NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME X.—NO. 18. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2793.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.

Season of 1875-6.

The performance of "Monte Christo" at the Varieties Theatre last night closed the regular dramatic season at that establishment. The season just past can not be considered as a financial success, though it is believed that losses have been less than during any previous season since the new theatre was opened.

The season just closed commenced Monday, November 1, 1875, with Grau & Chizzola's French Opera Bouffe Company in "Girofle-Girofla." This troupe played four weeks; it was a talented and complete organization, and was considered the strongest attraction that could be brought to New Orleans. The result was not satisfactory to the treasurer.

Following the opera bouffe season, Daly's traveling dramatic company appeared Monday, November 29, playing the "Big Bonanza," the only piece they did play acceptably while here. A bad version of the "Two Orphans" was murdered by the Daly party December 2, and for a few nights following. Then came "Divorce," miserably acted, and "Mons. Alphonse" so-so. The Daly company played two weeks, and then went to Texas.

On Monday evening, December 13, the regular dramatic company engaged for the theatre, under the management of Mr. C. W. Tayleure and Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau, appeared in a drama called "Parted." The piece was elegantly mounted and produced with new scenery. It run four nights, and "London Assurance" was substituted in its place. Mrs. Chanfrau was the star attraction during the week.

Monday, December 20, John McCullough appeared as *Virginius*. During his engagement of two weeks the company was required to study parts in "Virginius," "Richelieu," "Othello," "Richard III.," "Katherine and Petruchio," "King Lear," "Spartacus," "Damon and Pythias," "Romeo and Juliet," "Lady of Lyons," and "Jack Cade." It was a heavy dose of the legitimate, and the engagement was only tolerably successful.

January 3, 1876, Mr. George Fawcette Rowe came as a star with *Micawber* in "Little Em'ly." The piece run one week, and the next Monday he produced his "Geneva Cross," and thereafter the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Serious Family" and "Cool as a Cucumber." Mr. Rowe acted two weeks.

Monday, January 17, the Hart Jackson version of the "Two Orphans" was produced in fine style and well played by the stock company. The piece was acted five nights and at two matinees.

On Saturday night, January 22, "Captain Fanny," adapted from one of Miss Braddon's novels by a gentleman of this city, was played. The piece had a run of one night.

January 24, Watt Phillips' military drama of "Not Guilty" was acted under the title of "Colonel Willoughby." This piece run a week.

The next attraction was John T. Raymond, who appeared January 31, with "Colonel Sellers," which enjoyed a run of two weeks to the best uniform business of the season.

February 14, was acted "Was She Right?" Very few seemed to care whether she was or not. Two weeks' time was filled with more of "Parted," a spell of "Jealousy," an agreeable glimpse of "Dora," and a little of "Christie Johnstone,' included in the starring repertoire of Mrs. Chanfrau.

Then came Mr. F. S. Chanfrau with one week of "Sam" and a second week of "Kit," with other attractions for a benefit night, commencing February 28.

The next star was Miss May Howard, who appeared March 13. As an attraction she was what might be called a light-waisted star. She played the dismal "New Magdalen," the consumptive "Camille" and the tearful "East Lynne."

Miss Mary Anderson, the Louisville amateur, then played one week, commencing March 20. She acted in the "Hunchback," "Fazio," "Evadne," and for the first time in "Guy Mannering," playing *Meg Merrillies*.

The stock company then finished the season, producing "Ours" March 27, and after three nights playing "Hunted Down" for the week. The next week came "Women of the Day," April 3, and "Henry Dunbar" April 6. Monday, April 10, the "Modocs of Wall Street" was produced. On Thursday of that week "Arrah-na-Pogue" was brought out, and the same bill run to and included the performance for Mrs. Chanfrau's benefit, April 17. On April 18 "Monte Cristo" was ready, and that piece, very handsomely produced, occupied the stage until the close of the season, last night.

It appears the responsible manager of the theatre has been Mr. C. T. Howard. The company and stars were engaged by Mr. C. W. Tayleure, acting as attorney in fact for Mr. Howard. Mr. Tayleure and Mrs. Chanfrau were to receive each $150 per week for their services during the season, the one managing the business and the other lending her name and acting as a star when occasion required.

The company engaged was as follows: Miss Ada Monk, leading; Miss Annie Bleakey, juvenile and soubrettes; Miss Belle Bailey, juvenile; Miss Eliza Long, soubrette; Mrs. E. B. Vanderen, old woman; Mrs. C. H. Thompson, responsible; Misses Nellie Maibel, Annie Hall, St. Clair and others as walking ladies; little Nellie Maurice, child; Mr. Frank Mordaunt, leading man; W. F. Burroughs, juvenile, with share of leading business; T. F. Egberts, juvenile; George Morton, heavy; J. B. Polk, first comedian; Willie Maurice, character and second comedy; C. H. Thompson, first old man; W. T. Dulaney, second old man; A. Z. Chipman, C. W. Sutton, A. Torriani, Jr., R. J. Browne, walking gentlemen and utility; Robert Jones, stage manager; H. Sator, leader of orchestra; Harry Dressel, scenic artist; E. B. Brown, business agent.

Considered as a whole the company was not a bad one. New Orleans has lost its prestige as a theatrical city, its season is short, and good artists require high salaries and traveling expenses paid to induce them to come here. The public does not realize this fact, but the manager's pocket always finds it out.

Taking the list of first class actors that could be engaged at any price, Mr. Frank Mordaunt was certainly the best leading man the manager could obtain. Considering his knowledge of the science of acting, his versatility, voice, ease, grace of gesture and intelligence, Mr. Mordaunt is one of the best leading men in the country. Messrs. Burroughs, Morton and Egberts are of about the same rank in the profession; they are intelligent, quick to study and perfect when they appear. Chipman, Sutton and Torriani are genteel young men, without a special line of business, but useful to a company. Mr. Polk has had great experience at Wallack's and first class theatres, and must be regarded as a good light comedian. As a low comedian he is not funny. Mr. Maurice makes a good second when disposed to do his best. Mr. Thompson is a poor apology for a first old man in a theatre where standard comedies are liable to be acted.

So much for the gentlemen of the company. The combination of ladies has not been so strong. As an actress Miss Monk does not compare favorably with the leading ladies usually seen at the Varieties. If every character required the same intonation, uneven utterance, now slow now rapid, with a defiant air and cold manner, as in the revenging act of "Colonel Sellers," where she was excellent as *Laura Hawkins*, Miss Monk would fill the bill. Mrs. Vanderen is a reliable old woman. Miss Annie Bleakley (Mrs. T. F. Egbert) has agreeably disappointed the public, and left a good impression of her genius. She has played a wide range of characters such as *Virginia, Little Em'ly, Louise* in the "Two Orphans," boys and soubrettes. The scenic artist was one of the best ever engaged for a New Orleans theatre, and the management has been liberal in the paint and canvas direction.

It is easy to find fault with the management of a theatre, and Mr. Tayleure and Mrs. Chanfrau have received their share of unfavorable comment. Mr. Barrett brought a magnificent company here, having in his stock such stars as Augusta Dargon, Frederick Robinson, Dominick Murray and Stuart Robson, and the theatre lost money. Mr. Owens brought himself here and a cheap company, and the theatre lost more money. How to manage the Varieties Theatre and make it pay is yet an unsolved problem. The policy that works well in other cities, more cosmopolitan, will not do here. Theatres have their regular patrons, among the refined and upper classes, who will visit the playhouse when there is anything offered they wish to see; but the New York, Boston and Chicago managers will tell you that they depend on the working people and strangers for profits. In New Orleans the working people are poor and the strangers few. The theatres, then, are left to the caprice of a local public—a public worried all summer by amateurs, and bled all winter by entertainments for charity benefits.

The Tayleure management has been charged on the part of a few with being illiberal to deadheads, and on the part of the owners or lessee with having failed to make money. Against these crimes an intelligent public will weigh the hard times and the annoyances and vexations of management, and be just. New managers will assume control of the house next season, and it is hoped they will provide good entertainments, but they must not expect to find a bonanza in the theatre.

School of Design.

Julio, the artist, has lately received a collection of antique statuary—models reduced in size from the famous originals—which he has placed in his new and elegant studio, No. 3 Carondelet street, and he has extended an invitation to the public to call and examine the collection. It is Mr. Julio's intention to open a school of design in this city. It has been his desire to do so for many years, and it is only now that his plans approach perfection. He will shortly organize classes made up of young men of the city, and will give them his attention on such reasonable terms that advancement in art studies will be within the reach of all. Should he be justified in doing so, he will throw open his spacious rooms nightly to classes of young men who have other employment during the day, and meantime will pay attention to lady pupils during the day. A visit to Julio's studio will well repay the art lover, and from the artist they will receive a generous welcome.

The Talmud.

The ancient laws of the Hebrews, their traditions and interpretations, will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening at seven o'clock, at the Rampart Street Synagogue, by the Rev. Dr. Browne, a learned rabbi of the Hebrew faith. The lecturer will treat upon the ethics and literary beauties of the famous Israelitish code, and he comes to us strongly recommended as an elequent and erudite speaker. His subject is one that should especially interest all Christian thinkers, for they may learn therefrom for how much they are indebted in their own faith to that of the ancient lawgivers, statesmen and philosophers of Judea.

Teachers' Reading Room.

Within the past few months the teachers of the public schools of this city have perfected the organization of a Teachers' Association, and now they are preparing to fit up a Teachers' Exchange and Reading Room. Spacious and comfortable rooms have already been secured at No. 82 Camp street, the floor formerly occupied as a reading room by the Young Men's Christian Association. This movement has met with general favor, and already the committee having the matter in charge have received promises of substantial aid from friends at home and abroad. It is believed the City School Board will also give the matter their encouragement.

THE GRAND OCCASION OF THE MONTH OF MAY.—Reference is made to the treat Professor August Davis has prepared for his friends, to come off on the thirteenth of the coming month, and which all may be assured, will be a select and enjoyable affair. The grand Minuet will be danced, and as this is a Terpsichorean gem of the professor's own composition, as is also the music, why, nothing more remains to be said. It will be perfect, as are all the other matters of which Mr. Davis is the originator or manager. Minerva Hall, No. 138 Clio street.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Promise and the Pledge.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1876.

Two declarations are stamped, as in characters of living light, in the page of American history. Before the light of these declarations all other events in American history pale into comparative obscurity. The radiant glow of these two declarations illuminates, not alone the new world, they throw their cheering rays of hope abroad into every land. The language of the missionary hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand," can be applied to them. Humanity loves to ponder over these declarations, to dream of them, and to keep alive the aspirations which they awaken. These two declarations are the promise contained in the charter of American independence, signed on the fourth of July, 1876, and in the pledge given by Abraham Lincoln in 1864 on the once bloody battle field of Gettysburg—the Waterloo of the Confederate cause. The promise declares that "All men are born free and equal." The pledge declares:

"That a government of the people, for the people, by the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Shall the promise fail? Shall the pledge be redeemed? These are the questions which now agitate the hearts and minds of those who are always the "indicators" of coming events in Northern politics. The true leaders of the Republican party are neither at Washington, nor are they to be found in the "offices." The "leaders" of the Republican party are the men who made it, who are independent of its favors, regardless of its frowns, and whose "breath can unmake as their breath has made." The men and women of personal independence and deep conviction who represent the brain and heart and soul and driving force of the great Republican organization, are to-day as true as ever to the things for which the promise and the pledge stand. They know also that the issues born of emancipation involve the integrity of both the promise and the pledge. They know that the human rights and the civil rights of the negro are the things which from the realization of what Jefferson and Lincoln stood for as earth's foremost representatives of the cause of humanity and civil liberty. But this fealty to principle has been subjected during the last ten years to a severe trial by those who, of all others, should have been found most faithful to the sacred cause of liberty. This fealty is now in danger of being subjected to a still more severe ordeal. Before this additional strain is applied to Northern sentiment let the Republicans of the South pause and reflect. The last straw breaks the over burdened camel's back. The last drop of water causes the too full vessel to overflow. The one strain too much wrecks the strongest brain. The one added sorrow to a long life of suffering breaks at last the most patient, all-enduring heart. Those who have nearly wrecked the cause of humanity in their own selfish greed for plunder are now called upon to halt! Southern Republicans need to know and to be told that official corruption in the Southern wing of the party has had more to do with producing reaction against the policy and principles of the Republican party, than any other one cause. The corruption in the Northern wing of the party has not had the same effect on the public mind, because the South has been since 1860, as it is to-day, the administrative battle field of the great political conflict between the two great parties which divide public sentiment in America. This fact should have made every Southern Republican, whether colored or white, native born, or from the North or abroad, keenly alive to the personal responsibility which they owe to sacred things in a crisis like the one through which we are passing as a people. And of all men the colored Republicans should have furnished conspicuous and shining illustrations of purity, integrity and unselfish incorruptible characters as the passport to public confidence and sympathy, and as a vindication of the wisdom of negro emancipation and negro citizenship. But we have no such characters to hold up from among the "political leaders" of either the emancipated race or from the "leader" of the white Republicans of the South. The fact that the great mass of the colored people is vindicating the wisdom of emancipation does not weigh as it should against the evil influence exerted over the political mind by conspicuous characters. The fact that there are hundreds of thousands of honest, unselfish, white Republicans in the South does not weigh against the evil influence of disreputable white "leaders." These things of the past have, as I said in the past, nearly wrecked the Republican party. I do not recur to them in any spirit of mere fault-finding, but in order to warn Southern Republicans against the danger of placing the "one straw too much" on the back of the patient American camel at Cincinnati; against adding the "one drop of water too much" to the already overflowing indignation of outraged public sentiment; against the "one grief more," which may break the all-enduring love with which devoted anti-slavery men and women at the North have so long borne the disgrace of the corruption of the Southern wing of the Republican party.

The Northern people will stand by the promise of Jefferson and the pledge of Lincoln, if it is possible to do so in the pending presidential election. But it will be impossible to unite the "solid North" against the Confederate-Democratic coalition if the Republican nominees at Cincinnati, even by taint or indiscretion, are connected with the system of organized corruption which is now as a public stench penetrating into every household. I say all this because it is my duty to say it. There is a widespread and growing apprehension in Republican circles North that the Southern Republicans are simply official hirelings without available constituencies or popular following, and whose only power consists in being able to force unacceptable candidates on the national wing of the party. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the act of Congress for the protection of electors gives every late slave State of the Union to the Confederate-Democracy, from Delaware to Texas, including West Virginia and Missouri. This is clearly understood at the North. The North, therefore, is to be the voting battlefield in the coming contest, as the South has been the administrative battlefield under the policy of reconstruction. The North, for this reason, should select the candidates, and Southern Republicans should, for the same reason of fact and by courtesy, govern themselves accordingly. If this is done the Republican presidential ticket will be elected; if not, not.

The promise of Jefferson, and the pledge of Lincoln, must now be realized through a policy other than that of a Congressional protectorate over Southern Republicanism. We have entered at last fairly and finally upon that era of moral reconstruction to which Charles Sumner looked forward four years ago. Moral influences and material agencies are now to finish the work of emancipation and reunion. All that pertains to the sword is to be put aside, and all that pertains to peace will take its place. The first and highest duty of the Republican party, therefore, consists in placing itself boldly at the head of this policy of moral and material reconstruction as the only party in America which can be relied on as true alike to the spirit of the declaration of American independence and the proclamation of emancipation. B.

The Shakespeare Club.

The favorite Shakespeare Club will open the amateur dramatic season on Tuesday evening by giving a performance of "King of the Commons," at the Varieties Theatre, assisted by Miss Isabel Freeman and Miss Maggie Stroudback. The club for the present year is officered as follows: W. T. Vaudry, president; A. W. Hyatt, vice president; Frank H. Wilson, secretary; Andrew Hero, Jr., financial secretary; M. Payro, Jr., treasurer; T. O'Neile, stage manager; S. J. Hart, assistant stage manager; E. Lilienthal, E. C. Bullard and F. H. Whitaker, stewards. The committees are: On cast and performance—W. T. Vaudry, Andrew Hero, Jr., Joseph H. DeGrange, C. M. DeCamp and Frank H. Wilson; on membership—W. F. Binford, H. R. Steele, A. E. Bignon, R. M. Potts, F. H. Whitaker, E. Lilienthal and V. Tanner; on arrangements—W. H. Adams, M. Payro, Jr., and R. D. Carpenter; on finance—S. Alston, E. C. Pitcher and R. M. Potts; on literature and art—A. S. Badger, James Buckley and F. J. Knapp.

The illuminated programme to be given to the ladies of the audience on Tuesday evening is an elaborate lithograph of beautiful design and execution, printed on letter sheet size. The first page shows a vignette portrait of Shakespeare, surrounded by laurel leaves, a book, urn, scroll, crown, and the masks of Tragedy and Comedy. The outer surroundings of the portrait consist of a representation of ten suns, seen in purple clouds and so arranged as to give a chronological history of the Shakespeare Club and its performances. The titles of plays acted each year are printed within the circles representing the suns, from which light appears to radiate. Sun 1867 is placed at the top of the page, and it was on the seventeenth of March of that year that the Shakespeare Club was organized. The lights and plays of each year are all brilliant until 1874, which year shows one performance, and a partial eclipse. Sun 1875 is a total eclipse, showing but a faint outline of the disc, and the heavy black letters of the date. Sun 1876 is rising for a first performance. It is understood that the lithograph picture was designed by Mr. Frank H. Wilson, who is the secretary, and has been a firm friend of the club during the decade of its existence.

University of Louisiana—Law Department.

Commencement day in this branch of the University of Louisiana was yesterday celebrated in Odd Fellows' Hall and attracted a large and fashionable audience. A band of music pleasantly filled up the idle spaces during the ceremonies, and the several committees were attentive to guests.

Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., opened the proceedings with an appropriate prayer, after which Mr. Carleton Hunt, dean of the University, called the roll of graduates who were to receive the title of Bachelor of Laws. The fortunate seven, Messrs. John Sterling Boatner, Nathan Meredith Calhoun, Horace Lewis Dufour, Joseph Edward Houston, Charles Henry Lavillebeuvre, Francis Bennett Lee and Charles Bernard Ray, responded to their names.

Randall Hunt, Esq., president of the University, addressed the graduates, giving them some excellent advice, investing them, by virtue of his position, with their new titles.

Mr. H. L. Dufour delivered the salutatory in plain but forcible language, and his speech throughout was worthy of an older mind.

James O. Nixon, Jr., L. L. B., delivered an address from the alumni, and although his remarks were quite extended, interested the audience from first to last. His friends felt proud of his effort, and the graduates will smooth their future paths by heeding the advice he gave them.

The valedictory was read by Mr. C. H. Lavillebeuvre, with much feeling. His production was worthy of the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Palmer pronounced a benediction, which closed the exercises. Afterward the graduates were surrounded by relatives and friends, who congratulated them on their success, or rather on their commencement of active live. If the good wishes of thousands will have any influence the young gentlemen will prosper in their profession.

Religious.

Rev. J. L. Douthit, of Illinois, will preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Julia and St. Charles streets, this morning and evening. Mr. Douthit has been recommended to the Unitarian Society here by Rev. E. E. Hale, as an able and instructive preacher, and he will probably remain for two or three Sabbaths.

The Rev. J. D. Adams will preach this morning at Ames Church, which will to-day be opened for the first time after the completion of the fresco painting.

As the warm weather approaches, fevers, the great scourge of the human race, appear in their worst type. In kernine and sedine, the recent discoveries from the cotton plant, we have certain specifics, and they never fail to break the worst cases. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

THE WHISKY CASES.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

Hon. Thomas J. Semmes finished the closing argument in an hour and a half, as he had promised. His address to the jury was devoted to an explanation of the facts presented; expressions that they exculpated the defendants, and an appeal to the jury.

District Attorney Beckwith, in closing, claimed that if the prosecution had put in no evidence, that presented by the defense was enough to warrant a verdict of guilty. It was claimed that the whisky seized was not the property of Fehrenbach, yet one of the first documents presented was the answer, under oath, to the libel against him, claiming it as his. To the attacks on the government witnesses, by one counsel, who denounced them, while he praised another, who had added perjury to his first crime, he said that was the most horrible part of the defense. The guilty coadjutors of Fehrenbach came to the stand and confessed the truth. They had traveled a short way on the road to perdition, repented, turned and confessed. For this they were denounced, while another who persisted and who added perjury to his crime was esteemed. Of the argument of another counsel, he said he had denounced them as worthy of death. The government and they had feared it, and it seemed now with reason. In a similar strain he touched on all the arguments. Afterward he took up the evidence for the defense and showed its inconsistency in its parts. He then detailed the law, the necessity Congress found for it; its requirements, though seemingly complicated, yet simple in the duties imposed on each separate officer. If they did their duty, no fraud could be committed. He showed what the law of conspiracy required, and that it was different from the claims of defendant's counsel. He spoke till about three o'clock, reviewing every point without a note except the report of the testimony, displaying a perfect knowledge of the practice and theory of the revenue law, an acquaintance with the chemistry and mechanics of distillation, a familiarity with the details and a readiness of reference to detail that seemed to surprise every one but Mr. Hunt, who had complimented him on those qualities the day before.

Judge Woods said that before reading his charge he would pass on the point raised by counsel, that the indictment being founded on a conspiracy to commit a fraud, which was not made a crime by statute of the United States, was barred by limitation of two years. In his opinion this was not sound in law. He read United States Revised Statutes, sections 1044 and 1046, and the exceptions. The prosecution holds that this indictment is not barred, because the offense is one against the revenue law, which is only barred in five years. The defense holds it is not under the revenue law, but is under the second clause of section 5440, in the chapter on crimes. If it is not, then the act committed April 7, 1874, is not indictable by an indictment found April 8, 1876. The Revised Statutes are a compilation of all the statutes since 1796. In the margin is found a reference to the statute from which it is compiled. In the margin of the section relied on is found the reference to section thirty of the act of March 2, 1867, and this section declares (act No. 14, page 484) in almost the same words that all offenses against the revenue laws are barred only by five years. Therefore, under this section, the point made is not correct. It makes no difference under what title the revision is placed in the Revised Statutes, for (section 5600) it is declared that the arrangement and classification have been made for convenience. This case is, therefore, under the revenue laws, and barred only by five years. The time alleged is immaterial if it be within five years.

Judge Woods then read his charge to the jury, which will be found in the Court Record.

At its conclusion he reiterated what he had said that the jury were the sole judges of the evidence. It was their duty to take care that no innocent man was convicted and that no guilty one escaped. If any doubt, any reasonable doubt, existed in regard to any one of the accused, it was their duty to acquit. If there was no doubt they must do their duty and convict. The government should protect all citizens, but justice must be executed according to law; its duty was to see that the revenue was collected; a duty to itself and the people; a duty to everyone who honestly pays his taxes; a duty to any man engaged in legitimate business. It was a case of great magnitude, and it was proper for them to so consider it. With a few directions as to the manner of the verdict, which should be verbal, he closed, saying the court would wait for them at any time, and they might render a verdict on Sunday. Counsel for the defense must have the accused present to hear it.

Mr. Semmes suggested they might render a sealed verdict.

Judge Woods said in a criminal case such was not the practice.

Mr. Semmes said it might be done by agreement of counsel.

District Attorney Beckwith said he might ask that the accused be confined, but he would not do it. He could not, however, consent to a sealed verdict.

The jury then retired.

At midnight there was no prospect of a verdict.

Personal.

Judge Hawkins was much better yesterday than he has been for some time past, and seems in a fair way to become perfectly recovered.

The chief engineer of the State appeared in his office yesterday for the first time after a severe though short illness, and used sufficient Thompsonian language to make the denizens understand there was work to be done.

Mr. Henry G. Armstrong, of the *Times*, will leave the city to-morrow to make a trip to the West on business, with Philadelphia in view as his final destination and abiding place for the summer. Mr. Armstrong is an intelligent journalist of considerable experience on the press of New Orleans, and his friends of the craft wish him success and centennial happiness.

Barnett's Iodo-Sarza—A true medicine.

The Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, has lately been thoroughly frescoed, and to-day presents the most beautiful interior of any church in New Orleans. It is well known that this church edifice was erected mainly through the exertions of Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, the first pastor of the society. It was dedicated in 1867, and became the home of the Methodist Episcopal worshipers of this city who did not secede from the old faith and join the Church South branch. Succeeding Dr. Newman came Rev. L. C. Matlack as pastor, then Rev. J. C. Hartzell, then Rev. James Morrow, and lastly Rev. J. D. Adams, the present pastor, the government of the conference requiring frequent changes of preachers. Rev. Mr. Adams, from the New York Conference, brings to his work great zeal and energy of character, and to his efforts are due many improvements and much credit for the finished interior of the church building now presented. The frescoing of the vestry or session room and the main auditorium is now complete. The work was intrusted to Mr. Fidel Haug, of this city, whose taste had been exhibited in decorating the New Orleans Savings Institution, on Canal street, and other buildings elsewhere. His work at the church shows his ability in a new direction, and in a satisfactory and conspicuous manner. The general plan of the frescoing in the large auditorium of the church is of panel work, with lines, borders and ornamented corners of bright colors, corresponding to the stained glass of the windows, with a main groundwork of neutral tints, and the effect produced is light and cheerful, and most pleasing. The end of the church opposite to the St. Charles street entrance has been painted with more elaborate art, as it faces the auditors and is the location of the altar. The scene immediately in rear of the altar shows a series of Gothic arches, with good perspective effect. In the distance through the arches is a sun view, and descending from the sun's rays is seen the figure of a dove, emblematic and symbolic of the light of the gospel or truth dispelling the clouds seen beneath. The design is after the famous church work of Murillo, and the effect is surprising. Above the altar, at the extreme height of the end ceiling is an open book, representing the Holy Scriptures. On either side of the altar, as you face it, is a full length figure artistically done in fresco. The one on the left represents Francis Asbury, the first American Bishop of the Methodist Church. Bishop Asbury was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1745. He was selected by John Wesley for duty in America, and came to this country in 1770. He is called the father of the present Methodist Church in America, although the forms of worship have undergone some changes, and he died in Virginia in 1816. The portrait on the right, which is over the small door leading to the vestry, is of John Wesley, who is regarded as the founder of the Methodist Church in England. He was born in 1703, and died in London in 1791. Wesley in the meantime had visited this country, coming to Savannah, Georgia, with a party of Moravian missionaries in 1736, and preaching for about a year, without attracting any considerable attention. Returning to England, he associated himself with Whitefield, and was the most prominent actor in forming the society of Methodists. It is fitting, then, that these two men, eminent in the Methodist church, should be honored with a pictured place in one of the neatest church edifices of the South, and the artist has produced excellent likenesses of them both, as copied from old engravings. The Ames Church will be opened to the public to-day, and it will be found in keeping with the spirit of the age. Progress in church worship has been made as well as in other things. In the olden time religion was a fearful thing. It required bodily punishment, rude benches and a sober face. Gradually the terrors have been removed, decorations and flowers crept into churches, soft seats and carpets, and the houses of God to-day are as good and well furnished as the houses of men, as they ought to be. Ames Church will be found a cheerful place, making church going pleasant to even those who do not consider it a duty.

A Short Farewell.

Mr. Eugene Levy, so long known as a stock, exchange and money broker on Gravier street, has temporarily retired, or will, May 1, from business. He intends to spend the summer on his plantation in Vermilion. He will be missed by those whose business caused them to profit by his honest advice, to enjoy the advantages of his knowledge and experience, and trusted their affairs to him with the utmost confidence. His friends will miss his pleasant face and kindly wit, and Carondelet street will know him no more for a while. But he hopes to return again when the enervating summer has passed, and renew his associations with all.

The public will take notice that Mr. Allen, the trance speaker, will be assisted on this Sunday by the eminent Dr. Samuel Watson, of Memphis, Tennessee, who will participate in the services at Minerva Hall. Subjects of the lecture: "Hell (what, where, when and why), and How to Keep Out of It;" "Heaven, and How to Get Into It;" with an exposition of the law of influences. Dr. Watson, with Mrs. Hawks, of the inner life department of the *Spiritual Magazine*, will be present at a social meeting of the friends at the new Spiritual Home of Mrs. Hyer, No. 470 Magazine street, on Monday evening, May 1, at 7:30 P. M.

Appointments.

Acting Governor Antoine has made the following appointments:

J. H. Stockley, justice of the thirteenth ward of the parish of Plaquemines, according to the recommendation of the police jury.

E. Fulton, vice N. C. Folger, resigned, tax collector of the First District of New Orleans.

The reader will not forget that the place to buy periodical literature for Sunday's leisure is at Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street, where Staub will take pleasure in exhibiting his large and select stock of merchandise.

Where can I find Barnett's Iodo-Sarza?

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. Harris, of Virginia, chairman of the Committeee on Elections, called up the contested election case of Lemoyne vs. Farwell, from the third congressional district of Illinois; the majority of the committee supporting the claims of Lemoyne, and the minority those of Farwell, and proceeded to argue in favor of the claimant, J. V. Lemoyne. Mr. Brown of Kansas, spoke in support of the views of the minority of the committee, and in favor of the claims of the sitting member, Charles B. Farwell.

Mr. Thompson, of Massachusetts, spoke in support of the views of the majority of the committee.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, spoke in support of the views of the minority of the committee.

The matter went over without action.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the erection of military fortifications on Galveston island. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial of 1300 merchants and citizens of Boston, in favor of reciprocal trade with Canada. Referred.

The House Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably and unanimously to-day the bill of Mr. Hancock, of Texas appropriating $50,000 for the construction of fortifications in the harbor of Galveston

WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton's Turn to Run the Democratic Gauntlet.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A *World* special says several days ago a correspondent of the *World* was informed there were important documents in the second controller's office of the treasury which would reveal Senator Morton in an unpromising light.

It appears that the Thirty-seventh Congress passed an act appropriating $2,000,000 to pay for arming the loyal citizens of States in rebellion against the United States government. Morton laid hands on $250,000 of that.

Indiana was never in rebellion against the government of the United States, and there was a query why Morton should have had the $250,000 when there was no purpose under the statute making the appropriation for which the money could have been legally expended.

Another attempt to obtain, or at least examine the correspondence pertaining to the case, will be made on Monday. It will be investigated by Mr. Glover's committee on the real estate pool.

The friends of Senator Morton express themselves confident of his ability to fully meet the recent charges against his integrity in connection with the $250,000 he received from the government in 1863. It is said of this amount he expended $133,302 for military purposes, for which the State settled with him, and this amount was paid back by setting off a like amount from payment due Indiana for advances made to the government in the beginning of the war. The balance he did not use, but paid back into the treasury. The settlement was entirely closed in 1865, and Senator Morton has now original papers which show this. Representative Springer called at the treasury a few days ago to examine the war accounts while Morton was Governor of Indiana. Bristow refused to allow it unless Morton or some friends for him were present. Morton called on Springer and said he had no objection whatever to the examination of his entire war expenditures, but he desired to be represented by a friend at such examination. Morton telegraphed for General Strum, his chief of ordnance, and General Terrell, his military secretary, who are now here. The Senator will explain the transaction, which he regards as lawful, and will furnish all facilities for the examination.

Nomination Withdrawn.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of T. L. Anable as pension agent at Norfolk.

Silver Received.

The Treasury Department received $100,000 in quarters from San Francisco.

Davenport's Vouchers.

Davenport exhibited his vouchers for money expended in New York. The examination elicted nothing new to-day.

A New Board of Health.

The District committee of the House agreed to abolish the present board of health and establish a new one, composed of the attorney of the district, a medical officer of the army and one citizen of the district.

Naval.

Commander Owen has been ordered to the command of the Nantucket at Norfolk Commander Stanton resumes duties at Norfolk navy yard.

The House Proposes to Ignore the Habeas Corpus Writ.

The impression prevails that the real estate committee will again summon Kilbourne, and if he persists in contempt, will hold him despite the habeas corpus.

Bristow on Trial.

The Mary Merritt investigation was continued to-day, without implicating Secretary Bristow in her release.

Secretary Bristow again attempted to show that the move was instigated by the whisky ring, but investigation in that direction was refused.

Government Business.

Internal revenue receipts to date $93 125,000. Customs receipts $125,250,000.

Secretary Chandler's Testimony.

Secretary Chandler testified before the real estate committee that he had received a letter from the White House, saying it was rumored that pension agent Clements was paying money for influence, and requesting him to communicate with Clements and notify him that if it was true it must be stopped. Secretary Chandler caused a letter to be sent to Clements to that effect, but did not receive any reply. Shortly afterwards the President sent in Mr. Arnholtz' name for Clements' place. Witness was not aware of any money having been paid by Clements for his position.

The Witness Tourtelotte.

Before Mr. Clymer's committee J. H. Tourtelotte testified he was connected with the office of the United States marshal of the Northern Illinois district from 1865 to 1873, as bailiff and special deputy. The emolument as paid to witness was much larger than he ever received. He had visited the Treasury Department since arriving in Washington, and taken a memorandum of figures on the emolument account. There he found them much greater than the amount he received. For the last six months in 1867 the emolument account purported to pay witness $3205, but witness received only $759 besides his bailiff fees. In the first half of 1868 he is charged with $3533, and only received about $1000. Witness gave other instances of the same character. He gave blank receipts, and the receipts were filled up to agree with the emolument account. Receipts were always signed in blank; witness had made a demand on J. Russell Jones, who was marshal at that time, for a settlement; Mr. Jones was, at the time of the application, getting ready to go as minister to Belgium, and told witness he had instructed Mr. Cotes to give him $1200 for the first year, $1600 for the second, and $2000 per annum for the balance; the money had never been paid witness; witness wrote Jones four months ago asking if he was going to stand to the agreement; Jones said he was.

NEW YORK.

Vanderbilt on his Death Bed.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *World* says during the past three days Commodore Vanderbilt has undergone careful exam-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]