NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 253. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2094.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sunday Evening, February 8, 1874.
ONE WEEK ONLY
AND
Saturday Matinee,
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
fe1

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Continued success of the universal favorite
LOTTA,
Supported by Mr. E. A. Locke and Frank Evans.
Sunday Evening, February 8, 1874.
Last night of
ZIP.
ZIP, with songs, dances, banjo solos, etc.....LOTTA
Sixteenth Annual Mardi Gras Ball,
February 17, 1874.
Invitations for ladies can be obtained at the box office on application to Mr. P. Gleason, treasurer, subject to the approval of the invitation committee. fe1

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Sunday, February 1, 1874.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Comic opera.
La Chanoinesse.
Comedy in one act.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2—
FAUST.
Grand opera in five acts. fe1 1t

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW OF THE LATE THEODORE V. LA HACHE,
AT GRUNEWALD HALL,
ON
Friday, February 6, 1874.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
1. Quartette—Ich geh noch Abends spat.....Kreutzer
2. Grand Duo, from Norma, for two pianos.....Thalberg
Mme. L. Herr and Miss M. W. Wilson.
3. Cavatina, from Freischutz.....Weber
Mme. A. B——.
4. Tenor Solo, from Massaniello.....Auber
Mr. C. St. ——.
5. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Mozart.....Allard
Mr. Resch.
6. Quartette—Wie nah ich sie geliebt.....Mohring

PART II.
1. Quartette—O seh ich auf der Haide.....Kucken
2. Air, from Mignon.....Thomas
Mme. A. B——.
3. Concerto, for two pianos.....C. M. von Weber
4. Basso Solo—Winter.....Kucken
Mr. F. W. Bremer.
5. Soprano Solo—The Tear.....Gumbert
Mme. A. B——.
6. Quartette—Voegelein Schlummre.....Abt
Mr. P. Greuling.

The two Steinway Grand Pianos have been kindly furnished by Mr. Louis Grunewald, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street. fe1

VARIETIES THEATRE.
V. C. De LEON.....SOLE LESSEE.
Last Week of the Brilliant Engagement
OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Supported by
Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE,
MISS M. E. GORDON,
MR. JOHN W. NORTON
And a Powerful Company of Dramatic Artists.
Monday Evening, February 2,
For this night only,
ROSEDALE.
Lawrence Barrett as.....Elliott Gray
John T. Raymond (especially engaged) as Bunbury Robb.
Tuesday Evening, February 3,
THE RETURN FROM MOBILE,
(In which Mr. Barrett will perform in the afternoon).
By request and for the last time
RICHELIEU.
Wednesday Evening, February 4,
only performance of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Lawrence Barrett as.....Claude Melnotte
Wednesday Matinee,
For the last time, the thrilling and romantic drama,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Lawrence Barrett as Captain Henri de Lagardere.
In preparation—MACBETH and JULIUS CÆSAR.
Box office open for sale of seats for any evening or matinee, from ten till four o'clock. fe1

VARIETIES THEATRE.....SALVINI.
MR. MAURICE GRAU.....Lessee and Director
MR. P. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
SALVINI! SALVINI!
The best living actor.—Robert Browning.
The greatest of all actors.—New York Times.
The most powerful, artistic and original performer the world has ever seen.—New York Herald.
MR. GRAU has the honor to announce that Signor TOMASSO SALVINI, the illustrious Italian tragedian, in conjunction with his celebrated dramatic company, comprising forty artists, en route to Havana and Mexico, will appear in New Orleans for a BRIEF SEASON of dramatic representations, unsurpassed in the history of arts here, commencing
Monday Evening, February 9,
When will be produced the romantic drama,
INGOMAR—(Il Figlio delle Selve.)
Salvini is the ideal son of the forest. The triumph was as complete and the ovation as enthusiastic as those which he won in "Othello."—New York Herald.
TUESDAY, February 10—The new and thrilling drama by Giacometti, author of "Elizabeth," entitled
LA MORTE CIVILE—(Civil Death.)
In which Salvini has won his greatest triumphs.
His death scene in "Morte Civile" stands alone in the history of arts in America.—New York Times.
WEDNESDAY, February 11—
OTHELLO.
The greatest Othello the world has ever seen.—Charlotte Cushman.
FRIDAY—
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
SUNDAY—The great tragedy,
SAMSON.
Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission, $1; gallery, fifty cents; quadroon boxes, seventy-five cents.
Sale of seats will begin on Thursday, at the box office, where librettos are for sale. ja31

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR
WILL OPEN
Friday, January 30, 1874,
AT
ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
The ladies in charge of the different tables have exerted their utmost ingenuity and talent to render the entertainment an attractive one, and they ask of their friends and the public that hearty support which the worthy object in view so richly merits.
The best of refreshments will be served at REASONABLE PRICES, and the large assortment of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES which adorn the tables will be sold at rates that must tempt the most careful buyers.
Come One, Come All,
And give your assistance to
OLD ST. PATRICK'S. ja30 f2t

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.
Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by
ED. L. ZELL,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. ja13 1y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER.
MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,
No. 17 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.
Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.
FURNISHED ROOMS.
Private Supper Saloon for parties. ja15 1m

$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.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill fixing the fees of the criminal sheriff of the parish of Orleans and for other purposes.

Mr. Thomas called up the bill entitled an act to provide for the trial of causes in the Supreme Court of Louisiana. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Boyce introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Donaldsonville and prescribe its mode of government, etc. The bill was read twice, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Kelso introduced an act to repeal an act defining certain rights and duties of State officers, approved March 6, 1872. Read twice and referred.

On motion of Mr. Barber, the bill amending and re-enacting article nine of section twelve of the present charter of the city of New Orleans was taken up and passed to its second reading with a view of reference. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butler introduced an act to impose and enforce a tax on oysters and fish.

It was read twice and referred.

Mr. Blackburn introduced a bill to extend the time of commencing work, and renew the rights of the Louisiana and Texas Canal Company.

It was read twice, with a view of reference, and ordered to be printed.

A number of other bills were introduced, but as they were not of general interest we took no note of them. But two bills finally passed the Senate yesterday. The first was House bill No. 38, an act relative to crimes and offenses, to declare the sale of illegal lottery tickets, or the drawing of any illegal lottery a misdemeanor, and to provide for the punishment of the same, and to regulate the evidence to be received upon the trial of such offenses. The other was House bill No. 59, an act relative to the unlicensed sale of lottery tickets in the city of New Orleans, and conferring on the police courts power to suppress the same.

These bills had encountered a good deal of opposition on Friday in the Senate in the course of their first and second readings. They were, however, declared on Friday adopted on their second reading.

Yesterday, at the proper time, Mr. Harris called up House bill No. 38, and moved its final passage, which was done after a hard parliamentary fight. The same with House bill No. 59. The gentlemen who opposed these bills most were Messrs. Blunt, Sypher, Wharton and Whitney.

Mr. Barber called up Senate bill No. 275, an act to provide for the payment of the militia by the parish where their services are required.

Mr. Harper called for executive session, seconded by Mr. Harris, and the Senate went into executive session.

After which the Senate met and adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

"A Refresher."

We were pleasantly reminded last evening of the near proximity of St. Patrick's fair, at Odd Fellows' Hall, first by the strains of music that came floating through the half opened window, and next by the unexpected arrival of a pitcher containing some decoction of remarkable sweetness. In the process of exhilerating absorption we recollected that the ladies who so kindly remembered us, Mrs. P. F. Herwig and Misses Clohesy and Bibb, had not been thanked for a bowl of similar nectar which was received the previous evening. Asking pardon for such unwarrantable neglect, and feeling grateful for the repetition of the attention, we wish the fair prosperity equal to the excellence of the beverage, and a treasury to the table of our friends as overflowing as the pitcher was.

The Penitentiary Committee.

A private dispatch to the REPUBLICAN announces the arrival of all the members of this important committee at Baton Rouge. Their reception has been exceedingly flattering. The citizens have thrown open their houses and invited the members to their homes, and the city authorities have organized a public reception. Some of the members are the guests of Representative Williams, some of the French consul and others of the leading citizens.

The people of Baton Rouge fully appreciate the object of the committee, and, rejoicing at the prospect of reforming the abuses of the management of the Penitentiary, will lend all the aid in their power.

Godchaux's suits suit everybody. He is an excellent judge of what the people require, and is a judge who never enters up a non-suit.

Free Markets.

The people of the Second District have resolved to publicly express their opinion on the subject of free markets and the bill prohibiting them which lately passed the House of Representatives, and accordingly have called a mass meeting, at the corner of Bienville and Rampart streets, on Monday evening.

Able speakers will address the meeting, and the subject will be thoroughly discussed. All are invited to attend.

Rev. J. C. Hartzell, editor of the *Southwestern Advocate* of this city, returned last evening from a visit to Texas in the interest of that paper. Arrangements were made to have resident corresponding editors in Houston and Austin, and the entire State is to be canvassed in the interest of the *Advocate*. By this arrangement this excellent religious journal is made the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

To a millionaire the sum of $10,000 would be but as a drop in his bucket of wealth, but to a man in fear of the sheriff or constable that sum is far mightier than a million. Millionaires did not gain the $10,000 at the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, but the persons who did capture it did not wait more than a hundred years before they presented their tickets to the captain at his office, and went away with the currency.

From Haley's.

We are under obligations to Haley, the newsdealer of Commercial place, for late New York and London publications. Haley means to keep everything on hand that the taste of the public requires, and every week finds new publications on his table.

Fine double-breasted French cloth frock coats for $15 can be had at Godchaux's.

Opera—The Nelusko of Devoyod.

"L'Africaine" is one of the most remarkable operas ever written. It is not only, as we shall take occasion to remark, the standard of a new school of composition and instrumentation, but it possesses a merit approaching to that of the highest tragedy. The merit is not unequally divided—we may say—distributed between Meyerbeer, Scribe and those artistes who, to use a French term, "create the characters." The immense augmentation of orchestral and choral effects of Meyerbeer and his followers, Gounod and Mermentau, with the thunderous German professors who have beaten pianos to pieces in illustrations and variations of these writers, have so entirely changed the style of the earlier, and perhaps more melodious composers, that really when one returns to hear "Don Juan" or "La Dame Blanche" after "Faust," "L'Africaine" or "Roland," one feels, as may be supposed, an inebriate, who, having gone it too strong on fourth proof Seignette brandy straight, has been condemned to a course of weak grog.

Certainly no such perfection of melody and harmony can be imagined in mortal execution as the vocal solos and the instrumental effects of the orchestra in "L'Africaine." To distribute the just compliment properly it may be said that, with some almost imperceptible imperfections, the orchestral accompaniment as organized at the Opera House gives the fullest effect to the grand work of the great composer.

The literary portion of the opera is due to M. Scribe, and for plot and effect it is every way worthy the music of which it is made the medium.

There is one contradiction about "L'Africaine:" there is not an African in it. There are two slaves, like Inkle and Yarico, sensitive and emotional. They are native East Indians—one a princess, the other a noble and hereditary counselor of her royal house. The *Princess Selika* (Mme. Fursch-Madier) has been appropriated by *Vasco*, and has become deeply attached to him. Not only does her counselor, *Nelusko* (Devoyod), condemn this relation as degrading to her rank, but there has mingled with his devotion to her honor a passionate love, which renders him doubly indignant toward *Vasco*.

The dress and demeanor of this nobleman is worthy of the barbarian king, to whom he was allied. He has chosen the darker complexion of the mountaineer, and indeed reminds one of the invaders under Timour, or a Bengalee Mahomedan in full dress. The complexion of *Selika* is nearer that of Southern India. In haughty and graceful bearing and rich dress and accompaniments, Devoyod resembles the description of those Eastern Princes encountered by the English in the Sepoy mutiny. "Jung Bahador wore a dress estimated at $200,000. His coat consisted of the skin of a wild animal, richly trimmed with headbands of pure gold. His girdle was studded with precious stones, and his trousers were of fine cloth of gold. Upon his turban was a row of rubies, then emeralds, in front a plate of pure large diamonds, with a large waving plume." There was in the same campaign of resistance to the English invaders an Eastern Princess, the Rhanee of Jhansie. Her age did not exceed twenty; and in the uniform of a mounted officer she conducted the movement of the cavalry on the field of Gwalior, where she shared all the dangers of the battle. She was killed by a shell or bullet, and her body, surrounded by a guard, was burned on the field of her dating, that it might not be profaned by the touch of her deadliest enemy, the Feringhee, or English. Here were specimens of the proud, patriotic and desperate princes of India. They are worthy the study and presentation of the brightest intellect of the written or acted drama.

The first display of loyalty and jealousy by *Nelusko* occurs in the scene where *Selika* watches the couch of *Vasco*. *Nelusko* debates with his love of vengeance and the native magnanimity which revolts at the idea of slaying his enemy sleeping. Rage and hatred gain the mastery, and he rushes forward to stab *Vasco*. He is interrupted by *Selika*. He resists, remonstrates, alternately yielding obedience to his Queen, and again maddened with the sight of his enemy in his power. *Selika* is compelled to awaken *Vasco*, and *Nelusko*, foiled and humiliated, slowly quits the room.

We have the authority of a French author for this trait of fatalism in the Indian character. It is strongly illustrated by *Nelusko*: "Cet homme est sur le point d'accomplir une odieuse entreprise. Sa conscience l'avertit, car ni meme la fatalite peut rendre la conscience muette. Un moment il hesite, mais bientot son sang-froid reprend le dessus. D'une main ferme il resaisit un poignard qu'il avait laisse echapper. 'C'etait ecrit!' ou, 'Tel etait mon destin!' dit-il, et le cri de la conscience n'ose plus se faire entendre." Such was the struggle.

His demeanor in the tempest scene is equally characteristic. He rejoices at the dangers which appall others. He assumes the superiority of his native courage over the terrified mariners, and invokes the spirit of the storm with a delight almost diabolical. We have never seen this scene depicted with more force, nor has that celebrated song been given with more power of voice, beauty of expression, or more grandeur of movement.

In the scene in which *Vasco* has been taken prisoner, and is saved upon the intervention of the *Princess Selika*, another conflict occurs between love, loyalty and vengeance. Again the authority of his hereditary queen proves stronger than all other considerations. She demands that he deny what he knows to be the truth. He endeavors to avoid and evade it; she presses the command; he revolts; again she imperatively demands obedience, and after a struggle, marked with every demonstration of humiliated pride and shame for what he deems the degradation of his royal mistress, he gives the required assent, and rushes from the stage.

In the subsequent and final scenes these haughty and emotional qualities are displayed until he perishes a victim to his love, fidelity and loyal devotion to her for whom he has suffered so much.

The vocal execution of M. Devoyod has been enthusiastically admired for its force, volume, for its deep and emotional tones. He is a musician of a good school, and has formed his style on good models. We have nothing to add to or detract from the reputation as an artist which he has earned for himself. But it is the scope of his deep tragic talent which has attracted us. He has very well chosen to make *Nelusko*, the Indian Prince, his own. It is a character susceptible of almost indefinite excellence. It is worthy to be ranked with *Othello*, and we do not doubt that M. Devoyod could render either of those characters worthy the admiration of the most enlightened audience.

Tommaso Salvini.

From a short sketch of the life this eminent Italian tragedian, who will play at our Varieties Theatre, commencing on Monday, the ninth instant, we learn that he was born at Milan, on the first of January, 1833. His father and mother were both members of the theatrical profession. While at school in Florence, the young Salvini showed such decided taste and capabilities for the profession of his father, that it was determined to make an actor of him, and at fourteen years of age he commenced his stage career. When a mere boy he was engaged to support the great Ristori, playing in all the principal cities of Italy. In Rome in 1849, he became a soldier of the republic, joining the forces of Garibaldi, against the French invaders. As a soldier he shared the hardships and fortunes of military life, and suffered imprisonment. He returned to the stage with renewed ardor, and visited Paris and Madrid, and in 1871 went to South America. He appeared in this country first at the Academy of Music, New York, on the sixteenth of September, 1873. As an actor he has been pronounced the wonder of the age, fervid and passionate in his delineations, and realizing the perfection of art.

Salvini will make his first appearance here as *Ingomar*, in the play of that name, and one with which all theatre goers are familiar. He will speak his native language, and be supported by an Italian company. Whether or not our people will be willing to pay $2 for admission to see an old play performed in a language they do not understand is a question which time will decide. Theatres in all places are mainly supported by the classes in middling circumstances. Amusements are as necessary to the poor as the rich, and in their behalf we desire, in these times, to see uniform and popular prices at all theatres.

Mardi-Gras Ball.

Among the many promised entertainments incidental to the coming carnival, will be the grand masquerade ball which is annually given at the Academy of Music. Mr. Bidwell wisely excludes all improper persons from his theatre on such occasions, and on Mardi Gras nights the Academy is always visited by the fairest and best of our city, accompanied by their country cousins. The ball last year was one of the best given in the city, and all revellers, on pleasure intent, made an effort to take it in. The forthcoming masquerade party promises to be no less enjoyable. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee of well known gentlemen, who will spare no pains to make the night one of joyous pleasure. Tickets and ladies' invitations can be had on application at the box office of the theatre.

Newsboys' Variety Club.

Yesterday this enterprising society was rewarded for its efforts in the histrionic line by a banner, the work of the fair hands of Misses Bowman, Ball, O'Neal, Taylor, Butrick and Casey, bearing the motto, "Presented to the Newsboys' Variety Club by the ladies of St. Francis Church, January 31, 1874." The banner was presented to the boys in the name of the ladies by Colonel Forno.

This evening another entertainment for the benefit of the church will be given by the boys at St. Francis Church, corner of Second and St. David streets. Several new ballads will be sung by Renton, Rielly and Carleton; Keenan will give his Dutch songs and dances, and the performance will nclude "No. 17," "Old Black Joe," "Learning to be an Actor," and "Burial of John." The boys ought to be encouraged by a full house.

The voice of the people is all for Godchaux now. His bargains in clothing are irresistible.

Napoleon Avenue Church.

Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Sixth District, Rev. B. Wayne, pastor, is in great need of a musical instrument to be used in its church services. For the purpose of procuring it, the ladies propose to hold a musical and literary entertainment at Grunewald Hall on the evening of March 3 next. All who attended a similar entertainment given last summer will remember it with the greatest pleasure. It is hoped that the same success will attend the present effort. The object is certainly worthy of patronage, and, no doubt, will be well supported by a generous public.

ASSESSMENTS NOS. 156 AND 157.—See special notice column. Death of George McD. Burke and Bernard Buscker. Payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Silas Weeks and Thomas J. Irvine, so long and favorably known to our commercial community, have entered into a copartnership under the style of Silas Weeks & Co., for the transaction of a general ship brokerage and commission business in our city. The new firm starts out under auspices of years of experience, fully known to our people, and a popular standing that should open to them a flattering prospect. It is in the hands of men of practical knowledge and high integrity, uniting their efforts and expending their energies to further and foster such interests as they seek to represent, that the general welfare is promoted. With this connection we express our very great satisfaction and pleasure, and wish for them a fair share of the patronage to which we commend the new firm as most worthily deserving. Messrs. Silas Weeks & Co. are agents, also, for the Mississippi and Dominion steamship line.

R. D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street, sells the best article of Pittsburg coal, screened for family use, at seventy-five cents per barrel.

The last sensation—Godchaux's clearing-out sale of superior clothing at cost.

Election or no election, Godchaux will sell out his splendid stock at cost.

"THE BABES IN THE WOODS."

(BIG PINE FLAT, 1871.)

"Something characteristic," eh?
Humph! I reckon you mean by that
Something that happened in our way,
Here at the crossin' of Big Pine Flat.
Times aren't now as they used to be,
When gold was flush and the boys were frisky,
And a man would pull out his battery
For anything—maybe the price of whisky.

Nothing of that sort, eh? That's strange,
Way, I thought you might be diverted,
Hearing how Jones, of Red Rock Range,
Drawed his "Hint to the Unconverted,"
And saying, "What will you have it?" shot
Cherokee Bob at the last Debating?
What was the question? I forgot—
But Jones didn't like Bob's way of stating.

Nothing of that kind, eh? You mean
Something milder? Let's see—Oh, Joe?
Tell to the stranger that little scene
Out of the "Babes in the Woods." You know,
"Babes" was the name that we gave 'em, sir,
Two lean lads in their teens, and greener
Than even the belt of spruce and fir
Where they built their nest, and each day grew leaner.

No one knew where they came from. None
Cared to ask if they had a mother.
Runaway schoolboys, maybe. One
Tall and dark as a spruce; the other
Blue and gold in the eyes and hair,
Soft and low in his speech, but rarely
Talking with us; and we didn't care
To get at their secret at all unfairly.

For they were so quiet, so sad and shy,
Content to trust each other solely,
That somehow we'd always shut one eye,
And never seem to observe them wholly,
As they passed to their work. 'Twas a wornout claim,
And it paid them grub. They could live without it,
For the boys had a way of leaving game
In their tent, and forgetting all about it.

Yet no one asked for their secret. Dumb
It lay in their big eyes' heavy hollows.
It was understood that no one should come
To their tent unawares, save the bees and swallows.
So they lived alone. Until one warm night
I was sitting here at the tent door, so, sir,
When out of the sunset's rosy light
Up rose the sheriff of Mariposa.

I knew at once there was something wrong.
For his hand and his voice shook just a little,
And there isn't much you can fetch along
To make the sinews of Jack Hill Brittle.
"Go warn the Babes!" he whispered, hoarse,
"Tell I'm coming—to get and scurry,
For I've got a story that's bad, and worse,
I've got a warrant—God d—n it, hurry."

Too late! they had seen him cross the hill;
I ran to their tent and found them lying
Dead in each other's arms, and still
Clasping the dying they had taken flying.
And there lay their secret cold and bare,
Their life, their trial—the old, old story!
For the sweet blue eyes and the golden hair
Was a woman's shame and a woman's glory.

"Who were they? Ask no more, or ask
The sun that visits their grave so lightly;
Ask of the whispering reeds, or task
The mourning crickets that chirrup nightly.
All of their life but its love forgot
Everything tender and soft and mystic.
These are our babes in the woods you've got,
Well, human nature, that's characteristic.

—Bret Harte.

The Monk's Son.

[Geneva Correspondence of the Christian Union, December 23.]

Little Paul Emanuel Hyacinthe Loyson was baptised last Sunday, at the church of St. Germain, by the hands of his father, in the presence of a great assembly. There was nothing unusual in the order of services, except that after the mass, when he had laid off the embroidered vestments, and stood in the pulpit in a plain white robe, he said: "*Mes freres*, at the close of the sermon I shall baptize a little child, in behalf of whom I invite your especial prayers." And then after the baptism, when the little child had not only been baptized, but annointed on forehead and breast, and signed with the sign of the cross, and touched with saliva on ears and nostrils, and had received salt in the mouth, and a white robe, and a lighted candle, the soul of the father overflowed in a prayer that was not in the liturgy, and which sounded like the song of Zacharias in the Gospel of Luke. Then, as the baptismal party moved away to the sacristy, and the great throng slowly dispersed, we looked back from the church door and saw the priest and father lingering on his knees upon the steps of the altar, rapt in prayer.

Perhaps this rite, administered to a little child eight weeks old, may seem to you an event of small public interest. I assure you that the two great parties in this great controversy do not find it so. There is no subject on which the Ultramontanes, in their spiteful little newspaper, so vent their rage as on the subject of the monk's son. The common style of their abuse is such as to forbid quotation. But their feelings on the subject of the baptism of the little innocent are expressed in such remarks as this, that "the apostate is expecting to baptize the child of which he supposes himself to be the father; but he will not be able to, for he will be tripped up with the hiccups." Another favorite device of their warfare has been, any time for the last six months, to annoy the family by telegraphing to various newspapers premature announcements of the child's birth. Under those annoyances Father Hyacinthe has borne himself with admirable dignity—ordinarily, of course, paying not the slightest attention to them, but on one occasion, some three months ago, making a frank public allusion to the subject. He was speaking of the ancient honor of the monastic orders, and exclaimed suddenly: "If it shall please God in his goodness to grant me the gift of a son I shall teach him from his early years to glory that he is sprung of the noble stock of the Monks of the West. He shall be consecrated to their life of holy self-denial and the service of his generation in prayer and solitude, and in bold labor for the reforming of Christ's Church." And this was the burden of the prayer that flowed from the lips of the white-robed priest bending over his own little son: "May he grow up to be a priest of God. May he live to take his part in the work of the Catholic reformation. For the service of the purified church may he live, and in that service may he die!" I wish I could recall more of the words that thrilled us so at that strange scene in the old church.

Carpenter.

Grace Greenwood, one of the most admirable correspondents known to our newspaper world, thus sums up Senator Matt Carpenter. It is a pen picture well worth a study. While she has heightened certain traits she has darkened others, so that it may not all be true; nevertheless, it is artistic and enjoyable. She says:

There is something remarkably engaging and devil-may-care and out-spoken in this jolly Mr. Wordly-Wiseman of the Senate. There is even a certain magnetism of good humor and good living, genius and geniality about him. He is a Webster, with the dignity and decorum left out. He reminds one of Sheridan and Rochester and the Marquis of Donegal and other splendid old spendthrifts and good fellows, of whom this penurious, Puritanic age and country are not worthy. We are a little shocked at some sentiments he utters, but we rather like him for speaking them out, and not concealing them or glossing them over. We know just where to find him every time. His moral epidermis does seem to be a little thickened by law and politics and Washington associations, he is so comfortably unconscious of the damage he may be doing himself by his ingenious admissions and cheerful recklessness of statement. He never knows when and where he is hurt. He reminds me of one of Governor Hunt's little camp stories. He—that is, the Governor—described a poor white family of Missouri, careless, shiftless and intolerably lazy, the daughters of which were accustomed to go barefoot until the soles of their feet became hard like unto horn. One of these young ladies, on coming home one day from a long tramp in the rain after the cows, was standing on the hearth drying her clothes, when her mother drawled out, "Sal, there's—a—live—coal—under—yer—foot." The girl slightly turned her head, and drawled back, "Which—foot, mammy?"

Nos. 81 and 83 Canal street are daily thronged. The great talk there is cheap clothing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Civil Rights and Finance in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mr. Hays spoke in favor of civil rights to-day; and there were several speeches upon finance.

Debt Increased.

The debt statement will show an increase.

Ministers Recalled.

Baron Lederer, the Austrian minister, has been recalled; Baron Schwartz Senborn succeeds him. M. de Noailles, the French minister, presented his letter of recall yesterday. Mutual compliments passed between the minister and Secretary Fish.

Another Cheap Transportation Meeting—The Towboat Monopoly Denounced.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the House in favor of cheap transportation took place to-night, at the Capitol. The attendance was small. Representative Stone, of Missouri, presented a preamble, setting forth, among other things, that the Towboat Association of New Orleans, being opposed to the improvement of the Southwest Pass channel, compelled Captain Howell, of the United States engineers, to abandon his work by placing obstructions in his way, the association deriving its income from tugging and lightering vessels.

The United States agent has no power to oppose the hindering course of the association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, be requested to pass a law to facilitate the execution of, and to protect the public works of the river and harbor improvements, to the end that private individuals and corporations may not destroy such works, without incurring suitable penalties; and also to appropriate a sum of not less than $150,000, to continue the work of improving the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

After conference, it was voted as the unanimous voice of the meeting, that Representative Stone, on Monday, bring his subject before the House.

After amending the first part of the resolution, in the form of an instruction to the proper committee to consider and take action on the subject, the meeting adjourned for three weeks.

Letter from Albert C. Janin.

A letter to the New York *Herald*, boldly captioned, "The Louisiana usurpation; the rights of citizens of Louisiana under the constitution, and our treaty obligations with France; a republican form of government guaranteed in each case; the ethics of congressional interference; if the people are not permitted to redress their own grievances, Congress must do it," concludes thus:

The Republican party is directly responsible for the outrageous and disgraceful state of affairs exising in our State, and if it is not equal to the emergency which it has created it should frankly confess its impotency and abandon the control of the government. It is idle to pretend that there is no remedy for the evils of which we complain. Every real and substantial right implies a remedy, and the remedy for our wrongs is at hand in several forms, but, unfortunately, there does not seem to be much of a will to apply it. If the people of Louisiana were permitted to settle their greivances without interference on the part of the federal military power they would make short work of the Kellogg usurpation. But so long as our hands are tied by superior force we are compelled to appeal for redress and justice to a Congress two-thirds Republican, and if it should answer our earnest, respectful and temperate appeal by the pretense of its inability to grant us relief, it will be equivalent to a solemn confession on its part that the Republican party, while potent for the production of strife and mischief in the South, is impotent for good, and not fit to be trusted any longer by the people with the control of this great government. Respectfully, yours,

ALBERT C. JANIN.

NEW YORK.

Free Thinkers' Meeting.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The Free Thinkers' meeting at Cooper Institute last night was orderly.

Billiards.

Garnier beat Ubassy by a score of 601 to 496 in a game of billiards last night.

The Jersey City Steal.

It has been ascertained that, in addition to the $50,000 in bonds, Alexander D. Hamilton, absconding treasurer of Jersey City, has also stolen $33,000 cash belonging to the tax account.

General Demoralization in Cuba.

A dispatch from Havana, via Key West, says that the officials are depressed on account of war news from Spain.

Santander being the principal provision distributing point for Cuba, there was a general expectation that the Captain General would declare the island in a state of siege, and a heavy conscription of the Creoles would follow; 20,000 men are reported as necessary.

There are reports of an engagement near Puerto Principe, in which the Spaniards, under Porbillo, were driven out of town by Gomez. The troops at Manzanillo were disaffected because they remained for five months without pay, and then received it in paper. Prominent Cubans believe that if Don Carlos succeeds, he will sell Cuba to the United States. There is a strong Carlist element in Havana.

The German Turners Denounce the Action of the Police.

A mass meeting was held this evening in the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Turners' Society, Freethinkers and the Society of Progress. The building was crowded, and good order prevailed, the members of the Turners' Society, to the number of 500, acting in the capacity of police. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Lilienthal. Addresses were delivered in German by different speakers, protesting against the conduct of the police at a mass meeting in Tompkins square; their interference with the proposed meeting at the New York Assembly rooms, and denouncing the police as simply despots who were acting directly against the constitutional rights of citizens. Strong resolutions of indignation and protest were adopted.

Specie Movements.

Shipment of specie for the week $297,491, principally in silver bars.

Imports for the week—Dry goods, $2,727,250; merchandise, $3,156,722; total, $5,883,972.

The sub-treasury paid out to-day $65,000 in coin on account of interest, and $106,000 for called bonds.

Custom receipts to-day, $127,000; for the week, $2,364,000.

The Lucca Divorce Case.

In the appeal in the Lucca divorce suit to the Supreme Court, in the general term, the husband has received forty days to answer; and plaintiff has permission to file a supplemental answer.

The Cronier and Carasco fund amounts to over $10,000.

Mortuary.

Deaths this week 518.

Strike.

The strike of the cloth hat and cap makers continues.

A Wife Shot.

Stephen August quarrelled with his wife, to-day, and shot her. He was arrested. She will recover.

A Singular Insurance Case.

One Leitch, engaged in the Mexican trade, insured, through correspondents, mahogany and bullion from Minatitlan to this city with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. According to the statement of Leitch, bullion was smuggled out of Mexico, and for concealment was put under the stone ballast. The ship becoming water-logged, was abandoned, but was subsequently picked up. The insurance company defended on various grounds. Its main ground was that the whole thing was a fraud. The jury gave a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $16,000.

ENGLAND.

The Pending Elections—Much Excitement Prevailing.

LONDON, January 31, 6 A. M.—The city candidates addressed their constituents to-night. Baron Rothschild said that in his opinion Mr. Gladstone's promised remission of taxes would involve a loss of £9,000,000 to the revenues. He suggested the deficiency be met by a system of licenses for all persons engaged in trade and commerce. Mr. Goschen declared himself in favor of the integrity of the empire, by which he meant no home rule, and the maintenance of the present relations with the colonies.

He hoped the Ashantee war would not cost over a £1,000,000; favored the advancement of the working classes by education and the removal of burdensome taxation; but was opposed to the government providing employment in time of scarcity, because such relief would sap the spirit of independence.

William H. Smith, Conservative candidate for Westminster, also spoke at the public meeting. He stated that during his recent visit to the United States he had a full opportunity to observe the universally corrupting tendencies of the democratic institutions which the Liberals sought to introduce into England.

There were several meetings held where the speakers were compelled to stop.

Gladstone at Greenwich.

Apprehensions are felt of disturbances at Greenwich this evening, where Gladstone speaks.

The thoroughfares will be closed an hour before Gladstone commences. All the troops are ordered to be sent to the barracks.

Fully 20,000 persons were on the ground at Greenwich, this afternoon, when Gladstone made his speech. Much opposition was manifested to the Premier, but the crowd in the main was good. Notwithstanding the denial of the report that Gladstone was summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench, for not standing for re-election, a letter appears in the *Times* this morning, circumstantially declaring that a notice of the writ issued out of that court was served on the Premier, previous to the dissolution of Parliament.

The Shah—Baron Reuter.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says that the Shah has made an explanation to the foreign powers regarding the annulment of the concession to Baron Reuter. He says that responses to inquiries made while he was in Europe led him to believe that the undertaking would not receive the necessary final supports, therefore, the six months grace, which was urgently requested before commencement of the war, was refused.

Conservative Candidate Mobbed.

The conservative candidate for Parliament, in Abingdon, was mobbed and stoned to-day.

Roebuck Declares for Compulsory Education.

Mr. Roebuck addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Sheffield, this afternoon. He spoke in favor of compulsory education.

The Hustings.

A meeting of Liberals who supported Thomas Hughes was held in Marylebone last night. Mr. Hughes delivered a long address, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of the co-operative association of workingmen.

Professor Goldwin Smith also addressed the meeting, giving his cordial support to the views of Hughes.

Differences between Hughes and Daniel Grant, who was nominated by the other branch of Liberals on Wednesday night, continue, rendering the return of a Conservative candidate probable.

The Right Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton addressed a large assemblage in the Lower Hamlets this evening. The meeting was very disorderly and Ayrton was compelled several times to suspend his remarks by the fighting among his hearers.

While the conservative meetings were in progress in Greenwich last evening, they were attacked by parties of men, and the conservative candidates who were speaking were compelled to stop. There was also a very disorderly meeting in Deep Ford last evening.

There are apprehensions of disturbances in Greenwich this afternoon, when Gladstone speaks. It is said that the thoroughfares of the borough will be closed one hour before Gladstone commences his address, and that the troops will be confined to their barracks. The Premier is announced to speak at another open air meeting at New Cross on Monday next.

From the Gold Coast.

Information has been received from the Gold Coast that the main force, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, reached the river Prah on the first of January. The advanced guard had penetrated thirteen miles beyond the Prah.

Northcote at Barnstable.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who is a Liberal Conservative and supporter of Disraeli, spoke at Barnstable last night. He pointed to the dissension between John Bright and Mr. Forster on the education question, and spoke of the differences in the Cabinet on the question of church disestablishment.

Gladstone's Legal Advisers.

Henry James, in an address at Taunton, said Sir George Jessel, Sir John Duke Coleridge, Mevernon Harcourt and himself advised Gladstone last spring, when he again took office, that it was not necessary for him to be re-elected to Parliament. All the gentlemen m