THE DOCTORS.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The meeting was called to order at noon by Vice President Bemiss, in the chair. The minutes of the two meetings preceding were read and approved.

A motion by Dr. M. Schuppert, duly seconded, that 500 copies of Dr. Chaille's address be printed for distribution by the governing committee, was carried.

Dr. Chaille rose to a personal explanation to the effect that his address had been incorrectly reported in several essential points, which he particularized by the morning *Times* and *Picayune*. He desired to correct the erroneous rendering of his remarks, and had been promised by the representatives of these two journals, although he felt assured in advance that such would be the case, that the necessary corrections would be made. If, said he, an accurate report was desired, the DEMOCRAT had it.

Dr. H. Richardson proposed the following named gentlemen for election to membership: Drs. R. Sauvage, E. Dreifus, W. E. Schuppert. These gentlemen were duly elected.

Dr. Chaille proposed Dr. Eustis, of Mobile, for election as a member by invitation. Dr. Eustis was declared elected. Dr. Chaille reminded the society that members by invitation enjoy the rights of other members except those of voting and being elected to office.

Dr. Fox moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to Drs. Smythe, Schmidt and Dawson for their courtesy towards members this morning, and that the secretary was to notify these gentlemen to that effect. Carried.

Dr. Chaille stated that he had several letters from the country requesting that an attempt be made to bring the influence of the medical profession to bear upon the approaching State convention. He is chairman of a committee on State medicine, appointed by the Orleans Parish Medical Society, and he has been assisted by Drs. Bickham, Copes, Davidson, Herrick, Pratt and Henry in his work.

The Legislature may pass laws respecting medical qualifications and practice, and section 36 concerns boards of health and vital statistics. Section 42 relates to asylums.

In Louisiana the constitution, section 9, relates to the education of idiots and feeble-minded children. Section 11 requires that charitable institutions shall be made as self-supporting as possible.

Dr. Chaille then read the report of the committee of the Orleans Parish Medical Association, of which committee he is chairman. The report was prepared by lawyers of this city under the supervision of two former members of the State Supreme Court. The report proposes introducing into the State constitution an article entitled "State Medicine."

The opinions of a number of eminent jurists of this city were also read.

Dr. Chaille also called attention to the fact that under the present State constitution physicians' claims are privileged only in the event of the death of a patient, but even then such claims to be valid must be recorded. In order to remedy this it was proposed to have inserted, if possible, in the expected constitution of 1879 exempting physicians' claims from the obligation of being recorded.

Dr. Bickham, a member of Dr. Chaille's committee, heartily seconded the remarks just made by that gentleman, and thought this was a most opportune moment, owing to the coming assembly of the State convention.

Dr. Bickman considers it the imperative duty of the State government to legislate in favor of hygiene and the other points proposed in connection with State medicine.

The election of officers being now in order, a resolution was moved, seconded and adopted, suspending the rules, in order to allow the election to take place at once, except in cases where objections to such proceedings might be raised.

On motion of Dr. Chaille, Dr. J. W. Dupree was nominated president.

On motion of Dr. Snell, Dr. Samuel Logan was also nominated for president.

Dr. Logan having declined in favor of Dr. Dupree, on motion of Dr. Salomon, seconded by Dr. M. Schuppert, Dr. Dupree was unanimously elected.

Vice presidents were elected, one for each of the six congressional districts, as follows:

First Congressional District—Dr. G. Hays nominated Dr. Wilkenson.

Second Congressional District—Dr. W. Watkins nominated Dr. J. P. Davidson.

Third Congressional District—Dr. Gourrier nominated Dr. P. Postell.

Fourth Congressional District—Dr. Chaille nominated Dr. A. Lyons.

Fifth Congressional District—Dr. J. Davidson nominated Dr. Chew, of Tensas.

Sixth Congressional District—Dr. P. Postell nominated Dr. Langworthy.

Recording Secretary—Dr. Logan nominated Dr. Layton.

The following were also elected:

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Chaille nominated S. Herrick.

Treasurer and Librarian—Dr. Chaille nominated George Pratt.

It was then moved that the Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., be elected orator. On a statement made by Dr. Chaille that the orator must be either an honorary member of this society or a member by invitation, Rev. H. M. Thompson was proposed by Dr. Richardson as an honorary member, and he was then unanimously elected as honorary member and orator of the next meeting, to take place on the last Wednesday of March, 1880.

The following resolution was then passed: *Resolved*, That the president be authorized to appoint a committee of one to confer with the different medical societies of the cities of Texas, Alabama and Georgia in reference to forming a Southern medical association.

The chair appointed Dr. Richardson.

Before the reading of the resolution the members listened to the learned disquisition of Dr. Fox, of Plaquimine, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Sons of Louisiana will give a grand festival at the Fair Grounds next Sunday.

THE LOAN EXPOSITION.

As has been previously announced, the ladies of the Lee Monumental Association have decided not to give an entertainment this year for the benefit of the Lee monumental fund. However, as preparation had been made for the grand loan exposition, it will take place on the twenty-first and twenty-second instant, at St. Patrick's Hall. The cause for which the entertainment is given is as sacred and perhaps more practicably charitable, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the Home of the Aged and Infirm.

Each evening a splendid tableau will be presented, to be followed by the much anticipated fan drill, which will be executed by a lovely troop of young ladies. The loan exhibition has already received a large number of artistic contributions, among which the public must not forget that the great painting of the battle of New Orleans by Delonier will be exhibited.

A bobtail picnic—One without Shadines.

HO! FOR THE RACES.

That well known gentleman and popular turfite, R. W. Simmons, Esq., president of the Louisiana Jockey Club, has made arrangements to have the avenues on both sides of Canal street well sprinkled during race week, from Rampart street to Broad and thence to the Fair Grounds.

For the first day's sport the entrance to the fields will be free, a fact that will doubtless crowd the field, as it ought to. That everybody will be there is an assured fact, and that they will enjoy themselves hugely we know. Off for the track—and, too, early.

A DEFAULTER.

Louis Levy Swindles His Employers and Comes to Grief.

Bobby Green, who scores A1 in the line of defaulters, nipped $82,000 and skipped, and Louis Levy tried the same game on a smaller scale while in the employ of Keiffer Brothers, and tried to skip, but didn't.

Louis, both in the way of getting more wealth and skipping, might have done better, but they did not give him time. Louis was what you might call one of the bloods. He belonged to all the clubs, both dramatic and social, and cut quite a dash among the ladies. He was friendly with everybody, except with the treasurers of the different clubs, and this was attributed to the fact that he would take tickets and failed to pay for same. The result was that Louis Levy was generally unceremoniously kicked out of the different organizations.

Now Louis had been in the employ of Keiffer Brothers for years, and he was the last person they would suspect of doing anything wrong. But, nevertheless, he did do wrong, and the firm is now the loser to quite a neat little sum. They, however, did not wish to say anything about it, as Louis' father had offered to square the matter up.

The chief has, however, taken the matter in hand, and further developments are expected to-day. Suffice it to say that Louis now languishes in durance vile.

A wonderful display of fire works will be the grand feature of the festival next Sunday at the Fair Grounds.

THE PREMIUM BOND PURCHASE.

The money brokers are anxious to discover the entire truth about the reported purchase of premium bonds by the city. The only information that can be given them on the subject is that by some means a large amount of that class of city securities has been bought on the market. The bonds had for some time been down to between 24 and 25 cents. In this condition of affairs it was deemed manifestly the duty of the representatives of the city to take advantage, if they could, of the low prices to aid in getting the city out of its troubles. This, it is alleged, has been done, that the city has been for a long time a football for speculators, and that he or they who deprive Carondelet street of their plaything deserves credit instead of reproach. This will probably not be the last time that the same advantage will be taken by the friends of the city. Bids for premium bonds will be opened to-day at the City Hall, regularly and according to the provisions of law.

The event of the season is the spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, and everybody is on the tiptoe of expectation for the coming fray. The beaux with best gloves and bonbons must look to their horses in this day's comfortation.

A NEW ORLEANS BOY WINS AN HONOR.

We are pleased to learn from an article in the Boston *Herald*, of the sixth instant, that at the recent annual competition for prizes in speaking at the Adams Academy, in the town of Quincy, Mass., a young man from our city carried off the highest honor. On that occasion the Adams gold medal, for the best declaimer, was awarded, by a committee of which President Elliot, of Harvard College, was chairman, to William Cartwright Gordon, of New Orleans. Young Gordon is a son of our friend Wm. Alex. Gordon and the grandson of those old-time citizens, the late Alex. Gordon and Dr. Cartwright. He is a very bright, intelligent youth, and gives promise of winning further distinction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The musical nonsense of "Oxygen" drew a very good house at the Academy last evening, notwithstanding that it was Good Friday. The double bill (for the entertainment included the most popular musical numbers from "H. M. S. Pinafore") was well rendered throughout.

To-day "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Ronihson Crusoe" will be presented at the matinee. With a view to accommodating visitors to the theatre who might wish to attend the races, the performance will close at 2:15 o'clock.

On Sunday Gus Williams, the popular German character delineator, will be added to Colville's company, and will appear in the "New Cinderella," with a cast embracing every member of the company.

The Sons of Louisiana will give a festival in which have been introduced many new and attractive features next Sunday.

EASTER AT THE JESUITS' CHURCH.

Very solemn services will take place at this church at the 10 o'clock mass. The magnificent bronze altar, one of the finest pieces of Moresque architecture, quite in keeping with the building itself, will change its mournful decorations of Passion-tide, and be decked with bright flowers, while the musical part of the service, under Prof. Collignon will be fully up to former occasions. Rossini's grand mass will be given by the choir, aided by many amateurs. At the Offertory Hummel's "Alma Virgo," and before the sermon Dietsch's "Veni Sancte." Solos by Mmes. Comes, soprano, and Dunn, contralto; Salomon and Broadley, tenor; Cassard and Krebs, bassos.

Even ladies are interested in the hurdle race, and their backers will doubtless be present at the pool sales for to-day's races at the Crescent Hall.

SUPREME COURT.

A rule *nisi*, returnable to-day at 11 o'clock, has been granted in the case of the State, on the relation of John P. Becker, vs. the Judge of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, directing respondent to show cause why relator should not be allowed a suspensive appeal, as prayed for.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

The fifteenth is the date now fixed by "the knowings" for that grand sweep of employees which has been predicted ever since the new Collector took possession of his office.

Col. H. P. Hunt, revenue agent, has been relieved from duty with Gen. Webster, under whom he did considerable good work, and has been placed in charge of the district revenue agents, which includes the fourteenth, fifteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirtieth collecting districts of New York.

All offices were closed at 11 o'clock yesterday in observance of the day.

Killing a Hog.

Thursday night two negroes named Brown and Hamway, residing on Frenchmen, near Johnson street, drove a hog into their yard and were about to butcher it, when they were discovered by Mr. John Mascon, who blew a whistle, and the negroes skipped.

Act No. 44.

Chief Boylan yesterday consulted Attorney General Ogden regarding Act No. 44, and was informed that only vendors, dealers or agents of lotteries could be prosecuted. The purchasers could not be interfered with. This alludes to companies which have not enjoined either the State or city authorities.

Next Sunday the Sons of Louisiana will present to the visitors at the Fair Grounds one of the most attractive programmes ever witnessed. Everybody on the tiptoe of excitement, anticipating the great pleasure to be derived therefrom.

GOOD FRIDAY.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN THE CHURCHES—THE CHRIST IN ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH.

The solemn feast of Good Friday is not only hallowed by the Christian Church throughout the world as commemorative of the Lord's death, but is also observed by the suspension of business and commercial transactions. That day is the anniversary of the death by crucifixion of one whom the Christian world calls the Son of God, who became man, toiled, suffered and died for the redemption of sinners.

HE FOUNDED A CHURCH

upon an everlasting foundation, a rock, against which "The gates of hell shall never prevail."

The life, virtues, patience, self-sacrifice and death of Jesus Christ have been faithfully narrated in the Holy Book, and also eulogized in the works of many and many a sacred writer for nearly twenty centuries.

Even the profane writers of pagan times spoke of Christ with respect and called him "a sublime philosopher."

The principles of the Christian Church established by him, propagated by a handful

OF OBSCURE AND IGNORANT MEN,

have withstood for 2000 years the attacks of paganism, atheism and immorality, and stand now firmer than ever, and will so remain until the end of the world.

But let us return to the subject spoken of above—the feast of Good Friday. The Church, in establishing its observance, wishes us to meditate upon the sufferings and death of our Saviour.

St. Augustin says that Christ suffered and died, not by a necessity deserving the greatest sympathy, but simply by His own will, by the exercise of His merciful power. He died to save mankind, and it was His wish to die, not by the violence of men, for if He had willed it He never would have suffered.

THE IDEAS EXPRESSED ABOVE

no doubt were entertained by the immense concourse of the faithful who made it a pious duty to visit the different churches of the city in order to pay a tribute of respect and sympathy to the image of the crucified Saviour exposed in the main aisle and in front of the high altar.

The churches were in mourning yesterday; the altars hung with funeral draperies, the darkened windows and the pale, twinkling lustre of the wax candles, impressed the one who entered those sacred edifices with a sense of mystic and involuntary sorrow.

ALMOST ALL THE CHURCHES

presented a like sombre picture, and each place of worship was visited by many. The custom of the Roman Catholics on Good Friday is to visit at least three churches, but many go beyond the usage and perform a kind of holy pilgrimage from one church to the other.

AT THE JESUITS' CHURCH,

the Cathedral and the Church of the Archbishop, the prayers of the "Way of the Cross" were said from 2 to 3 in the evening, the hours between which Christ suffered and died on the cross. Among the churches that were visited by a large number of people, we noticed the Jesuits', the Cathedral, the churches of St. Theresa, St. Alphonsus, St. Marie, Notre Dame de Bon Secours, St. John the Baptist, St. Ann, St. Augustin and St. Boniface.

The churches of St. Alphonsus and St. Mary, on Constance street near Jackson, under the care of the Redemptionist Fathers, were visited by numbers of Catholics from all parts of the city. Many entered the two churches to view a most beautiful representation of Jesus in his sepulchre.

THE FIGURE IS LIFE SIZE,

and reclines in a tomb like to marble, which is surrounded by lamps of various colors. The inanimate form of our Lord, with His crown of thorns, under which the blood seems to slowly ooze; the strikingly rigid outline of the body; the wonderfully delineated pallor of death upon the features, covered with the cold sweat of death, are true to nature, and impresses the beholder with a sense of involuntary awe.

St. Boniface's Church at the corner of Galvez and Lapeyrouse streets, had also a likeness of Christ in His sepulchre, but of small size.

After visiting the churches during the day, the faithful returned in the evening to the places of worship for the purpose of attending evening services.

At the Jesuit's and the Cathedral the services were attended by a large number of persons, and at a late hour Good Friday was concluded by the ceremonies of the "Tenebrae."

To-night, at 7 o'clock, pools will be sold at the Crescent Hall for the spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

BREVITIES.

Capt. Wm. Kelley, of the American ship Zephyr, has donated 200 tons of ballast to the New Orleans Sanitary Auxiliary Committee.

At the request of parties interested, it is stated that Angus Bowman won the recent private walking match, making fifty-five miles in twelve hours.

In the bar under the St. Charles Hotel there is on exposition a neat model of a pleasure-boat by John Mahoney, the well known builder of Algiers.

The Pike Benevolent Association give their third anniversary and complimentary fancy dress soiree at Exposition Hall on Saturday evening, the nineteenth instant.

At a meeting of the Excelsior Rowing Club the following officers were elected: President, Ed. Morphy, Jr.; vice president, Emile Cousin; secretary, Gus Prider; treasurer, Geo. Riley; captain, Ed. Stranton.

CITY ECHOES.

For the larceny of $70 Patty Johnson was lodged in the Third Station.

John Henderson was locked up, charged with the larceny of a wagon whip.

Officer Frederick shot and killed a vicious dog that had bitten a boy named Golding.

Thursday night Alfred Heck's residence, on Tchoupitoulas street, near Sorapuru, was damaged by fire to the amount of $50.

Geo. Dunn for breaking and entering a dwelling was locked up in the Second Station-house.

Thomas Lewis was lodged in the Third Station, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

John Robinson was locked up in the Suburban Station, charged by Bailey Shaw with malicious mischief.

Officer L. W. Pelissier, on hearing that Annette Lang had lodged a complaint of assault and battery against him, surrendered to the authorities.

Geo. Cognovich, who was implicated in the late bar-room fight, surrendered to Sergeant Ryan to answer a charge of assaulting and wounding with a dangerous weapon.

Mrs. Meyers' lodging house, No. 222 Custom-house street, was entered by a sneak thief who stole a carpet-sack containing some clothes and $3 50 in currency.

Duncan McNeil fell overboard Thursday night from the steamer Henry Tete, but was rescued from drowing by Mr. Landry, the clerk of the boat.

John Boisdore, charged with publishing and issuing a paper known as the New Orleans *Gazette*, was arrested by Capt. Manning and lodged in the Third Station.

A Programme for the Democrats.

[Washington Sunday Herald.]

First, as the Senate has to consent to all the executive appointments, it ought to leave all Mr. Hayes' nominations unconfirmed until it can be seen what attitude the present Executive and Senate are in future to hold toward each other. It is not improbable that some of the functionaries kept in this State of official chrysalis would soon change their opinions with respect to the vital necessity of keeping obnoxious statutes in force. Second, pending a solution of the questions which brought on the extra session, Congress ought to take up a bill taxing incomes above a certain amount, and, in the same bill, take off from some articles of general consumption, to tax which is to tax the poor as well as the rich, an amount of revenue equal to or greater than that which it is expected to raise on incomes. Third, Congress might profitably occupy its time in re-enacting the bill for the full remonetization of silver that has been once vetoed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The accounts of the last Paris Exhibition show a deficit of about $5,000,000.

The published report of the Bank of Belgium which T'Kindt and Fortemp so nearly ruined, shows a loss of 30,804,397 francs on the capital of 50,000,000 francs.

Boys in London play at Zulus in the streets, the principal feature of the game consisting of throwing stones at each other to the imminent danger of civilized passers-by. The police have interfered on the side of the settlers against the Zulus.

Rudolph, future emperor of Austria, promises to be an accomplished and scholarly sovereign. He is an excellent linguist, a good scientific student, and has also fine literary abilities. As he desires to speak the language of every race he will one day have to rule over, he is now studying Turkish, that he may not be at a loss if he ever finds himself in Bosnia. He speaks ten languages already, seven or eight of which are used in the Austro-Hungarian empire. He is very popular with his soldiers, whom he addresses in Czechian.

The Earl of Lonsdale, the sale of whose effects we recently noticed, is in his twenty-fourth year, and has contrived, since attaining his majority, to run his splendid estate in Westmoreland, yielding a revenue of $1,000,000 a year, into debt, and to spend $750,000 ready money besides. He married, a short time since, the beautiful Lady Gladys Herbert, sister of the Earl of Pembroke and daughter of Lord Herbert of Lea, better known as Sidney Herbert, an eminent British statesman. The marriage was the lady's own choice, being against the wish of the family, and her brother refusing to attend the wedding on account of Lonsdale's habitual intemperance and spendthrift habits. In two months Lady Gladys had to return to her mother, and her husband committed the disgraceful act of announcing in the papers that he would not be responsible for her bills.

The *European Messenger* of St. Petersburg, in an article on the Russian clergy, says that the total number of persons in holy orders in the Russian empire is about 100,000. Assuming that each clergyman has a family of three persons, the total number of persons belonging to the clergy (exclusive of the members of monastic institutions, who are not allowed to marry) is 400,000. There are now in Russia 420 cathedrals, 38,302 churches and 12,408 chapels; and the *European Messenger* suggests that it would be better to do something for the poorer clergy than to build 423 new churches a year, as has been hitherto the case. The translation of the Bible into Russian was only begun in 1856, and was not completed until the beginning of the year 1877. The first edition of 24,000 copies has been exhausted, and a second is now being published. The total number of persons who entered the Orthodox Russian Church in 1877 was 11,299, including 653 Protestants and 1330 Catholics.

It is announced that Halim Pasha, the Khedive's uncle, whom a change in the law of succession has excluded from the throne of Egypt, is on the point of issuing a manifesto. It will repeat his former declarations, which have shown him to be a liberal and enlightened prince, who deems it his duty to subordinate his inclinations and interests to the well-being of his country. His silence hitherto, after the recent events in Egypt, has surprised everybody. The protecting governments who undertook the resettlement of Egypt's finances, the improvement of her administration, and the equal dispensation of justice, must have been greatly disappointed, and must feel that as long as Ismail Pasha can neutralize European influence there is no hope of the recovery of Egypt from the political and financial confusion caused by his rule.

LETTER POSTAGE.

A Long-Contested Suit for a Newspaper Having Writing Upon It—How the Costs Mounted Up.

[Syracuse Courier.]

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, of a recent date, published an item concerning a law suit which was carried on by the United States government to defend the action of a Syracuse postmaster who refused to deliver a newspaper without the payment of letter postage. The case occurred during the administration of Col. William T. Teall as postmaster of this city, under President Polk, and under a law of Congress subjecting newspapers passing through the mails with writing on them to letter postage. A circular from the Hon. Cave Johnson, of Kentucky, then Postmaster General, enjoined upon all postmasters a rigid observance of that law and a prompt compliance with the requirements of his circular on that subject. It was in the discharge of this duty by Col. Teall, and while enforcing "official" instructions from the department at Washington that the suit against him was commenced. A paper addressed to Miss Felton, a niece of the late Chas. T. Hicks, then, or subsequently, clerk of the county of Onondaga, came to the office, and having writing on it, was subjected to letter postage, which Mr. Hicks declined to pay. Col. Teall, therefore, instructed his deputy not to deliver the paper. Mr. Hicks subsequently tendered the usual newspaper postage in behalf of his niece, and demanded the paper, which was refused. Mr. Hicks then, as guardian of Miss Felton, a minor, instituted the suit against Col. Teall, as postmaster of Syracuse. The case was reported to the department at Washington, and the return mail brought an "autograph" letter from the Postmaster General, thanking Col. Teall for a faithful discharge of duty, saying he was the only officer who had rigidly enforced the law and fully complied with instructions in his circular, and especially assuring Col. Teall the government would stand by him to the last, and defray all expenses attending the litigation. Instructions were immediately dispatched from Washington to the Hon. Wm. F. Allen, late Judge of the Court of Appeals, then United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, to proceed to Syracuse and assume the control and management of the case in behalf of the United States, which he did. Miss Felton sued the postmaster in trover for the value of the paper, and the case was tried before a justice of the peace, who held the postal instructions illegal, and consequently gave six cents damages and costs of $2 89 for plaintiff. The case was carried by the postmaster to the Court of Common Pleas, which affirmed the judgment with additional costs of $22 95. From there it was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, which added $37 65 to the judgment before rendered, and the postmaster then appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed with the additional sum of $75 74, making $136 19 in all. Not satisfied with this measure of justice in the State courts, the postmaster went with the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was elaborately argued by Mr. Seward, and decided by a very labored opinion of the court, affirming the findings of the other courts, and rendering judgment accordingly, but with what costs the record does not show.

Those who take an interest in sporting matters ought to visit the Crescent Hall this morning, where pools will be sold on the coming events of the spring meeting.

There are ten girls in a Pennsylvania family whose "Christian" names are these: Emma Angelina Adiet, Lovinia Serena Cornelia, Alice Ellen Amanda, Torvilla Susanna Corilla, Francina Telara Cencilia, Perlinia Sibylla Agnes, Christiana Effibulia Eliza, Annie Olivia Virginia, Ida Cora Jorine, and Mary Anna Alecia.

Because a physician insisted upon payment for attendance upon the sick daughter of a Bethlehem, Penn., farmer, the latter committed suicide, leaving over $20,000 in bank, besides a good farm.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

The Services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral—Archbishop Purcell to Solicit Aid in New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.—There was a more marked secular observance of Good Friday to-day than has been noticeable in this city for years down town, and especially was this fact apparent in business on the Stock, Produce and Cotton Exchanges, which were entirely suspended, while many stores and warehouses were closed. In churches of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal faiths the greatest fast of the Christian year was observed with most impressive services. In the former the crowds of worshipers were literally immense. Throngs of people blocked up the entrances and sidewalks in front of the buildings waiting patiently for an opportunity to obtain entrance.

At St. Patrick's the crush was tremendous. Every seat in the vast edifice was occupied and the aisles were packed with worshipers. The grand altar was draped in back and the large crucifix above it was enshrouded in purple. Vicar General Quinn celebrated the service, assisted by a number of priests. Cardinal McCloskey, with his secretary, were seated within the sanctuary, among the forty acolytes, who assisted in the services. The singing of the "Passion" was followed by a sermon, the "Passion" and the "Seven Last Words" and "The Three Hours' Agony." After services the impressive ceremony of the adoration of the cross was gone through with. Mourning was stripped from the large crucifix over the altar and the candles on the altar were lit. A procession was then formed with acolytes and cross bearers, followed by the clergy with Vicar General Quinn bringing up the rear bearing the sacred elements. During the procession the acolytes who, like the clergy, were robed in black, sang the "Stabat Mater." Cardinal McCloskey, wearing a simple purple cassock, took part in the procession. At 4 o'clock this evening the "Tenebra" was musically rendered at the Cathedral by thirty clergymen, assisted by over sixty acolytes.

A meeting of managers of trunk lines was held last night at the Windsor Hotel. It didn't adjourn till an early hour this morning. The following instructions were issued: That presidents of trunk lines will not participate after this day, April 11, in any lower than tariff rates on East bound business, that is, on the basis of twenty cents for 100 pounds for grain and twenty-five cents for fourth class from Chicago to New York unless on property in transit.

Private information has been received in this city to the effect that shortly after Easter one or more priests, deputed by the Archbishop of Cincinnati, for the purpose will visit New York, and make appeals from Catholic pulpits for means to aid the venerable divine in his financial troubles. Cardinal McCloskey some time ago granted Archbishop Purcell permission to solicit aid from the faithful of this diocese. Priests from the Cincinnati diocese will also visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and other wealthy dioceses, with the same objects in view. Several large and a number of small subscriptions in aid of Archbishop Purcell have been sent by Catholics and Protestants of this city to Cincinnati.

Closing of the Exchanges and General Suspension of Business—Marriage of the Midgets.

NEW YORK, April 11.—All business exchanges, many stores and one of the theatres closed to-day. The Cotton Exchange closed till Monday.

Joseph Tooker is to be associated with Edward Gilmore in the new arrangement of Niblo's Garden, which will begin on the tenth of August. Tooker will act as business manager.

Jarrett & Palmer's steamer Plymouth Rock has been sold to Charles Schofield for $100,000. She will run to Coney Island or Long Branch again.

John Ennis arrived yesterday from Chicago on his way to England, where he is entered for the Astley belt contest in June. He will stay here about a week and will take his wife and four children with him to Europe, where he proposes to remain some months. He has strong hopes of capturing the belt and bringing it again to this country.

The midgets, Lou Mite and Lucia Zarate, are to be married next week. Lucia is fifteen and weighs a trifle less than five pounds. Her face is bright but not prepossessing. Mite is fourteen and weighs nine pounds. His face is bright and intelligent. It seems the marriage is one of convenience as well as supposed affection. The dwarfs belonging to different families are liable to be separated at any moment, it is thought best therefore to bind them by ties that cannot be broken by show managers or disagreeing parents.

Death of a Somewhat Prominent Italian.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Camilo Donnalumma, who was distinguished in his native land by the title of baron, shot himself in the head yesterday and died instantly. Born at Naples in 1814, he arrived in this city with Adelina Patti's father. In the following year he was in a managerial capacity with the Fry Italian Opera Company. He failed, and studied medicine and subsequently was unfortunate in mercantile speculations. In 1860 he returned to Naples in the hope of readjusting the remnants of the broken fortunes of his house. He succeeded but indifferently and returned to his wife, two sons and daughters. It appears that the father of the deceased in 1821 had loaned to the then reigning Italian Bourbon government the sum of $265,000, which computing interest and compound interest would amount to at the present time about $1,000,000. During Gen. Garibaldi's sojourn in this city, he was a frequent guest at the house of Donna Cumma. The latter's youngest son is an actor, and is known by the professional name of Ralph Delmore. His oldest son is a frescoe painter.

The Flag Shriekers Silenced.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Herald's* Washington special says a wet and depressing rain prevented the intended joint parade there yesterday of the Norfolk military company and their hosts, the Washington Light Infantry Corps. The Virginia company left for home last evening. When the time came for its departure the Fortress band wheeled out into line in the street, and the soldiers of the two companies came down in pairs from the drill room. When the column formed the crowd saw and cheered the Virginia and United States colors floating side by side over the plumed and shakoed phalanx. The Virginia company borrowed a battalion flag.

Moderation in the Use of Intoxicating Liquors—Meeting of the Business Men's Society.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The first public meeting of the Business Men's Society for the encouragement of moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors was held to-night at Chickering Hall, F. B. Thurber in the chair. The large hall was filled to the doors, many ladies being present. Among the prominent persons on the platform were Dr. Crosby, Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, Dr. Frothingham, L. M. Bates, Henry W. Baldwin and Walt Whitman, the poet. After several new songs which had been specially prepared by the society had been sung, the chairman opened the meeting with an address in which he explained the objects of the society. In the course of his remarks he said they intended to fight the same enemy that the most extreme total abstinence advocates are contending against. They also intended to take the enemy in the flank and capture him.

He was followed by the secretary of the society, Henry H. Hadley, who made a long address, in which he explained the many evils of intemperance. The society proposes to administer three pledges, as follows: First, a pledge of total abstinence; second, a pledge in moderation not to drink intoxicating beverages during business hours; third, a pledge not to partake of intoxicating beverages at the expense of any other person whomsoever, nor to invite another to partake during a specified time.

The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Howard Crosby, Peter Cooper and Dr. A. B. Frothingham, all of whom indorsed the objects of the society.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

A Proposition that the Democrats and Nationals Shall Unite Forces in Ohio.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The Democratic and Greenback national conventions in Ohio have been appointed to meet at the same place (Columbus) on the same day in June. It is understood here that this arrangement was made at the desire of Senator Thurman, and that it signifies an attempt to bring the two conventions to the nomination of the same man for Governor and, on an identical platform, to a substantial and open coalition between the Democrats and Greenbackers, in which the latter would gain the advantage of the Democratic organization and machinery to concentrate their vote on. Senator Thurman does not, it is understood, mean to be the candidate, and Mr. Ewing is the man most prominently mentioned here for the place. Ohio is a very uncertain State. In 1872 it gave a Republican majority of 57,000; in 1874 it went Democratic by 17,000; in 1876 it went Republican by 7000; in 1878 the Republican State ticket was carried in by a little over 3000 majority over the Democrats, but if the Prohibition vote were counted with the Republicans, the Greenback vote added to the Democratic ticket, the latter would show a majority of about 24,000. Without the Greenback vote, in a bad year for the Democrats as this is, they do not hope to carry the State. Hence these plans for the consolidation of the two organizations.

It is believed here that the two organizations, Democratic and Greenback, can be united on the basis of unlimited coinage of silver, the destruction of the national banks and continued issue of legal tender greenbacks, the amount to be fixed by Congress. Some of the Greenbackers would like, in addition, a clause demanding the repeal of the resumption act, but others think this is of no consequence. Mr. Ewing is spoken of as candidate for Governor under this combination, but it is not certain that he would accept. It is urged by those who favor such a consolidation of the Western Democratic and Greenback parties that the two believe in pretty much the same things, and might as well join hands, and that a coalition would carry some States now Republican. For instance, it is said, in Michigan the Republicans had last year on election for a Governor 45 per cent of the vote cast, the Democrats 29 per cent, and the Greenback-Nationals 26 per cent, and that the two united could thus hope to defeat the Republicans. Again, that in Illinois the Republicans had in 1876 50¼ per cent of the total vote, the Democrats 46¼ per cent, and the Nationals the rest, giving the Republicans a very small majority over all, but that the Greenback-National vote in the State increased from 17,233 in 1876 to 58,125 last year, and to combine it now with the Democratic vote would enable the coalition to carry the State in 1880. Again, that in 1876 the Republicans in Iowa had 58½ per cent of the vote, and the Democrats only 38½ per cent, the rest being scattering, but that last year the Republicans had but 51½ per cent of the vote, and the Democrats and Fusionists together the rest, and that a complete coalition, with hard work, could carry the State. In Indiana in 1878, the Democrats and Greenbackers together had 56½ per cent of the vote. In Maine, in 1878, the Republicans had 45 per cent of the total vote, the Democrats 22 per cent and the Nationals 32 per cent, giving a coalition 55 per cent of the total. In New Hampshire, in 1878, the Republicans had only 50½ per cent of the vote, the Democrats 46 per cent and the Nationals 8½. In Colorado last year the Republicans had but a trifling majority over all, the Democrats having 40¾ per cent and the Nationals nearly 9¾ per cent. In Connecticut last year on the State ticket the Republicans had not a majority over all, the Democrats and Greenbackers added together having 52¼ per cent of the total vote, while for Congressmen, where extra efforts were made, the Republicans had only 156 majority in the State over all. These figures, for which your correspondent does not assume the responsibility, though they are believed to be correct, are cited by those who urge a coalition to show that in many States it would turn uncertainty into success, and it is the belief of some of the leaders of this movement that if the two conventions which have been appointed to meet at Columbus on the same day in June should unite upon a single platform and ticket, this would have a deciding influence upon the two parties in other Western States, and would unite them upon a common platform of unlimited silver, the extinction of national banks and the issue of legal tender notes in amounts to be decided at every session of Congress.

The Newly Married Man.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

He came up to the clerk with an air at once timid, yet resolute, and grasped the pen firmly and wrote, "——— and wife," as though he would show all the world it was as common to him as "sixty days after date" to a man in the preliminary stages of bankruptcy, though it brought up a blush that reached to the ends of his white necktie and tingled his very finger tips. Gilbert looked a mild interrogatory—he had not noticed the double register—but when the response came with a firmness a Spartan must have had at Thermopylæ, "Give me the best room in the house," he bowed low and said comprehensively, "John, No. —." Then a timid little figure was brought in from the waiting hack at the entrance, the elevator door opened and closed on them, and the very bell boys wished an unselfish wish that they might never know an hour less happy than that in which they first registered "——— and wife."

In every Italian school, public or private, girls are taught to sew and embroider, and as soon as they can take their own dresses to school to make there themselves. The government teachers of plain sewing, cutting, embroidering and filling have to compete for their places like any other professor.