National Republican.

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THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY

TESTIMONY TAKEN IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

W. S. KING, EX-POSTMASTER OF THE HOUSE AND MEMBER-ELECT TO THE NEXT CONGRESS, POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS THE RECEIVER OF $15,000—MYSTERIOUS WINKING AND WHISPERING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was resumed this morning. Geo. P. Scott testified that false entries of amounts were reported to him by Hatch as being credited to him in the Pacific Mail books. At the time Hatch told him he (Hatch) was managing director of the company; could not define the precise time covered by the account, but thought it was in the spring of 1872; witness' firm was named Scott, Strong & Co.; there were two or three entries in the book, one of $150,000, and another of $60,000; witness promised to produce the account to the committee.

By Mr. Dawes: "Do you know of any false entries to other parties in the Pacific Mail books?"

Witness gave Mr. Dawes a sly side wink, and whispered something in his ear in an undertone. The answer was not insisted on.

Christian B. McDougall, a police officer, testified that he knew Mr. Cole; saw

MR. KING IN THE PARK BANK,

where he was pointed out to witness by Cole; followed him to the Equitable building; did not remember seeing any person being with him; was told by Cole that he was King, postmaster of the House of Representatives.

Julius M. Noyes, of the firm of Harriott & Noyes, testified: Was acquainted with A. B. Stockwell, but did not know R. H. Irwin; in May, 1872, had transactions with A. B. Stockwell; had no knowledge of an entry in the books of the company in May, 1872, of a sum of $650,000 charged to this firm; a check for $567,547.95 was signed by Irwin and indorsed by Noyes (identified by witness); he said it was what is called an exchange check;

THE ENTRY OF $650,000 WAS FALSE,

as well as all such other entries. The $567,547.95 was only a loan to Stockwell personally for accommodation purposes, and not to the company. Witness was paid by one check of $500,000 from the Pacific Mail Company, and the day after this another check from the Panama Railroad Company for $734,795 was deposited. This was done simply at the request of Stockwell; had no business with Irwin; Mr. Irwin had no knowledge of an entry of $100,000 in the Pacific Mail books to the firm of Eldridge & Irwin as agents of Harriott & Noyes. If any such entry existed it was false.

Charles W. Griswold, of the firm of Darling, Griswold & Co., was sworn and shown a number of checks. Identified two of them indorsed by him; one check was numbered 2,832, and dated May 30, 1872,

DRAWN TO THE FAVOR OF W. S. KING,

for $1,459.17, indorsed payable to Darling, Griswold & Co.'s order. Another was numbered 2,550, dated May 30, 1872, to W. S. King, for $5,000. Did not know for what this money was drawn. Witness was one of the proprietors of the Fifth-avenue hotel. William B. Sage, said that he was cashier for Darling, Griswold & Co. W. S. King asked that the checks be placed to his credit. The money was paid out in different sums. King was then a guest in the hotel. Did not remember seeing any person with King. King's name was entered in the hotel register on the 29th of May, 1873, and he took his departure on the 31st of May, two days after.

John Roach, a ship-builder, testified that he had business with the Pacific Mail Company since 1871; built one vessel for them in the fall of 1871. Up to June, 1872, he had built another vessel; had no other business with them but the building of these vessels.

The first thing he knew about the subsidy

WAS AFTER IT BECAME A LAW.

They never asked him to aid them in procuring the passage of the subsidy. He never had anything to do with it; he was not in Washington at the time it was passed; knew of no person employed to aid them; knew of no money that passed between any parties to procure the subsidy; nor did he know of any now; had no conversation with Stockwell or Irwin about it; Irwin came to him and asked him one time for some statistics about the China trade, which he gave him. Whatever dealings witness had with the Pacific Mail Company were with the present board since June, 1872.

Mr. Roach insisted on reading a statement which he had prepared, but Dawes stated that this was not necessary, and the matter was dropped.

The committee then took a recess until 2 o'clock to compel the attendance of Mr. Delamater, of the Park Bank, as a witness.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DELAMATER.

After recess Mr. Delamater, cashier of the Park Bank, was examined. He testified that on the 30th of May there was deposited by the Pacific Mail Company the sum of $275,000; it was placed to the credit of the

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

He was told at the time the deposit was made that the people depositing it were responsible. The witness' attention was first drawn to the matter yesterday; had no knowledge beyond this matter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; could not tell by examination of his books by whom this money was drawn. At the time this deposit was made the Trust Company had a deposit of $151,000 in bank. The Brooklyn Trust Company nor their successors did no business with the bank, nor had they since their failure.

The president of the new company was Mr. Ripley Ropes; did not know of any of the assets of the old company were handed over to the new.

ALDERMAN O. P. C. BILLINGS

testified that he was a lawyer and was elected director of the Pacific Mail Company in November, 1871; knew Mr. Irwin by sight; knew of him being sent to Washington to represent the company; the witness understood that he was there to procure the passage of a bill, but did not know what means were employed; was present at the meeting authorizing Stockwell to employ counsel and money in order to prepare the bill and secure its passage; this was at the executive session, and it was afterward ratified in a meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Stockwell thought that $10,000 would be enough, but no sum, either large or small, was agreed upon.

This entry of $750,000 in the books of the company escaped the notice of witness. If the company desired to know what their president was doing with the funds it could easily have ascertained from the books. No questions were asked by the company of Mr. Stockwell with regard to the money he was expending for the subsidy; never examined the books of the company while he was director. It was the custom of the company to leave the drawing

OF ALL CHECKS AND MONEY

in the hands of the president, there being of course a limit to the amount. He attributed the passage of these sums of money through the hands of the president not to carelessness on the part of the company, but to its being the usual custom of the company. Witness knew, as did also other directors, that Mr. Stockwell was dealing in stocks of other companies, and also of this company. Had done law work for the company, but not while acting as director.

THOMAS E. MUSGRAVE,

banker and broker, testified to knowing Irwin, who bought some stocks from him in May and June, 1872. On May 25, 1872, there was a deposit made by Irwin of $6,000. All the cash deposits afterwards made by him were on June 10, $15,000; and on July 22, $5,000. Irwin never told witness what sums he disbursed or expected to disburse.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

REPUBLICAN MAYOR ELECTED.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The election at Newburyport to-day for mayor, in place of Cushing, elected and declined, resulted in the choice of B. F. Atkinson, Republican, over Eliphalet Griffin, Democrat, by 46 majority in a total vote of 1,352.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Patrick Wallace beat his wife's brains out in Williamsburg, N. Y., on Monday night. Both were drunk.

Rachel Coward is being tried for the murder of Chase Tenbroeck, at New Brunswick, N. J.

John P. Hall murdered an elderly lady named Fitch, at Guilford Centre, N. Y., on Sunday morning, with an axe. Hall was arrested.

It was Dr. Chas. De Moor and his brother Hermann, who were arrested on a warrant charging the former with killing his illegitimate child, and the latter with being an accessory to the crime. The mother of the child, Kate Eisel, who made the affidavit, is also under arrest.

Mary Lee, a colored girl, eighteen years old, was murdered in Cincinnati, on Monday night, by some one unknown, who cut her throat from ear to ear.

At Lamar, Barton county, Mo., night before last, an unknown man rode up to the county jail and through one of the windows shot and killed Hyronimus, the murderer of Col. Morris, and fatally wounded his accomplice, Dixon, and then escaped.

A man named Frank Cramer was arrested at Altoona yesterday on the charge of manufacturing counterfeit nickels. Proof clear.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

GERMANY.

THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes Bismarck's circular note of the 14th of May, 1872, which was read in the secret session of the Von Arnim trial. The note declares that because of the declaration of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, it is desirable that the Powers should take steps toward concerted action in view of the next Papal election.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

The harbor of Keil is frozen over and navigation is suspended.

THE CREW OF THE GUSTAV.

The German consul at San Sebastian writes that the captain and a portion of the crew of the German bark Gustav have been imprisoned. The Carlists fired upward of 2,000 rounds at the vessel whilst endeavoring to enter the harbor of San Sebastian.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE AGAIN FINED.

The Archbishop of Cologne has again been fined 30,000 thalers, and will probably be imprisoned again before long.

FRANCE.

CRISIS IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A *Times* special dispatch from Paris says the retirement from the French Government of Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is probable, on account of his opposition to the undecided policy of the Cabinet. The Legitimist and Bonapartist deputies in the Assembly demand his retirement from the Ministry as the price of their support of the Government.

The *Presse*, a semi-official newspaper, however, announces that there will be no modification of the Cabinet before the meeting of the Assembly, and that its fate will be determined by a vote on the proposal to discuss the bill for the creation of a senate.

ONLY A JOKE.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Duchesse Poulet, the workman, who signed the letter to the French Archbishop, offering to kill Prince Bismarck, asserts that the alleged conspiracy was only a joke. He says he signed the letter to the Archbishop while intoxicated.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—An engagement has taken place at the town of Rodex, province of Barcelona, between a band of Carlists and a body of national troops, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of thirty men killed.

DEATH OF ESPARTERO.

BAYONNE, Dec. 29.—The Carlist organ *Cuartel Real* asserts that the well-known Spanish statesman, Espartero, died on the 21st instant.

THE BURNED SHIP.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF HER LOSS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Special dispatches from Madeira to the London morning journals give the following additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant-ship Cospatrick: The fire broke out at midnight of November 17, and within half an hour enveloped the vessel nearly its entire length. The scene was one of the wildest confusion. But two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until the 19th of November, when her hull was completely burned to the water's edge. The two boats then started for land. They kept together for two days, when a gale arose and they became separated. One of them has not since been heard of, and the other was fallen in with by the British ship Sceptre. At that time it contained five living persons, two of whom died before the Sceptre reached the island of St. Helena.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 30—6 a. m.—Further details of the Cospatrick disaster have been received. When the vessel was discovered to be on fire 80 persons, mostly women, rushed into one of the boats, which was capsized, and all in her were drowned. Soon afterward all the masts fell, killing many of the passengers. An explosion subsequently occurred in the stern of the vessel, completing the destruction. The total number of lives lost by the destruction of the vessel is 474.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE WARMOTH-JEWELL DUEL — ARREST OF JEWELL.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—E. L. Jewell was arrested to-day, charged with being about to fight a duel and commit a breach of the peace. He was released on $5,000 bail. This will not prevent a meeting in Alabama, if Warmoth is released. The coroner's jury in the case of D. C. Byerly found, after a *post mortem* examination by the city physician, that Byerly came to his death from the effect of wounds inflicted upon him with a sharp instrument (to wit, a spring knife) at the hands of H. C. Warmoth, now in the parish prison. The coroner will make an affidavit to-morrow, charging Warmoth with murder.

Hon. W. W. Phelps, of the Congressional committee, is at the St. Charles hotel. The other members of the committee will arrive to-night.

ECONOMIC POLICY.

COLLECTOR SIMMONS REDUCING HIS FORCE.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Collector Simmons has abolished the offices in the custom-house held by some thirty inspectors, weighers, gangers, and also the office of one deputy collector, which effects an annual saving of $35,000. It is proposed in the spring to reduce the clerical department from 15 to 20 per cent., which will make a total annual reduction of about one hundred thousand dollars.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MISSION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—There is high official authority for saying that Gen. Sheridan does not go to New Orleans in obedience to any direct orders, but in compliance with a personal request of the President, who desires to have some one at that point in whom he has implicit confidence to furnish him with truthful information, and of such rank that, in case of an emergency, he can act without special orders from Washington. Gen. Sheridan was intending to go to Cuba in a few weeks, and this trip South is only anticipating time; for, after a short stay in New Orleans, he will sail for Cuba. His immediate work in Louisiana is to conserve peace, and he will not remove an officer or take any part in military affairs there unless it is absolutely necessary to accomplish that object.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

Judges Neilson and Reynolds, in the Brooklyn City Court, General Term, yesterday reversed the decision of Judge McCue, ordering a bill of particulars, and allowing Tilton to introduce all his testimony.

In addition to Mr. Wahrung, who died on the ferry-boat Alaska, after his legs were cut off, Monday evening, John Karamenacker, who had a leg cut off and foot crushed, subsequently died at a hospital.

CIVIL RIGHTS AT OBERLIN.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—The colored citizens of Oberlin, Ohio, held a meeting this evening and adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the civil rights bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and against all legislation admitting unjust discrimination toward any class of citizens, praying Congress to pass the Senate supplementary civil rights bill which passed the Senate last session, or one equally comprehensive.

DRAWING OF THE MASONIC RELIEF, AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 29.—The second and last drawing of the Masonic Relief Association of Norfolk, took place this evening at the opera house. Col. L. D. Starke, in an introductory address to the audience, stated that the amount to be distributed in prizes, after scaling, was $62,500. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 11,845 drew $7,500; No. 24,195 drew $6,250; No. 47,003 drew $5,000.

CHARLIE ROSS.

HE NOW TURNS UP OUT WEST.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—On the 20th instant a child, aged about four years, was left at a house in Black River Falls, in this State, by a mysterious woman, who refused to raise her veil. It has

BEEN OBSERVED THAT THE CHILD CORRESPONDS

with the description and picture of Charlie Ross. A photograph of the child has been sent to Philadelphia for identification.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Monday night an aged couple, named Todd, were run over by a train on the Canada Southern railroad. Mr. Todd was instantly killed, and Mrs. Todd died in a few hours.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Times* says Richard Barnum, his wife and two children were burned to death at Shannon, Miss., last Saturday night.

The Hays Congressional Alabama committee is engaged in Opelika, and will not reach Montgomery until next Monday.

One of the coal-oil victims in Philadelphia died yesterday, and another is considered dangerous.

A fire at Ottowa, Ill., yesterday destroyed the opera house, valued at $65,000, and Russell & Son's furniture store.

The Democratic Central Committee met in Vicksburg last night and postponed the convention called to meet on the 8th of January till the 7th of April.

PERSONAL.

W. N. Sturgis is expelled from the Chicago board of trade for unmercantile conduct, by a vote of 651 against 219.

Secretary Bristow visited the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati yesterday, and addressed it in favor of specie payments.

Gen. Longstreet is in very bad health. His right leg is crippled by disease, and his sufferings have left their marks upon his face.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Rucker, Major Geo. A. Forsythe, Col. Wm. Sheridan, of his staff, left Chicago Monday night for New Orleans.

Mr. W. A. Potter, or New York, in a letter to Assistant Secretary Conant, formally accepts the position of Supervising Architect, and will take charge of the office on the 2d proximo.

General Emory don't know anything about Sheridan's visit to New Orleans. He thinks the stories are written by the Washington newspaper banditti out of sheer malice toward him.

Marie Le Baron writes to the Louisville *Commercial* that the divorce of Daniel Ames from the well-known correspondent, Mary Clemmer, made a little social ripple. Society pretended to be all taken aback—such a pretty actress!—but it was well known that Mr. and Mrs. Ames did not tolerate each other's society. She is his superior in every way, and deserves the freedom she has worked so hard for. A Daniel come to judgment would be delighted in her case, for the chain has fretted many weary years.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS OF AN OLD BACHELOR.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 29.—Chauncey Rose, of this city, to-day made a donation of $356,000, divided as follows: To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, $206,000, and to the Vigo County Orphans' Home, $150,000. He has before given large sums in charity and benevolence, including $100,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society, of this city, $50,000 to Wabash College, and a large sum to charities in New York. He has also promised $100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School, located here.

THE COURTS.

SPECIAL TERM—JUDGE WYLIE.

This court has adjourned until Tuesday next.

GENERAL TERM—SUPREME COURT.

This court, comprising all the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will open its January term next Monday.

CIRCUIT COURT — CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Campbell vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company. This suit is a familiar one to the courts, having been tried and reported twice already below, and once in the General Term. Mrs. Campbell sued for $5,000 risk on her husband's life, the company resisting on the ground that the policy was a special one, conditioned upon the plaintiff's does not being hastened by drunkenness, and that, in fact, his death was caused by drunkenness. The evidence was submitted yesterday, and the case argued to-day by Mr. Worthington and Mr. Bliss, but not concluded. Adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—MR. JUSTICE MACARTHUR.

This court was engaged as follows:

Jeremiah Quinn was acquitted on an information for selling liquor without license. N. H. Miller for the defendant.

H. M. Hirsh; information for unlawfully carrying on business as commercial agent. Mr. N. H. Miller moved to quash the indictment, and the motion was sustained and the indictment quashed.

Mary Powers; information for unlawfully carrying on a beer house. Verdict of not guilty.

CASES TO-DAY.

The following cases are fixed for trial to-day: Cornelius McAuliffe, Chas. Cook, James Donnelly, G. A. Long and Sylvanus Gleason.

Adjourned.

BIBLE AGENT'S CARD.

To the Public: At the last monthly meeting of the Washington City Bible Society I was appointed and commissioned agent of the society, and without any chiming of bells or sounding of trumpets immediately entered the homes of poverty and commenced supplying such persons as desired it with the Bible. The destitution so far has been quite beyond our expectations. In a single day I found twenty-two families, representing eighty-seven souls, who had not a copy of whatever of any part of the Scriptures, nearly all of whom were exceedingly glad to have them. For the prosecution of this work I am left to rely solely upon special collections and contributions, the directors of the city board not having purposed to appropriate "the annual church collections for the American Bible Society" for this local work under my supervision. To date $2.65 have been received for this work, nearly a month's time and labor have been expended, and a large number have been supplied with Bibles and Testaments, an exhibit of which will appear in the papers at the close of the present month.

In order to the further prosecution of this work I must have money with which to meet the expenses monthly. I therefore make this appeal to all those who love our Lord Jesus Christ for contributions. I propose acknowledging the receipts of all moneys through the columns of such of our city papers as will accord us the space, and to give a monthly exhibit of the work done and the expense incident to the same. I must suspend operations after the present month if donations are not received. Circumstances render this an absolute necessity. Shall the work go forward? What say the churches? What say you? Will a donation be your affirmative response?

Inclose your subscriptions to me at my residence, 456 N street northwest. C. KING,
Agent Washington City Bible Society.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASING ASSOCIATION

held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the lecture-room, Colonade hall; Mr. C. Coine (vice president) in the chair. The attendance was not so large as usual, owing to home attractions incident to the holiday season, but the report of the secretary, Mr. Alfred Cloughy, exhibited an increase of eighty-one members the past month, and showed the society to be in a very flourishing condition. A new constitution was submitted by the committee appointed for that purpose, and was approved as a whole amid applause, and the committee complimented for their masterly work. Among its important provisions is the patronage of "home institutions," never going out of the city to trade, but confining all their purchases to city merchants. This society has the two fold object, first, of enabling members to purchase at reduced rates, for cash, from all dealers with whom arrangements have been made, and second, of arresting the tendency among a large class of society to extravagant expenditure and the careless contraction of debts. Our merchants, &c., who have entered into the arrangement express themselves greatly satisfied with the workings of the association.

KENDALL CHAPEL.

The scholars and teachers of the Kendall chapel Sabbath school gave their annual festival last evening at their beautiful room, corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and D streets southwest.

The superintendent, Dr. Malcom, had arranged a very interesting and instructive programme, which was carried out very nicely by the teachers and pupils. The exercises consisted of recitations, concert reading, singing, and addresses by Rev. Mr. Parker, of Calvary church, and Rev. J. N. Cushing, a returned missionary.

The scholars were bountifully supplied with ice cream and cake. The fine singing was a marked feature of the entertainment and was the theme of unusual commendation. Mr. Malcom and his able assistants have been indefatigable in building up a flourishing school in a section of the city unoccupied by other interests. May success crown all their efforts.

QUADRILLE SOCIABLE.

The third of the series of quadrille sociables, given by the Students' Club of the Washington Business College, took place last evening at the college building, corner of Seventh and L streets. The hall was tastefully arranged, and furnished ample room for the numerous dancers. About forty couples were in attendance, including friends and students of the institution. The programme was finely arranged, entirely excluding round dances, and reflected to the credit of the managers. Supper was served at 11 o'clock. Immediately before supper, Mr. Spencer presented Miss Frances Cowling with a badge of merit for the most rapid improvement in writing. Mr. J. G. Speer, who was absent, was also entitled to a badge. The sociable broke up at 1 o'clock after a most enjoyable evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

The concert of sacred music, to be given this evening at the Church of the Epiphany, promises to be an exceedingly interesting entertainment. The talent engaged for the occasion is of the very best, and under the direction of that accomplished artist, Mr. S. B. Whitely, success is guaranteed. The programme is in all respects admirable, embracing selections from Mendelssohn, Von Weber, Guonod, Coleman, Schubert and others, and can not fail to delight all who may be fortunate enough to secure admission.

THE STAR COURSE.

The chart for the sale of season tickets for the Star course is now at Parker's bookstore, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office. Season tickets include the lectures of Andrews, Porteous, Carleton, Phillips and Gough. They are only $2.50, and the great popularity of the course is insuring for them a rapid sale. On the evening of January 6 there will be a grand rush to Lincoln hall to hear Andrews' recitation of Mark Twain's account of Buck Fanshaw's funeral.

CUBA.

[St. Louis Globe.]

We believe now, as we believed then, that our Government should have seized its opportunity and freed Cuba from the coils of this effete people. The day must come, sooner or later, when we must occupy the post of influence in the Gulf, or some power will do it that we cannot easily dislodge.

Even in Islam there is no honesty. Seven Tartars, Mussulmans and Russian subjects hired a Turk on the Black sea to aid their flight from Russia to Constantinople. They paid 400 roubles and he landed them at Sebastopol.

GEN. MORGAN L. SMITH.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH LAST NIGHT.

Truly "in the midst of life we are in death." This stern truth has been forced up n this community most frequently within the last few days. Suddenly, and without warning, citizens well known have been called to face death, and to surrender to the conqueror without question. Last night at about 9 o'clock intelligence was received in Washington of the death of

GEN. MORGAN L. SMITH,

at Taylor's hotel, in Jersey City. He was found dead in his bed at 8 o'clock. The immediate causes of his death have not transpired, but today the full particulars will be known.

The news spread like wildfire, and as it broke upon the ears of his friends it threw them into an

ABSOLUTE CONSTERNATION,

for up to last Saturday he was here among them, and apparently in perfect health. His friends were warmly attached to him, for he was a gentleman, brave, true, kind and generous. He went to New York, Saturday, on business, and by telegraph was in constant communication with his wife.

As an illustration of how unexpected the event was to her, Mrs. Smith was at Ford's theatre last night, in company with two lady friends, when the awful news reached her. She was immediately conveyed to her hotel, (Willard's,) and was most kindly cared for by sympathizing friends, prominent among whom were Mrs. Justice Miller and Mrs. George Alfred Townsend. She was, however, quite beyond the reach of consolation. The agony of the poor lady was

DREADFUL BEYOND DESCRIPTION,

and her wailing and anguish could be heard by persons on the sidewalk. The blow was so sudden and terrible in its consequences that it was feared she would lose her reason. When the audience at the National were leaving the theatre the news was communicated swiftly from one to another, and they became, in many instances, quite paralyzed from the shock.

As an incident in connection with Gen. Smith's death it is not improper to remark that on account of

HIS HIGHLY SENSITIVE NATURE,

he has been a good deal troubled within the last few days from an article published in the New York *Sun*, reflecting upon his integrity in connection with the mail service. The article he justly regarded as malicious, and all, in knowledge of his transactions, as well as himself, knew to be wholly untrue. Nevertheless, it preyed upon his mind, and was a subject of frequent conversation with his friends.

General Smith was in comfortable circumstances, but not that immensely rich man supposed to be by many. From his nature, it was his custom to live well and freely, and that is all.

After the news reached the city Mayor McCook took the

FIRST TRAIN FOR NEW YORK

to be with his dead friend, and to investigate the causes of his death. It will be recollected that less than a year ago, Mrs. General McCook died in General Smith's house on K street, and it has been supposed that her death was hastened by wicked and malicious newspaper articles about her husband, at the time his nomination was pending in the Senate as Governor of Colorado.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

General Smith was born in New England, and went to New Albany, Ind., when about nineteen years of age; taught school about two years in that place, which was then the principal city of the State. Subsequently he occupied various positions on steamboats on the lower Ohio and Mississippi river. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the Mexican war. Later he held the position of drill sergeant in the regular army, at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and in 1861 organized the Eighth Missouri volunteer infantry, which was composed of the roughest men in the city of St. Louis. He carried the regiment into service as its colonel, and at Shiloh distinguished himself, for which he was promoted to brigadier general.

At Memphis he was made major general and placed in command of Sherman's old Second division of the Fifteenth corps. His brother, Gen. Giles A. Smith, was then placed in command of the brigade which he had formerly commanded, and, in the attempt made by Sherman on Vicksburg in the winter of 1862, General Morgan L. Smith received

A SEVERE WOUND

in the groin, but notwithstanding this, he remained with his command and went with it to Arkansas Post. His division succeeded in relieving Porter with five gunboats from the trap into which they had been caught in Steele's bayou, the men being obliged to suffer the greatest hardships, for days marching in mud and water. He commanded his division in Grant's movement in the rear of Vicksburg, and took part in the battle of Champion Hills, crossing the Big Black; where his men drove in the enemy's pickets.

He participated in the assaults of the 19th and 22d of May, on Vicksburg, and during the remainder of the siege. Pemberton's army having agreed to surrender Vicksburg on July 4, the night before his division left the trenches to join Sherman's army against Joe Johnston, he had between the Big Black and Jackson. He participated

IN ALL THE CONFLICTS

of that campaign, which ended in the assault and capture of the capital of the State of Mississippi. His division moved to Memphis, and accompanied Sherman's army across the country and joined Grant at Chattanooga, where he crossed the Tennessee in the night and captured the enemy's pickets. At the north of Mission Ridge his division held the extreme right of the army. At the Tennessee formed the next day, which was made the left of Grant's army, and which fought and gained the battle of Mission Ridge.

The division was then turned back to follow Sherman to Knoxville, and force Longstreet to raise his siege. It retraced its steps and wintered near Huntsville, Alabama, from where it joined Sherman early in the spring, and took part in all the battles, from Resaca to Lovejoy's station, west of Atlanta. He next took part in the pursuit of Bragg, who had gone north to meet his late at Nashville. Hurrying back, his division turned again to the south at Kingston, and commenced the long "march to the sea" which ended in the capture of Savannah. He next proceeded north through the Carolinas, his division holding a prominent position in all the movements that brought Sherman and Johnston together. At the grand review of the army in Washington he was in command of the second brigade, after which it was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky.

A MEED OF PRAISE.

In all the marches, sieges and battles of the war no division of volunteers in the army bore itself more gallantly than the old Second of the Fifteenth corps, commanded by the deceased. During the war he has been a contractor with the Government for carrying the United States mails on routes West, Northwest and South. He was well and favorably known in Washington, having just completed a magnificent residence on M street, near Thirteenth, whither he was about to move his family.

General Smith will also be recollected as one of the judges of the races which took place on Brightwood Park under the auspices of the Washington Driving Association during the last summer and the season preceding.

THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: As one of the people partial to the drama, fond of theatrical representations, and somewhat intimate with many worthy and accomplished members of the profession, I ask the courtesy of a little space in your popular journal to comment upon "A Methodist View of the Stage," which appeared in your issue of this date. What the "Methodist" prints is merely the reflex of the opinions of other so-called orthodox and sectarian writers and talkers, and only of importance as showing how narrow-minded and soul-contracted some people are, and how the bigotry of education and custom clings to the best of us.

The article I refer to leads off with the assertion that "the theatre at its best is only a diversion," and that "the finest acting is only shamming," "its emotions are deliberately assumed and artificial; the actor runs into mannerisms; novices may be misled by the counterfeit, but familiars know all the tricks and realize the humbuggery of the business." If that be so, how pat it tallies with the pulpit! "Fortunate is the cultured frequenter of the theatre whose ideals, derived from the reading of noble plays, are not foully murdered in the tortures to which they are subjected in the representation." To which I reply, *ditto* in regard to the frequenters of our churches. Tit for tat, brother critic, so far. But in sober truth, must all amusement and theatrical "diversion" be abandoned because we cannot have the best of both? Tastes differ. It is wonderful how place sanctifies sin, so-called, in the estimation of many. Tableaux, tableaux-vivant, suppers, raffles, lotteries, frolic and flirtations, and other such "pleasurable diversions" and dramatic representations are all O. K. and lovely inside a church, lecture-room, at the opera or in the home circle, but they smell of sulphur and the devil elsewhere. So easy is it to—

"Compound for sins we have a mind to
By damning those we're not inclined to!"

I have "lots more" to say pertinent to the subject, but only time now to subscribe myself,

Very truly and fraternally yours,
MAJOR RED-PEPPER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1874.

THE LATE REV. J. N. COOMBS.

The arrangements for the funeral of the late Rev. J. N. Coombs have been completed, and he will, as was announced in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, be buried Thursday afternoon. The body has been attired in a black suit of clothes and placed in an ice box, where it will remain until Thursday morning, when it will be removed to the Western Presbyterian church, and all who desire to view the body will have a chance to do so, and at one o'clock the funeral will take place, and the remains taken to Oak Hill cemetery.

The father and mother of Mrs. Coombs, residing in Loudoun county, Va., with whom Mrs. Coombs had been for some time, arrived in Washington Monday night. Mrs. Coombs, the doctor's wife, was informed of his death, but it was not deemed advisable to make known to her the sad particulars. The scene on Mr. and Mrs. Coombs viewing the body was sad in the extreme. The clergy of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches will attend the funeral in a body.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

THE LECTURE OF PROFESSOR JOHN M. LANGSTON.

THE GREAT AGITATOR'S YOUNG LIFE—HIS CAREER AS A CATHOLIC—HIS POWER AS A STATESMAN—HIS EFFORTS AS AN ABOLITIONIST—THE EFFECT OF HIS LIFE UPON THE TIMES IN WHICH HE LIVED—ELOQUENT CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Lincoln hall was the scene Monday night last of an event of more than ordinary significance. The most eloquent orator of his race, Professor John M. Langston, of Howard University, delivered a lecture, searching, profound and historical, on the "Life and Character of Daniel O'Connell," for the benefit of the Church of St. Augustine, (Catholic.) He had a very large audience, to whom Prof. Langston was introduced by Rev. Father Berotti. Below we print a full and complete report of

THE LECTURE.

I would not describe to you my feelings if I did not at once say that I feel specially honored by the invitation which brings me before you on this occasion, and as I enter upon the duty which the acceptance of this invitation imposes, I realize most keenly my inability to meet your expectations by treating with fullness of learning and power the subject upon which I am to speak.

Masters of the pen, orators, indeed, of this and other countries, have made Daniel O'Connell—his peculiarities, his virtues, his achievements—the subject of their discourse and their address. From this very platform America's most elegant, captivating and eloquent orator has dwelt with his own peculiar power, in his most happy mood, upon this theme.

Why now should I, after so much has been written, so much said, so beautifully and eloquently, with so much truth and power, be asked to offer a humble word in eulogy and commendation of Ireland's greatest son? Because he did peculiar work in behalf of the class, citizens of our own country, with whom I am peculiarly identified? Was he abolitionist, demanding at Dublin and at London, among the Irish and the English—sending his voice, like that of the storm, till mankind heard it, that slavery—the chattelizing of the American negro—be unconditionally and immediately abolished? Was he reformer of such large comprehension, humanity, sense of justice and right, wisdom and sagacity, that he limited in his conceptions human freedom and legal rights by no boundaries of color, nationality or caste? Or has our country reached that hour when the name of this great champion, statesman and patriot should be pronounced and dwelt upon to inspirit, animate and support those, newly emancipated, admitted and welcomed to the body-politic with the ballot in their hands, as well as those native and naturalized, once children of Erin, now citizens and voters of our country, who are resolved to make this country in its law, its religion and its politics pure, exalted, enduring?

As to the first question, the world will make my answer. Although this answer is anticipated, if not wholly, partly by your knowledge of the past history and utterances of the great agitator.

BORN IN 1775, DANIEL O'CONNELL

breathed from his birth an atmosphere of revolution. Change, revolutions, conflicts, even through blood, was seen and felt in every direction, in the midst of the leading nations of the earth. Before he had completed the first year of his age America made the immortal Declaration of Independence, and thus a nation so far discovering vigor, purpose, energy, enterprise, devotion and valor has gone forward, advancing in years and distinguishing itself in military, commercial, scientific, literary, political and moral achievements. It is not in the power of man to estimate the influence of our own declaration and our struggle for independence upon the youthful mind of O'Connell. This we know, that such declaration was never made by a nation of any lineage or tongue prior to the 4th of July, 1776, and the world has proved no single individual who has discovered a larger and more practical knowledge of that declaration than this great man. Nor is it possible for us to estimate the influence of other reform movements among other nations preceding and reaching to and beyond the period of his birth and youth. Born at this particular juncture in the affairs of the world, with influences of the character indicated brought to bear upon him from near and far, with active energies pulsating in his genuine Irishman—warmth of soul, vigor of intellect, ardor and susceptibility of temperament, vigorous and persistency of impulse, carrying for the time being the strongest of his fellows, emotions tender, sympathy quick and abundant—it was natural, indeed it would have been contrary to all mental law, had O'Connell been other in his manhood than the brave, persistent leader of his race.

But in this connection we are not to forget that he sprang from a people who have given the world more great men in proportion to their numbers than any nation on the face of the earth. And many of the eminent men are peculiarly distinguished for the possession and display of those qualities of character which marked the great men of the world. Edmund Burke, the statesman of Beaconsfield, "whose last thoughts, last wishes, like his first, were with his native land," stands as author, orator and statesman, as original thinker in the world's estimation, pre-eminent among the great men of his day.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in delivery and effectiveness of speech, was the most eminent man in the British Parliament; Henry Grattan, the brightest ornament of the Home Parliament, who was present when the constitutional charter of 1782 secured Ireland to the rank and place of a free nation; who was also present when the legislative Union was formed destroying her independence. Plunkett, Grattan's associate and friend in the Irish and Imperial Parliaments, and Grattan in 1782, with him in 1800, were in their endowments, achievements, their entire life, the mirror of those elements of character which mark real greatness.

It will be recollected that it was Plunkett who, in 1782, pleading for the life and independence of Ireland and her Parliament, in addressing his associates used the memorable words: "Believe you may extinguish, but Parliament you cannot extinguish. It is enthroned in the hearts of the people; it is enshrined in the sanctuary of the Constitution; it is incorporated with the island that protects it. As well might the frantic suicide imagine that the act which destroys his miserable body should also extinguish his eternal soul. Again, therefore, I warn you, it is not lay your hands on the Constitution—it is above your powers!"

Here other names which illustrate and adorn Irish history crowd upon my memory—Curran, Shiel, Phillips, Emmet, Moore, Lever, Mitchell, and others of like character and influence. But upon these I may not dwell. The struggles through which the Irish people have been led to pass, as well as the peculiar elements of their national life, have tended to produce in abundance, and with marked traits of character, leading and eminent men. National, like individual struggles, if not indispensable to, tend to the production of power and greatness in man and nations.

I neither sympathise with those who take simply the poetic view of Ireland, representing her as a "mountain nymph, with flowing garments, wavy ringlets, glowing countenance, enrapt eye and Venus-like fingers, trilling the strings of a harp," nor with those who, taking the prosaic view simply, liken her to a "mother, seated on the mud floor of a log cabin, clad in rags, with disheveled hair, pinched features, eyes too hot and dry for tears, and away from home, dividing a rotten potato among a brood of famishing children."

BOTH VIEWS ARE TOO EXTREME.

To me neither seems truthful. The first, certainly, seems unlike humanity. The latter represents a condition of want and degradation which not even the oppressed and outraged children of Ireland as a nation have reached. I prefer to regard Ireland as a mother, with her children, daughters, struggling with the hard things of life, to be sure, deserving, as they are entitled to, better things by far, but made of