NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 268. — NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19 1874. — WHOLE NUMBER 2109.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Farewell engagement of

LYDIA THOMPSON.

Commencing

Monday, February 9.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. fe7

LECTURE.....LECTURE.

SUBJECT—The Ideal of Masonry, With its Bearing upon Social, Religious and Political Institutions and Society.

BY REV. MARX MOSES,

AT

GRUNEWALD HALL,

On Friday, February 27, 1874.

Commencing at 8 P. M.

fe13 2t 27 Tickets $1.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR.....Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

SECOND NIGHT OF THE CELEBRATED ARTIST,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

Wednesday Evening, February 18.

And until further notice,

The romantic play, dramatized expressly for Mr. Adams, from Tennyson's poem, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Enoch Arden.....Mr. Edwin Adams

FRIDAY—Benefit of MR. ADAMS.
SATURDAY—Adams Matinee at 12 M. fe13

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, February 19, 1874.

MATINEE AT 12 M.

THURSDAY EVENING, Performance at 7 P. M.—Benefit of Mlle. CARINI.

ROLAND & GONCEVEAUX,

Grand Opera in four acts.

Between the third and fourth acts, Grand Aria, sung in Italian, by Mlle. Carini. fe13 2t

VARIETIES THEATRE.....SALVINI.

Lessee and Director.....MR. MAURICE GRAU
Business Managers.....MR. D. DE VIVO

SALVINI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

LAST WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES

AND

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN NEW ORLEANS.

SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI,

THE ILLUSTRIOUS ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN,

AND THE

ACKNOWLEDGED GREATEST ACTOR OF THE AGE.

Who, with his entire company of distinguished artists, will embark for Havana, Tuesday, February 24, per steamship Guy Stream.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 18—By request, Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, HAMLET—HAMLET

SALVINI in his favorite role, HAMLET.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 20—Shakespeare's greatest tragedy, OTHELLO—OTHELLO.

SALVINI (last time) as OTHELLO.

SUNDAY EVENING, February 22—The great tragedy, THE GLADIATOR.

SALVINI as THE GLADIATOR.

MONDAY EVENING, February 23—GALA NIGHT—Farewell to New Orleans, and benefit of Signor SALVINI, being his last appearance in the United States

LA MORTE CIVILE.

SALVINI in his greatest role, CORRADO

General admission, $1; reserved seats fifty cents and $1 extra, according to location; Gallery, fifty cents; Quadroon Boxes, seventy-five cents; Proscenium Boxes, $15.

Seats can be secured at the box office of the Theatre from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The DAVENPORT BROTHERS will appear here at a Matinee, SATURDAY, February 21, and in the evening at eight o'clock.

Matinee fifty cents to all parts of the house; evening, fifty and seventy-five cents. Tickets at the box office. fe15

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Farewell appearances of the world renowned

DAVENPORT BROTHERS,

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

MATINEE DAILY,

Commencing Thursday, February 19,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 19 and 20.

First Matinee Friday, at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Matinee SATURDAY at 12 M., and evening a eight o'clock, at the

VARIETIES THEATRE.

SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL AGAIN.

POPULAR PRICES—Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at the Theatre and Haley's, No. 19 Commercial place

Matinee 50 cents to all parts of the house.

STARR MORRISSEY, Business Manager.
fe15 JOHN TURNBULL, Agent.

ORGAN CONCERT.

COLISEUM PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Monday Evening, February 23,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

DIRECTOR.....MR. S. GROENEVELT
AT THE ORGAN.....MR. F. SCHAEFFER, JR.

ASSISTED BY

Mrs. Elliott,	Mr. Van Buffen,
Miss Pierson,	Mr. Cassard,
Miss Gruneberg,	Mr. Davis,
Miss Fleury,	Mr. Van Benthuysen,
Miss Chanchon,	Mr. Tracey,
Miss Little,	Mr. Krebs,

And other leading amateurs.

PROGRAMME:

Organ Introductory.

Te Deum, bb.....Thomas
Ave Maria (violin and organ obligato).....Gounod
Quartette.....Costa
Duet from Semiramede.....Rossini
Organ, Traumerei.....Schumann
Bass solo, "Pity, Oh Saviour".....Stradella
Solo and chorus, "Hear My Prayer".....Mendelssohn
Trio from Lombardi.....Verdi

Organ Finale.

Tickets, One Dollar.

At Grunewald's, Canal street, and Wasson & Nelson, Carondelet street. fe18 20 22 23

BALLS.

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. Rock, 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

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. B. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashi

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Immediately after the adoption of the journal of the previous day the Senate took up House bill No. 59, an act to regulate the the private markets in the city of New Orleans. It came up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Harris moved the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Weber said, as the representative of a constituency, he would have to oppose the final passage of the bill. The Republican party in 1872 went into the political campaign of that year pledged to reform: yet the bill now before the Senate, if passed into a law, would be a gross outrage upon public rights. He was informed that money had been used to secure its passage through the House, and the same influence he understood was being used to carry it through the Senate. He charged that the butchers in the public markets had combined and subscribed money for this purpose.

The President of the Senate here called Mr. Weber to order, and reminded him that he must confine his remarks to the subject under consideration and not indulge in language that was calculated to bring reproach upon the Legislature.

Mr. Weber said he was endeavoring to speak to the question under consideration when he was interrupted by the Chair, and concluded by saying that the subject was as had been said very truly, one that directly affected the people of New Orleans, and for that reason some might consider ought to be determined by the city members. If the bill becomes a law through their agency he thought they should be held responsible. But in the meantime he did not mean to withheld his views of the bill. He was opposed to it and would vote against it.

Mr. Sypher said he thought there must be some merit in the bill from the earnestness with which members supported it, but he confessed he could not see it. He had not been blessed with a collegiate education, but he thought he was intelligent enough to see that the bill was not drawn up in the interest of the people, and for that reason would oppose it. He did not regard it as a measure that interested his immediate constituents, for they lived outside of the city, but as a member of the Legislature he would vote for no measure, that, in his opinion, was calculated to be injurious to any portion of the people.

Mr. Burch said a good deal of interest had been aroused by the bill before the Senate, and he agreed with the Senator from St. Mary (Mr. Sypher), that it was not a measure that effected the rights of country constituencies—it was one that was confined in its operations to the city. He said many meetings had been held in the city in relation to the bill under consideration—the most of them for the purpose of preventing the Legislature from passing it; and these meetings had been held in the name of the poor people, who have been represented as opposed to the abolishment of private markets. But as far as his personal knowledge of the wishes of the poor people of this city is concerned in regard to private markets, he was satisfied they were in favor of having them abolished. He had talked with many upon the subject, and all had expressed themselves to that effect. They think it to their interest to patronize the public markets, because in the end they will get better and cheaper meats. Mr. Burch then alluded to the charge made by the gentleman from East Feliciana (Mr. Weber), to the effect that the butchers had combined and raised money to bribe the Legislature to pass the bill under consideration. He said the gentleman might possibly believe the statement correct, and he would not undertake to blame him for an honest opinion, but the charge was too grave to be lightly passed by. He (Mr. Burch) hoped the Senate would have the matter thoroughly investigated, in order that if guilt attaches anywhere it may not impugn the honor of the Senate. He was inclined to think there was no foundation for the charge, and would vote for the bill because he thought it a good one.

Mr. Barber also spoke in favor of the bill. He thought that if the member from East Feliciana (Mr. Weber) lived in the city and was conversant with all the injuries inflicted upon the public, composed of rich and poor, but chiefly of poor people, by the establishment of the free market system, he (Mr. Barber) was satisfied he would not be found opposing the bill to regulate the free markets. These injuries, he said, come to the people in the shape of unsound food, in the shape of diminished revenues, in the shape of depreciated property, and in the shape of sickness, created by a non-observance of proper sanitary regulations. He said private markets were undoubtedly an injury to property adjoining them, as well as to the public markets that had been built at a great expense to the city. In whatever light he viewed the question, he saw no good result from private markets, and for that reason he felt compelled to vote for the bill under consideration. In regard to the charge made by the Senator from East Feliciana (Mr. Weber), to the effect that money had been subscribed to procure the passage of the bill through the Legislature, he (Mr. Barber) was satisfied had no foundation in fact, but nevertheless, he thought the Senate should thoroughly probe the matter, in order that its action may not be tarnished by the acts of individuals who either oppose or favor the bill. He concluded by moving the final passage of the bill, and upon that motion called the previous question.

The main question was then ordered, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. Anderson gave notice of a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint an Assistant Attorney General, define his duties, fix his salary, etc.

Mr. Green introduced a bill to create a revenue, provide for the disposition thereof and establish the New Orleans Lottery Company, and for other purposes. Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and referred to appropriate committee.

Mr. Wharton moved a suspension of the rules in order to place the supplemental funding bill upon its second reading with a view of reference. The Senate suspended the rules and the bill was read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harper called up House bill No. 4, an act to incorporate the Shreveport and Southwestern railroad. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Bovee called for the special order of the day, Senate bill No. 376, an act relative to funding the floating indebtedness of the parishes of this State, and authorizing the issuance of bonds for the same, etc. He moved that the bill be read section by section. The motion was sustained, and pending the adoption of the first section the Senate adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

House.

Speaker Lowell being unwell and unable to attend the session, Chief Clerk Vigers called the House to order, and requested Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, to take the chair.

Rev. Mr. Newman, of Virginia, offered the morning prayer.

Messrs. Benham, King and Rodrigues were appointed by the Chair to wait upon R. W. Petton, Esq., who was to address the Legislature on the centennial anniversary, and learn when he desired to deliver his address. It was subsequently agreed to adjourn at 3 P. M. for that purpose.

Mr. Young, having filed his motion on Monday, moved to reconsider the resolution offered by Mr. Dewees, adopted on Saturday, directing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to issue vouchers to cover the thirty per cent loss the officers of the House had suffered on their pay during the previous session.

Mr. Young said the resolution did not cover the ground. No simple resolution could have such a sweeping effect. If it was proper that such action should be taken there was a legitimate way to do it. A resolution of this kind had been set aside by the Superior District Court. If the matter took the proper course there was no objection to it. If this resolution remained as it was he, as chairman of the committee, would have to violate the law. It was back pay, and before that was settled let the House pay those who were working for them. Only a few days remained, and the little pages had not received a cent.

He called for the previous question, which was ordered and carried.

Mr. Dewees moved to amend the resolution by inserting "and members."

Mr. Benham said that was no way to get pay, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Benham said the resolution was against the provisions of the funding bill. It would pay old debts with future appropriations. He believed there was a trap in it.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, said the resolution should be postponed. If it were passed it would be in the face of the decision of the Superior District Court.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a proper bill.

On motion of Mr. Montaldo the Senate bill relative to the fiscal agent of the Metropolitan Police was taken up.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, expressed himself strongly in favor of the bill as it came from the Senate. It was precisely what was needed to secure to the police the pay they were entitled to, and save them from the clutches of the brokers, into whose hands they would fall without it.

The bill was read and passed, section by section, with a few amendments.

In considering the ninth section much discussion arose concerning the admission of warrants issued for expenses.

Mr. Gair desired to restrict the condition to those issued for the pay of patrolmen.

Mr. Montaldo showed that this was impracticable.

Mr. Elliot, of Orleans, said he believed that if the New Testament was brought before the House in the form of a bill some member would endeavor to improve it by an amendment. These gentlemen have allowed a few sections to be passed without objections that they might be thought friends of the bill. All at once they seem to have discovered a case of nightmare in the provision to include warrants for other expenses. These warrants will have to be included or the object of the bill will not be accomplished. Their object is to have the bill postponed, and by and by they will turn up as its friends. It must not be postponed, for if it does not pass to-day it will take $20,000 out of the hands of the police and give it to the brokers. In order to see who had the most friends the brokers or the police he moved to table the amendment.

The motion was carried and the bill passed by a vote of eighty to three.

The House subsequently adjourned as the hour agreed on arrived.

Personal.

We received a pleasant call last evening from Hon. G. W. C. Johnston, mayor of Cincinnati, who is one of a party of gentlemen from that city here with their families to participate in our annual festivities. The mayor is a live specimen of the Western magistrate, has taken time to visit our institutions, inquire into our laws and customs, and has familiarized himself to a great extent with our citizens. May he long wear his honors, and come to see us another year.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Woods, circuit judge, and Durell, district judge.

David Stern et als. vs. Charles Clinton et als.—Defendants ordered to show cause on the twenty-first instant, why an injunction *pendente lite* should not issue.

J. L. Macauley vs. Charles Clinton et al.—Defendants ordered to show cause on the twenty-first instant why an injunction should not issue as prayed for.

First District Court.

State vs. John Henebery—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

Second District Court.

Successions of George W. Babcock and Christina Albert opened.

Fourth District Court.

John Montanne vs. B. Saloy.—Damages laid at $2000. Plaintiff was born in Africa, and always free. In 1862, his daughter, a slave, was mortgaged to defendant, who caused her seizure, imprisonment and sale by the sheriff. On trial with a jury.

Galveston is evidently enjoying considerable prosperity. "Our wharves," a local paper says, "are lined with vessels, our presses overflowing with the fleecy staple. Even the streets are whitened with cotton, for which it is impossible to find shelter, and yet every train and every boat brings forward accession to the already overstocked yards and warehouses."

Death of A. W. Merriam.

Although the day of the Carnival was marked by no event that marred its enjoyment, yet the festivities it gave rise to hardly concluded when one of the most bountiful contributors to its pleasures was suddenly stricken unto death.

For several successive years Mr. Merriam has found pleasure in expending his time and means in aid of the spectacles of Mardi Gras, and his last effort was his most successful one. He participated in all the events of the day, and bore a conspicuous part in the pageant of Comus. As late as three o'clock yesterday morning he was enjoying the festivities of the occasion in company with his family, at the Academy of Music, in high spirits and seemingly in perfect health. He retired shortly after reaching home, and probably had an apoplectic stroke, for when discovered by his family, he was beyond the reach of human aid.

Mr. Merriam was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in the town of Ware, in 1826. In 1850 he removed to New Orleans, and continued to reside here till his death. Since the war he has been engaged in successful business, in which he amassed considerable wealth, which he valued, not for its possession, but its use. Of excellent intentions, warm heart and strong convictions, socially, he was a man of winning, genial manners, that made him many friends, as his liberal, public spirit gained him admirers. He was a member of many public and private organizations, who have, by his death, lost an active and esteemed member.

His funeral will take place to-day.

The sad news of his death has called forth the following order from the mysterious sovereign of last night's festival:

SPECIAL EDICT AT OUR SYLVAN TEMPLE.

Having received the sad information since our departure, that our royal household has been stricken with great grief, we bow in submission to the Majesty of Majesties whom it has pleased to call hence, our right royal and beloved subject A. W. Merriam. That we, from all time, having in him placed our most gracious confidence and upon him bestowed great powers in our realm, do now publicly proclaim our appreciation of his character and his great triumph in our honor, given in our favorite city, on Tuesday eve, the seventeenth day of this present month.

That we do forward this, our order that special and appropriate honors be shown to the memory of our loyal subject A. W. Merriam, and have charged that the same be fully and faithfully executed.

COMUS.

The Grangers.

The National Grange on the eleventh instant, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the committee on resolutions, presented by Mr. Wardlow, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

First—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

Second—We heartily indorse the motto, "In essentials unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Third—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws; to stimulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and co-operative; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; to systemize our work and calculate diligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for the mutual protection and the advancement the association may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

Fourth—Our business interests. We desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen—not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no Communism and no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprize as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant percentage profits in trade, as they greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest offered by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

Fifth—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law that the grange, national, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings; yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statemanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear it in mind that no one becoming a grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs; it is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every grange member, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is not crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection of the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future in our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes. We shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every patron as his right as a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Sixth—Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution we can not admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization; not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist us in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

Seventh—It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South, instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It says during the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world $2,000,000,000, and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops save those who struggled for its production annually. The energies of the cotton planters have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power and general salubrious climate avails us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their consumption. It then refers to the famine which more than once has occurred in India, owing to the efforts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds that, during the past year, portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by grasshoppers, which destroyed every vestage of vegetation. Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worm, from drought, or any other unavoidable cause, improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them? And is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies.

Is there a farm in the South upon which this can not be done and at the same time an average cotton crop produced as the net result of the farmer's annual labors? We believe there are now annually 4,000,000 bales of cotton produced upon Southern soil; but what proportion of this vast amount is retained to indicate our prosperity? One-half of it is expended for necessary supplies, while the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us unequally. Uniform adhesion to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necessity can be calculated with exactness. If 3,500,000 bales are grown they will be consumed before another crop can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If 4,500,000 bales are grown the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. Alternatives for success are numerous, but we rely upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prosperous people on earth.

The memorial is signed by the masters of State granges of South and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and Tennessee, and was not only heartily approved by the committee on resolutions, but indorsed by every member of the National Grange.

Haley's News Depot.

C. C. Haley, the energetic news dealer of Commercial place, has again placed us under obligations for the illustrated weeklies and more solid reviews. He can hardly miss them, however, from his stock, for he always has on hand a sufficient supply of every publication that people want to buy.

The Boston *Globe* says:

A gentleman went into a banking house yesterday to borrow $500 for sixty days. The money was handed him with the request that a receipt be given. "A receipt!" he repeated; "am I not good for sixty days?" "Certainly," said the other, "but then you might die, you know." "Die! Who ever heard of anybody dying in sixty days."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The bill appointing whisky commissioners to control alcoholic traffic provoked a sharp debate. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, said the subject proposed to be covered by this bill properly belonged to the functions of the States, and he thought it his duty to warn the Senate what they were about to do when all such bills interfering with the jurisdiction of the States were brought up.

Mr. Wright thought this a very proper subject for congressional legislation and saw no constitutional objection in the way.

Mr. Conkling said the whole object of this bill was to constitute an inquiry, and for this reason he saw no force in the objections of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Ferry said he had objected to this bill because of its tendency. It was based on the thousand memorials which had come here, and which looked to the future adoption of regulations on the subject of liquor traffic. He deprecated it as making another step in the assaults upon the constitution which had of late years been so frequent. He had heard Senators assert that under the fourteenth amendment it was in the power of Congress to pass any law for the protection of life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, expressed doubts as to anything practical coming out of the bill unless there was some provision to pay the commission, he moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the commission.

Mr. Conkling thought $5000 would be enough. He said he could name plenty of men among his constituents like Mr. Bergh, who were willing to devote their lives without any compensation for the benefit of society and maintenance of proper principles.

The subject of finances was resumed. Scott's amendment, to provide for the redemption of national currency by gold or United States interest bearing notes, was defeated by a vote of 30 to 28. The following proviso was defeated by 40 to 16: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall once in each month sell to the highest bidder, for United States notes, coupon bonds equal to eighty-five per cent of the additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal shall be payable at the pleasure of the government after ten years from their date, both principal and interest to be paid in gold coin, but none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value, and the United States notes received in exchange therefor shall never be reissued, but shall be destroyed. Adjourned. No executive session.

House.

Mr. Wilshire was seated by a vote of 135 to 129. He took the iron-clad oath.

A bill providing that whenever any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States court in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, such person shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, and fined not exceeding $1000, amended to exclude cases now under prosecution, or offenses already committed, passed.

A bill punishing for extortion by officers or persons acting under authority of the United States by a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding three years, passed.

A bill that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished in any United States court for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless indictment shall be found or instituted within five years, except in the cases of persons fleeing from justice, passed.

A bill to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment received against the United States by such debtor, passed.

The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report on the memorial for an acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the constitution of the United States; laid on table.

The House considered the bill for free distribution of Congressional documents, seeds and exchange papers, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Committee on War Claims.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The House Committee on War Claims heard argument by Judge Cash, holding that payment to a firm because of the disloyalty of one member thereof, should not be withheld by the government for debts contracted therewith and acknowledged.

Coast Survey.

Professor Pierce resigned the superintendency of the coast survey. Captain C. P. Patterson succeeds him. Professor Pierce accepts the position of scientific adviser to the same bureau.

A. H. Stephens' Health.

Mr. Stephens continues to improve.

The Atlanta Defalcation.

A. M. Sperry, general inspector of the Freedman's Savings Bank and branches authorizes the statement that the defalcation at a branch at Atlanta is about $70,000, but is fully covered by the defaulter's bondsmen and his property.

The Edgar Stewart.

The Secretary of the Treasury has withdrawn his objections to the steamer Edgar Stewart, at Baltimore, making a trial trip, but insists on revenue officers being on board.

Items of Louisiana News.

Mr. Walton, of New Orleans, will sail with the Gettysburg from Key West on the inter-oceanic expedition.

Governor McEnery and Judge Marr visit Annapolis to morrow by invitation.

Senator Carpenter is preparing his speech upon his election bill, which he will call up when the Senate concludes making confusion worse confounded about finances. The friends of the new election feel assured that Mr. Carpenter will not abandon them.

The appropriations reported by the House committee for mints and assay offices include $17,000 for New Orleans.

Governor Wells is here.

NEW YORK.

The Forgery.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The governing committee of the Stock Exchange has a slight clue to the forgery of yesterday, but nothing definite has been made public. It is reported that a Brooklynite operated heavily in Western Union stock yesterday, and admits making $20,000. He was examined by the governing committee, and all that was ascertained was that he did operate heavily.

A Policeman Punished.

In the Court of General Sessions to-day a police officer, named Slattery, was sentenced to the State prison for seven years and a half on a charge of assault with intent to kill a respectable citizen. Slattery was drunk at the time and beat complainant in a shocking manner, and would have killed him but for the interference of a roundsman.

The Horse Distemper.

The distemper, which prevails among horses in this city, though confined to stage and street car horses, is found in the stables of leading express companies; also, in livery and private stables. Thirty fatal cases are reported in one horse car stable.

How the Poor Will Dine at Delmonico's.

At noon, to-day, Delmonico, who will dispense James Gordon Bennett's $35,000 contribution to the poor, will open four soup houses in different parts of the city.

ENGLAND.

Official Returns.

LONDON, February 18.—Parliament ex actly stated: Conservatives 315, liberals and home rulers 302.

Disraeli.

Disraeli arrived at Windsor at noon today, and immediately proceeded to Cushie.

Peerages.

Gladstone has nominated three colleagues for peerages.

Ruins of the Great Fire.

The ruins of the Pantechnicon, which was burned last Friday, are still smouldering; but notwithstanding this, the insurance companies have set men to work seeking salvage, and a number of racing cups and much jewelry, which were stored in the building, have been recovered uninjured. A thousand spectators watch the progress of the work. It is said that the loss of one insurance company by the fire is so heavy that it is crippled.

Improving.

The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury is improving.

The Premiership.

Disraeli to-day held another conference with his supporters. He has formally accepted the premiership.

Doubts of Livingstone's Death.

Rev. Robert Moffat, the celebrated English missionary to South Africa, is still in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. He thinks it hardly creditable that Livingstone could have reached the place where he is said to have died. He says, also, the doctor's supply of provisions was ample. The Foreign Office also entertains the same doubts.

Ashantee.

Dispatches from the Gold Coast announce that Sir Garnet Wolsey entered Coomassie February 7, instead of January 29, as heretofore reported.

Foundered at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—The ship Confidence, from Greenock for Pensacola, foundered at sea.

The bark Pauline, from New Orleans for Bremen, put into Milford in a leaking condition.

FOREIGN.

The Carlists.

BAYONNE, February 18.—The Carlists are bombarding Boga.

Joined Forces.

MADRID, February 18.—General Marion and Primo de Rivera have joined forces near Portugal.

In the Reichstag.

In the Reichstag, to-day, during the debate on the proposition for a plebiscite in Alsace and Lorraine, M. Tasch, an Alsatian delegate, supported the motion in a violent speech, in the course of which he said: "Germany has overstepped the principles which should be binding upon civilized nations. He held that the annexation of Germany was illegal. We are sent here, he said, to proclaim our affection for our French fatherland, and that your act of violence prevents us from regarding you as brethren.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Counter Grangers.

ALBANY, February 18.—The meeting some time since announced for the organization of New York State Council of Independent Grangers was held in this city to-day, and the organization perfected, with over fifty members, representing about thirty counties.

Temporary officers and a temporary executive committee were appointed, which committee is to report in reference to a constitution, etc., on March 4. The membership is composed of representative influential men of both parties, and the number is to be considerably increased at the adjourned meeting. The organization is to be pushed rapidly through in other States. The following card has been issued by action of the Independent Grangers here today to the Patrons of Husbandry and farmers of New York:

For the purpose of avoiding any confusion of titles which may arise in the minds of the farmers between the order of Patrons of Husbandry, known as the Granges, and the new organization formed in this city, who call themselves the American Order of Independent Grangers, it should be distinctly understood that there is no connection between the two orders whatever, the order of Patrons of Husbandry not being political in its character.

Robbery of Citizens by Indians.

GALVESTON, February 18.—A *News* special from San Antonio says six citizens were robbed by Indians of all their horses, on Beaver Creek, near Fort Sill. From an arrow and shirt found it is certain the Indians were Kiowas from their reservation. Forty head of horses and mules were stolen from ranches on the Rio Grande, thirty miles above Quitman.

Democrats Carry Reading.

READING, Pa., February 18.—The Democratic candidate for auditor is elected by 250 majority. There is a Democratic majority of three in the common council, and a Republican majority of one in the select council.

Suspended.

DAYTON, O., February 18.—Horstman & Co., bankers, have suspended.

Election in Altoona.

ALTOONA, February 18.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected in this city. Gillen, for mayor, has over 300 majority.

The Dictator.

SAVANNAH, February 18.—Nothing heard of the Dictator, the general impression is that she is lost.

Fire in Bryan, Texas.

BRYAN, Texas, February 18.—The principal business block burned to-day. Loss $130,000, insurance $60,000.

Judge Russell's Friends Want him Retained as Collector.

BOSTON, February 18.—At a largely attended informal meeting of the Board of Trade and merchants to-day, it was unanimously voted to respectfully and earnestly appeal to the President to reappoint Collector Russell, who, it is understood, consents to the arrangements. Resolutions and petitions against the confirmation of Simmons were agreed on and will be forwarded to the President and the Massachusetts members of Congress.

Taxpayers Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 18.—The taxpayer's convention is still in session, and the proceedings are very harmonious. A number of resolutions were introduced today and referred to a committee, which is now is now in session and will report tomorrow.

The State Grange is also in session. A large number of delegates are in attendance, and great interest is manifested in the proceedings. Session secret.

North Carolina Grangers.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 18.—The State Granges, Dr. Columbus Mills, master, met to-day, 134 granges represented, 235 granges in the State. Greeting received and returned from State Granges of South Corolina and Ohio. Election of officers to fill unexpired terms