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my13 3m d&w

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The New Confederate Political Departure in Mississippi—Effect in the North—What Will it Produce?—Some Old-fashioned Truths—Will the Citizens of Mississippi Learn Wisdom?

BOSTON, August 12, 1875.

The action of the Confederate Democracy of Mississippi in regard to what is called the "color line in politics," has been duly reproduced in all the papers of New England, irrespective of party. This evidence of progress in the work of race-reconciliation at the South has been hailed with pleasure by people of all classes here.

It the object of the Confederate Democratic leaders of Mississippi in this matter is to influence political action at the North, especially in the next presidential election, they must expect to be disappointed. If, however, their object is to promote good feeling between the two races inhabiting the State, and by a wise local policy to attract capital and immigration into their State, they will succeed.

I will give the reasons on which both of these opinions are founded.

First, then, of the political effect North of the resolutions of the Confederate Democracy of Mississippi, touching what is called the "color line" in Southern politics. The general business prostration of the country makes the financial and industrial policy of the government the one absorbing issue with people in every condition of life in every Northern State. The banker and day laborer are equally interested in this financial issue, and as education is the rule among all classes at the North, and as free speech and an independent press prevail pretty generally every where, it may be taken for granted that the business interests of the country are being thoroughly discussed. I gave in a previous letter to the REPUBLICAN the conclusion at which people here were arriving in regard to the "true and safe political policy" to be pursued for the next four years in national affairs, in order to restore the confidence of capital, and so promote business security and confidence and activity. That conclusion is to "let well enough alone," and keep the government in the track pursued for the last ten years. There is nothing in the past history of the Confederate leaders of the South calculated to inspire the business men of the country with any degree of confidence in their ability to manage the finances of this great nation prudently. The conviction is growing strongly and rapidly in the minds of the Northern people that it is unwise, if not unsafe, to entrust the treasury and the revenues of the nation in the hands of those who have so clearly demonstrated their inability to produce anything save revolution, violence and bloodshed. The high toned political military leaders of the South may do very well as soldiers in the wars of Mexico, in Cuba or in Spain. They may find honorable and congenial employment in Egypt or under the Emperor of the Brazils; but their fitness for either the comprehensive administration or detail work involved in the management of the foreign commerce, domestic trade, and finances and industries of this great nation, is doubted and distrusted. The action of the Confederate Democratic leaders in Mississippi, therefore, will not exert any influence in arresting the tide which is now setting in steadily against their party in every Northern State. So the result of the pending election in Ohio what it may, the popular verdict in 1876 will be against the policy of a Democratic restoration. The business interests of the country are sufficiently important to produce this result.

Nor should the Confederate leaders be surprised at this state of the public mind. They should remember that capital is not only sagacious, but exceedingly timid, and it will never take the risk of placing the national securities at the mercy of the Confederate politicians of the South. So much for the political aspect of the new political policy of the Mississippi Confederate Democracy.

Turning from this to the bearing of this policy on the local affairs of the State, we find abundant cause for rejoicing. If the leading citizens of Mississippi will only turn their attention to local affairs, and work for the upbuilding of the national interests of the State upon the basis of educated, self-respecting free labor, they will reap a golden harvest, and reap it speedily. There never has been a time in the history of the country when the leading men of the South could accomplish so much for their section as now. Surely the experience of the past thirty years should suffice to show the Southern people the folly of following the leadership of men who are so provincialized and narrow-minded as to be incapable of administering the affairs of a civilized community. The Southern States of the American Union are blessed with every natural advantage, and it only requires the people to put forth their efforts in order to make those States the most wealthy and populous in the Union. But this can never be done by placing the political cart before the laboring horse. Politics do not and can not in themselves produce material results. Political conditions flow from industrial civilization, from education, from free thought and speech.

Wise and just political institutions are necessary in order to stimulate individual activity, and to protect and give security to the fruits of labor. But the basis of all true civilization and real prosperity is to be found in free, educated, self-respecting labor, and in nothing else. Let the enterprising citizens of Mississippi turn their attention to local affairs and leave national politics alone. Let them encourage the colored citizen to become a land owner. Let them give him every possible inducement to educate his children. Let them respect his human nature, his manhood, and his civil and political rights, and the black man will put just so much more time and muscle and intelligence into every department of industry. There is no labor so valuable to the South as free, educated, self-respecting negro labor. The negro is both an agriculturist and a mechanic. His strong local attachment and domestic nature make him a lover of the soil. He has special aptitude for all forms of mechanical industry. It is only necessary, therefore, to educate this man, to give him a motive in life, and a fair chance, in order to bring out all of his powers and make him the source of untold wealth to the South.

A liberal and enlightened industrial policy in Mississippi would command the co-operation of capital from the North. Notwithstanding the general business prostration which now prevails everywhere, there is any amount of capital at the North seeking investment. Much of this capital is owned by persons of large individual wealth, and who are more than willing to aid in the material development of the South. It ought not to be difficult to show these capitalists that investments can be made at the South with safety and profit. One of the first steps in this direction is for the citizens of Mississippi to disconnect their local interests from the political schemes of the Northern Democracy. Let them do this, and they will soon see a new order of things prevailing in their State. Capital will flow into the State. Emigration will follow capital. Social control and political security will stimulate individual enterprise. Labor will get its just reward, and where labor is protected, rewarded and enlightened there is always to be found prosperity as the sure result. B.

Death of Hon. Joel Parker.

The telegraph briefly announces the death of Hon. Joel Parker at Boston at the age of eighty years.

During his long life he has been distinguished as holding far beyond the average length of time two most honorable positions. For twenty years he was Chief Justice of New Hampshire, and during that time there occurred a conflict of law between the Supreme Court of New Hampshire and the Supreme Court of the United States, which was so well sustained by the tenacity and learning of Joel Parker that all the ability of the exceptionally able Supreme Court was at last, after three trials, unable to enforce its original decree. Like Kent, when the allotted time came, he left the bench for the professors chair, but, unlike Kent, he left no monument of his wonderful research and genius. Save in the memory of hundreds of students, who watched his lips with reverence, a few scattered pamphlets published only for motives of the hour, and a vast pile of the accumulated notes of half a century of labor, he has left nothing to guide the scholar in the path he trod so nobly. If some kind and able hand is intrusted with these notes the world may yet learn that a great lawyer lived and died, and made a mark more enduring even than the series of decisions contained in the New Hampshire Reports.

He was Royall Professor of Harvard Law School, and his principal topics of instruction, equity and constitutional law. It was his habit, in the latter years of his term, to announce to the students that his final lecture would be "upon matters and things in general, and constitutional law in particular," and these last lectures are marvels of studied comparative analysis and bitter sarcasm of current political events. Three of them have been published. He was chary of personal advice to students, but occasionally would utter something that might refer to a minute detail, or have the widest scope, but in either case sunk almost deep enough in the mind to become a rule of conduct. He was the first to break the great law triumvirate, composed of himself, Emory Washburn, the master of the law of real property, and Theophilus Parsons, theauthor of the best work on contracts, and a voluminous writer on mercantile law. At the conclusion of twenty years of service, he delivered his last lecture and resigned. This faculty, aided by Hon. Richard Henry Dana, as lecturer on international law, and afterwards reinforced by Judge Holmes, of Missouri, made the reputation of Dane Law School unequalled in the country.

In politics Joel Parker was originally a whig. He found in the Republican party of 1856 sufficient to take him from his professor's closet to deliver a carefully prepared lecture in aid of Fremont and Dayton, when the Whig party of Massachusetts had ceased to exist. If memory fail not, his last paragraph contained something like: "And it will serve to show that the Republican party is not a party of revolution. The forked lightning that plays along their line is the electricity of free principles, and the thunder that rolls along their embattled front and echoes back, 'No further extension of slavery,' is good sound constitutional Whig thundor." This address caused a public controversy between Robert C. Winthrop and himself, in which the last letter was written by him with an unsparing pen. Yet when the conflict between Andrew Johnson and Congress shook the country, in an address at the end of a term he said to the law school, after a denunciation of measures before the country, unequaled in caustic logic: "I am no admirer of Andrew Johnson, but I honor him with all my might for his firm and courageous devotion to the constitution."

He always tried to help the weak—the under dog in the fight. His sympathies were with the brave and honest, for he was brave and honest, too. By his contemporaries he was honored, by his juniors admired, by his students reverenced. To all his vast stores of learning were open; to every one he gave sympathy and aid. With some appearance of natural reserve, his interest was easily awakened, and the reserve vanished. As is the fortune of all lawyers who devote themselves exclusively to their jealous mistress, he was not rich in money. But he was rich in the gratitude of thousands of clients, rich in the memory of thousands of students, and rich in learning, years and honor. He was a wise, good and great man.

New Election.

Acting Governor C. C. Antoine will probably soon order an election to take place in the parishes of Grant and Ouachita. In Grant the vacancy is caused by the expulsion of W. H. Ward from the House of Representatives during the session of 1875. In Ouachita a similar vacancy was caused by the death of W. F. Southard. The time of issuing the proclamation is not yet fixed.

Union Prayer Meetings.

A meeting for prayer has been held each evening this week in Ames Church. Rev. Dr. Walker, of Felicity Street Church, Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John Matthews, of Carondelet Street Church, have conducted the meetings. The attendance was large and the meetings profitable. All are invited to attend.

Of all men, idiots are the most absent minded.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

BEFORE JUSTICE MORGAN.

John Latrieux vs. keeper of Parish Prison.—Habeas corpus. Petitioner was committed for contempt of injunction against slaughtering cattle in other places than the premises of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company by Judge Hawkins, of the Superior District Court. He alleged the writ of prohibition of the Supreme Court protected him against the force of the injunction. It appeared that the case was different from that of Frilot, where the alleged contempt had been committed in the interim between the granting of the injunction and the service of the writ of prohibition. Here the offense, if it was one, had been committed after the service of the writ.

Justice Morgan sustained the application and granted the writ, stating that the writ having been served it must be obeyed, and the judge of the Superior District Court had exceeded his jurisdiction. The writ must be obeyed. Habeas corpus maintained and prisoner discharged.

John Barres; Jean Marque vs. William F. Loan, superintendent of Metropolitan Police. Injunctions issued to prevent interference in defendants' private markets.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad vs. city of New Orleans. Applications for expropriation of land. Motion filed by the City Attorney, B. F. Jonas, calling in Charles Morgan, Baumgartner and Langless, John Hennessey, W. G. Coyle, J. M. Lewis, Paul Tuleme, E. Conery and many others as interested in the application.

First District Court.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Bridget Robinson petitions for the custody of her child, alleged to have been kidnapped by a man named Smith in July last, and now in custody of Aaron Barney, No. 316 St. Charles street. Returnable nineteenth instant.

Joseph Hook, private market man, complains that having been arrested, given bond and released, he is again arrested. Continued to nineteenth instant.

ACQUITTED.

Pat Kelly and James Scanlan, of entering a shop, etc.; Armand Fouvergue, assault and battery.

CONVICTED.

George Robinson, Peter Henry, Julius Laurence, of petty larceny; Sam Brooks, of assault and battery.

SENTENCED.

Columbus Jefferson, for larceny, one month.

Second District Court.

Successions of Elizabeth Osenkop, widow of John Jager or Yaiger; Laurent Durand, Gabriel De Feriet, M. J. Henseng and Jean Cazand opened.

Henry Lubeau prays to be emancipated.

Appointments.

William Pfaff has been appointed notary public for the parish of Orleans; G. H. Griffin for the parish of Pointe Coupee, and Richard Hulton Kerr for the parishes of Rapides, DeSoto and Natchitoches.

Goldsmith Maid Surrenders the Laurels to Lulu.

The trotting horse is an American invention. The Arabian is celebrated for his gallop, kindness and endurance, the Norman for his compact, strong frame, the English for his racing qualities, and each in his respective field has endeavored for ages to keep up the purity of blood and increase the peculiar faculty of which he boasts. But in America, while all these are used, and to a great extent prided in, the trotter is most sought after for family use, or as roadster on the turf. While the racer on the turf proper still holds sway, yet there is a great number of respectable persons who look on racing as highly demoralizing, and can not be induced to visit a race course. These same individuals will pride themselves on their 2:40 horses, and grow eloquent over Bashaw, Dexter, Hamilton blood, and ministers and laymen and refined ladies will crowd the fair grounds by thousands to witness the fine stepping of the trotter.

Lady Suffolk, American Girl, Flora Temple, Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, have each, in their turn, been monarch of the trotting course, and have traveled as a triumph in special cars over the continent, drawing immense admiring audiences by the thousands. Incredible amounts have been won and lost on them; they have been sold for fabulous prices, and each in its turn has been cutting the time down from the old "2:40 on the shell road" to 2:30, 2:26, 2:25, 2:21, 2:18, 2:16½, until it began to seem that horseflesh had got to its ultimatum of speed. But each has found some one stepping a half second faster, and winning a race by a head or half a head, until it really seems as if the old brag of one of our most famous trainers will be verified, that the American horse will yet be found who will trot his mile in two minutes.

For a long time Goldsmith Maid has been the idol, and hundreds of thousands have crowded around to see her clear-cut limbs, bright eyes, fine coat and quiet movement, and made race course and fair ground echo with the shouts over her victory from Maine to California.

But now with the other famous ones, she must step down and out, and Lulu is now the Queen.

"The King is dead, long live the King," was the old cry of France, when the old King died and the new one succeeded. And so it is with Goldsmith Maid. She has passed away as the great American trotter, and the people now shout, Long live Lulu.

The telegraph brings us the news that on Saturday, at Rochester, New York, Lulu beat Goldsmith Maid, making a three-mile race in the incredible short time of 2:15½, 2:16½, 2:17. The fastest three-mile race on record.

Lulu has burst on the horse world as a star of the first magnitude. What may be her further capacity remains to be seen. The history of trotting has shown that these great trots have always in successive races been beaten by the same horse, and that generally the speed can be increased from two to three seconds. If so, and Lulu retains the turf without accident, we may, before another season, see her down to 2:12 before she steps out as beaten by some other favorite at 2:11¼.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A Touching Scene.

The Newtown, Maryland, *Gazette* says:

The steamer Tangier last Saturday landed at our wharf a negro woman, who had been sold "way down South" some twenty years ago. She belonged to the Rush estate, and her father and mother, whose heads are silvered with the frosts of many winters, have remained on the farm ever since. During the war they lost all traces of their daughter and gave her up for lost. In the past few years, however, communication was restored between parents and child, and it has been the one grand hope of their declining years to once more see their daughter. Recently they received a letter from New Orleans, saying that she would soon start for this place.

For the past few weeks every boat day the old couple could be seen in town peering with eager eyes at the faces of the passengers as the boats would reach the wharf. A shade of silent disappointment, and anon a tear, could be seen upon their wrinkled faces when they found she was not aboard. But last Saturday they were not disappointed. As the boat neared the wharf a buxom, comely mulatto waved a handkerchief at the old couple. Pen can not describe the joy of the party when the woman finally found herself in the arms of her parents. The old lady executed a half shout, half fandango, skip around, and the old man stood on his head, and the "hour of jubilee" was on that wharf for many minutes. It was one of the most touching incidents we ever witnessed.

THE ASSESSMENT MATTER.

The Investigation Before Judge Dibble.

Yesterday at 2 P. M. the investigation of the alleged irregularities in the assessor's office was resumed by Judge Dibble. There was a full attendance of the assessors, Mr. D. Urban included, who had not availed himself of his leave of absence, but was prevented by serious illness from attending the previous examination. The witnesses promised by the *Times* were also in attendance.

Judge Dibble stated that this examination would not have the force of a judicial one, as he had no authority to hold an examination which would have such force. Under section 134 of the Revised Statutes he was authorized to cause all parties having any knowledge of a crime to appear before some judge or justice of the peace and have their depositions taken, and he would, if Mr. Wahl, or any of those present having an interest in the case desired, send for a justice of the peace to receive the testimony; but if they were willing he would proceed with the examination alone.

All the parties present having agreed to dispense with a justice of the peace, the proceedings were opened by calling the pressman of the *Times*, Mr. M. Wahl, to the stand.

Mr. Wahl did not prove to be such an intelligent man as the *Times* said he was:

Question—How much is your property assessed for?

Answer—One thousand dollars?

Question—How long has it been assessed for $1000?

Answer—Just this year.

Question—Has not a reduction been made in that assessment?

Answer—There has been since I seen it.

Question—How much is it now?

Answer—Four hundred dollars.

Question—Did you pay anybody to get that assessment reduced?

Answer—No, sir, I did not.

Question—What caused it to be reduced, what influence secured the reduction?

Answer—Well, sir; I come round here on Thursday morning, and I met Nathan Morris, and he asked me where I was going; I told him; he asked me what I was assessed for; I told him I said it was too much; it was $800 more than I was assessed for last year; I said I was going to file a petition, and he said that filing a petition was no use, I might just as well put the paper in the waste basket; he said he would introduce me to a gentleman who would fix it all right, and nobody else could; and then Mr. Pearce came along, and he told Mr. Pearce my circumstances, and Mr. Pearce took down my street, and the number of the square, and what it was assessed for, and said it would be fixed on Friday; I left then, and went to the office (*Times* office), and returned with a friend on Friday, to see about his property in Jefferson.

Question—Who was your friend?

Answer—A gentleman who keeps a lumber yard on Louisiana avenue, I don't recollect his name. I came out of the assessor's office and met Morris, and he told me my reduction had been made from $1000 to $400. He wanted me to go back and look at it. I said "I hav'nt time, Nathan; I have to go to the office," as it was getting near four o'clock. Mr. Pearce came and told me the thing was all fixed, and that it would be $13 50, as he would have to share with the men in the office. I told him I had no money with me, but if he would wait till Saturday I would pay him. The agreement was made that Mr. Pearce would give Nathan Morris the receipt to come to the office to me on Saturday and get paid. After my work I come back with Mr. O'Brien to go to the assessor's office, and I met Morris again on the corner; he told me that Mr. Pearce had gone to the bank to get a check cashed, and I told O'Brien to come over and see what I am assessed for, and Morris said: "No, one of you will do; go by yourself." I went in asked about my property in square No. 55 St. Thomas street; the gentleman opened the book and showed me that it was $400; I put my finger on it; he said that there had been a gentleman there before about that property, and I said it might be my brother; I come out and met Mr. Pearce and Mr. O'Brien, and a conversation commenced about Mr. O'Brien's assessment, and Pearce put down in his pocket book the number of Mr. O'Brien's square and the amount of his assessment, and he said he would fix it on Monday, being as he was going away on Friday evening. That's my statement, sir.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Urban, and said that his property had been assessed for $400 in 1872, 1873 and 1874; that no person in the assessor's office had offered to reduce his assessment for a consideration or otherwise. When asked who was the gentleman who showed him his assessment on the books, the witness insisted that it was Mr. J. L. Herwig or some one who looked like him; but after some reflection he fixed upon Mr. George Autz, clerk to the assessor of the Fourth District, as the man. In reply to the interrogatories "Can you read and write?" "Do you know what figures are used to express a thousand?" Mr. Wahl answered negatively, and affirmed that he could not spell his name but let other people do that for him.

The next witness, Mr. O'Brien, gave testimony party corroborative of Wahl's, and to the effect that he did not think it would be right to give Mr. Pearce one-half of the amount; he might save him on a reduced assessment, but that his scruples would not prevent him giving that gentleman a small reward for his services if successful.

Then followed a Mr. Charles Jacques, who gave the burden of a conversation had between himself and his neighbor, Mr. Nathan Morris, on the subject of the article in the *Times* last Saturday. In reply to Judge Dibble, this witness said Nathan Morris told him that he worked in Judge Dibble's office.

This the Judge denied, and said he knew no such man. Subsequently the Judge learned from his clerk and auctioneer that the man Morris, during the time Judge Steele was Assistant Attorney General, had occasionally been employed to attend at tax collectors' sales, and that when his services were needed the auctioneer still employed him.

Mr. Pearce, the broker, was next called, and said that he did not seek Wahl; on the contrary, Wahl had sought him. He, Mr. Pearce, was not in the habit of having assessments reduced. He had not done so before, and had never said to Wahl that he would have to divide the $13 50 with some one in the office. What he did say was, that he would have to divide with Morris, who brought him the case. He, Mr. Pearce, regarded it as perfectly legitimate business, if people would not take the trouble to get their own assessments reduced, to charge them for his services if they employed him.

Mr. Pearce produced the application which he had intended to offer to the board of assessors for Mr. Wahl, and stated that he had not spoken of the matter to any one in the assessors, office.

Both the clerks of Mr. Urban were examined, and they testified that no one except Mr. "Vahl"—Vahl is the way in which the name is written on the books—had ever made any inquiry about his property. They produced both their "field" and office books, and in each the assessment stood at $400 and had not been altered this year.

The investigation was then adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Nathan Morris will be examined.

Benefit of Miss Isabel Freeman.

The complimentary benefit tendered to Miss Isabel Freeman by the Orleans Dramatic Association and the New Histrionics, which took place last night at the Varieties Theatre, was a success in every respect—the house a full one, and the entertainment pleasant. The piece acted was W. S. Gilbert's mythological comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea," and it was given with the following cast:

Pygmalion	Mr. Harry Pickles
Leucippe	Mr. Jos. H. Spearing
Chrysos	Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan
Agisimos	Mr. George Stern
Mimos	Mr. C. M. DeCamp
Galatea	Miss Isabel Freeman
Cynisca	Miss Maggie Stroudback
Daphne	Miss Esther Blumenthal
Nyrina	Miss Flora Burton

Of late years we have been more accustomed to see the fabled stories of mythology treated as burlesques for the stage, and the blondes have rattled through absurd creations, with women as men and men as women, torturing traditional costume of ancient modest folk into mere nothing, and worrying the English language. Mr. Gilbert ventured to found upon the story of Pygmalion and Galatea a play of real merit. His work is a gem—an acting poem sparkling with wit and flowing softly in smooth blank verse. It is too nice to please the general public, but before such an audience as gathered last night it was more than acceptable, and pleased greatly. For the acting, Mr. Pickles must be commended for his judicious treatment of his part, and correct reading. The part of *Chrysos* is a satire upon the vulgar buyer of art works, and Mr. O'Sullivan gauged his action by the text of the play, bringing out carefully the comic phase of the part, and keeping within the bounds of propriety. Miss Freeman met with a hearty reception when discovered as the statue, and the stage was strewn with floral offerings. She caught the simplicity of the part; she realized as far as could be done the idea of one grown to woman's estate and knowing nothing of the world, making her first appearance in society without previous tuition; and thus the girl went on, bitterly learning the lessons of life, and with unhappiness wrought for others and suffered by herself, paid the price for mortal life, until, by her own choosing, she turned back again into lifeless marble. He performance of *Galatea* was all that could be asked for, and it added new honors to her fame. At the close of the play, Miss Freeman advanced to the footlights, and recited the following epilogue, which was appropriate to the occasion, and well received:

Kind friends, you saw me stand just now, you know,
At one Pygmalion's, and in statue quo:
Again I step down from the pedestal,
Slip out of Athens, and here greet you all.
To say the woman can't be longer stone
When such kind friends her welcome heart would own.
It's better far to find a full release
This side the curtain, than to bide in Greece.
Since long ago Art fled her ancient scenes
And finds warm welcome here in New Orleans.

"A good play needs no epilogue," 'tis true,
And I dare hope the play seemed "good" to you;
And if you, wives, will, like Cynisca, be
A "model" to your mates, yet shrewdly see
They hold no other image, you'll escape
The keen vexation of our classic scrape.
No fault was mine, yet I created trouble
For both my author and his jealous double.
Now don't be look as if she'd make him swear
This dangerous game of marbles to forbear,
To be a husband to his vows severe,
And in his sculpture give no Gal-a-tea!

And now, kind sirs, with whom upon the stage
I've shared the drama's laugh, or moan or rage,
Tho' soon our brief dramatic season ends,
I still shall hold you more than "summer friends."
Both the "Orleans" club and the "Histrionics"
Have dosed the public with good, wholesome tonics,
Wherein was no part not fit for a true lip—
A sparkling Vichy or a moral julep;
And for your thought, in generous ways expressed,
For her who thanks you, she loves both the best!
Keep on brave sirs, there's talent neath your bumps,
And these good people know both "Clubs are trumps."

Good friends, for all your plaudits I would pay
A heartier tribute than my lips convey;
'Tis only those who serve your humor here,
Can know the value of your gracious cheer.
And since you've smiled so kindly on my task,
One favor further I make bold to ask;
Sometimes to ope the curtain of your heart
And find the statue of my little part!

Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

With the compliments of Mr. D. H. Buckley, a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union has been received. The objects of the Union, formed by delegates elected from the various total abstinence benevolent societies, are to introduce the principles of the society into every community in the State, to promote good feeling and social intercourse, to arouse interest and friendship for each society outside the ranks, to publish addresses, etc., to introduce a broader spirit of co-operation, and nourish a feeling of friendship and good fellowship among the members.

The State Union was organized on the sixth day of July, 1873, by the following societies:

New Orleans Catholic Total Abstinence Society, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers.

St. Joseph's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, under direction of the Lazarist Fathers.

St. Alphonsus Total Abstinence Association, under direction of the Redemptorist Fathers.

St. Aloysius Total Abstinence Cadets, under direction of the Jesuit Fathers.

The constitution is approved by the Most Rev. Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans, as being eligible to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and on the first of July, 1875, the numerical strength of the Union was as follows:

New Orleans Total Abstinance Association	140
St. Joseph's Society	70
St. Alphonsus' Society	125
Young Men's Society	22
St. Theresa's Society	56
St. Peter's Society	34
St. Joseph's (Algiers) Society	20
St. Francis' Society (Sonma)	40
St. Aloysius' Cadets	30
St. Alphonsus' Cadets	30
St. Joseph's Cadets	39
St. Theresa's Cadets	20
Total	626

One excellent provision of the constitution is the "traveling card," which is furnished every member in good standing wishing to travel for business or pleasure, insuring him recognition by all societies of the Union and care during sickness.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Going to the Relief of the Rio Bravo.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Plymouth, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the Canandaigua, recently at the mouth of the Mississippi, have been ordered to the assistance of the Rio Bravo. She is to be floated, and, if possible, towed into Galveston harbor. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to order the revenue cutter Dix to the scene of the disaster.

The Affair at Tripoli.

Owing to the delay in receiving the telegraph orders to proceed to Tripoli, the United States steamer Hartford has not yet reached that port. Information was received at the Navy Department that she is now coaling at the mouth of the Suez canal and will proceed immediately to that place. It is believed at the department that the Congress, of the European fleet, has reached Tripoli by this time, for the purpose of demanding the arrest and punishment of the Tripolitan sailors who insulted the United States consul and his wife a short time ago. Prominent naval officers here express the opinion that the Tripolitan authorities did not await the arrival of a vessel of war to demand reparation, but arrested the perpetrators of the insult when they learned that orders had been issued for our vessels to proceed to that place.

NEW YORK.

Circular Concerning Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Affairs.

NEW YORK, August 18.—William B. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has published a circular in which he proposes to creditors to pay thirty-three and one-half per cent in full settlement of indebtedness of the firm, about forty-three per cent being the proportion of assets to liabilities, as shown by the assignees' statement. He offers to pay eight and one-half per cent before November 27, 1875, five per cent before May 27, 1876, five per cent before November 27, 1876, five per cent before May 27, 1877, ten per cent before November 27, 1877, with interest of seven per cent per annum until paid.

As security for the fulfillment of this agreement, assets are to be held and administered by Mr. Duncan, under the advice of a committee consisting of Robert Lennox Kennedy, president of the National Bank of Commerce, and George W. Duer, president of the National Bank of the State of New York. Mr. Duncan also says that should the assets bring more than thirty-three and a half per cent, creditors will have the benefit thereof.

New York Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention meets in Syracuse September 6.

Odd Fellows.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has elected John W. Stebbins grand master.

Judge Shipman's Bond.

The bond of Judge Shipman, assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has been fixed at $500,000.

Receiver Jewett's Accounts.

Mr. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway Company, filed his inventory in the county clerk's office showing receipts and disbursements since his appointment: Total receipts, dating from his appointment to the last day of June, of which he gives daily items, $3,192,008; total disbursements, $2,759,605, leaving on hand $432,402.

FOREIGN.

Active Winter Campaign in Cuba.

HAVANA, August 18.—The *Diario* officially denies the rumor that Valmaseda will leave the island. He will await the promised reinforcement of 10,000 men and prosecute an active winter campaign.

Assassination of the President of Ecuador.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A dispatch announces the assassination of Senor Gabriel Garcia Morcas, President of the Republic of Ecuador. No details.

Cardinal McCloskey.

ROME, August 18.—The Pope instructs the pontifical ablegate, Roncetti, to conduct Cardinal McCloskey from Paris to Rome.

Movement of Turkish Troops.

RAGUSA, August 18.—Turkish troops to the number of 2500 have been landed at Kiek, and will march for Mostar. The insurgents are strongly posted in the mountain gorges on the route.

Spanish Military Movements.

MADRID, August 18.—The Alfonsists expect to capture the citadel of Seo de Urgel on the twentieth instant.

A Spanish vessel loading material of war at Barcelona exploded and sunk. Fifty persons were killed or drowned.

General Jovellar has sent two divisions to reinforce the corps on the frontiers of Arragon and Catalonia. The remainder of the army is moving toward Seo de Urgel.

The *Epoca* says the Carlist leader Dorregarray has been unable to resist the royalist armies in Catalonia, and is endeavoring to enter Arragon, hoping to make his way thence to Navarre.

Arrived in Paris.

PARIS, August 18.—Cardinal McCloskey arrived in this city to-day, where he will probably remain several days.

Soundings for the Channel Tunnel.

The French engineers who are to assist in making soundings for the channel tunnel have left for England.

Germany at the Centennial.

BERLIN, August 18.—Herr Bartels, the architect, is about to leave for Philadelphia to arrange the distribution of the space allotted to German exhibitors at the centennial.

Indemnifying the Priests.

LONDON, August 18. — Subscriptions throughout Germany to indemnify the Prussian priests for the withdrawal of State grants amount to $350,000. This amounts to half the sum withdrawn.

The Insurrection Spreading.

The *News* has a Vienna special that the Bosnia insurrection is spreading. The towns of Berbier, Dubiezsa and Kostaineza are in flames. Many Turkish nobles have been slaughtered. Large numbers of Croatians joined the insurgents. It is feared the outbreak will assume the character of a religious war.

The Oldham Strike.

The strike