NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 212 NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2363.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Benefit of the queen of protean stars,

LITTLE NELL.

Friday Evening, December 11, 1874,

The new society protean play entitled

NO NAME.

Little Nell in four different characters.

SATURDAY—NO NAME matinee, twelve o'clock. Saturday and Sunday nights—The last representations of NO NAME.

In preparation—FIDELIA, THE FIRE WAIF.

Prices as usual del1

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Director..... JOHN E. OWENS

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and Wednesday Matinee,

The popular comedian in his great impersonation of

CALEB PLUMMER, THE OLD TOY MAKER.

New scenery and a great cast.

Thursday—She Stoops to Conquer, and Happiest Day of My Life.

Friday—John Duck and John Doubs.

Saturday Matinee—TWO PLAYS.

Saturday Night—Victims and Married Life.

Monday, December 21—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS. de13 4t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, December 14, 1874,

And during the week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, T. C. Osteon's burlesque

HAMLET, YE DISMAL PRINCE,

Embracing the full strength of the Academy's Dramatic Company and a powerful company of the most prominent specialty artists in the United States. de13

OPENING NIGHT

OF

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given by the Young Ladies of New Orleans for the benefit of

St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum,

Corner of Race and Magazine streets, on

Thursday Evening, December 17, 1874,

In the new Hall known as St. Patrick's.

The best talent in the city has been secured, and the Concert, considered both as an inauguration of the magnificent new edifice and as a means of assisting the hundreds of little innocents at St. Vincent's, will be an ever memorable occasion in the history of New Orleans. Tickets $1.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Mrs. Ledoux,	Mrs. Stauffer,
Mrs. Montgomery,	Mrs. Gibson,
Mrs. Foster Elliott,	Mrs. David Urquhart,
Mrs. Aristide Mitten-berger,	Mrs. Tilton,
	Mrs. Dunning,
Mrs. Macready,	Mrs. T. Simms,
Mrs. Isaacson,	Mrs. Penn,
Mrs. J Bowling,	Mrs. Peuch,
Mrs. Victor Meyer,	Mrs. Seixas,
Mrs. W. Morton,	Mrs. Preston,
Mrs. Behn,	Mrs. John Henderson,
Mrs. Genas,	Mrs. Thomas Gilmore,
Mrs. Dr. Berthelot,	Mrs. W. S. Pike,
Mrs. T. J. Semmes,	Mrs. Colligaon,

de13 td

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last three days of HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPE.

Friday Evening, December 11,

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GEORGE L. FOX,

upon which occasion he will appear in both Comedy and Pantomime; the performance to commence with the LOTTERY TICKET. Fox as Wormwood—his great character. The same bill Saturday noon and night, and for the last time Sunday night, December 13. del1

GRAND OPENING BALL,

AT

ST. PATRICK'S NEW HALL.

Grand Dress, Fancy Dress, Masquerade and Calico Ball,

To be given by the

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS,

Saturday Evening, December 19, 1874,

AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

M. Finnerty,	W. J. Kelly,	James Herron,
Dan Owens,	A. O. Boyle,	John Fitzpatrick.

Applications for invitations to be left at James Herron's, corner of Claiborne and Gravier streets; at Dan Owens', corner of Perdido and St. Charles street; at P. Gannon's, corner of St. Louis and Villere streets; at Tom Gilmore's, corner of Mandeville and Victory streets, or H. M. O'Meallie's, corner of Magazine and Terpsichore streets.

Sealed proposals for sale of the bar, restaurant and hat room to be left with W. J. Kelly, corner of Common and Claiborne streets, and Dan Owens', corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets. no22 td

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after November 15, 1874, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....7:00 A. M.	Express....11:00 P. M.
Mail.....6:00 P. M.	Mail.....10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 37 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.

ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after November 16, 1874, Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily.....	8:00 A. M.
Through night express, daily.....	4:15 P. M.

ARRIVE:

Express and mail, daily.....	2:40 P. M.
Through night express, daily.....	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent,

C. H. ALLEN, General Manager

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—LARGE, AIRY AND HANDsomely furnished apartments, in a central locality, convenient to the cars, will be rented at very moderate rates, by applying at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, over the National Bank. de13 1m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 320 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WITH OR WITHout board, in a desirable location, convenient to two lines of cars, No. 35 Rampart street, between Common and Canal streets. oc22

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, etc. No lease; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply, and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. del1

FOR SALE.—A LARGE LOT OF YAWLS, different sizes, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, etc., low for cash. Apply to

SHUCKLE, HARRISON & CO.,

United States Naval Station, Algiers.

Or address Postoffice Box 2729, New Orleans. no21 1m eod

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF CHARLES W. CAMMACK—No. 1450.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, December 9, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Charles W. Cammack of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

de12 29

The Returning Board—Its Personnel.

As this body has been grossly reviled and misrepresented by the partisan press of this State, and through them an impression has been created abroad that the members of the Returning Board are political adventurers of the worst character, we have deemed it proper to give at this time a short biographical sketch of each member.

Governor Wells, the president of the board, is a native of this State, aged about sixty-six years. He was a planter in the parish of Rapides before the war. His father was a member of the Constitutional Convention held in this State in the year 1812. In 1864 Governor Wells was elected Lieutenant Governor under the constitution framed in that year. Michael Hahn was elected Governor at the same time, and upon his being elected to the United States Senate, Governor Wells succeeded him as Governor of Louisiana.

At the close of the war, in the fall of 1865, Governor Wells was unanimously recommended by the Democratic convention held in this city, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and was unanimously elected as such on the same ticket with Albert Voorhies, who was chosen Lieutenant Governor. Governor Wells served three years and was removed by General Sheridan and succeeded by Benjamin F. Flanders. Since that time Governor Wells has been following the occupation of planter in the parish of Rapides. Before the war he was an Old Line Whig, and when the war broke out he became an uncompromising Union man. He is intelligent, liberal minded and firm in his convictions of right.

General Thomas C. Anderson is a native of Virginia, having been born in Queen Anne's county. He is about fifty-two years of age, and has been a resident of Louisiana for the last thirty-eight years. He commenced business in this city first as a clerk in the well known mercantile house of Maunsel White & Co. This was just after his arrival in the State. Afterward he removed to the town of Washington, in the parish of St. Landry, and there entered into mercantile business for himself, where he has resided ever since. After following the business of a merchant successfully for several years General Anderson entered upon the pursuit of sugar planting, in which capacity he has met with great success and accumulated a large fortune. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention held in that year. Since that time he has been a member of the Legislature without intermission—serving either in the House or Senate, and is a member of the latter body at the present time. Just before the adjournment of the last session of the Senate General Anderson was elected president pro tem. of that body. He is clear headed, has good judgment, and is of a genial temperament. In politics, before the war, he was known as a staunch Whig. His kind nature and charitable disposition have rendered him very popular in his parish and district, and, in fact, wherever known; so much so that two years ago, when great exertions were made to defeat him in his senatorial district, and notwithstanding there was a Democrat and Republican running against him, he was elected by a large majority.

Mr. Oscar Arroyo is a native of Louisiana. He is about fifty years old, and comes from good stock, as many of our oldest and best citizens can bear witness. Mr. Arroyo has long been in public life, having served as recorder of the parish of Plaquemines for a number of years. He afterward came to this city and served as a clerk in the Legislature from 1853 until 1861, where he rendered excellent service. Since that time he has been employed, until quite recently, as a deputy clerk in the Fourth District Court, a position he filled to the satisfaction of everybody. In politics Mr. Arroyo has always been known as a firm and consistent Jacksonian Democrat. He is a graduate of Spring Hill College, Alabama, and is a gentleman of great energy, intelligence, sound judgment, and, above all, is an honest man. When he accepted a position on the Returning Board, he said he did not do it as a partisan, but as a fair and just man, who would endeavor to do right to all parties.

Mr. Gadane Casanave is a native of this city. He is about forty-five years of age, and is a most estimable citizen. He has been in a lucrative business here for the last twenty-five years, and is well and favorably known to many of our old citizens, particularly our well-to-do colored people, of which class he is a worthy representative. Mr. Casanave has a good business education and is quiet and affable in his intercourse with society. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Louis M. Kenner is the youngest member on the board, being about thirty years of age. He is also a native of Louisiana, and is of mixed blood, although a stranger would not readily discover it, so nearly white is he. He is blessed with a fair education, and has had some experience in public life, having served under Colonel James Lewis, in the Improvements Department, as chief of the bureau of streets. This was a very responsible position, and we believe Mr. Kenner filled it satisfactorily. In politics he is also a Republican.

From this showing of the composition of the Returning Board—and it is correct—it will be seen that there are no carpetbaggers (as our Northern and Western fellow-citizens who come here to reside are called) on the board; and, furthermore, it will be seen that the board is not composed of men representing only one party, nor of men who are venial and corrupt, but of respectable and intelligent men who will do their duty without fear, favor or affection, and will endeavor to make such a disposition of the returns before them as will place men in office who have been fairly elected, and keep out those who, by means of violence and intimidation of voters, hope to have themselves returned elected. This is the great and most important duty of the Returning Board. The men who have freely used violence and caused intimidation of voters as a means of stifling the voice of the majority for the purpose of electing themselves or friends to office must not be allowed to profit by their dishonest conduct.

The Returning Board met yesterday and was called to order by President Wells, who stated that he had important private business to attend to, and requested the board to adjourn until Monday morning at eleven o'clock. A motion to that effect was made and carried. But before this was done Mr. Arroyo informed the president that a number of witnesses had come to the city for the purpose of testifying in the Iberia and other cases that were set to be heard to-day (Saturday). He said it was important that these witnesses should be examined as soon as possible as they were anxious to get home again. In order to facilitate their doing so, the president said there could be an informal meeting of the board on Sunday morning, when it could hear testimony and discuss the matters connected with contests in Iberia, Carroll and Terrebonne parishes. This was agreed to.

The Government Telegraph.

The telegraphic monopolies and abuses controlled and practiced by the companies managing the wires in the United States have long called for reform. Various plans have been suggested, tried and proved failures. Opposition lines have been constructed, but to be bought up or sold out to the company having the most money and powerful influence. The plan which promises most is to have lines of telegraph controlled directly by the government.

Upon Senator West, of Louisiana, falls the honor of giving shape to the anti-telegraphic monopoly movement. He has just introduced in the Senate a bill which provides for authorizing the Postmaster General to construct a line of telegraph between Washington and Boston, a line to include Philadelphia, New York and other cities. The bill proposes to call it the "United States Government Telegraph Line," and it is to be open for the use of all, for sending messages at a rate regulated so as to pay expenses and five per cent dividends upon the cost, or the interest upon construction expenses.

It remains now to be seen what Congress will do with the bill. The public demands such an institution, as the only means of getting telegraphic service at reasonable rates. Objections have been urged against thrusting additional duties and responsibilities upon government officers. These have weight, but they do not outweigh the necessity for cheaper telegraphs; and these can not be secured by employing corporations whose aims are to make money for stockholders.

The existing telegraph companies have the most powerful of all lobby influences to oppose the government scheme. It will be shown how strong it is in efforts to defeat Senator West's bill, a bill which should be carefully considered and acted upon.

Captain Dan Hickok and His Orange Trees.

Every body knows Captain Dan Hickok. His genial smile, his cordial greeting, his hearty jokes, full of humor, but void of malice, are familiar to every resident of New Orleans, as are likewise the charms of his gardens, and the various accommodations and attractions of his riverside hotel. But what everybody does not know about him is, that he has for sale several thousand thrifty young orange trees, from one to six years old, with the tap roots cut, thus insuring a healthy growth. These trees are of the very choicest kind, as we can testify from experience, having purchased some of the same description two years ago, and this year have eaten from their fruit, so delicious as to convince us that they are the lineal descendant of the forbidden fruit, for whose taste our first parents forfeited paradise. This, as our readers doubtless know, was not an apple, as they were taught in childhood, but according to recent discoveries, an orange. Just such oranges may be now obtained from the trees for sale by Captain Dan, with this immense advantage, that instead of losing paradise, to enjoy them, their possession will convert an ordinary garden into a semi-paradise.

Personal.

We were favored with a call last evening from Mr. H. S. Hyatt, editor of the *Mississippi Valley Progress*, published at St. Louis, a gentleman who has for a long time taken a lively interest in Southern emigration. With Mr. Hyatt came Mr. J. Lake and L. G. Calkins, of Chicago; C. F. Glaser and J. Banks, of Cleveland, and C. Calkins, of New York, all gentlemen of enterprise and business capacity, who are prospecting for a while in the South, and enjoying the fine weather of the week.

Staub.

This morning, just after the arrival of the train on the Jackson railroad, Charley Staub, at Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street, will have for sale at his counters an unusually choice selection of Northern and Western papers, as well as the advanced magazines for the month of January. A full assortment and cheapest prices are Staub's especial recommendations to the reading public.

A New Way to Collect Old Debts.

The following is told by the *State Register*, therefore must be true in every particular:

Last Sunday night, as the New Orleans and Jackson railroad express train reached Kenner, an indignant son of Abraham stepped out of the train. In the cars was one of his debtors about to leave the State, forgetting to pay a little bill of $50. The creditor had ascertained that his debtor had collected money that he had in his possession, and with which he was to leave the State. It was Sunday, *dies non*, no process could issue. The prospect was gloomy enough for the creditor. An accident above delayed the train, and consequently the debtor and creditor came together, and a quarrel ensued, when a police officer arrested both parties. The creditor, being at home, gave bond to appear; the debtor was furnished free lodgings by the town. Of course the Metropolitan police officer searched his prisoner, and, having $300 in gold upon him, handed it to the judge.

The next day was Monday. Early in the morning the decendant of Abraham and Solomon obtained, upon proper affidavit and bond, an attachment against the money in the hands of the court.

At ten o'clock the prisoners were brought before the justice, and not having denied the charge, were both fined for disturbing the peace.

The debtor having paid his fine, claimed his money, when the writ of attachment was shown to him, he was politely informed that he was sued, that his money was attached, and that he must either give bond, or await the trial of the case before his money could be returned.

He immediately expressed his readiness to pay his debts, and having done so, and paid costs, was refunded the balance, and left with a light heart, a lighter purse, and more experience.

Judge Durell's Successor.

An American Press dispatch from Washington says:

There are four applicants for Judge Durell's place—District Attorney Beckwith, D. A. Pardee, a State judge of Louisiana, and Messrs. Whitaker and Morgan, lawyers of New Orleans.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

DAVID, KING OF ISRAEL. By Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This book is merely a series of lectures upon the life of David—sermons, with David for text. It gives old stories in new words, but not better ones. The story of David and Jonathan, as found in the Old Testament, can not be improved upon; all efforts to ornament it but serve to dilute its strength by adding to its quantity. Mr. Taylor is a popular preacher, and offers as an excuse for his book that it may cause its readers to search the Scriptures.

IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

From the publishers we have received this, the first volume of a new edition of Scott's novels. It is remarkable for cheapness, as the novels are to cost only twenty-five cents each—making a complete set of the Waverly novels—twenty-six volumes—obtainable for $5.

THE TREASURE HUNTERS. A Novel. By George M. Fenn. Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Mr. Fenn introduced himself to many readers by his nautical story, "Ship Ahoy." His treasure hunters, searching a mountain mine, will prove quite as attractive. It is published as one of the volumes of Harper's library of select novels, and wears the familiar brown paper covers of that series.

JACK'S SISTER, or True to Her Trust. A Novel. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This is a very clever English story by an anonymous author. Notices of the book say it was written by Miss Dora Havers. That is but little information; no more than to place it as a woman's book. It reads well, and Jack need not be jealous if we like his sister.

EUSEBIUS. Edited by F. A. March, LL. D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street.

This is simply the ecclesiastical history of Eusebius, first book and selections, arranged as a text book for schools and colleges, and of course is printed in Greek.

A TERRIBLE SECRET. A Novel. By May Agnes Fleming. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

A story of love, trials and trustings, by the author of "Guy Earlcourt's Wife." Mrs. Fleming gives great promise as a writer of fiction, and the novel is even an improvement upon its predecessor.

THROUGH THICK AND THIN. By Joseph Mery. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

This book has the sub title of "La Guerre du Nizam." It is translated from the French by O. Vibeur, and has about it the sharp and sparkling style of a good French story. In France it was a great success, and the same is predicted for it in this country.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW for January contains a number of valuable papers; among them are "Guarantee of order and Republican government in the States," by Judge T. M. Cooley, "Ideas of Nature, overlooked by Dr. Tyndall," by Dr. McCosh, and other articles by equally eminent authors.

THE CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC. This almanac, for 1875, has been laid on our table by the New Orleans publisher, C. D. Elder, of No. 121 Camp street. It is an attractive little book of 144 pages, illustrated with portraits of many personages distinguished for their devotion to the church, and contains much information of especial value to Catholics.

Grand Concert.

M. Jules Mayan, who is so well and so favorably known to opera goers as the primo basso of last season, announces that on Wednesday next, at Grunewald Hall, he will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert.

Since the close of the opera last spring M. Mayan has taken up his abode with us. Of his abilities as an artist there is no need to speak; his career is too brilliant to require more than a reference. M. Mayan next Wednesday evening will be assisted by the best amateur talent of this city.

Louisiana State Grange.

The annual meeting of the Louisiana State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, convened at Baton Rouge, on Thursday, the third instant, and remained in session three days. The resignation of Mr. Wetmore, secretary, was accepted, and Mr. D. H. Harris, of Pointe Coupee, was elected. The convention adopted strong resolutions favoring the Fort St. Philip canal.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—We call the especial attention of our many readers to the sale to be made, on the twenty-second instant, by Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, of the entire stock of furniture contained in the extensive establishment of Mr. Joseph B. Hubbard, on the corner of Perdido and Rampart streets, being one of the largest and most complete assortments in the city, and sold on account of retiring from business. The full particulars may be had by reference to the advertisement.

During the coming week Mr. Owens will loan a member of his company to the good people of Galveston, and on Monday evening Mr. J. J. Wallace commences a star engagement at Greenwall's Opera House, playing in his own piece, "The Man from America." The leading part in the drama is *George Francis Train*, whose semblance is made up and acted to the life. Galveston may, but the people of New Orleans need not, be told that Mr. Wallace is one of the best of character actors. In other days he was also a good printer, and there is no reason why he should not be handsomely treated by the press and public of Galveston.

The Vice President's Health.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* telegraphs that paper:

Vice President Wilson again shows signs of failing health. Sometimes he scarcely recognizes his friends. The election of a Vice President pro tem is discussed. As Senator Carpenter's term expired with the resumption of the chair by Mr. Wilson, another election must be held if Mr. Wilson vacates, which now seems almost certain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Louisiana Affairs in the Hands of a Special Committee.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—In the distribution of the President's message among the various committees of the House on Wednesday the portion of it referring to the troubles in Arkansas was referred to the select committee already existing on that subject, and that portion of the message relating to the troubles in Louisiana and the Southern States, excepting Arkansas, was referred to a select committee of seven to be appointed by the Speaker. This committee has not yet been appointed. It is very probable that after it has been appointed and organized it will proceed to take testimony through sub committees, or otherwise, in relation to the disturbed condition of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana. Of course, any announcement of what has been, or has not been, determined on is premature and unauthorized, so long as the committee itself is not actually in existence.

Reception of King Kalakaua.

King Kalakaua has arrived. He was received with military honors in a small way.

Some One Who Will Hurt.

President Grant is quoted as saying: "If further troubles occur in Louisiana, I will send some one there who will hurt." He is said to have in view for this business either General Sheridan or General Terry.

Throckmorton.

Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, is here.

The Vacant Bench.

The contest for Judge Durell's place lies with Morgan, Beckwith and Pardee. The probabilities favor Pardee, who is urged by General Sheldon and many prominent lawyers of New Orleans. Morgan is urged by Secretary Fish and prominent people of New York and Pennsylvania. Beckwith has the support of Governor Kellogg. The question of clerkship enters largely into the fight.

NEW YORK.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 12, Evening.—The following is the bank statement: Loans, decrease $1,125,000; specie, decrease $250,000; deposits, decrease $1,333,000; reserves, decrease $625,000.

Judgment Against the Samana Bay Company.

Judgment has been entered in the Supreme Court circuit against the Samana Bay Company for $24,631 for arms supplied by E. Remington & Sons.

Reorganizing the Chicago Fire Department.

The Chicago fire commissioners have adopted General Shaler's plan for the reorganization of the fire department.

Another Walking Failure.

It is probable that Judd, the pedestrian, who is attempting to walk 500 miles in six and a half days, will fail.

Reception.

The Union League Club gives a reception to Right Hon. William E. Forster on Monday.

End of the Longshoremen's Strike.

Though many union longshoremen still hold out, the strike is practically over.

Distress Among the Working People.

The working people are reported suffering badly in Elizabethport, New Jersey, from the cessation of work in various factories, foundries, etc.

A Bark from Pensacola Wrecked.

Intelligence has reached here that the bark Veteran, Shields, master, for Pensacola, was wrecked on Balaklava breakwater at Frazersburg and eleven of the crew drowned.

Sunday Amusements in Court.

Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, rendered an opinion this afternoon denying the motion to continue the injunction restraining the Police Commissioners from interfering with Sunday concerts at Terrace Garden. The court sustains the constitutionality of the act for the better protection of peace on Sunday, and declares that the things prohibited need not be expressed in the title; moreover the court can not say judicially that the prohibition of theatrical performance on Sunday does not conduce to the preservation of peace on that day.

The Vice President.

Vice President Wilson is in town.

Mortuary.

Deaths for the week 478.

Reception of Kalakaua.

The common council committee are taking initial steps for the reception of King Kalakaua.

Gold Withdrawn.

One million dollars in gold was withdrawn from the banks here to-day for the Bank of California.

Fighting for Notoriety.

Lizzie St. John Eckel, authoress of a book, has sued the *Sun* and the *Freeman's Journal* for $25,000 damages each for certain refences to said book.

More About the Beecher-Tilton Suit.

The attorneys for Tilton this morning served on the attorneys for Beecher and filed in the office of the clerk of the City Court, Brooklyn, notice of appeal to the general term of the city court from the order of Judge McCue requiring Tilton to furnish a bill of particulars.

Tilton's counsel, after a careful reading and consideration of McCue's order, confess an inability to understand its exact meaning and effect. They construe the judges written opinion, however, to mean that on the trial the main issue shall be not whether adultery was committed by the defendant, but whether it was committed on or about dates and at places specified in the bill of particulars ordered to be furnished, and that no evidence can be given which does not treat upon this issue. Confessions, writing, etc., tending to show adulterous intercourse, but in which no specific date or place is mentioned, are left admissable by the opinion of McCue, but only to serve as general evidence that criminal acts were committed by the defendant on specific dates and places named in the bill of particulars, and not to enable the jury to find him guilty generally.

Tilton's counsel claim that the main issue should be whether the defendant is guilty, leaving the jury free from limitation of time and place, and upon this ground they appeal. The appeal will be heard next week.

Beecher's attorneys to-day duly notified Tilton's lawyers that they be ready for trial the first Monday in January.

The report of Benjamin D. Silliman, referee in the Proctor-Moulton suit, will be made Monday.

VICKSBURG.

The White League Apology for the Vicksburg Massacre.

VICKSBURG, December 12.—A large body of citizens to-day set forth a statement of the origin of the late difficulties. The statement is signed by B. G. Humphreys, ex-Governor; John A. Klein, president Mississippi Valley Bank; B. R. Thomas, president Vicksburg Bank; G. Gordon Adam, ex-United States district attorney and United States commissioner; Charles E. Furlong, Republican State Senator; John D. Beard, Fred Speed, John D. Finney, ex-United States army officers; C. K. Marshall, D. D., and Bowman, Miller, McCardle, Cowan, Baum, Catchings and other prominent citizens.

After recounting the election of county officials in 1873 (nearly all negroes), the statement shows that T. W. Cardoza, circuit clerk, was elected State Superintendent of Education. Governor Ames thereupon, contrary to explicit law and the State constitution, appointed A. W. Dorsey his successor. In August, 1874, upon affidavit of the State Auditor of Public Accounts, Dorsey was arrested for issuing false and forged certificates. He was committed to jail, and resigned. Again the vacancy was filled by appointment by Governor Ames contrary to law, and the appointee still holds possession of the office. An investigation of Dorsey's frauds discovered Cardoza guilty of similar offenses.

George W. Davenport (negro) was elected chancery clerk, and was sole custodian of the county seal and public records. It being discovered that a large amount of forged warrants were in circulation, Davenport was repeatedly called upon to make a report to the board of supervisors, and persistently failed to do so. He refused the committee of taxpayers permission to examine the records, and it may be added here that after his flight it was discovered he had no bond whatever on record. At the October term of the Circuit Court Dorsey, Davenport and Cardoza were indicted by the grand jury, composed of ten blacks and seven whites.

During the inquiry into the offenses, the books of the county treasurer, and other valuable records bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties, were stolen. The other records used in the investigation were put in charge of Sheriff Crosby, and were also stolen. The sheriff is also tax collector, and required to give bond in $7000. He gave worthless bond, and when its worthlessness was brought to light several sureties withdrew, thus making the instrument illegal. The supervisor's attorney (Republican) declared the bond illegal, but the board refused to order the sheriff to give a new one.

It was generally understood that the board acted under the influence of the sheriff, and indicted officials who were interested in keeping him in office.

In November the sheriff published a card calling on the taxpayers to pay up, and saying he would hold the sheriff's office until ousted by the Supreme Court. In this condition of affairs, viz: That taxes amounting to five per cent of values were due; that the sheriff to whom the taxes were payable was insolvent and bondless; that the board of supervisors, though importuned to do so, had failed to take measures required by law for the protection of the people; that valuable public records and papers necessary as evidence to convict Cardoza, Davenport and Dorsey on the indictments found against them had been stolen from the courthouse, of which the sheriff is, by law, the keeper; that Sheriff Crosby was known to be an intimate personal friend of these criminals, and besides being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of records furnishing evidence of their guilt, and had failed to protect the same from larceny and spoliation, and that, to all appearances, these officials seemed banded together for mutual protection, and in strength of numbers and mutual countenance, were defying the laws of the State, and prostituting their offices to their private ends.

In this condition of affairs, the taxpayers held a meeting and, as already known, demanded the resignation of those officials. Crosby resigned, and the others fled. Crosby then went to Jackson to consult Governor Ames. Ames issued a proclamation commanding the taxpayers to disperse. Contemporaneously with Ames' proclamation, a card signed "Peter Crosby" was circulated among the colored people, denouncing the whites as ruffians and barbarians and calling on friends to come to the aid of the sheriff and support him. On the same day Ames' Adjutant General and an aid arrived in Vicksburg, and about the same time Hall, captain of a negro company of militia, received orders to hold himself in readiness for orders, which orders were sent direct to Hall and not through superior officers.

On Sunday, the taxpayers, contemplating no violent measures themselves, and ignorant of any contemplated by Crosby and his confederates, presented to Chancellor Hill (Republican) a bill of injunction against Crosby's acting as chief sheriff until he should give bond. The chancellor prepared the order Sunday night granting the injunction, which would have been served Monday morning. While the consultation was being had with Hill, A. J. Packer, Ames' adjutant general, and Crosby came in together, and Crosby was informed it was rumored the negroes of the county would attempt to invade the city upon the following morning. He disclaimed any knowledge on the subject, but said he had the power to disperse them, though he saw no objection to their coming if they desired. Upon this he was earnestly besought by Chancellor Hill and citizens present to send out orders to them that night to return to their homes, since if they made such an attempt much blood would be shed. Crosby promised to do so. Nevertheless, early on Monday morning the negroes marched on the city from several roads. The citizens, partly warned the night before, armed and went to the defense of the city. They came in conflict with three separate bodies of armed negroes, numbering from two to four hundred each, on three separate roads, and defeated and repulsed each body. It is estimated that from fifty to 100 negroes were killed and wounded, and about thirty were captured, all of whom except four of the leaders have been released and permitted to go home.

The statement goes on to say that the prisoners assert they came to the city under orders from Crosby, who gave Ames as his authority for calling them out. The address concludes:

"Upon this record the people of Warren county are willing to receive the judgment of the country. They feel their fair minded fellow-citizens everywhere must inevitably conclude that for several years past our county government has been in the hands of ignorant and corrupt officials, who, with one or two exceptions, have plundered the public treasury and set the laws and rights of the people at defiance; that these officials of late have been so banded together as to effectually deprive the people of the remedies provided by law for their protection and secure for themselves comparative immunity from punishment for their crimes; that in their crusade against the rights of the people these officials have received the countenance and support of the Governor and others of high authority in the State government; that the Governor has himself twice invaded their rights, in open violation of the State laws and constitution by assuming to fill by executive appointment an office made elective by the people; that all these officials have been Republicans, and nearly all of them of the colored race, and that not one has ever been molested in his office by reason of his politics or his color; that our people had endured these evils in a spirit of forbearance until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and they were impelled to resistance by the instinct of self-preservation; that they assembled peaceably, and as the surest means of attaining security, demanded of these faithless stewards that they resign the trust confided to them; that failing in this they resorted to the remedy by an injunction in equity, in so far as it was in its nature available to their case; that these peaceable measures on their part were met by a scheme of violence and bloodshed, in which the lives of themselves and families were imperiled, and they were obliged to take up arms in their defense; that in this scheme their county officials were aided, counseled and encouraged by the Governor of the State, and through his influence by other officers of the State government, civil and military; that the citizens of Vicksburg, in resisting the assault made upon their homes, captured a number of their assailants, and arrested the sheriff, who had incited them to this riot, and out of respect to the laws, and regard for human life, no violence was done to any of them; that the sheriff has finally and freely resigned his office, a new election has been ordered, and peace and quiet restored in our county; that there is, therefore, no reason why the State should be subjected to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature to make laws for this county, that our people, in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed, might well have done more, and could not have done less, for the protection of themselves, their families and their property.

FOREIGN.

Lomer's Losses.

MADRID, December 12.—General Lomer lost 700 in the recent fight.

Serrano Generalissimo.

Serrano has been gazetted Generalissimo of the Spanish armies.

German Gunboats Withdrawn.

The German gunboats have been withdrawn from Spanish waters.

A Russian Caravan in Central Asia.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 11.—News has reached here from the advanced posts of the Russian army in Central Asia of the safe arrival in Khoranson of the first Russian trading caravan which ever penetrated that country. Reports received from the caravan complain of hostile agitations among the native tribes, caused by the intrigues and instigations of the British agents.

Why Von Arnim Resigned.

BERLIN, December 12.—Von Arnim says that he resigned his embassy on account of the treatment he received from Parisian society.

A Seditious Editor.

A member of Parliament, the editor of an Ultramontane paper as well, was arrested for publishing seditious articles.

The Left Centre.

PARIS, December 12.—Carne, recently elected president of the left centre, at the caucus to day stated the party had gone to the utmost limt of concession. The extreme left have elected Brisson their president.

Burgoing's Election.

The committee of the Assembly to which was referred the validity of Burgoing's election, in the department of Nievre, has decided to postpone the investigation till a result is reached in the judicial proceedings against parties implicated in the committee of appeal to the people. Meanwhile the Bonapartists will move immediate confirmation by the Assembly of Burgoing's right to his seat.

The Dundee Strike at an End

LONDON, December 11.—The strike of the operatives in the jute mills of Dundee has ended, the proprietors having renounced their intention of reducing their wages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andy Johnson Striving to be Senator.

NASHVILLE, December 12.—Andy Johnson is here. He expects sixty votes on joint ballot. There are eight other cadidates for United States Senator.

The Miners in the Black Hills.

CHICAGO, December 12.—A *Times's* Sioux City special says: Mr. Bense, of Minnesota, arrived there to-day, direct from the Black Hill mining district, and confirms the report that quite a large body of miners are at work in the hills. He says they are well fortified, and they have found gold in paying quantities.

General Braxton Bragg Pays a High Compliment to Major Howell's Engineering.

GALVESTON, December 12.—In relation to Galveston harbor improvements, General Bragg says:

The plan of operations is novel and bold, and for that reason the United States engineer department and the Secretary of War only asked, and Congress only gave a small appropriation to make an experiment as a test. That test has now been made, and proved eminently successful. The delays incident to the commencement of a new work on a new principle, with raw, uninstructed men, having been overcome in a very short time, the process of placing the gabroons and extending the present jetties toward the main channel commenced a few days since.

The work has progressed far enough to show the practicability of this novel and cheap method for building training wall on unstable foundations. What is more important to prove that the effects produced are even greater and more favorable, and more rapid than the projector of the work or his able assistant anticipated, the Western Swash channel, which conveyed a large quantity of water to and from the bay, has been reached, and the current diverted towards the main channel, and the head of Galveston Island is rapidly extending east across its bed. Where there was twelve feet of water a few days since, the men now wade around, in the execution of their work, and the accumulations of drift about that work are so rapid in progress as to give strong assurances that it will be permanent.

The test thus far is so entirely satisfactory that Lieutenant Quinn has reported it to his chief and urged a further appropriation at an early day to enable him to work more rapidly and more surely. He is also justified in the conclusion that the work can be done at about half the original estimated cost.

Death of a Prominent Mason.

MEMPHIS, December 12.—A dispatch from Knoxville says John W. Paxon, past grand master, Masonic fraternity, died there on the ninth instant.

Grand Jury Dismissed.

Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, has dismissed the grand jury until January.

Found Dead.