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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2346.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Last night of the wonderful MAJLITONS.
Assisted by their eccentric Comedy Company.

This Evening.
The Gohin Operatic Spectacle, entitled **DING DONG.**
Or, **The Pretty Laurence of Lutzen.**
Characters by the Majlitos and company.
Wednesday, November 23, for one week only. **WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.**
The Gohin Operatic Spectacle, entitled **DING DONG.**
Or, **The Pretty Laurence of Lutzen.**
Characters by the Majlitos and company.
Friday, November 25, for one week only. **FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, for one week only.**
Monday, November 30—G. L. FOX'S FANTOMIME THEATRE.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last night of **BARUC AND FANTASIA**, presenting a grand double bill.
CHRIS AND LENA.
THE CUT GLOVE.
Both dramas the same night, introducing all of their songs, sketches, etc. **NOV 22**

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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VARIETIES THEATRE.
Director, JOHN E. OWENS
Engagement of the distinguished tragedian **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.**

Monday Evening and Wednesday Matinee, **VIRGINIUS.**
Tuesday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**
Wednesday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**
Thursday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**
Friday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**

OTHELLO.
Wednesday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**
Thursday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**
Friday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**
Saturday Evening, **MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH**

GLOBE THEATRE.
Sunday Evening, November 22, **GRAND GALA NIGHT, AND THE BILL OF THE SEASON.**

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The Lecture of Father Ryan as it Should Have Been.

Many know what the lecture of Father Ryan was, but very few know what it should have been. Here we give it:

I deny not, in some respects, there may be ground for many timid friends of truth to think that there is danger and novelty in the course which is here laid down for me. But whatever be the supposed danger or apparent novelty, let it be well understood that the whole is spoken in a spirit of the most humble submission to the judgment of our holy mother, the Catholic Church, and that if anything should be in the least at variance with that judgment, I renounce, and, in proportion to the degree of variance, abhor it with the utmost clearness of tongue and sincerity of heart. The burlesque and the ignoble ought to disappear. We are entering as it were into the circle of hope described by Dante, which inspires temperance in sadness. We shall seem, though some will ascribe it only to a greater degree of weakness, to have lost the memory of the agitations of the world. The sea itself, for a long while after the tempest, is still agitated; still its waves retire back to return again and dash themselves against the shore, and it is not till after a great interval that they become appeased and recover their original tranquillity. Ah! truly, to lead men to consort with the spirits of the great and the good of times gone by, demands a tongue not used to childlike babbling.

Myself I deem not worthy, and none else will deem me, to go on this voyage there I venture—far it will be in folly ed.

Marvelous is the age we live in! marvelous the light and progress of the modern world! We have extinguished the light of reason, and therefore we are reasonable; reduced wisdom to folly, and therefore are wise; substituted nonsense for sense, and therefore are intelligent, and have the right to call all who went before us fools and madmen, which assuredly they were—unless we mean:

The modern spirit is in everything the direct denial of practical reason. It reverses everything which has received the sanction of the race. In former times it was universally held that authority was a good, indeed, a necessity, and in all things men sought for an authority, something which could and had the right to command. They inquired always for the law, and law was always held to be imperative. The greatest evil conceivable was supposed to be that of being without law and without political authority having the right to enact and the ability to secure submission. Man's glory, according to the ancient spirit, was in obedience to law. Conscience uniformly and invariably commands us to obey the law. Conscience, which is not an opinion, without the least hesitation commands us to submit to it, and all who regard at all the voice of conscience do so. Nothing is more fluctuating, precarious or uncertain than opinion. To rely on opinion is to lean on a broken reed:

"For no man ever feels the halter draw But with a mean opinion of the law."

We suspect, however, that our politicians will continue to prefer opinion to conscience; for it is the facility of changing the institutions that they wish to secure. It is not government they want, but the liberty to make the government anything they please; or, if they ask for government, it is not that they may govern them, but that they may govern it. They want, not a fixed and permanent order, but a loose and flexible administration, yielding with the least resistance to their passions, caprices, or supposed interests. Our only security here is in the supremacy of the law, and the prevailing sense of its sacredness, without which its supremacy is impossible. The duty of obedience to the law is precisely the same under a Republican government as under any other form of government, and can nowhere be resisted with a safe conscience than elsewhere. It is no doubt, therefore, stamps upon the divine as well as the national dispensation that, by a strange perversion, is termed "the sacred right of insurrection," and utterly condemns all attempts at rebellion. It can tolerate no efforts of any portion of the people to change by violence any established form of government for the sake of establishing another form which they may believe to be more for the common good. The constituted government has a right to defend itself, and crush out every hostile brood of treason. The most zealous sticklers for the right of resistance are agreed (and who could doubt it!) that it can only be justified by tyranny. But what is tyranny? Can a single act be so designated? If there must be more than one, how many are required? What power in the State is entitled to decide that a case for resistance has occurred? Can men, besides, exercise a right, although just and incontestable, without weighing the disadvantages which may result from its exercise? History, with one voice, informs us that revolutions commenced by the wisest of men are always ended by fools; that the authors of them are always their victims, while the efforts of the people to create increased liberty always terminate by enslaving them, and prove that terrible remedy worse than any evil.

But I dare not limit this obedience to law! I dare not the right to judge the acts of authority, and decide for myself whether they are such as I ought or ought not to obey? That is, does or does not the law depend on the assent of the governed for its validity? To make the law depend on the assent of the governed, that is, on the assent of the subject, is to deny that the law is law, that the subject is a subject, and to assert that one is bound by no law, but free to do as he pleases. There can be no legitimate government unless it have the right to govern, and there can be no right to govern where there is no correlative obligation to obey. If the law can not bind the subject till he gives his assent, he is free to give or withhold his assent, he is and can be under no obligation to obey unless he chooses, and then there is no right on the part of the government to enforce obedience; then no right to govern, and then no government. It is an axiom of political science that where a general power does not exist every one attempts to establish his own particular power, in which event excess of liberty will always lead to servitude. Active obedience for good and passive assistance to evil, such is the foundation of the public laws of a truly Christian people: Ah, people! that obedient still should live, And the middle let thy Caesar die!

If well thou market that which God commands, True freedom is only where the law is supreme, and the law is supreme only

The Returning Board.

This body met yesterday promptly at eleven o'clock, and there being a full board present, proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Anderson President Wells called the board to order, and the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, brought in the ballot-box of the third poll, tenth ward. The key not having been found, a locksmith was sent for and the box opened. The returns of the third poll were found in the box. They were taken possession of by the board, and a certificate to that effect signed by members, placed in the box. The box was locked up and returned to Mr. Fitzpatrick's protection, and taken back to the Superior Criminal Court.

The board then proceeded to canvass the returns of the third poll. This was found a very difficult work from the fact that the returns were so irregular and incomplete as to almost entirely ignore the requirements of the law. The consolidated statement of the assistant supervisor was only partially given; the report of the commissioner of election was incomplete; and the tally list did not agree with other returns. In fact none of the returns agreed.

The following are the remarks of the assistant supervisor, at the conclusion of his report:

I hereby certify this to be a true and correct return of the returns made me by the commissioner of election for the election held November 2, 1874. The above are the returns made from eight polls, poll three having been sealed and delivered in the ballot box. The poll list and tally sheets from that poll were sent to the clerk of the Superior Criminal Court. Therefore from that poll I have no returns.

With this condition of the returns from poll three the board, feeling that it would be impossible to arrive at any fair conclusion as to the result there, was at a loss how to proceed, when Mr. Arroyo moved that the board send for the returns made to the Secretary of State from the poll in question. This motion was agreed to, and the required returns obtained on a written request made for them by the board. An investigation of the returns showed that the tally list accompanying them agreed with the tally lists before the board, and on motion of Mr. Anderson it was received as correct. The board then concluded the canvass of the third poll of the tenth ward, and this ended the investigation and completion of the city returns.

The board next considered the propriety of taking up protests made against the reception of certain returns. It was ready to proceed with this work immediately, and some members expressed themselves anxious to do so because the public were anxious to know the result of the city canvass. After an exchange of views upon the subject, it was found that counsel, Democratic and Republican, were not prepared to do this at once. They wanted the completion of this work delayed until Monday, and it was accordingly agreed by the board to do so. It was also agreed that the work should commence with a hearing of the protests made against the reception of returns from the seventh ward.

The board then decided to conclude the canvass of the returns from the first and second congressional districts, and proceeded to that work at once, commencing with the returns from Plaquemines.

Mr. Arroyo moved, about 2 P. M., that the returns from St. Bernard parish be sent for before the State Treasurer closed his office. This motion met with opposition on the ground that it would take the board until next night to get through the returns from Plaquemines, and some members were opposed to holding an evening session as they desired to go to the theatre. Mr. Arroyo said they should forego such pleasure and attend to the important work before them. He insisted on his motion being put, and it was carried.

The St. Bernard returns were then sent for and brought into the office of the Returning Board.

The question of representation on the board coming up incidentally, Mr. Arroyo said he did not regard himself as the representative of any particular party; that he had been elected as a fair man; a man who would do justice to all parties.

This explanation, coming, as it did, from a man who has never favored in his devotion to Democratic principle, and who has through a long, pure and useful life always devoted himself to the best interests of the Democratic party—is certainly remarkable in these times of partisan proscription and corruption. Such a man could not fail to represent fairly the interests of all parties; and for that reason that part of the election law which requires that members of the Returning Board shall be taken from all parties has been happily complied with in the selection of Mr. Arroyo. He proclaimed that in continuing his labors on the Returning Board he considered he was acting in the interest of the people; and as the people embrace all parties he can certainly be considered a fair representative of all parties on the Returning Board.

Mr. Whitaker made an suggestion. He said that the returns of De Soto parish were at No. 14 Dryades street. He knew this to be so, and feeling that they would be much safer in the hands of the board than where they are, he would ask the board to address a note to Mr. Bohan, the assistant supervisor of De Soto parish, requesting him to have the returns of that parish sent to the office of the Returning Board. The returns were sent for.

After concluding the canvass of the returns of poll six of the parish of Plaquemines the board, at four o'clock, took a recess until 6 P. M.

The returns from Grant parish have been received.

The board assembled at 6 P. M., and continued the canvass of the returns of the first congressional district, commencing at poll No. 7, in the parish of Plaquemines, and completing the canvass of the returns of that parish. There were eighteen polls in this parish, and there being a large number of candidates it took about eight hours to canvass the returns. It was 9:30 P. M. when the work was concluded. The returns were regularly made, and there was nothing to indicate that they would be contested.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The past week at the Varieties Theatre has been devoted to the production of the new drama of "Clancarty," and the old comedy of the "Road to Ruin." Both pieces were placed upon the stage with great care and attention to detail, showing the earnestness and good faith of the manager in catering for the amusement of the public.

Additional attractions will be offered to-morrow evening in the appearance of Mr. John McCullough, the popular tragedian. Mr. McCullough is in many respects a great actor. He is a student, and an enthusiast in his profession. Many years ago the great American actor, Edwin Forrest, saw in McCullough a young man of much promise, and chose him for his chief support, and the scholar became enthused with the master, catching the spirit and fire of his acting. No man can fill the place left vacant by Mr. Forrest. He was the exponent of a style of acting founded upon his personal physical and peculiarities, and the style died with the man. But in studiousness, earnestness and devotion to his art, he can be profitably imitated by rising men of the stage. In this respect only is Mr. McCullough an imitator. He determined to lead in the classic drama, and he has held steadily to his purpose, until no one disputes his pre-eminence as *Virginius*, *Spartacus* or *Brutus*.

Among the Romans he is "the noblest Roman of them all," and he wears the toga and moves in Roman dress as if that had been his natural costume. There is a dignity and bearing about him which fills the stage. Some years since he located himself in California, and, establishing there a first class theatre of which he is still manager, carried to the Pacific the finest company ever seen in San Francisco, and it was with him Lawrence Barrett, alternating characters, became a tragic actor. This is mentioned only to indicate the legitimate and sterling merit of Mr. McCullough as an actor. All our great cities endorse him, and to-morrow evening he will appear as *Virginius* for our approval. He will be well supported, and if there is any love for the old drama left, he will be well paid.

The Majlitos close at the St. Charles Theatre to-night, and to-morrow evening the regular stock company returns, and with it come new stars in the persons of Mr. Wybert Reeves and Miss Agnes Stanhope. Their play will be a drama founded upon the Wilkie Collins' story, "The Woman in White," in which Mr. Reeves will play *Count Fosco*. He comes with an excellent reputation as a finished actor, and the lady is very pleasing.

At the Academy of Music Farron and Baker will retire from the scene to-night, and make room for a new star and a new sensation. Mr. Sam Devere and his protean drama "Just in Time," to commence to-morrow evening, also introducing a boy violinist, said to be quite clever.

The Select Social Club.
The ball season is now fairly inaugurated. It commenced in good earnest last night, and as pleasant a party as need be given was that assembled at Exposition Hall by the Select Social Club, a club composed of a number of young men of this city. They were out in full force, surrounded by fair friend prettily dressed. Everything toward the getting up of the party was neatly done from the souvenier invitations, printed on satin, to the ladies' programmes, and the most elegant and ingeniously contrived initiation bouquets, which, when enlarged by drawing a silken cord, revealed various phrases on flowers stems such as "Success," "Health," "Happiness," "Peace," and "Prosperity," grateful to the recipient. The members of the club were also favored with an elegantly constructed artificial bouquet representing violets and roses, so naturally done as to almost make one believe the scent of flowers came from the wonderful semblance. This was a gift from Miss Sophie Neuhauer, and a specimen of her handiwork. The committee of arrangement of the Social Club ball were C. S. Stiff, S. Lipman and J. Trautman; the floor managers A. H. Gornsbach and Messrs. Frank Silberberg, Pokorny, Marx, Levy, Neuhauer, Block; the reception committee, Messrs. M. Salomon, Hirsch, Little, Wolf, Gagehen, Isaacs, Merz, Lewis, Schwartz, Lob and Levi, and all did well what was required of them to make the party the pleasant success it proved to be.

Staub.
The genial Staub has found his name become inseparable from the cheap literature traffic of this city. Every Sunday morning now, his stand at Goldthwait's book store, No. 63 Canal street, is thronged with patrons inspecting and purchasing his freshly arrived stock of current books, papers and periodicals. There he has everything on hand to suit every taste, and at prices which command everybody's custom.

The Weather and Rivers.
OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER,
NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 21, 1874.
The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:45 P. M., local time, to-day:
Face of Sky. Wind. Weather.
Cairo..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Cincinnati..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Cleveland..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Dayton..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Detroit..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Evansville..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Galveston..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Hartford..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Indianapolis..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Jacksonville..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Louisville..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Memphis..... 45 S. Cloudy.
New Orleans..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Pittsburg..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Richmond..... 45 S. Cloudy.
St. Louis..... 45 S. Cloudy.
St. Paul..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Savannah..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Trenton..... 45 S. Cloudy.
Wilmington..... 45 S. Cloudy.

Improved Real Estate at Auction by the Sheriff.—Attention is called to the sale 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, of a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Erato, between St. Charles (late Noyades) and Carondelet (late Apollo) streets. For full particulars and terms, see advertisement.

The Stupendous Work of Tunneling the Hudson River, opposite New York, was commenced last Tuesday. Jacob J. Van Riper, of Jersey City, is the contractor, and he expects to complete the labor in three years. The tunnel will extend from the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, to the foot of Christopher street, New York. The work is being done by the Hudson Tunnel Company, under the new free railroad law.

Two Hundred Bales Cotton at Auction.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell at twelve o'clock M., on Monday (to-morrow), at the Ice House yard, opposite the Louisiana Press, 200 bales cotton (more or less), slightly damaged by fire and water on the steamship Darien. See the advertisement.

Diamonds, Jewels, Etc.—Recollect that the pledge sale will be continued on Tuesday, November 24, at half-past ten o'clock,