that he became seriously ill. He died yesterday morning.

The deceased was at the time of his death, and ever since the organization of the association, president of the Germania Insurance Company of New Orleans. He was only forty-seven years old, a native of Rhinish Prussia, but a resident of this city for many years. In the prosperity of his adopted city and State he always took a warm interest, and was actuated by patriotic motives in all his public acts. In his business relations his talents and superior qualifications commanded the respect of all who met him. He possessed a noble and generous nature, and many will to-day mourn the loss of as true a friend as ever lived, and many miss the liberal hand which was so often held out to them.

He leaves a wife and several children. His funeral will take place to-day from his late residence.

Lawrence Barrett.

The agreeable announcement is made in another column that this distinguished young tragedian will shortly appear at the Varieties Theatre in a round of his favorite characters. During his absence from us he has added *King Lear* to his repertoire, and we may look for a scholarly interpretation of that subtle Shakespearean character.

Mr. Barrett will play under the management of T. C. De Leon, Esq., of Mobile, who arrived in this city yesterday. His season will be for two weeks, and Mr. De Leon, who is known to the press and public as an able editor and reliable manager, assures us the star will be supported by a first class company, in which will be found Miss Louise Hawthorne, Mr. John W. Norton and others well known here.

Perseverance Steam Fire Company No. 13.

Thirteen's boys intend giving a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall next Saturday evening, twenty-fourth instant, for the benefit of their relief fund, and will endeavor to make it the most successful ball of the season. Of course, when such energetic gentlemen as John Fitzpatrick, Josh Lipman and their confreres take hold of anything with such a purpose they are bound to succeed.

More complete arrangements for giving pleasure to their guests will be announced later. Ladies' invitations may be obtained of the above named gentlemen or any of the committee.

Duty on Sugar.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, offered a resolution reciting that by the abolition of the duty on imported sugar the revenues had been reduced $12,000,000, while no reduction had been made in the cost of sugar to the consumer, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duties on imported sugars. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

It oftentimes happens on the German steamers that large families, for the sake of economy, divide, the children and nurse going in the steerage, and the parents in the first or second cabin. Constant communication between the separated relatives is maintained, and the cabin stewards are put to their wits' end to stop the indulgent parents from surreptitiously removing delicacies from the table for "die kinder" in the steerage.

Says the Detroit *Free Press*: "In the police court the other day, when a man was about to be tried for assault and battery, he brought forward his boy, ten years old, as a witness. The justice asked the lad if he knew the nature of an oath, and the boy said his father had explained it. 'What did he say?' asked the justice. 'He said,' replied the boy, 'that if I didn't swear that the other fellow struck first he'd tan the whole hide off my back.' He wasn't used on the stand."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Mexican War Veterans.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Mexican Veterans, at their meeting this morning, agreed upon a memorial to Congress, asking pensions for those who were engaged in that war, or their surviving widows and children.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the convention in a body proceeded to the Executive Mansion and arranged themselves in line at the east room, when the President appeared, and was received by ex-Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, who, as marshal of the convention, said the members of the convention were glad to recognize in him an old companion in arms in the glorious and victorious battles of Mexico.

The President bowed his thanks in reply, and then, accompanied by General Denver, the president of the convention, passed from one veteran to another, shaking hands. Among the incidents were the following: Colonel Ruddich, of Maryland, asked permission, which was granted, to pin on the President's coat the rosette badge of that State. General Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, presented to the President, in a few humorous remarks, an old colored man named Ben Johnson, who during the Mexican war served as General Scott's cook. One of Grant's classmates at West Point made known the fact to him, and a brief but pleasant conversation followed.

Among the spectators were General Sherman, Senator Fenton and a number of ladies. The President and members of the convention seemed to be much gratified with the meeting. The convention then returned to their hall to recommence business. President Grant was a lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the United States Fourth Infantry during the Mexican war.

On returning to their hall, the president called their attention to a beautiful vase, which had been placed upon the centre table, in front of the platform, and which came from South Carolina. He asked the convention to receive it standing. He then called upon Judge Markey, of South Carolina, to give its history. The vase stands upon a square base of about ten by twelve inches, and three inches in height, resting upon eagles' claws, all of silver, and beautifully chased in frost work, representing the charge and repulse at New Orleans. This vase was purchased solely by the ladies of South Carolina. The following inscription appears on the front: "Presented by the ladies of South Carolina to Major General Andrew Jackson, January 8, 1815." On the obverse is the coat of arms of South Carolina and the motto with the following inscription: "Presented by General Andrew Jackson to Captain W. B. Stanly in trust for the last survivors of the Palmetto regiment."

Judge Markey said the vase was presented to General Jackson by the ladies of the third congressional district of South Carolina at the close of the war of 1812. Jackson bequeathed it to the State to be given to the man who, in the next foreign war, should be deemed entitled to it by acts of valor and gallantry. It was decided after the last war that no one man should be selected to hold it, and it was presented to W. B. Stanly to hold in trust for the last survivors of the Palmetto Regiment.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove the disabilities of those who took part in the Mexican war, but who were engaged in the late civil war, from receiving pensions.

Judge Markey then reported a constitution and by-laws for the government of the permanent association, to be known as the "National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War," and providing for its officers and the mode of management, and for an annual meeting in Washington on the twenty second day of February, that being one of the days upon which the battle of Buena Vista was fought, as well as being the birthday of Washington.

Dr. Todd, of Ohio, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the convention to Dr. Tiffany and the authorities of the Metropolitan Church for the favors extended to them in the use of the church yesterday, which was adopted.

J. W. Griffith, of Indiana, offered a resolution—which was adopted—urging all the delegates to use their influence with State Legislatures to pass joint resolutions, calling upon members of Congress to pass acts carrying out the objects of this convention.

The following officers of the permanent association were elected: President, General George Cadwallader; also, a vice-president and a counselor from each State and Territory, with five secretaries and a treasurer. Those representing the District of Columbia were: vice president, General J. W. Denver; counselor, General Albert Pike; first secretary, A. M. Kenaday. The convention to-night adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings were harmonious, and the delegates rejoiced that old friendships had been renewed between persons coming from all sections of the United States.

Ice Running in the Potomac.

The ferryboats hence to Alexandria have ceased running on account of the ice.

The Attorney General's Dispatch to Governor Davis.

The Attorney General this afternoon sent the following telegram to Governor Davis, of Texas, in response to his second call for military assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1874.
Governor E. J. Davis, Austin, Texas:

Your telegram stating that according to the constitution of Texas you were Govrenor until the twenty-eighth of April and that Honorable Richard Coke has been inaugurated, and will attempt to seize the Governors office and buildings, and calling upon the President for military assistance, has been referred by him to me for answer, and I am instructed to say that, after considering the fourth section of article four of the constitution of Texas providing that the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installment, under which you claim, and section three of the election declaration attached to said constitution, under which you were chozen, and which provides that the State and other officers elected thereunder shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the constitution, beginning from the day of their election, under which the Governor elect claims the office, and more than four years having expired since your election, he is of the opinion that your right to the office of Governor at this time is at least so doubtful that he does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he therefore declines to comply with your request.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Cheap Transportation Convention.

In the Cheap Transportation Convention, this morning, the majority report of the committee on railroads was adopted. It declares that relief must come from legislation, by which our present system of railroads can be regulated and improved, and from competition, which will complete and carry out the reform that legislation must inaugurate; recommends a national convention, providing for bureau of commerce and transportation, etc.; recommends members of the American Cheap Transportation Association to endeavor to obtain the passage of certain laws in their respective States, including a law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places where they have no competing points, and a law obliging all railway companies to transport the cars of other companies or of individuals for a just and impartial compensation and with the same dispatch as the cars belonging exclusively to said roads, etc.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, opened the discussion on the report of the railroad committee. He maintained that Congress has no right to attempt the regulation of railroad business, basing his argument upon the constitution of the United States. He contended that competition, through the natural water ways of the country, must be the reliance of the people for cheap transportation.

Mr. Gilbert, of Chicago, followed, arguing that Congress has the right to regulate commerce by rail between States, and that State Legislatures have the same right in strictly State commerce. He argued that if legislation were enacted providing an adequate penalty for the violation of common carrier obligations competing transportation companies would inevitably bring competition in freights to every railroad station in the country.

Mr. Thomas, of Iowa, presented the report of the committee on water routes, as follows:

Resolved, That some system of inland transportation, cheaper than that which we now possess, is the great need of the country.

Resolved, That water is one of the best and cheapest means for moving the heavy products of the field, forest and mine, and that some sytem of internal transportation, which shall bring into free intercourse the different sections of the country, is imperatively demanded if we would revive our foreign commerce and increase and develop our domestic trade.

Resolved, That this convention ask of Congress, as a means of affording relief to the country, the enlargement of the Erie canal and lake route, the enlargement and extension of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the Mississippi river at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois river, improvement of the Mississippi river, the Tennessee river route known as the Atlantic and Great Western canal, and the Central Water line through Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present these these resolutions to the Congress of the United States and ask its favorable consideration.

Colonel J. G. Barrett moved an amendment to provide for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Cumberland, Maryland, to some point on the Ohio river. In advocating the adoption of this amendment he spoke of the importance of completing this route, surveys for which, west of Cumberland, were now being made by the government. The completion of the route would improve the capital of the nation, in which all are interested, and develop the vast coal field section through which the route passes.

The amendment was adopted, and the report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the secretary to forward to the Governors of the several States and the Canadian Dominion reports of the proceedings of the convention, with a request that they lay the same before the Legislatures and ask their favorable action to aid in its purposes.

Mr. Abell, president of the Buffalo Board of Trade, said he would prefer that any national aid be extended to Southern canals. The Erie Canal, in which he was interested, was not so much in want of aid as some in the Southern States.

The following is the list of the chairmen of the standing committees: On railroads, Thurber, of New York; on terminal facilities, B. P. Baker, of New York; on artificial watercourses, B. W. Frobel, and on national water routes, Barton Able, of Missouri.

The president, before adjourning the convention, spoke of the entire unanimity existing, showing that the interests of all parts of the country, South, as well as North, were at heart. He hoped the delegates would carry these feelings to their homes, and thus do much to promote that feeling of brotherly love and increase the interests of all sections in the glory of our common country.

Mr. Capreal, of Canada, submitted plans for the Huron and Ontario canal, and they were referred to the water routes committee.

The committees of the convention were authorized to present the reports adopted to Senator Windom, of the Senate Transportation Committee. The convention then, after a vote of thanks to its officers, adjourned sine die.

Congress.

The House was engaged merely in debate. The Senate was not in session.

A New Orleans Lawyer Before the Durell Committee.

Thomas Hunter, a New Orleans lawyer, was summoned by the sub-committee while in that city, and was before them two hours here yesterday. He, himself, is reported to say that his evidence was not calculated to sustain the impeachment of Judge Durell.

Louisiana People at the Capital.

Louisiana is here in strong forces. All parties exhibit anxiety; they claim that the expenses of their journeys hither and thither, with incidentals, would pay the interest on the Louisiana debts. The general prayer is to fix it. They complain that Congress is afraid to tackle the question.

Relief Bill.

A bill passed the House for the relief of R. N. McMillen, an ex-collector, Teche district.

NEW YORK.

The Financial Situation.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The *Post's* financial article says money to-day is easy, at 5@7 ⅌ cent being the ruling quotation with stock brokers. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 7@9, and sales of choice names are reported as low as 6½. Gold opened at 111½, and has since sold as low as 111¼, for carrying gold. The rates have been 5@6 ⅌ cent per annum. Foreign exchange is firm; nominal rates for prime bankers' sterling continuing at $4 84 and $4 87½; but business not being above $4 83¾ or $4 87. Commercial bills are temporarily scarce.

Government bonds continue strong. Southern State bonds at the board were nominal. The stock market opened steady and continued so until the board met, when it became weak, prices declining from one and a quarter to one and five-eighths. Since twelve o'clock there has been a fractional recovery, and prices are now steady. It is announced that at a meeting of the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, at the office of Commodore Vanderbilt this morning, it was voted that it was expedient to pay in February a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the stock.

The Duke of Edinburg at St. Petersburg.

On Sunday, the fourth instant, the Duke of Edinburg arrived at St. Petersburg in good health and capital spirits. About an hour previously the imperial carriage and sledges arrived at the railway station to receive him, and presently a guard of honor with a band at its head, and the Russian eagle displayed, was drawn up on the platform. Soon afterward the Grand Duke Alexis appeared on the scene, saluting the guard with a hearty "good morning, soldiers," and was received with a stentorian response. Next came the Grand Duke Nicholas, who gave and received the same greeting and it now only remained for the Empror to appear, which he did, a few minutes after two o'clock, accompanied by a brilliant staff, among whom was the British ambassador. So soon as the train had entered the station the Duke of Edinburg, jumped out and advanced to the Emperor, who gave him a most affectionate welcome, as did also the Grand Dukes in turn. The band in meanwhile playing: "God save the Queen." The chief thoroughfares were gaily decorated with flags. When the Duke arrived at the Winter Palace, he was received by the Empress and Princess Marie, together with the imperial household.

TE