NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IX.—NO. 209. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2670.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1875.

United States Circuit Court.

...S. Peterkin et al. vs. city of New Or...—Defendant's rule to set aside the ...ilice writ on the Louisiana National ...alleges: 1. That the moneys seized ...part of the revenues of the city, de...d for safe keeping, and not suscepti...seizure by private creditors. 2. That ...was is imperatively required by the ...

...vs. same.—Sheriff William Fagan ...rule to set aside the seizure, alleging ...ds for support of prisoners was gar...d, and he will be obliged to support ...at his own expense.

Superior District Court.

...Victoria Association vs. Dan Sullivan ...city of New Orleans.—Petitioner al...ownership of a theatre; that water ...have been introduced, for which they ...paid $40 per annum, an extravagant ...which they paid for the sake of peace: ...Dan Sullivan, the assessor and collec...has raised the price to $100, and has ...petitioner that unless that amount ...he will shut off petitioner's water. ...he does it will inflict great damage ...reparable injury to petitioner. In...ion issued on bond of $250.

...n H. New vs. Louisiana Central Rail...Company.—Petitioner alleges de...ate original title was Louisiana Cen...tem of the Mississippi and Pacific ...Company, incorporated by act No. ...of March 20, 1836, amended by act No. ...of March 17, 1839, by act No. 242 of ...15, 1860, and by act No. 95 of Sep...16, 1868; and that he was engaged ...and did render professional services ...ting to $3000.

...rence F. Barrett vs. City of New ...s.—Petitioner alleges by act No. 7 ...ch 16, 1870, the City Council regu...the number of clerks; that he was ...ted by the Administrator of Public ...ents, and confirmed November 24, ...that he could only be removed by a ...ity vote; that he has not been removed, ...has been ready from December 1, 1874, ...ember 1, 1875, to perform his duties, ...claims $1800 for salary.

Superior Criminal Court.

INFORMATIONS.

...ault—Kate Townsend and Bill Sykes, ...st ex Police Officer Harry Neely, No...ber 28, at No. 40 Basin street; P. J. ...ivan, police officer, assaulting Eoen De...rvier, November 2.

...rrying concealed weapons — Jack ...son, Robert Mahon.

...nd larceny—Pauline Bell and Delia ...stealing $196 and two rings, worth ...from W. J. Grady, November 20.

First District Court.

INFORMATION.

...ering, etc.—J. Reinhard.

SENTENCED.

...ph White, petty larceny, one day.

Second District Court.

...ssions of Henry Lemaitre and Tasco ...vis opened.

Fourth District Court.

...mund De Valmont vs. J. H. Aymar.—...ment against defendant for third o...ns: Frederick Eastman, $1050 65; ...rine Mahoney, $484 67; Robert A. ...hon, $616 95; Leeds & Co., $654 80; ...ff and W. H. Williams to be paid ...rently and in proportion to their re...ive judgments against Aymar.

Fifth District Court.

...H. Bayly & Bond vs. Paul Forshey.—...trial.

Criminal Docket of the Attorney General.

...n. Hiram R. Steele, judge of the Su...r Criminal Court, some time ago ad...ed a letter to the Attorney General in ...nce to the capital cases on the docket ...e court, accompanying which was a full ...

THE REPUBLICAN has given a descrip...list of those cases fixed for trial, com...ing December 13, and the following ...tains the cases remaining unfixed:

MURDER.

...ence Hale, indicted April 30, 1874, ...the murder of John Clarke, on the ...-first of March, 1874, in front of her ...se, No. 159 Perdido street, where she ...Clarke, who attempted, with others, ...ight to enter her house. On July 3, ...a mistrial was entered, and the ac...s discharged on $3000 bonds.

...n Connem, driver of the charity ..., indicted June 14, 1875, upon the ...of having killed, May 26, 1875, ...Banks, whom he had in a coffin for ...ment in Banks, according to Dr. J. J. ...'s certificate, having died the day ...s at the city small-pox hospital. ...$5000 bonds.

...n Cape, indicted October 15, 1875, ...the murder of Thomas Maxdelexant, ...stabbed and mortally wounded in ...at No. 220 Tchoupitoulas street, ...3, and died a few days later at the ...Hospital. In jail.

...ius Maurice, indicted September 15, ...the murder of Samuel Mason on ...teenth of February, 1871, on Magazine ...Accused escaped and was captured ...ighteen months after committing ...e. He was brought to trial, when ...witnesses, being absent and re...not to be found, a nolle prosequi ...ered, and he was discharged. A ...afterward the witnesses were ...Maurice re-arrested, and on the ...February, 1874, convicted without ...punishment. On the fifth of May, ...new trial was granted. In jail.

...s Hayes, indicted with Laura Har...ninth of September, 1873, for the ...of John Baptiste on the seventeenth ...1873, at the corner of Josephine ...low streets. Both were convicted ...25, 1874, without capital punish...and granted a new trial March 21, ...r which a nolle prosequi was en...the case of Laura Harris. George ...in jail.

...ky, indicted April 21, 1871, for ...der of John Dunn, a fellow pris...roll at the first precinct station, ...ite street, on March 30, 1871. ...case was called to trial Colonel ...senior counsel for the defence, ...of town, said the junior counsel, ...Phillis, Esq., refused to go to trial ...him. Afterward one of the counsel ...was elected Attorney General ...other district attorney, and the ...never been called since. Accused ...$10,000 bonds.

...McCullough, indicted February ...for the murder of Walter R. Whey...mber of the House of Represent...Canal street, on January 9, 1872. ...bonds.

...Lucciana, indicted February 4, ...the murder of Emma Wilson in ...Bienville street, on December 29, ...in jail.

...e Englander, indicted September ...the murder of Balthasar Stock, ...st of August, 1872, on Lafayette ...ot on $10,000 bonds.

...Severin and Gustave Macarthy, ...September 9, 1873, for the mur...r A. Demascellier, on the thir...August, 1873, in front of No. 93 ...Severin out on $7000, Ma...$5000 bonds.

...ngster, police officer, indicted ...20, 1873, for the murder of A...ows, on Bonny street, Algiers, ...ing of November 8, 1873. Out ...bonds.

...Wattigny, with William Brady, ...ember 7, 1871, for the murder ...Rees, on the seventh of Octo...on the corner of Conti and ...February 14, 1872, Wattigny ...and manslaughter. Brady ...on $5000 bonds.

...Hughes, indicted December 20, ...murder of Daniel Dynan, ...of Third and Dryades ...February 11, ...Hughes in the Criminal ...

of manslaughter June 29, 1873. New trial granted. Out on bail.

Corinna Scott, indicted September 5, 1873, for the murder of her child July 13, 1873. Out on $250 bonds.

Mary Jane, alias Lizzie Williams, indicted March 25, 1872, for the murder of her child March 3, 1872. Convicted July 28, 1873, without capital punishment. New trial granted March 7, 1874. In jail.

ARSON.

J. Rinaldo, indicted February 24, 1873, for setting fire to a house on Conti, between Dauphine and St. Ann streets, on the third of February, 1873. Out on $5000 bonds.

C. K. Lemane, indicted November 11, 1874, for setting fire to a house on the corner of Bayou road and Derbigny street, on the first of August, 1874. Out on $10,000 bonds.

Luca Rabita, indicted June 24, 1874, for setting fire to a house on Basin, between Bienville and Conti streets, on the twenty-seventh of May, 1874. In jail.

The Funding Board.

The Board of Liquidation met yesterday in regular weekly session.

Present—Governor Kellogg, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Speaker Estilette, Auditor Clinton, Treasurer Dubuclet, Secretary of State Deslonde and Fiscal Agent Baldwin, and John Phelps, Esq., president of the Cotton Exchange.

Governor Kellogg presented the following which was adopted:

WHEREAS, A demurrer appears to have been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, on behalf of this board, in the case of Henry S. McComb vs. the Board of Liquidation et al., No. 7353 on the docket of the said court; and

Whereas, An appeal appears to have been taken on behalf of this board to the Supreme Court of the United States to obtain a reversal of the decree rendered in said cause, whereby the injunction asked for by the plaintiff was perpetuated; and

Whereas, This board never authorized any demurrer to be filed in its behalf in said cause, or any appeal to be taken from the decree therein rendered; but, on the contrary, approves of the proceedings taken by the said Henry S. McComb, complainant in said cause, as well as of the decree rendered as aforesaid; therefore, be it

Resolved, That William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of the Louisiana, as well as the president of this board be and is hereby authorized and requested to direct the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana to appear in said cause for the purpose of dismissing the appeal therein taken on behalf of this board, which appeal is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case entitled Board of Liquidation, W. P. Kellogg et al. and the Louisiana Levee Company, appellant, vs. Henry S McComb, No. 609 on the docket of said Supreme Court, appellee.

The following, offered by Secretary of State Deslonde, was referred to him and Auditor Clinton, with instructions to report at the next meeting:

Resolved, That hereafter all certificates shall be approved according to the passage of the total amount of each application exchanged by the Funding Board as per minute book of this board;

Resolved further, That all certificates or subscript certificates shall be referred to the said board before being exchanged for new consols.

Governor Kellogg offered the following:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be directed to advertise that the State will anticipate the payment of interest on the consolidated loan due January 1, 1876, by causing the payment of said interest on December 15, 1875.

The resolution was unanimously adopted

The following applications were funded:

BY R. CROWER.

5 bonds, Penitentiary, act of March 5, 1869	$13,000 00
13 coupons	305 30
Total	$13,320 30

BY JOHN H. MANNING.

2 bonds, floating debt, act of March 16, 1870	$2,000 00
2 coupons	20 00
Certificates	114 40
3 coupons	6 00
11 coupons	165 00
Total	$2,305 40

BY J. MATHEWS, JR.

1 bond, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad	$1,000 00
1 coupon	40 00
Total	$1,040 00

BY R. J. PORSTALL.

17 bonds, levee, act No. 115 of 1867	$17,000 00
17 coupons	170 00
14 bonds, levee, act No. 32 of 1871	7,000 00
14 coupons	196 66
11 bonds, floating debt, act No. 69 of 1870	11,000 00
11 coupons	110 00
Total	$35,596 66

BY JAMES CHALMON.

1 bond, levee, act No. 32 of 1870	$500 00
1 coupon	13 33
Total	$513 33

Total amount funded $52,985 39.

Warrants presented by E. H. Levy, Eugene Lucy and A. Baldwin were referred to the committee.

Mexican Complications.

The following is contained in a special from Washington to the Galveston *News*, dated December 6:

Foster, our minister to Mexico, is in almost daily communication with Secretary Fish and the President with regard to the troubles on the Rio Grande. A conversation which Foster had last July with Lafragua, the Mexican foreign minister, on this subject, and now first made public, shows the present attitude of this grave question. In the course of that conversation Lafragua said that there were three reasons why his government was unable to maintain peace and restrain raids of Mexicans into Texas:

First, troops could not be sent in that quarter without fear of desertion; second, the internal troubles of the country rendered it impossible; and third, in the present state of the national treasury, a sufficiently large force could not be maintained on the Rio Grande.

Foster replied that the United States government had no information of any design of acquiring an extension of territory on the frontier, but the government and citizens of Texas were clamorous in their demands on the federal government for protection, and that the public press in the United States, in reporting these frequent incursions and depredations, was creating a strong public sentiment in favor of an aggressive and vigorous policy on the part of the United States. The acknowledgment of the inability of his government to restrain the lawlessness of its own citizens, as just made by him, would afford the strongest argument to whatever advocates acquisition of territory might be in the United States.

Lafragua said the adoption of any such policy would be a greater evil than the present trouble.

Foster replied, however much both governments might regret it, in the light of such facts, with the continuance of raids the spirit of territorial acquisition could not fail to increase. Foster proposed, as a remedy, that regular troops of the United States be allowed to cross the border, when in close pursuit, or better still, occupy a station on the Mexican side.

Lafragua said the executive had no authority to grant such permission without the consent of Congress, and it would not be prudent to ask consent, since the sentiment of the country would not approve it.

Many young ladies are made uncomfortable by having troublesome shags on their heads.

[Communicated.]

Measures of Municipal Reform—No. 1.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your leader Tuesday morning, "A Struggle or a Compromise," you say "something more than legal talent is wanted to help the property of the city but of the present trouble;" and after stating the condition of affairs and the pressing danger, add, "How this is to be avoided is just what we wish every man to begin to think about." I have thought about this for some time past, and, in obedience to your intimation, give to the public through your columns the result.

The city debt is, say $23,000,000. How can that debt be paid? It must be paid or repudiated. The present taxable property of the city can not pay it—nor is it necessary to repudiate a single dollar of the city indebtedness, nor burden the property with any tax whatever to pay interest or principal. The city has ample means at its disposal to pay at once every dollar, and add from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 to its assessment rolls.

The city owns in fee simple a large portion of the river front and the wharves of the city. It is its own private property. It is not taxable, and brings in no revenue. No other city in the United States owns its wharves; they are all, or nearly all, private property. Other cities administer, regulate, but do not own. Let the city, then, sell its wharves and rights of batture, to be paid for in the bonds and other obligations of the city, in sections, say from 100 to 1000 feet, according to plans of the city surveyor, approved by the Council. They at once become private property, subject to taxation. I have estimated the price which they would bring at $20,000,000. Others, more competent to judge, have estimated their value at $50,000,000.

Some of the results of this would be that the debt would be entirely paid off and property at once relieved from taxation to pay it, principal and interest; competition among the owners of the sixteen miles of wharves would bring down wharfage rates to the mere rental, and the port of New Orleans would become, in this respect, a free port; the price paid would be so much invested in actual wealth, instead of being as now tied up in evidences of indebtedness; the purchasers in less than two years would add an equal amount in the improvements of the property purchased, and the whole would be added to the taxable property of the city; most of this capital would come from abroad, and the whole be added to the wealth of the city; the purchasers would have an interest in bringing commerce to the city, both foreign and inland, to the additional extent yearly of the entire investment; trade and business, if relieved at the same time from the odious monopoly-engendering system of license taxation, would revive and flourish, and taxation be reduced to the expenses of running the city government, and be levied on double the present assessment. Taxes need not exceed eight mills on the dollar, or one per cent, to support the schools, the police, and the payment of all legitimate city expenses. Streets, avenues, parks and other public property could be improved without additional taxation, and property would soon be worth double its present nominal value, by which one-half per cent within five years would be sufficient to pay the legitimate expenses of the city government.

I have given not only the method by which the financial troubles of our city can be effectually relieved, but have added as an additional inducement, some of the results, sure to follow. I trust this will so meet with your approval, as to secure its publication, and should it meet with objections, I am ready, with your permission, to meet, and as I think, fully answer every objection that can be made to what I have here proposed. J. Q. A. FELLOWS.

Kerr and the Confederate Members.

Much credit is claimed by the Democrats in that the Confederate element, which forms so large a portion of their congressional strength, did not seek to control the late caucus in its choice of a Speaker. We dispute the assumption. Mr. Kerr is a man after their own hearts—as is easily to be made evident.

The selection of a Southern Speaker was not to be thought of for two reasons: First, there was no candidate of sufficient prominence to offer the least pretext for such a choice. Second, the Democratic situation is such as to make it absolutely imperative for them to gain strength in the North. "Our victories in the South are poor consolation," said the Missouri *Republican*; "it is in the North that we need increased strength, for it is the North that controls the country, and must for many years to come."

But, strongly impressed as they were with this necessity, they pursued it in that section of the North most in sympathy with them during the rebellion, and they chose a candidate whose whole political course has been in accord with them. It is another move in the policy which made Senators of such Confederates as Kernan, of New York; Eaton, of Connecticut; Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and such a rebel as Cockrell, of Missouri. This is the only class of men that they will tolerate at the fore; and they found such a one in Mr. Kerr. His congressional record has no break in this particular. He was a bitter opponent of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. His vote was recorded against every measure to free the negroes, and to secure protection to them when freed. Even the effort to throw round them the ordinary safeguards of the law in the District of Columbia met with his hostility. He antagonized all measures connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. He was a staunch supporter of Mr. Johnson's efforts to thwart the progress of reconstruction. When he (Andy Johnson) advised, in a presidential message, the most shameful national repudiation (the stopping of all further interest on the government bonds, and its application to a reduction of the principal), and the House introduced a resolution declaring that this was not the sentiment of the nation, Kerr dodged the vote. When the Ku-Klux were murdering innocent negroes, and such white men in the South as dared to sympathize with them, by the thousands—when General Grant pointed out to Congress the pressing need for some legislation the better to protect their lives and liberties, and when Mr. Shellabarger introduced in the committee a bill for this purpose, Mr. Kerr was chosen, of all the Democrats, as the Ku Klux champion against the bill. He fought for them bravely. He flooded the House with all the smattering of law that he had gathered as Supreme Court reporter. He analyzed the constitution on the old basis of State rights, and upheld that doctrine in all its olden proportions. He denounced the attempt to restrain the Ku-Klux murderers as a bloody and tyrannous usurpation. He eulogized portions of the infamous Dred Scott decision. He appeared to have learned nothing by the war, and he has learned nothing yet. In this respect he is a genuine Bourbon.

The Confederate element in Congress could have chosen no man who will better uphold their views. Mr. Kerr is with them body and soul. He is with them in the Southern policy of evading the constitutional amendments by new constitutions of their own. Nor is any one to be deceived by the shrewd attempt of the Southern members to cover their tracks. His position is known, and the Democratic party must bear the burden of it. They cling to their old lights so earnestly that they will be left without any light at all.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Sale Postponed.

The sale of unredeemed pledges, consisting of watches, diamonds, jewelry, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention, which has been going at Hart's loan office, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, has been postponed to the fifteenth instant. At that time the sale at auction will be resumed, and many indecorous bidders in the shape of an intelligent variety of goods will be offered.

STATE NEWS.

ASCENSION.

From the Donaldsonville *Chief*, December 4:

The parties concerned in the shooting affray in the eighth ward, two weeks since, all surrendered themselves and furnished bond for appearance at the parish court. We are informed that the difficulty which led to the shooting has been amicably settled, and both parties will decline to prosecute. The wounded men, James Singletary and Benjamin Lea, are recovering rapidly.

Between seven and eight o'clock last Saturday evening a lamp fell and broke in the residence of Mrs. M. Israel, situated in the rear of the store of Mrs. M. Israel & Co. The oil ignited and set fire to the mantelpiece and carpet, which burned several minutes before the accident was discovered. A life size portrait of the late Marx Israel, Esq., hanging above the mantel, was ruined by the flames. The damage to the portrait, mantel and carpet is estimated between $500 and $600. The fire was easily extinguished, as it was discovered before gaining much headway, otherwise we might have had a very serious conflagration to report.

IBERIA.

From the New Iberia *Progress* of December 4:

Our fellow townsman, Joseph A. Breaux, Esq., departed on the first instant for Washington, to contest the seat of Hon. C. B. Darrall, our member of Congress. We have been informed that Mr. Breaux relies upon party measures to obtain Darrall's seat. If he succeeds, it will indeed be some of the most unblushing party measures we ever heard of. Although we concede his being a good fellow, he has no more right to a seat in Congress than we have who never ran for such.

FRANKLIN.

From the Winnsborough *Sun*, December 4:

The clearing or acquittal of the Travis boys on the charge of heinous crimes, for which they have been so long confined and so recently arraigned, seems to have increased their old neighbors not a little, for the opinion prevalent in said community seems to indicate that the ends of justice were defeated in said trial, and some allege by unfair means. However, if these allegations as to bribery are well founded, the Dame for once *par se* should not, in our opinion, reflect one iota on those who offered or tendered the bribe, but on those who accepted it, for "self-preservation is paramount to all other considerations," is acknowledged in the greatest comments on law extant. In consequence of the result of said trial, which occurred at Delta, we hear that several citizens from, in and around Delta resolved themselves into a vigilance committee, and as such notified and demanded of said criminals that they immediately take their departure for a more genial clime, etc. In reply to said request, through friends, these unfortunates petitioned for tolerance on probation, which was accompanied with fair promises, etc., but as said petition did fair to prove unavailable, said friends or go-betweens assumed the offensive by expressing themselves in favor of their allies in quite a defiant manner, and moreover very disrespectfully concerning the character of the citizens of Delta generally, which resulted in Mr. Green Howards being shot twice on Tuesday last, yet by whom there are conflicting reports, although it is presumed that the sufferer or victim knows who inflicted the wound.

Just before going to press we hear that said delinquents have vamoosed.

Mr. Will Isgot, who shot himself accidentally a few days ago, particulars concerning which were reported in our last, from the effects of injuries then received died on Tuesday morning, November 30.

The steamer Stella Block succeeded in getting as high up the Macon as Warsaw on Wednesday last, and as she had a good load engaged behind, and no freight on board for any higher point, she went back, promising to return again as soon as she could make the trip to the city and back. The Fletchers, another boat about the same time came up as high as Eight Mile Point.

Just before going to press we received a circular from Colonel C. H. Morrison, J. W Willis, W. E. Rapp and several other influential gentlemen, calling upon the planters and farmers of North Louisiana to meet and appoint delegates to a convention in Monroe on the ninth of December. The purpose of this convention is the forming of an immigrant association to induce immigration from the States and foreign countries, and to furnish them with suitable homes. The plan is a very feasible one, and would tend greatly to develop the agricultural resources of this section of Louisiana.

EAST BATON ROUGE.

From the *Advocate*, December 4:

We learn from good authority that a mob of negroes, near Mount Pleasant, took a negro prisoner from the constable on the fifth ward last Friday evening, shot and killed him, and then threw his body into the river. The cause of this, we learn, was that the negro, who was under arrest, had raped a colored girl, and after having committed this fiendish deed, deliberately murdered her and threw her body into the river. Mount Pleasant is in this parish, below Port Hudson, and nearly opposite Prophet's island.

We regret to learn that a son of David Stokes, Esq., aged about sixteen or eighteen years, was accidentally shot, last Tuesday, while out hunting, and that he has died from the effects of the wound. We have not yet learned the full particulars.

We learn from Mr. Robert J. Kennard, of Ambrosia, that Jordan Griffith, a negro, was brought down Wednesday, charged with shooting Harrison Finn, another negro, on Mr. McCartney's plantation last Saturday night. The prisoner was brought down by Badly Louden, constable of the fourth ward.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen two feet at Shreveport. The Missouri has fallen from eight inches to two feet between Leavenworth and Hermann. The Mississippi has risen seven feet at Cairo, seven and a half at Memphis, three and a half at Vicksburg, seven inches at New Orleans, nineteen at Dubuque, and fifteen at Davenport, but has fallen one foot at Keokuk, and two and a half feet at St. Louis. The Ohio is now falling at Louisville and above. The Cumberland has fallen seven feet at Nashville since Sunday.

Postmaster Jewell says in his report:

"The fact that but one American steamship line carries mails across the Atlantic, and none to South America, is regarded as humiliating to American pride. I think as a matter of national pride, as an aid to the revival of American commerce, and as a means of supplying an efficient steam marine available for immediate use by the government in case of war, provisions should be made for the transportation of our mails on important ocean routes in steamships officered and manned by our own citizens and sailing under our own flag. A moderate compensation in excess of postages now allowed would enable the establishment and maintenance of American lines to Europe and South America."

There is one case in particular that comes within the scope of the above recommendation. This is that of the New York, Havana and Mexican line, a line that has been struggling for the past few years, backed by a small subsidy from the Mexican government, to keep the commerce between that country and this alive. This it has done, all the while hoping that our government would at last recognize its importance and do something toward supporting it, at least as much as the feeble, but liberal, government of Mexico is doing. The truth of the above facts was realized by Minister Foster, as shown in his address to Mexico before the Mexican Colonial merchants.—*Portland Leader.*

Amusements.

The attraction at the Academy of Music last night was Mr. Barry Sullivan, as *Richelieu*. Many years have passed since this distinguished tragedian has acted in this city. We have had a war since then, and the audiences are not the same. To the young people the great Irish actor appears as a new man; the older playgoers renew acquaintance with him pleasurably. The make up for *Richelieu* favors age; but if Mr. Sullivan has added years to his life he has apparently lost none of the physical vigor which characterized his acting of other days, and which would crop out even through the feigned feebleness of the Cardinal, and his voice is as rich, as clear and as pliable as in the olden time, when he held the audiences of the old St. Charles Theatre under its spell. Mr. Sullivan has all the qualities of a great actor, and he is acknowledged to be such. His *Richelieu* is original in conception; he gives both sides of the character of the Cardinal and does not play a part. Among unscrupulous and crafty men, conspirators and spoilers, he matched them all with cunning. Among his familiars, he was a minister who descended to a jest, and made himself commonplace with common people. If Mr. Sullivan makes the Cardinal less regal, less dignified than the clear cut delineations of Booth or Barrett, he makes him human, and there is reason to believe more like the real *Richelieu* of history. When the play was given Macready to read he objected that Bulwer had made an uneven and sometimes low fellow of the Cardinal; a man who would have his sly joke, even when the State was in danger. Mr. Sullivan uses Bulwer's words, and yet plays the *Richelieu* of French history. His Cardinal is playful and smiling in repose, terrible in anger. His various moods are strongly contrasted; an old man, feeble and weak, leaning on the arm of his ward, and then a roused lion, becoming her defender, and rising to the climax of passion, spending his own fury and launching at his and her enemies the fearful curse of Rome. For its thoughtful originality, for its lights and shades, for its power and consistency, the *Richelieu* of Barry Sullivan must be considered as an excellent piece of acting. His support was very creditable. Mr. Cathcart is of the old school; his manner of walking was peculiar to the old actors; but he has a thorough knowledge of stage business, and is of great assistance to the star. Tonight Mr. Sullivan will play *Richard III.*, his most powerful character.

How to Know Them.

Nothing is easier than to distinguish the real from the bogus lottery. The former in its published schemes conceals nothing; the latter always conceals something.

Whenever you see a lottery scheme published in which the entire number of tickets is not expressly stated, rely upon it as being a swindle. Whenever, through secret circulars or otherwise, dishonest or questionable appeals are made to your cupidity, rely upon its being a swindle. Whenever the amount published as prizes is vastly disproportionate to the amount receivable by ticket sales, rely upon its being a swindle. The expenses of promoting a lottery are immense; therefore only old and legally established institutions, conducting the business, professionally, can afford to promote fair schemes, making their profits as they do in the aggregate of numerous ventures, instead of the success of a single one. The best and soundest institution of this kind now extant in the United States is undoubtedly the Louisiana State Lottery, and without exception the fairest, most attractive and liberal lottery scheme ever promoted in this country is its projected golden drawing.

The prizes in this inimitable venture are all to be paid in gold coin. They are 3380 in number, range from $50 up to $100,000, and the ticket holder has one chance in every six tickets. The tickets are $50 each, currency, and are divided into coupon twentieths, so that $2 50 will place you within the radius of the golden shower which rains positively next Christmas day.

Death of Susan Denin.

From the Indianapolis *Republican* we learn that the popular actress known as Miss Susan Denin, died at Bluffton, Indiana, on the fourth instant, from the indirect effects of a fall she received a few weeks since while acting a part which required her to cross a high stage bridge. The sisters, Kate and Susan Denin went on the stage when children; they were beautiful and talented, and became famous stars in the West. They were the step-daughters of John Winans, an old Philadelphia comedian, and came to the stage through his influence. Susan was born in Philadelphia in 1835. Her first success was made at the old Chatham Theatre in New York. She married Mr. F. Woodward at Syracuse, Mr. Harry Huntington, of Christy's minstrels; Mr. Frank Bancil, and others, some of whom survive her. The sister, Kate, married Mr. C. K. Fox, the Pantaloon of pantomime, recently dead, also Mr. Sam Ryan, the Irish comedian, and Mr. John Wilson, a Boston actor. The Denin Sisters have played in all lines of stage business, from dancing girls to heavy tragedy. The remains of Susan Denin were buried at Indianapolis.

The Races.

The clear and drying weather of yesterday sent hope to the hearts of horsemen. The first race of the Jockey Club is sure to come off on Saturday. The track will be in fine condition. If the roads leading to the Fair Grounds are not in good condition, there are left the horse cars for those who wish to go to the races. The attendance will prove that where there is a will there is a horse car way. The jockeys are exercising their animals and all is lovely.

The Lester' Fair.

The fair at Granowald Hall for the benefit of the Touro Infirmary is meeting with good success. It is largely attended each evening, and each evening the ladies become more entertaining, and if possible appear more beautiful in the bowers they have made and amid the ornamental things which they have placed around themselves for sale.

Religion's wisdom came too late to save his character.

The Murderer Coleman.

Many efforts have been made from time to time to obtain a commutation of the sentence of Edward Coleman, who killed Charles Berndt on Peters, near Hospital street, April 12, 1874, and was convicted on the tenth of the following June. On the twenty-ninth of that month Judge Atocha, in passing sentence, told the accused:

The trial that you had brought forth evidence so conclusive in its character that it showed, in the commission of the murder of which you have been convicted, you were entirely devoid of all the feelings which usually actuate human beings. It is useless for me to lecture you, for I am satisfied I could have no influence on the depravity of your mind.

He also said:

I have given you every hope of life within the law. The jury have found you guilty. I consider it my duty to further warn you that it is my firm belief you have nothing to hope from an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. I feel sure, and I wish to earnestly impress upon you, the certainty of this: That there is no point in the trial of your case which the Supreme Court of this State is at liberty to review.

The prediction of Judge Atocha was verified in the subsequent proceedings, and no legal loophole was left for Coleman to escape by. His friends have, however, presented a petition on the ground of insanity, inclosed in the following letter from Dr. Schumacher:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, New Orleans, December 8, 1875.

To his Excellency W. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—The certificate hereunto annexed will show of the mental condition of Ed. Coleman. The examination made was at my request, having received myself on account of the long acquaintance with the prisoner and his family. I have known Coleman to be of unsound mind from boyhood up, caused by wounds received on the head, having been thrown from a horse upon a stump, which fractured his skull. My object in calling in three uninterested physicians is to satisfy your excellency that Coleman is not sane, and, therefore, not altogether responsible for his act. I think it would be cruel to execute a man of this character, but society should be protected by keeping him confined in prison for life.

Trusting to your just and human feeling, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient,

F. SCHUMACHER,
City Physician.

The following is the petition:

NEW ORLEANS, December 2, A. D. 1875.

To His Excellency Governor W. P. Kellogg, of the State of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, doctors of medicine and licensed practitioners of this city and State, having been called upon by Dr. F. Schumacher, police surgeon, in charge of the Parish Prison in this city, and by him requested to examine into the mental condition of one Coleman, now a prisoner in said building, under sentence of death for the crime of murder, do hereby submit the following to the consideration of your excellency:

The prisoner, Coleman, in our opinion, is insane, and has been so for several years previous to having committed the deed which has caused his confinement and sentence. His insanity is due to injuries received several years ago by being thrown off a horse, his head striking a stump, and evidence of his being subject to periodic attacks of intense pain in the head and violent temper are not wanting; that said periodic attack may have been increased on the day of his having committed the homicide or murder, from the blow inflicted on his forehead by the victim of Coleman is very probable, and we therefore seem to prove. Under these circumstances, and fully aware of the difficulty of limiting the responsibility, in mental diseases, to be such that neither our medical or legal authorities have yet agreed upon the point, we deem it our duty to express our opinion to be in the case of Coleman, as follows:

To execute the said Coleman in pursuance of the verdict and sentence of law, would be a legal murder, a second crime added to the first, the result of insanity; his pardon would be an injustice to society, which will be fully protected by his confinement for life in the Penitentiary or other prison.

Relying upon the justice and humanity of your excellency, we remain your obedient servants,

GUSTAVUS DEVRON, M. D.
No 631 Royal street.
P. J. POELMAN, M. D.,
No. 273 Constance street.
J. B. COOPER, M. D.,
City Physician.

The Election of Speaker Kerr.

The Washington manager of the Associated Press failed to furnish the papers of his Southern circuit with any account of the proceedings of Congress when Mr. Kerr was elected Speaker. We do not complain of this, for it would be useless; nor do we mention it as anything unusual, for the stupidity of the management of the Washington office is notorious. The fact is merely mentioned, however, as an excuse for publishing at this late date the following account of the proceedings, as furnished by the American Press Association:

At twelve o'clock Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress, rapped to order and proceeded to call the roll of members, 286 responding. On motion of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker. He placed in nomination Hon. C Kerr, of Indiana. Mr. Wheeler nominated Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. Messrs. Holman, of Indiana, P. A. Danford, of Ohio, and Banks, of Massachusetts, were appointed tellers. The roll was called, and members proceeded to vote, viva voce. The tellers reported that Mr. Kerr had received 173 votes and Mr. Blaine 106. They also announced that Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, had voted for Mr. Anderson, of the same State, and that Mr. Anderson had voted for Mr. Campbell, and that Mr. Banks had voted for Mr. A. S. Williams. Of those classed as Independents, the following voted for Mr. Kerr: Messrs. Bagley, of Illinois; Bliss, of New York; Stevenson, of Illinois; Whitehouse, of New York; Willis, of New York. The following voted for Blaine: Messrs. Dennison, of New Hampshire; Seelye, of Massachusetts. Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Blaine, of Maine, were appointed a committee to escort the Speaker elect to the chair. The Speaker elect, upon assuming the chair delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I am truly grateful for the honor you have conferred in calling me to this exalted station. I profoundly appreciate the importance and delicacy of its duties. I shall need your kind and tender years need your patient indulgence, and pray that you will grant it. With nothing but kindly feeling toward every member of the House I promise that in all my official acts I will direct myself to the utmost of my ability of all personal bias, and endeavor to complete fairness and impartiality toward all, and to serve all the great and diversified interests of our country represented in this House.

The oath of office was then administered by the Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, he being the oldest member in service. The roll was then called by States, and the delegations came forward and took the oath of office, those who served in the Southern army coming up in a body to take the oath.

Kerr's Health.

A Washington letter says that Kerr's health is a very serious consideration. He has not the physical strength to endure the tremendous physical fatigue and mental excitement incident with that office.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—A memorial was presented by Mr. Robertson from the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, South Carolina, on behalf of the merchants and business men of that city, for bar and harbor improvements.

By Mr. Patterson—A memorial from the South Carolina Legislature asking the passage of a law preventing the granting of internal revenue licences for the retail of liquor.

By Mr. Johnson—A memorial for the removal of the political disabilities of William Sharpe, of Virginia.

By Mr. Withers—Praying for compensation for property used by the federal army after 1865.

The following bills were introduced, read and laid on the table for future reference:

By Mr. Morton—Regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice President.

By Mr. Clayton—Repealing section 2303 of the Revised Statutes, making restrictions on the disposition of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

By Mr. Robertson—To secure depositors of the Freedmen's Bank from ultimate loss; also to remove the legal and political disabilities of all citizens of the United States.

By Mr. Spencer—Granting Cornell Jewett and associates a charter for an ocean cable between the Pacific coast and Asia.

By Mr. McMillan—To extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific road. It allows the company ten years time to complete the road.

By Mr. West—Amendatory of and supplemental to the act of March 3, 1871, to incorporate the Texas Pacific road, and the act supplementary thereto, approved May 2, 1872, and the Atlantic and Pacific railroad act of July 27, 1866.

Mr. Morton submitted a joint resolution to elect the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people.

Mr. Maxey introduced a bill for the relief of Edwin Fairfax Gray, of Texas.

The Senate adjourned.

House.

Not in session.

WASHINGTON.

Providing for the Hungry Democrats.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Mr. Adams has reappointed the old clerks temporarily, so as to avoid confusion in the clerical routine of the House. Colonel Fitzhugh is rapidly displacing the old employes, and Mr. Stewart, the postmaster, has bounced, as he calls it, the entire crowd.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The adjourned Republican Senatorial caucus met to hear the report of the committee of five appointed yesterday. Mr. Wadleigh becomes chairman of the Committee on Patents, vice Ferry, deceased.

The Democrats in Caucus.

There was a full Democratic Senatorial caucus. Great dissatisfaction was expressed that the majority had left them only two places on the Finance Committee, instead of three, as in all other committees composed of nine. Messrs. Bayard and Kernan are placed on the Finance Committee. The vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Johnson will be filled by Mr. Eaton, on foreign relations, and Mr. Key on postoffices. The minority have four, instead of three, out of eleven composing the Committee on Railroads. Mr. Eaton was placed on that committee, who, with Ransom, Kelly and Caperton, compose the minority of the Railroad Committee.

French