NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IX.—NO. 105. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2566.

SCALES.

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REMEMBER

When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at

THE PRESS SALOON,

as Harry wishes to see you all.

P. J. MONTROSS,
mh13 6m Proprietor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HUEY, INDIvidually, and as a member of the late firm composed of petitioner, John S. Sullivan, Frank P. Smith, John D. Adams, and John C. Sinnott, deceased—No. 1436.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, August 7, 1875.

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 William Huey, individually, and as a member of the late firm composed of petitioner, John S. Sullivan, Frank P. Smith, John D. Adams, and John C. Sinnott, deceased, 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-first day of August, A. D. 1875, at 12 M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
au8 2t United States Marshal.

WILL THE NORTH STAND TRUE?

A Political Resume—A Question of Honor as Well as of Principle—Will the North Stand by Her Principles and Vindicate Her Honor in the Next Presidential Election?

BOSTON, August 3, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In 1860 the American people elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. The election was a solemn protest on the part of the free North against any further compromise with slavery. The party which made this protest was necessarily a sectional party, although representing the rights of 5,000,000 of bondsmen and 8,000,000 of poor ignorant Southern whites, as abject and degraded as the slaves; so abject and degraded, indeed, that these very negro slaves looked down upon them with contempt. This immense Southern constituency of the Northern "liberty party" were voiceless in this struggle between the sections. The negroes were not allowed to think, and even if they could have thought and acted for themselves they would not have acted with the poor whites, for the simple reason that these poor whites had, in their ignorance, been made to look upon the negro as their enemy. Thus the Republican party took shape as a sectional party, to fight out the battle which was not only to emancipate the negro from chattel servitude, but which was to liberate the poor white from the mental and moral degradation which had so long enslaved him. Against the Republican uprising of the Northern people the slave oligarchy openly rebelled. It made issue with the North on two distinct "counts."

1. That this was not a government of the people, but a government composed of sovereign States, and that consequently a numerical majority had no right of rule under our constitution.

2. That Abraham Lincoln was a "vulgarian," the representative of "vulgarians," and that they, the Southern aristocracy, would never live contentedly under a "vulgar" Republican administration of national affairs.

The leaders of this Southern oligarchy proceeded to make these declarations good. Under their promptings the Gulf States withdrew from the Union. The representatives of the seceding States met at Montgomery, Alabama, and there resolved themselves into a provisional government. Terms of peace were then offered to the Northern States. These terms were embraced in two propositions:

1. The dismissal of the Republican party from power.

2. The recognition of the Democratic State rights doctrine, as the true theory of the government in opposition to the dogma of popular sovereignty.

These terms were rejected by the North and war followed. After four years of war, these peace propositions were renewed. They entered into the Presidential contest in 1864, and General McClellan as the presidential nominee on the Democrat side represented the Confederate policy. Again the North rejected these propositions and re-elected Mr. Lincoln President of the United States. The fall of Richmond and surrender of General Lee, closed the military phase of this political struggle. Andrew Johnson's accession to power, revived the hopes and fortunes of the Confederate party. Again were made the peace propositions which had been twice rejected by the North. In this instance the power and patronage of the general government were thrown into the scale on the side of the Confederates. Notwithstanding all this, the North, as before stated, rejected the Southern propositions. The executive power having by the act of an assassin passed beyond the control of the people, they, the people, filled both houses of Congress with their representatives, and thus took possession of the government. The executive power was curbed. Congress extended its jurisdiction over the late confederated States. The negro was enfranchised. The Southern aristocracy was given to understand that the free North intended to make its principles good from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

From that day to this the struggle has continued. The Confederates have never for one moment abandoned their purpose of finally driving the Republican party from power. The approaching centennial anniversary of the declaration of American independence is to be taken advantage of as a favorable time for the renewal of the peace policy of the Confederate Democracy. The conditions of this peace policy are practically the same to-day that they were in 1860, when made by the provisional government formed by the Confederate leaders at Montgomery, Alabama. These convictions are, the overthrow of the Republican party as a national power, the expulsion of its adherents from every Southern State, the remanding of the negro citizen to the political custody of his former master, and the revival of the dogma of State sovereignty as against the right of popular majorities.

Do the intelligent portion of the Southern people suppose that this programme can be carried out? How much longer will intelligent Southerners consent to be the blind followers of the blind? Nothing is more certain than the utter defeat, in 1876, of this Confederate Democratic conspiracy. The terms of peace proposed through Davis in 1860; again through McClellan in 1864; again through Andrew Johnson in 1866; agian through Seymour and Blair in 1868; again through Horace Greeley in the last election, will be rejected in 1876. To accept them would be a complete surrender of the North to the original demands of Davis, Toombs, Stephens and others, as made in 1860. No one is better aware of this than the Confederate leaders of the South. Their folly is shown, not alone in renewing these often rejected terms of reunion, but in supposing that the intelligent and watchful Northern people do not understand the issues involved in this controversy, or are lacking in the determined purpose needed to stamp Southern sectionalism and disunion out of existence. B.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on August 7, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 6 P. M., 85°. Lowest point during the night of August 6, 75°.

People who are not obliged to work can afford to be sweet. It is the same way with cider, which becomes vinegar-like as soon as it works.

Preaching in Theatres.

Considering always the fitness of things, church services in a theatre are out of place. Much money has been expended in building houses for the Lord. Millions of dollars in all large cities have been collected and scattered to erect temples of divine worship. These houses are in every way adapted to the conveniences and tastes of present day worshipers. They have their altars and their organs, arched windows, with stained and softened glass, kneeling stools and prayer book racks, and for baptisms they have water tanks beneath the pulpit, which obviate the necessity of going down into a stream like Jordan and being baptized, as was the custom in the rude days of John the Baptist. The church buildings have bells to call together such as have no timepieces, and they have tall steeples, which gratify the pride of pilgrims and point the way above. The church buildings are marks of civilization; they are an ornament to villages, and a credit to the people. It is true some of them are mortgaged property, for many societies will build beyond their means; but that detracts nothing from the lessons of economy, the warnings to pay what you owe, and the folly of extravagance taught within. The church building is the proper home of the modern gospel. People go in to get the gospel, and want and expect to get nothing else. The habits of men are strong upon them, and going to a church is a habit learned in youth and lasting a lifetime. The child is taken up the broad aisles and receives a name, is christened to be known of all men thereafter. The remains of white haired fathers and mothers are borne up the same route, when still in death, that the last sad words may be said before those we have loved come to be known no more. Parents give their children in marriage before the holy altar. On the church floor is seen the beginning of life, the united and developing life, the end of life; and from the sacred desk is taught the best wisdom for this world, and hope for a better world to come. One of the arguments advanced for building fine church edifices is that they inspire a reverence for religion that could not be obtained in ordinary halls. The poor laborer goes from his hovel to the Cathedral, and a feeling of awe comes over him. He notes how much better off is the Father than himself. Before the days of Shoddy, humble persons respected a man for his brown stone front. Savings banks and insurance companies build most expensive buildings for occupancy with the idea that the people who invest in stock will somehow connect the solidity of iron and stone with the strength of the institutions. Nothing is too good for Him who created the world, and when men cheerfully yield money enough to pay for church property, and are willing it should be taxed like other property, nothing much can be said against elegant churches. The handsomer they are the better, when free from debt.

But when religion is taken from a church and put in a playhouse next door, the gospel is all at sea. There is in a city like this, well supplied with churches, no necessity for such a change. No battle is won. If preaching should take the place of acting on Sunday nights we should all be glad—even then it would be better for the actor to close his playhouse, and visit the church on Sabbath evenings—but such a thing is not thought of, and Sunday amusements are not preached against. The services held at the Academy of Music are only occupying off nights, as it were. When the good manager—who has kindly placed the use of his theatre at the disposal of the Evangelical societies—brings out his variety company, he will bill his stars for Sunday nights, have the clog dance and comic song on the stage where the pulpit now stands, and the preachers will go back to their churches, having gained nothing by the crusade. Actors have their rights and privileges, and so have preachers; the one class equal with the other. Eloquent and instructive preaching is a good thing, so is the intellectual drama. They help make up the salads of life, but they are oil and water so far as trying to mix them is concerned. We often hear songs, cantatas, dialogues, recitations, and see tableaux, which are subdued concerts, operas, comedies and pantomimes, in churches; but always for the benefit of the church, and never to help an actor. If it is right and proper for the preacher to preach in the playhouse, it is right and proper for the actor to act in a church. That is the rather irreverant logic of putting one's self in other people's places.

We are told that it is lawful to do good in any place; and then we come to look for the good done. Preaching is not a novelty, though preaching in a theatre is. People more familiar with the interior of a theatre than of a church will stay away until the players come. The novelty of the religious service in the theatre seems most novel to the non-theatre goer, and such could be preached to in churches. Several congregations unite to worship in a theatre; instead of six meetings on the same evening there is but one under the new plan, and one sermon instead of half a dozen on the same night. We are told that it breaks up denominational lines, that such services make church unity. Such compromises should be made in churches, nor wait for playhouses. The Presbyterian and Methodist may meet and sit down together in a theatre, and going out refuse to associate together in churches. This fraternal stubbornness certainly makes an impression on the sinner, but the impression made is not a good one, and no permanent good has been accomplished by the exhibition. Everything sensational, or out of the usual course, connected with a religion which changes not, is questionable. The temperance crusaders of Ohio, who took the gospel of total abstinence into the saloons and barrooms, where Christian ladies sang hymns on sanded floors, have left no better fruit than the spectacle of Sam Cary, the prohibitionist, running on the Democratic and rum-ring ticket. A few years since missionaries tried to raise the standard of Harry Hill's Variety Hall of New York. The proprietor was willing they should preach there. It was a sensation, and advertised his place. He made his people join in singing the hymns, and the music became so popular, it was so novel to the patrons of the house, that Hill kept up the hymns after the preachers had left.

The object of Sunday evening preaching in this city should be to draw young people away from the playhouse, and not to it. We think the closing of churches to be a bad plan, not compensated for by any good that can be done by the church-goers in another direction. The beacon light of life should burn steadily at a fixed place. It should not blaze here and flitter there at the will of those who kindle the flame. Theatre preaching at best can only be approved of as a novelty, and novelties in religion do not pay.

Crime in North Louisiana.

Governor Kellogg yesterday addressed the following circular letter to the sheriff of Catahoula and the sheriffs of one or two other parishes in the northern part of the State:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, August 7, 1875.

SIR—I am in receipt of an official communication from the police jury of the parish of Catahoula, reciting that murders are of frequent occurrence in that parish, the perpetrators of which either avoid arrest or escape unpunished, and soliciting the executive to offer a reward for the apprehension of certain named persons. I am also in receipt of a communication from the district attorney of the parish of Caddo, setting forth that in a portion of that parish, known as "Hog Thief Point," certain designated men have been engaged for some time past in killing negroes and stealing horses and mules, and that these offenders, though well known in that section of the parish, are shielded from justice through timidity or fear of consequences, and asking that a reward be offered for their apprehension. I have also received from the sheriffs of several other parishes in the northern portion of the State telegrams and letters inquiring whether there was any reward to be obtained by the arrest of notorious outlaws and murderers residing within the limits of their jurisdiction.

The continuance of such a condition of turbulence and disinclination to enforce the laws without the incentive of a direct pecuniary reward in one small portion of the State, while in all the other parishes a comparatively strict enforcement of the law and the prospect of bountiful crops indicate an era of increased peace and prosperity in the future, is not only most injurious to the communities immediately interested, but is a great drawback to the entire State, repelling the much needed influx of capital and labor, and retarding the advancement of education and material prosperity.

I therefore desire to impress upon you and the other officers of the law in your parish the necessity of vigorously enforcing the law against all offenders. I can not but think that in each of the parishes where crimes of violence are reported to be prevalent there are to be found a class of good citizens who, if called upon by the proper authorities, would willingly act as a *posse comitatus* in case of need to secure to themselves and every other citizen of the parish protection for life and property.

I do not by any means recommend the inauguration of vigilance committees or any such method of repressing crime outside the pale of the law. Experience has shown that the resort to such practices is frequently productive of greater wrongs than those sought to be redressed. But I do request and instruct you on the occurrence of crimes against human life in your parish to summon to your aid citizens of known character and position, and by a vigorous pursuit of the offenders put an end to the prevalence of homicides, unaccompanied by arrests or criminal prosecution.

Thus far the cases of capital conviction for murder which have been submitted to me for my official action have been, with only two exceptions, directed against one class of citizens only. The welfare and prosperity of the State demand that the laws should be enforced with equal impartiality against all classes and conditions of men.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

Our Home Railways.

Mr. E. B. Wheelock is the president of a railroad company that is domiciled in this city and numbers as shareholders those belonging to the State. The stock of the company is owned and controlled by residents of Louisiana and owners of real estate therein. Concerning the efficiency of the scheme, the simple statement that $175,000 has already been subscribed, is quite sufficient. Mr. Wheelock, the president, has just returned from a tour through the country. He reports that the people everywhere favor the enterprise and is most sanguine of ultimate success. It is expected that during the next eight months $1,000,000 will have been subscribed. Ground will be broken on the fifteenth of this month. There will be no drag in the pursuance of this great object. The road is easily graded, and the contract to Natchitoches is nearly completed. The managers of the new railway design a narrow gauge road with steel rails. They have advertised for bids in the *Scientific American*, and it is asserted that within six months trains will be running to Marshall. We present to our readers this morning, Mr. Wheelock's report to the board of directors.

Grand Army of the Republic.

This organization will be represented at the Centennial Exposition by comrades from all States in the Union, and an organization to be called the National Encampment is to be effected. Governor J. F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is the present Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. By general order No. 4, of date August 2, he announces a staff of distinguished citizen soldiers, selected from the posts of the country at large. Among General Hartranft's aides-de-camp we notice the names of H. T. Fisher, of Jackson, Mississippi, and William G. James, of New Orleans.

Personal.

Governor Kellogg leaves this evening for his summer trip through the North. A portion of yesterday's official hours was employed in visiting the other dignitaries of the State House, and saying good-bye.

Attorney General A. P. Field has received leave of absence for fifty days, to date from the tenth instant, and will probably leave Wednesday.

Judge H. R. Steele, of the Superior Criminal Court, ha been granted leave of absence for fifty days. He leaves to-night for New York.

General Longstreet also takes his departure for a few week's rest in the mountains of Georgia.

Religious.

Services will be held to-day in the First Regular Free Mission Baptist Church, at Gretna. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 3 and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 1 P. M. Rev. J. F. Winston, pastor.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, will preach for the colored congregation at Gretna on the second Sabbath in September next. The public at large are invited to go and hear the learned divine.

There will be the regular morning services in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church to-day at eleven o'clock, and evening services at half-past six.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

SERMONS OUT OF CHURCH. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Whatever comes from the pen of Miss Mulock is written gold. She is a teacher of children, and of men and women. She is dull only to those who consider wisdom in life dull and slow. The essays gathered in this book, which she calls sermons out of church, are "What is Self Sacrifice?" "Our Often Infirmities," "Benevolence," "Gather Up the Fragments," and the odd paper called "How to Train Up a Parent in the Way He Should Go." They are all stamped with original thought, and worthy the attention of thoughtful readers.

THE WAY WE LIVE NOW. A novel. By Anthony Trollope. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street.

Mr. Trollope has written a score or more of books, and not a dull one among them. He cuts characters clear and strong. He is an able satirist of society, and showing "The way we live now," he does it in his best vein. This novel is one of over 400 pages, appropriately illustrated, and will prove to be one of the most attractive books of the season in the line of fiction.

EGLANTINE. A novel. By Eliza Tabor. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Miss Tabor has written the pleasant domestic stories, "Hope Meredith, "Meta's Faith," and others which have been equally well received. She keeps within the bounds of probabilities and her knowledge, and furnishes always entertaining reading.

The Church of the Messiah.

We have already published the letter of Rev. E. A. Horton, accepting the call extended to him by the Congregational Unitarian Society of this city, who worship in the church at the corner of St. Charles and Julia streets. From the Leominster (Massachusetts) *Enterprise* of July 21 we copy the following, in connection with this matter:

At a meeting of the First Congregational Society in Leominster, held last Saturday, among other things to consider the resignation of Rev. Edward A. Horton, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we regret that a seeming necessity exists for relief from excessive labor and severe strain, which have induced our pastor, Rev. Edward A. Horton, to resign his charge after a pastorate, pleasant and successful, almost beyond precedent of nearly seven years duration, We cheerfully acquiesce in his judgment that the time has arrived when duty and the best interests of all concerned demand the change, and in accordance with his request accept his resignation, to take place on the first of October next, and release him at that time, it being the end of his full seven years of service; and that, in doing so, we desire to express our grateful acknowledgements to him for the ability, self-sacrificing devotion, and Christian fidelity with which he has performed the many and burdensome duties of his sacred office, and for his uniform kindness, constant cheerfulness, and ready sympathy with all his people, both in joy and sorrow, and our continued love and best wishes for his success and happiness in the future.

The Billiard Contest.

On the ninth day of next month at the Academy of Music, Mr. Frank Maggioli will endeavor to wrest from Mr. Henry Miller the championship badge of the Northwest and South. In practice games during the past week Maggioli has made good play. His average has ranged from six to eleven and a half. Miller has been slower in play but shows sure points. He rarely takes the cue without scoring ten or twelve points. Mr. Maggioli will undoubtedly score large breaks. It is asserted that he has made a run of 127 points. The averages made during the past week indicate that Maggioli is prime favorite. But it should be borne in mind that practice games are delusive and often ensnaring. Mr. Maggioli is good at billiards undoubtedly; he nurses the balls well and displays brilliant play. Mr. Miller is sure and safe. He is reliable, and those who stake their money on the chances of the ivories, bank upon Miller as a safe guard.

The True Story of the Black Hills.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following letter from Lieutenant John H. Coale, of the Second Cavalry, United States Army, now in that region, to his father, Isaac Coale, Esq., of Chicago, which will be read with interest, and perhaps gratitude, by those who heed it:

CAMP HARNEY, Black Hills, July 18, 1875.

Camp Harney, from which I write, is situated in the Black Hills of Dakota—to be exact, in latitude 43° 46′ 20″, and longitude 103° 44′ 45″. We have a permanent camp here, and send out surveying parties with small escorts to map the country within a radius of fifty miles. We are about through with the southern part of the Hills, and to-morrow will move up to the northward, with a view of establishing a permanent camp about sixty or seventy miles from here, where we will complete the survey of the northeastern portion of the Hills.

I notice that the Eastern papers are filled with lies about the gold discoveries. I have just as good opportunities of knowing as anybody, and I am satisfied that, so far, no rich diggings have been discovered, and I don't believe one nugget has been found. The gold, so far, is in very small scales; and I, not being an enthusiast, have failed to find out what the yield actually is. I am satisfied that the most of the miners are not making $2 a day, and that perhaps one or two parties are making $2 a day, by much harder work than they would be required to do on any railroad in the United States.

Provisions, as yet, can not be bought at any price; so, when the stock which the miners have brought with them is exhausted, they will probably have to call on the government to keep them from starving. I am satisfied that no rich quartz leads have been found, all newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. If anybody thinks of coming to the Black Hills, he had better think twice about it. I really believe that, so far, all the stories of rich diggings have been invented by a few speculators, in order to get people out here to buy claims. The miners here are really not doing anything, but are lying back for the rush, in hopes of selling out their claims at fabulous prices. I suppose there are about 500 miners here now, scattered through the hills. We have no instructions to interfere with them, because we have other duties to perform. Most of them are a poor, deluded set, who have no idea of the difficulties they will have to contend against. They seem to have come out here thinking they would find the gold lying round loose, and that all they would have to do would be to load their wagons and start home with a fortune. I do not mean to say there are no rich deposits of gold in the Hills, because I am no prophet; but I know that, up to the present time, they have not been discovered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COLORED EDITORIAL CONVENTION

Favorable Impression Created

SELLA MARTIN'S ADDRESS IN CINCINNATI

VINDICATES GOVERNOR KELLOGG

What He Has Done for the Colored People.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

CINCINNATI, August 7, 1875.

The convention of colored newspaper men which recently assembled here has left a very favorable impression upon the community, and the Rev. J. Sella Martin, of Louisiana, has been twice invited to address popular audiences. Last evening he spoke to an assembly largely composed of white people, on "The Friends of the Union." The masterly effort made by him is the subject of general and enthusiastic commendation on the part of Republicans. His treatment of the Louisiana question was bold, original and eloquent in the highest degree. On this division of his subject he said:

It is often said that the Republican party are tired of the Louisiana question. If this be so, there is no hope for the Republican party anywhere, North or South. To be tired of the Louisiana question is to be tired of reconstruction and of all the beneficent measures involved in it. What is the Louisiana question? It is a natural outgrowth of Republican ascendency in the South. There is but one essential element in it, and that is the vindication of the negroes' right to vote.

Referring to maintenance of the Kellogg government, Mr. Martin said:

Governor Kellogg has not only made a good Governor for the State at large, he also made a good Governor for the negroes. He has protected their persons as far as possible, fostered their interests, recognized their ability, and, what is as good as all this, he has brought about a better feeling between the races than exists anywhere in the South.

Governor Kellogg deserves the more credit for this, inasmuch as the Confederates intended to make Louisiana the initial point of onslaught against the negroes of the South, and he has caused their failure. The White Leagues were born in Louisiana, and had they met a foe less wily than Governor Kellogg; had the colored people found less of a friend in him, had judiciousness and courage been less mingled in the man, the White Leagues would have triumphed; the negro would have, politically, gone under, and Mississippi would soon have followed the calamitous example of Louisiana.

Mr. Martin has been invited to make some adresses during our campaign. B.

WASHINGTON.

From Barrancas.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following was received from General Brannan, Fort Barrancas, August 7: No new case, and no death since yesterday's report. Dr. Sternberg is this morning sitting up a little in bed. All the others are doing well. It was Colonel Rindall's son, an infant, who died, and not his daughter.

The National Income.

The Treasury books for the fiscal year about to be closed will show the national income larger than any estimates that have been made.

Pensacola Navy Yard.

Commodore Cooper telegraphs all well at the Pensacola navy yard.

Statistical.

Customs receipts this day, $689,671 50; for the month to date, $2,805,069. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $317,298; for the month to date, $1,969,375. National bank notes outstanding, $348,947,939, of which $2,599,000 are in national gold bank notes. Bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank note circulation, $374,927,862, and for public deposits, $18,792,200. Shipments of United States for the week, $2,862,956.

Distillery Seized.

The distillery of Wessel & Co., at Covington, Kentucky, has been seized.

The Robbers of the Treasury.

Detective Muller, of the city detectives, brought Theo. W. Brown, known as Pegleg Brown, here from Saratoga, charged with complicity in the $47,000 theft from the treasury. Benjamin B. Halleck, a clerk in the treasury cashroom, now on leave of absence, was arrested in New York by detectives McDevitt and McElfresh on the same charge. William H. Ottman, a restaurant keeper of this city, has been arrested also.

The theory is that Halleck took the money, that some of it was left with Ottman, and that Brown went to Saratoga to work some off. In the meanwhile Halleck was making arrangements to buy jewelry, clothes, harness and other paraphernalia of fast life in New York.

Death of an Army Officer.

Lieutenant W. W. Wood, Twentieth Infantry, stationed for a long time at New Orleans, is dead.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Appeals.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Tweed's counsel gave notice of an appeal from Judge Barrett's decision refusing to reduce Tweed's bail.

McCloskey Sailed for Europe.

Cardinal McCloskey, with his secretary, sailed for Europe to-day. A large number of the Catholic clergy and laymen assembled on the wharf. Members of the Catholic Union presented him with an address expressive of loyalty and devotion to the Church and holy father.

POLITICAL.

A Speech from Hon. O. P. Morton.

URBANA, O., August 7.—Governor Morton of Indiana, after speaking in support of the specie resumption bill of the last Congress, said: I had something to do with the preparation of the bill, voted for it in good faith, and intend to stand by it until experience has demonstrated that it is impracticable, or needs amendments. Its feature fixing a day for resumption and providing for it, I had proposed to the Senate six years before, and whether the time fixed is a proper one or not, I should have preferred it a year or two later. It is the method by which I believe specie payments can and will be reached. It establishes the policy of free banking, the slow, gradual, but certain return to specie payments, and no contraction, or expansion of the currency until then. He then addressed his remarks to the Democratic platform of Ohio, and combatted the greenback theory, and claimed that the Democrats had always been enemies of greenbacks. He said: This whole scheme of a further issue of greenbacks in lieu of national bank notes I arraign here to-day as hypocritical and treacherous, designed in the first place to effect the destruction of national banks, and thereby their volume, and by the decision of the courts to destroy the greenbacks themselves, and pave the way for the restoration of the old State bank system. The State sovereignty party will never step short of State banks. A national currency, whether of greenbacks or bank notes, is hateful to the party which abhors the national idea, and declares that there is not one nation but thirty-seven independent and sovereign powers. The party which clamors constantly about centralization and federal assumption can never be the friend of the greenback, which represents the highest form of national sovereignty. Every year the proposition has been brought forward in Congress to repeal the law taxing the notes of State banks which drove those banks out of existence, and the repeal of which would again open the floodgates for public and private robbery by the establishment of innumerable "kiting" and worthless banks in all the States. Only last year Mr. Thurman and every Democratic Senator voted for a proposition to repeal that law, which was offered as an amendment to a finance bill.

THE TURF.

The Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 7.—Summer meeting—Hudson River Racing Association closed to-day. In the first race, 2:34 class, in which $1250 went to the first, $625 to the second, mile heats, three in five in harness, St. Julian took the first money and Tom Moore second. Time—2:26½, 2:30, 2:28, 2:26¾.

In the second race, 2:27 class, purse $4000, $2000 to the first, $1000 to the second, $600 to the third and $400 to the fourth, mile heats, three in five, to harness, Boone took the first money, Frank Ferguson second, May Bird third and Ed. White fourth. Time—2:27, 2:26, 2:24¼, 2:29.

The third race, free for all, $2500 to the first horse, $1500 to the second, $750 to the third, mile heats in harness, best three in five, was won by Goldsmith Maid. Goldsmith Maid 2, 1, 1, 1; American Girl 1, 2, 2, 2; Himpress 3, 3, 3, 3. Judge Fullerton, Hepeful and Lady Maud were withdrawn. Time—2:17¾, 2:18, 2:19½, 2:20.

FOREIGN.

The O'Connell Demonstration.

DUBLIN, August 7.—At the midnight grand banquet at Exhibition Palace, the mayor presided. No incident occurred until in the regular programme the toast "The Legislative Independence of Ireland" was read. The mayor called on Charles Gavin Duffy to respond. Duffy's rising created a tremendous uproar, which lasted for twenty minutes, when the mayor withdrew. Dr. Butt rose to speak, when the gas was put out, and the company dispersed in great confusion.

Outdoor festivities were marred by a rain storm.

There were excursions, field sports, and an amnesty demonstration to-day in Glamcoin Cemetery, where O'Connell is buried. Four thousand persons were present. Resolutions were adopted in favor of home rule and amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians.

LONDON, August 7.—The crew of the ship Clydesdale, from Greenock, August 4, for Quebec, have refused to proceed to sea on account of the alleged unseaworthiness of he vessel.

The American Squadron.

The American squadron will shortly sail from Southampton for Gibraltar.

Little Interest in the Centennial.

American gentlemen in Paris say that too little interest is manifested in Europe in the centennial. The reason is that English and French manufacturers have not been sufficiently informed of the details. A movement is afoot in Paris to organize a bureau of information. Home people need stimulation to work in Europe while there is time.

Cholera in Damascus.

The secretary of the Universal Alliance, in a letter to the *Times*, says Damascus dates of July 22 state that the cholera is raging. Four cases are reported daily, but the real number is concealed. The Christian quarters have been deserted. The mission schools are closed and the children dispersed.

Parliament to be Prorogued.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Parliament adjourns Tuesday to Friday, when it will be prorogued.

The Riflemen Visit Victor Hugo.

PARIS, August 7.—The American rifle team are here. They were received last night by Victor Hugo, who said he was proud of America and grateful for the recognition given him and his books.

Rains in France.

Continued rains have prevailed in different parts of France, especially in the basin of the Rhine. A flood is apprehended at Lyons.

A Denial.

MADRID, August 7.—The report that the government intends contracting a loan of seven millons, to indemnify the owners of Porto Rico for emancipated slaves, is officially denied.

Oration on O'Connell at Rome.

ROME, August 7.—In the oration on O'Connell by Professor Ariairte, in the Church of St. Agatha yesterday, O'Connell was claimed as the pioneer of the revival of Catholicism in England, and the discourse was ultramontane throughout.

A Vicksburg Man Takes a Prize.

STUTTGART, August 7.—Mr. Choesseze, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, won a silver cup in the rifle shooting match here to-day.

The Home Rulers and the Lord Mayor.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A Dublin special states that twenty-four home rule members of Parliament promised to attend the demonstration to-day, which is to consider the proceedings of the lord mayor yesterday.

A Disturbance Threatened.

A Dublin dispatch says a proclamation has been issued by the lord mayor prohibiting the proposed pyrotechnic display at Phœnix Park to-night. The cause assigned for this is that information was received that a disturbance was intended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fatal Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—By an explosion this morning at the arsenal about twenty were injured, some fatally. All were boys. One boy was killed.

Trouble in McMinn.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—A special says a negro attempted to rob Mrs. Johnson Howard, of Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, on the highway. The negro was captured, taken from the jail and killed. The citizens are arming, fearing the negroes will attack the town. Later reports state quiet is restored.

Robbed.

Solomon Parus, a pawnbroker, was robbed of $10,000 worth of jewelry to-day. His wife and daughter were sitting outside the front door, when the thieves entered in the rear.

Falling Rock in Hoosac Tunnel.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 7.—A large mass of soft rock fell in Hoosac tunnel. Smaller particles are falling which prevent the approach of workmen to ascertain the damage.

Saw Mills Burned.

OTTAWA, August 7.—McGraw's saw mills, in Richmond Roads, burned to-day. Loss over $100,000.

National Methodist Camp Meeting.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., August 7.—There were 15,000 persons at the National Methodist Camp meeting. Searl, of New Haven, Wood, of Baltimore, and Graves, Hughes and Gray, of Philadelphia, officiated in the devotions.

The River at a Stand.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—River reports from Cairo last night announcing that the river had come to a stand