# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX.—NO. 142. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2603.


## POLITICAL NOTICES.

...e State Central Executive Committee ...e Republican Party, State of Louisiana, ...ans, September 8, 1875.—To the end of in... ...ency, good order and a stable and frugal ...ent in Louisiana, and view of the national ...al contests of 1876, instructions have been ...by the State Central Committee of the ...an Party of Louisiana for a reorganized ...ed party upon the following declaration ...ples. Qualified voters, without regard to ...ty affiliations, are respectfully invited ...scribe thereto and organize to the ends re...

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

...equality, civil and political, of all men ...fore law, and their especial protection in ...ts of labor, suffrage and public stewardship.

...republic is a nation, one and inseparable, ...maintenance and enforcement of the ...th, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments ...tional union and laws enacted thereunder, ...honest, economical and efficient administration of the public trusts, and the election to that ...ption-us and capable men only.

...ntinued reduction of taxation.

...ection to all legislation in the interest of ...es.

...prompt punishment for all pillage in pub... ...ds, and for all assaults upon personal ...

...education for all the children of the State ...blic schools.

...immigration is extended a hearty welcome ...abundant resources and prosperity which ...their development at await labor in Louisiana. ...affirm the cardinal principles of the Re... party, which have become the established policy of the nation, is especial relation to ...ro, enfranchisement, civil rights, and to ...ral improvements already projected in ...our present commercial and agricultural ...ty will, in a river outlet and the rebuilding ...levees by national aid, and to promote that ...and bring about a perfect amity between ...es in the State, do promise our best en...

...e earliest practicable attainment of cur...ncy convertible with coin, and to that end such ...ous and unfaltering steps toward resump... ...may not embarrass our material interests. ...in this declaration we disavow all par...ndidates, and welcome all citizens who ...ere to unite with us in all earnest efforts to ...e honest measures and servants to Louis...

...der of the Committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President.

...PERSON, Corresponding Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

...ETIES THEATRE.

...AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

...day Evening, September 23, 1875,

...for the Benefit of the Treasury of the

...SHINGTON ARTILLERY.

...Chairman of Reception Committee.

LIEUTENANT W. M. OWEN.

...he performance will begin with the

TWO BUZZARDS.

...n Buzzard.....Mr. O. S. Babcock

...ll.....Mr. Harry Parkies

...ll.....Mr. W. H. Beanham

...n Buzzard.....Miss E. Blumenthal

.....Miss Maggie Stroubhardt

...r particular request, will be presented a ...ecne, entitled

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

...Harry Pickles, George Stern and Fred. N. Thayer.

...ward sadly we laid him down ...the field of his fame fresh and gory. ...carved not a line, we raised not a stone ...dleft him alone in his glory."

...SOLO—Fantasia, Sur la Muette de Portici ...ldard.....Mr. Marks Kaiser

...SOLO.....M. Livian

To be followed by

BOX AND COX.

.....Mr. Theodore A. James

.....Mr. Fred. S. Thayer

...ously performed by them when members of the old Histrionics.)

...ancer.....Miss Blumenthal

After which,

A CAMP SCENE,

...ng Mr. H. Dudley Coleman, in the song ...STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY," and the ...ington Artillery, with their famous

"UPIDE"

...by the whole battalion, concluding with

OUR BUGLER'S DREAM.

...Camp Walton, by moonlight. The Confed...te Banner, by ad invisible hand, is slowly ...ded," and disappears from view.

...nfederate and Union soldier are seen, with ...hands extended at their feet, to clasp hands in ...amity and forgiveness. The Goddess of ...Concordia, crowns the soldiers in Blue and ...Gray laurels, and enfolds both in the Banner ...ion, from behind a cloud, sails forth upon ...ns of the air," and sheds over this beautiful ...her mellow light of Peace.

...ts with an equal splendor

"Till the morning sun rays fall,

With a touch impartially tender

On the blossoms blooming for all,

...Were under the dead and the dew,

...Are waiting the Judgment Day,

...Rendered with God to the Blue,

...Mellowed with Gold the Gray."

...rchestra under the direction of Professor ...yer.

...pen at half past six o'clock, overture at ...ervers o'clock.

...ion to all parts of the house, fifty cents. ...erved seats.

...ox seats $7, $6 and $4.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

...ELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

...SING OF THE AMUSEMENT SEASON.

...IS FAVORITE FAMILY THEATRE

...been thoroughly refitted, repainted and newly decorated, will open on

...Sunday, September 19, 1875,

With

SHERIDAN AND MACK'S

...STELLATION OF BRILLIANT ARTISTS.

...in a Grand Musical Comedy, entitled

THE MIMIQUES,

...ed E. Kidder, Esq., written expressly for ...play to display the versatility and abili... ...corps of carefully selected artists, each ...ed by the press and public superior in their ...ive roles. Incidental to the burletta will ...ented a cornucopia of sparkling gems, se... ...m the most popular operas, Opera Bouffe ...ts and Burlesque Dances.

...Walnut-st under the immediate super... ...of America's famous character actors, ...AS and MACK, who will positively appear ...ir original sketches.

...Matinee—Wednesday, September 22.

...Box open Saturday, September 18, for the ...reserved seats. se15

## MISCELLANEOUS.

...N YOU WANT

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES,

...that will be comfortable, handsome and ...made to order, of the best material and ...est manner, go to

LOUIS SCHAEFFE,

No. 122 Camp street,

Just above Odd Fellows' Hall.

...TO $20 PER DAY, AT HOME ...Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO. ...d, Maine. my29 d&w 1y

...AUKEE LAGER BEER,

From the celebrated brewery of

...Schlitz, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

...ported in ice, fresh on draught, by

JULIUS KROST,

No. 131 Common street.

...ES AND GAS FIXTURES, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

...for the great Barstow Range; Dealers in ...ures, Pumps, Bath Tubs and Plumbing ma... ...Plumbing and Gas Fitting promptly at... ...ed

SULLIVAN & BULGER'S,

...Bienvenida street, next to the corner of Camp ...et. sel 3m

...UNION FOREVER!

...E. H. FLYNN & CO.,

...No. 515, French Vegetable Market,

...supply all Government Officers, either in ...y or in the Navy, and satisfaction guar... ...Will fill all bills for companies in the ...messes in the Navy.

...GROCER AND VEGETABLE DEALERS,

No. 515 French Market.

United we stand, divided we fall! jy7 3m

...LE'S LOAN OFFICE,

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Private entrance, 63 Conti street.

...ll loans made on

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

...ue of every description. je27 6m

## THE GALE AT GALVESTON

### THE STORM HOLDS HIGH CARNIVAL

### LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

### DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING

### YET THE PEOPLE DO NOT DESPAIR

The site of the great commercial city of Texas is at the northeast corner of Galveston island. Behind the island is the much famed bay, and north of the city is Galveston Pass. On the Gulf shore is the beach, and toward this quarter the location of the dwellings of the poorer classes tends. The island is sand and low, its natural level being hardly enough protection against the wash of the Gulf. Many natural obstacles exist to prevent commercial use of the location and harbor, a dangerous bar being the most formidable. But it has been settled and built up by a hardy, industrious, enterprising and ambitious people, and grows daily with their efforts. It is peculiarly exposed to storms and overflow, and a few details, from the Galveston *News*, of storms of earlier date, show what exertions are necessary to prevent destruction.

In 1818 the fleet of Lafitte was scattered and four vessels driven ashore at Virginia Point and the crews drowned.

October 1, 1837, the wind blew for seven days, the brig Elba was driven ashore and the half dozen houses on the island blown down.

A cyclone in October, 1842, damaged the shipping, the water rose in the streets, and the Episcopal Church was blown down.

In the cyclone of September, 1854, though Matagorda was destroyed and the water rose in the streets of Galveston the latter escaped damage. The steamer Nick Hill was lost.

October 2, 1867, a gale commenced, reaching its highest velocity on the third and subsiding only on the fourth at 4 P. M. Streets and stores were flooded, shipping destroyed, the wharves nearly demolished.

June 9, 1871, a gale that had been blowing for several days reached its greatest velocity of forty miles an hour. Small vessels were wrecked, larger ones driven to sea, the city damaged by water and St. Patrick's Church blown down.

From September 12 to 14. The rainfall was four tenths of an inch; greatest velocity of the wind twenty-four miles per hour, with the mean direction from the northeast; mild storm; lowest barometer 29.93.

October 1 to 3, a cyclone raged, wharves and buildings were damaged, two steamers lost and crew of one drowned.

The details of storms in September since then as furnished the *News* by Signal Officer Hutchinson, are as follows:

1872—From September 1 to 7. Rainfall 1.33 inches; greatest velocity of the wind twelve miles per hour; mean direction east-southeast; mild storm; lowest barometer 29.91.

1873—From September 21 to 23. Rainfall 3.20 inches; greatest velocity of wind fourteen miles per hour; mean direction southeast; lowest barometer 29.80.

1874—From September 3 to 11. Rainfall 4.54 inches, greatest velocity, twenty miles per hour; mean direction east-southeast; lowest barometer 29.81. In this storm a brig was wrecked and buildings were blown away.

All these great storms have come from the east. When the wind shifts to the northwest the danger is gone and it only remains to count the cost.

On Wednesday last, September 15, at eleven o'clock, a gale from the northest was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour, the barometer showed 29.80, and knowing ones began not to prepare for, but expect the worst. That the city could be protected by a grading of 6.2 feet when General Beauregard had declared 6.7 above mean low tide necessary, was a fallacy that the storm would soon expose. At three o'clock the velocity increased to forty-four miles, the tide was rising, the shipping seeking refuge, the rain falling in torrents and the streets flooded. The waves were breaking across the east end and people sought refuge on the somewhat higher ground on the west.

The horse cars were stopped, poultry, dogs, pigs and household effects began to float out into the streets, and buildings to shake and crumble. At nine o'clock at the Hospital boats were necessary, and it seemed as if the Gulf were claiming the island for its own. At the Point the employees of the government, working to improve the harbor, were forced to the city, and fascines and material were washed away while the buildings tottered. The barometer fell to 29.67° and was still going down. The wharves were going to pieces, and a dozen small houses were floating around the streets. The guests at the Ocean House left early in the day, and at this hour there was no communication with the beach. The wind blew steadily from the northeast but decreased to thirty-five miles.

Up to this time danger had been apprehended from the bay, but the pressure on the water was not from that direction. It seemed to be far out in the Gulf, and drove its waters regardless of the slackening of the wind that first raised its fury. All the streets were flooded from one to four feet, ever where travel still went on, and the water kept rising.

In the morning the barometer was 29.53, the wind northeast, changing later in the day to east, and the rainfall 6.48. It blew steadily all day, and the barometer fell at nine o'clock at night to 29.43, the wind velocity being thirty-five. The water rose still higher, and on the beach it was seen it was two feet higher than in 1854.

Then the barometer fell still lower, until at two o'clock the next day it was 29.04; but the wind had changed to the southwest, and Saturday morning there was a north wind blowing forty-two miles, a barometer of 29.76 and falling water.

The damage done was immense. A page of the *News* is necessary to briefly enumerate the items. Seven cotton presses lose from $1000 to $15,000; on the Strand it is slight—twenty-four firms giving amounts ranging from $20 to $650; a long account of small houses of very poor people, ranging from $20 to $1500; the Ocean House, $22,000; forty buildings, varying from $2000 to $25,000; the Orphan Asylum, $5000; the wharves torn to pieces in many places, a number of schooners high and dry on land, many sunk or injured and the railroad bridges broken.

The loss of life has been slight, but one probable death causes the loss of a brave, noble man, who was an honor to Galveston and a benefactor to his race. At the Quarantine Station, on the breakwater, were Dr. George W. Peete and his family, including his little grandson, Willie Blount. When the danger became apparent on Wednesday he wished to send them to Fort Point, and they were safely taken there in a boat. He refused to enter it, fearing it was already too heavily weighted, and kept Willie with him. Soon after he signaled it to return for him, and men did all that men could do to reach him and failed. Up to twelve o'clock Wednesday night a light burned steadily in Dr. Peete's house, and cheered the watchers and hopers across the wild waters. Soon after that it was gone, and in the morning there was nothing but a few foundation poles to mark where the house had stood. A few volunteers on the tug loaned by Lieutenant Quinn, who is highly praised for his exertions during the time, went in search of the doctor and the little one. Mr. Rooney, the engineer, had coal enough for only an hour, and they were forced to return. The volunteers were Captain Guthrie, William Scrimgeour (both pilots), Captain Sawyer, of the schooner Telck (who also furnished a staunch yawl for the occasion), W. F. Brittingham, Major C. M. Mason, Mr. R. Alexander, John S. Terriberry, Jim Johns on, Jim Burns, David Gordon, Policeman Mickey, Ike Vandekle, John Cotter, a reporter of the *News* and one or two others.

Thursday morning the tug Van Vliet was sent to find him. That went with the following officers and crew:

R. B. Talfor, United States navy, engineer; Captain William Miller; Captain P. A. Spickernagle; Engineer S. H. Peckins. Lifeboat Crew—H. Harderess, William Parry, John Bennett, Charles Johnson, H. Ellstero, Thomas Jones, John Sullivan, L. Clarke, D. Gordon, K. Rides, J. O'Leary, J. R. Davenport and G. L. Doane.

The trip was productive of much good for other sufferers, but nothing was heard of Dr. Peete. Another boat manned by volunteers tried once more, with like result. Perhaps he may have been saved like Patrick Landragan, a veteran of seventy-nine years, who drew a white bean five times at the Mexican massacre, and was saved on the timber he clung to when his house fell, after twenty-four hours' exposure.

In addition to the Van Vliet, a boat belonging to the government vessel Rio Brave started out in search of Dr. Peete and the other missing ones. She was manned by the following men, all citizens: James Johnson, Ton. Hireb, Joe Williams, James Coffee, James Evans, Mick Martin and Gus Wyland.

One woman, Mrs. Meakin, was found drowned and covered with debris, but although some names are given of people who are missed, no positive intelligence of another death is at hand. But the accounts of destitution, of homeless women, half dressed and barefooted, seeking in the ruins in hope of finding something left; of hungry and frightened children; men with mangled limbs, without shelter, would be heartrending if close beside were not accounts of the noble work the uninjured are doing to aid them. All alike seem to be animated by the same purpose—to save and to succor. The rich pour out with an open hand, and the mite of the poor is as freely given; and besides all this, there is the same spirit that made the city. No one seems to cry for help, no one seems to complain. It is work. They don't intend to leave the old sand bank yet; they will wait to see if it really means to desert them. There is, of course, the growl at the city fathers for not having the grade higher; the "I told you so" to those who didn't raise their alleys and lots; but they would say that anyway. As an example of the spirit of the people, the closing paragraph of an editorial in the *News* is given:

Galveston still lives. Though sorrow is in her midst for personal losses and sufferings, as a city she was never more animated with the elements of energy, hopefulness and resolution than she is at this moment. Many of her citizens have sustained damages to their various properties. But one large fire in the central portion of the city would have been vastly more destructive of pecuniary values than the storm and flood have been in this instance. We hope that the storm has not inflicted far heavier injury on other places with in its circuit. But, from present indications, the does not seem probable.

### The Baton Rouge Regatta.

The ladies of West Baton Rouge have arranged for a grand entertainment to take place this day and evening, the proceeds of which are to go towards building a hall for the use of Masons and Grangers of the parish. The afternoon entertainment includes a rowing regatta on the river, in which the boat clubs of Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara will take part, as will also crews from the Hope and Riverside clubs of this city. The New Orleans crews, with their shells, left on the steamer W. S. Pike yesterday evening, and we hope to hear good accounts from their work in the race. Prizes have been offered for rowing boats, as follows:

No. 1—Single oared skiffs without outriggers.

No. 2—Single oared skiffs with outriggers.

No. 3—Two pair oared skiffs without outriggers.

No. 4—Two pair oared skiffs with outriggers.

No. 5—Three pair oared skiffs without outriggers.

No. 6—Four oared working, and three pair oared boats.

The evening entertainment is to be given at Poplar Grove Hall, and is to consist of music, charades, tableaux and dancing, under the direction of the ladies.

### The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

September 19—At 8 A. M., 62°; at 2 P. M., 74°; at 6 P. M., 74°.

September 20—At 8 A. M., 67°; at 2 P. M., 78°; at 6 P. M., 75°.

Lowest point during the nights of September 18 and 19, 59°.

### The Gale on the Texas Coast.

Captain Smith, of the mail steamer Fannie, gives the Galveston *News* an account of the disaster to the Morgan fleet at Red Fish bar. He attempted to cross the bar at Anahuc Wednesday, but was forced back to Trinity river. Thursday he was obliged to run twenty miles up the river. Saturday coming back he found the steamer Kate high and dry 400 yards from the river, and several small vessels, the Annie Laurie for one, up in the woods. Every house at Wallinsville is more or less injured. He took Captain John Clark and crew to Galveston. On the way he was signaled from Red Fish lighthouse to go to the westward and there found two of Morgan's dredge boats foundered, at their anchors. Seven persons were taken off of one and sixteen from the other. One man, Timothy Riley was drowned. They had seen perched on the wrecks two days and three nights with nothing to eat or drink. He saw the bottoms of two other wrecks, one the tender and the other the boarding house. The rescued people believe all who had been on them were drowned. He says also Trinity river is eight feet higher than ever before, the cotton scattered like snow, the banks covered with dead cattle, and that half a dozen islands eight or ten acres in extent were moved long distances from their former resting places. This is also asserted by the whole crew. The vessels of the Morgan fleet lost are Nos. 1, 4 and 6, and three out of five scows.

The following are the names of those rescued by the Fannie from dredgeboat No. 1:

Frederick Walker, captain; Alexander Larkin, Matthew Magee, engineers; J. L. O'Brien, pilot; Mike Sloan, Peter McDermot, Martin Hanson, Harry Cook, Lewis Crane, John Scully, John Cross, Harry Fulmer, J. M. O'Neil, James Collins, Thomas Tracy, James Whalen.

And these are the rescued from dredgeboat No. 4:

John Southard, Thomas Carroll, engineers; Charles Sherwood, Patrick Mullen, Peter Garland, Dennis Collins, —— Fisher.

It appears the damage at Houston has been very great. The Koehler, Concrete, Morris and Gray's buildings were unroofed and otherwise injured; both compresses destroyed; only the roof of the Great Northern depot in sight, House's, Cleveland's and other warehouses unroofed, and so was the veranda of the market house; Brewster's, the Young Men's Christian Association, Odd Fellows' Halls, the Houston *Telegraph* office and Dissen's Hotel suffered the same way. The front of Gregory's building was torn out. The bayou was up to the stringers of the Galveston railroad and rising. All communication was cut off for three days.

At Harrisburg the river rose thirty feet, the water extending to the hotel, the beef packery leveled and the ground covered with debris.

All the houses at Green's bayou and De Massies were under water.

At Lynchburg nothing is standing but Lemmel's mill. The steamer Lizzie and four barges were blown out on the bank. Some dozen persons are known to be lost. Captain Bell, of the Matamoras, saved twenty-seven persons from tops of trees and drifting logs.

Barron's, West's and Alexander's places were not to be seen, and the loss of life is supposed to have been great. The body of Mr. Alexander was reported to have been picked up near Lynchburg, having floated up stream some distance.

The house of Mr. West floated two miles from its former site, where it now lies partly under water.

At Midway landing only the storehouse of Major G. R. Davis was destroyed. The one dwelling and one storehouse at Baytown are washed away. At Heg Point the three dwellings and one warehouse are gone, and several lives reported lost.

### Riding.

Some weeks since the REPUBLICAN published a communication from the National Rifle Association to Governor Kellogg, inviting participation by twelve Louisiana sharpshooters at the fall meeting of the association. The following letter has also been received:

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
Office No. 80 Nassau street,
New York, September 14, 1875.

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The executive committee of this association had the honor of addressing to you a circular letter dated July 30, inviting you to send a team of twelve men to represent the uniformed militia of your State at the fall meeting of this association, and to compete for the prizes offered in the inter-State matches. Should you find it possible to give a favorable response—and we earnestly hope you may—every facility at our command will be rendered your representatives to make their visit pleasant and agreeable.

To such as desire to encamp upon the rifle grounds, the association will furnish tents without charge. A good restaurant has been established upon the ground where visitors can be supplied at moderate rates. It is expected that a large number of States and Territories will be represented at this first "inter-State match," and thus prepare themselves for a grand contest on the centennial year, when it is believed that all from Maine to Texas and California will take part.

The adjutant general of your State has been furnished a copy of our programme, and the inclosed regulations show the system adopted for correct management of the meeting and to secure entire satisfaction to competitors.

Hoping to receive an early and favorable response, I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
President National Rifle Association.

So cordial an invitation as this should receive attention from the riflemen of New Orleans and induce them to communicate at once with the Governor that he may send the reply asked for. The officers of the association, General Alexander Shaler, president, General John R. Woodward, vice president, Captain Henry Fulton, secretary, General Martin T. McMahon, treasurer, will evidently do all in their power to make a visit of citizens from Louisiana memorable, and a fitting response to the courteous invitation can easily be sent if twelve volunteers can be found to go.

### Court Items.

The Superior District Court will be open to-day for the trial of rules, etc.

Judge Lynch sat yesterday in the Fourth District Court to dispose of accumulated rules and motions.

The Sixth District Court was opened yesterday by Judge Sancier, and arguments heard on various motions.

### COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1875.

**Superior District Court.**

Gabriel Levassieu vs. B. F. Joubert, tax collector.—Injunction refused, the allegations of the petition not being sufficient.

**First District Court.**

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Assault and battery—Mrs. Maher, Fred Fisher.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Riley Coleman of assault and battery.

CONVICTED.

Arcade Dennis, charged with assault and battery, of assault; Benjamin Barkery, of petty larceny.

ACQUITTED.

Samuel Moss and Maria Bradford, of petty larceny.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Petty larceny—Maria Bradford, Manuel Barriere, Louis Charles, Charles Shelly, John Sullivan, William Astracendi.

Assault and battery—Anthony Luputon, James McNoran, Kate Cornell, William Ruins Crane, Peter Friday, Dick Taylor.

SENTENCED.

Louis Williams, for petty larceny, two years.

### Amusements.

The season at the Academy of Music opened on Sunday evening to a full house, and the attendance last night showed but little falling off. The entertainment given by the Sheridan and Mack combination is in the variety line, and pleasing enough in its way. The two principals are clever performers, as are also Walter Bray and Miss Alicia Jourdan, all of whom are well known here.

The Washington Artillery benefit is to take place at the Varieties Theatre on Thursday evening. The programme is published elsewhere, and embraces amusement enough to satisfy the large audience which will undoubtedly be present.

### Personal.

Hon. Morris Marks, district attorney of Ascension parish, reached New Orleans Sunday. He reports the gale was felt there, but no particular damage done to the cane.

### The War in Cuba.

A special from Havana to the New York *Tribune* says:

It is reported in Havana that the rebel chief Spotorno has been appointed President of the Cuban republic during the absence of the Marquis de Santa Lucia, who is on his return to be superseded by Aguilera, a popular chief. A detachment of the second battalion of the royal troops killed recently in Santa Cruz del Sur seven insurgents, and captured five horses, eight mules and fifteen rifles. Another Spanish force which was on its way to Puerto Principe, on the twenty-third ultimo, met the insurgents at the River Guaimas and dispersed them, killing three. The same troops encountered at Contramaestri's farm Cuban forces composed of 300 cavalry and 200 infantry. After a stubborn fight the Cubans were put to flight, with a loss of seventeen killed. The Spaniards also claim that a rebel chief was killed in the mountains of Tacle; that Captain Rodon dispersed a band of insurgents on Merced Nunez's estate; and that at Oenjal another Cuban band was put to flight.

Don Joaquin Pardo, an ensign in the Spanish navy, was assassinated in Gibara last week. He was with one of the gunboats there, and went ashore, taking his gun with the intention of shooting game in the neighboring country. After a day's sport he went to a peasant's hut in the vicinity of Gibara to rest for the night. Soon after an insurgent band arrived and killed him. In revenge for this the Spaniards killed every man and woman in the house. On account of this affair the General of Marine has prohibited officers from going ashore except at Cardenas, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba, and Havana.

Several fires have occurred lately in Havana, and there are strong suspicions that they are the work of incendiaries. One building was burned the day before the insurance policy expired.

A telegram has been received stating that 12,000 troops will be sent to Cuba September 29, and 10,000 more in October, so that 22,000 men will be sent here as reinforcements instead of 12,000 as was previously announced.

### Yellow Jack in Port.

Three of the crew of the steamship Columbia, which arrived from Havana on Tuesday, were stricken with yellow fever. They belong to the steward's department, and were taken sick after leaving the Cuban port. The passengers of the steamer were allowed to come up to the city, but their baggage was detained, and will not arrive until to-day. The sick men have been taken from the ship, and two of them are expected to recover; the third is very sick, and little hope is held out for his recovery. The latter case, the doctors say, was brought on by fright, and the man's nervous constitution is so unstrung that the fever has a greater hold upon him, and lessens his chances of recovery. This is the first case of yellow fever brought into this port by the steamships of the line to which this steamer belongs, but last year about this time she met with the same misfortune. The quarantine authorities had made arrangements to allow the steamers arriving from Havana to come directly to New York without detention below, and in fact allowed one of the Alexandre line to come up in this way, but these cases of sickness will cause them to make new plans for the future, and perhaps necessitate the holding of vessels until the advent of colder weather.—*New York Times, sixteenth instant.*

### A Monster of the Deep.

A monster devil fish was caught under the New York steamship wharf on Monday afternoon. He in some way got under, but was unable to find his way out from among the piling. Some men at work upon the wharf heard the splashing which he made and fired several shots at him, but as they seemed to have no effect a harpoon was obtained and his capture effected, fifteen men being required to tow him to the shore. The blood which escaped from him colored the water for about ten feet on either side. He was sixteen feet in width and fifteen in length. His fins were about four feet long, and his tail about the same length and not much larger than a person's finger. His mouth opened to the width of two feet and was eighteen inches in length, and projecting from each side of it was a feeler about one foot wide and two feet long, which he rolled up and uncoiled at will.

So far as can be ascertained, there has been only one of these singular fish caught in this region before this one. Previous to the war one larger than this one was captured near Centre street wharf.—*Fernandina (Florida) Observer.*

### The New Cable.

The Direct Cable Company began business yesterday in a most promising manner, a large number of messages having been received and promptly transmitted. The rates from New York to London are twenty five cents a word, gold. From London to the continent the schedule is per twenty words as follows: To Paris, $1 25; the rates from London to Belgium are sixty-two cents, gold, per twenty words; to Denmark, $1 25 per twenty words; to North Germany, $1 10; to South Germany, including Austria and Hungary, $1 50; to France, eighty-four cents; to Holland, ninety-four cents; to St. Petersburg, $2 50; to Hong Kong, or Shanghai, China, $30 per twenty words; to Nagasaki, Japan, $40 38 per twenty words, via Falmouth and Teheran, and $30 via Siberia.—*New York Tribune.*

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## WASHINGTON.

### Ordered to Port-au-Prince.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The United States steamer Powhatan, now at New York, will sail from there this week for Port au-Prince, in accordance with a request from the State Department that a vessel of war be sent to that place. During some troubles on the island a short time ago the American minister there gave shelter to some of the parties, in consequence of which their adversaries threatened the minister, and the department deems it expedient to send a vessel there for his protection, if necessary.

### Governor Ames to the Attorney General.

The following text of the telegram from Governor Ames to the Attorney General, relating to affairs in Mississippi, was to-day made public:

JACKSON, September 11, 1875.

To Attorney General Pierrepont, Washington:

The necessity which called forth my dispatch of the eighth instant to the President still exists. Your question of yesterday, repeated to-day, asks for information, which I gladly give.

The violence is incident to the political contest preceding the pending election. Unfortunately the question of race, which has been prominent in the South since the war, has assumed magnified importance at this time in certain localities; in fact, the race feeling is so intense that protection for colored by white organizations is despaired of. A political contest made on the white line forbids it.

The history of the colored people since reconstruction, and its bearing on the situation at this time, and a detailed statement of the troubles here can not be condensed in a telegram. This State has been opposed to organizing a militia of colored men.

It has been believed by them that it would develop a war of races, which would extend beyond the borders of this State. The organization of whites alone, where the issue is one of race, would be equally ineffectual. Most complete protection would be found in the strict non interference of the whites. Contributions will be numerous, as they were last December, but the report of the congressional committee proved the correctness of my assertions.

I am aware of the reluctance of the people of the country to national interference in State affairs, though if there be no violation of the law there can be no interference. Permit me to express the hope that the odium of such interference shall not attach to President Grant or the Republican party. As the Governor of the State I make a demand which can not well be refused. Let the odium in all its magnitude descend on me. I can not escape the conscientious discharge of my duty toward a class of American citizens whose only offense consists in their color, and whom I am powerless to protect.

ADELBERT AMES.

### No Boy's Play for Pierrepont.

Attorney General Pierrepont says that the letter to Governor Ames was intended to show that federal troops would not be called out except in strict accordance with the constitution and the laws, after the State had used its own resources; but that if the necessity was forced the government would indulge in no leniency toward lawless disturbers of the public peace or murderers of innocent men.

## NEW YORK.

### Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The sixth annual convention of the national insurance commissioners met to-day. In consequence of the small attendance they adjourned till to-morrow.

### Going to Colorado.

President Grant leaves Long Branch on Thursday, direct for Colorado.

### Horse Epidemic in New York.

Coughing, sore throat and running of the eyes is epidemic among railway horses.

### Postponed.

The suit of Tilton vs. Beecher was called, and put off for the next term by consent of the court. Tilton's libel suit against the Brooklyn *Eagle* also went over.

### Government Business.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $95,197,381; currency $58,514,129.

The sub-treasurer paid out $51,000 on account of interest and $29,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to-day $451,000.

### Landing of Supplies for the Cuban Insurgents.

A special dispatch from St. Thomas to-day says an expedition was successfully landed in Cuba by the Uruguay, late Octavia. At the same time General Aguilera landed from Jamaica. The Octavia landed two batteries, 15,000 stand of arms, and 500,000 cartridges. A party of forty men and officers had the munitions in charge, and were received by the Cuban forces.

### Boston and Charleston Steamship Company.

The Boston and Charleston Steamship Company filed their schedule to-day. The liabilities are stated at $236,827, and the nominal assets $100,000, being the value of two steamers. The real assets are put at $60,192. The assignee filed bonds in $75,000.

## THE STORM.

### Marine Disasters off Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 20.—Off the port pilot boat Harvey C. Sheppard from New Brunswick for New York, partially dismasted. The captain and crew of the British brig Amelia, of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, arrived in a boat to-day. The Amelia was lumber loaded from New Brunswick for Rio Janeiro, and foundered at sea off this port on Saturday last in a heavy southwest gale. The officers and men were all saved.

### Foundered in Annapolis Roads.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The schooner Adie, Captain Ridgeway, with a cargo of guana, from Baltimore yesterday, for Chesapeake river, foundered in Annapolis Roads. The captain and crew were rescued by a passing schooner.

### Damage to the Brig George Burnham.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The brig George Burnham, at Havana, seventeenth instant, from Baltimore, had heavy weather on the thirteenth and fourteenth instant. She lost her foremast, mainmast, sails, etc., and received considerable damage to her upper works.

### Two Galveston Steamers Crippled.

KEY WEST, September 20.—Arrived, September eighteenth, the steamer State of Texas, from Galveston, for New York. Reports off the mouth of the Mississippi she lost a part of her saloon. The steamer City of Waco, before reported ashore on the French reef, was got off on the nineteenth instant with the aid of wreckers, and arrived at Key West the same day.

## THE TURF.

### Louisville Jockey Club Races.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—The fall races of the Louisville Jockey Club commenced to-day. The weather was good and the track excellent. The first race, dash of one mile and a quarter, was won by Egypt, Weatherby second, and Marmion third. Time—2:12¼.

The second race, for the St. Leger stakes, dash of two miles, for three year olds, was won by King Alfonso, George Graham second, Verdigris third. Time—3:34¾.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Katie Pearce, Hazen second, Brakeman third. Time—1:44¾, 1:45¾.

### Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, September 20.—The September meeting at Mystic Park closed to-day with a race for horses of the 2:23 class, which was won by Thomas Jefferson, Comet second, Bella third and Molsey fourth. Time—2:24½, 2:23, 2:24½, 2:24. Comet took the first heat.

## FOREIGN.

### Discussing the Address.

KRAGUJEWACZ, September 20.—The debate in the Skoupchtina, on the address in reply to Prince Milan's speech, has commenced with closed doors.

### An Appeal for Servian Neutrality.

The Servian newspapers say the government has received a note from the Sublime Porte asking if Turkey may rely upon the maintenance of Servian neutrality. The Servian government has not replied.

### A Fight in which the Insurgents are Victorious.

Advices from Bosnia report an engagement yesterday between 2500 insurgents and a Turkish brigade, which resulted in the retreat of the Turks. The insurrection continues to spread.

### The Address Adopted.

In the Skoupchtina, to-day, the address in reply to Price Milan, as reported by the committee, was adopted by a vote of 71 yeas to 41 nays. The document simply paraphrases the Prince's speech regarding the Turkish troubles, and contains no warlike declaration. It will be presented to the Prince to-morrow.

### The States General of the Netherlands.

THE HAGUE, September 20.—The session of the States General was opened by the King, who said the Atcheen war had not been brought to a satisfactory result, but he had everything to hope touching a speedy and favorable end. The constantly disturbed condition of Venezuela had exercised an unfavorable influence at Curacoa, but he hoped the negotiations now pending would remove this difficulty.

### Reorganization of the Carlist Army.

LONDON, September 20.—The Carlist committee in this city has promulgated the following: General Dorregarray has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Carlist army; General Tristany is appointed Carlist Captain General of Catalonia. The headquarters of the Carlists are near San Marcos, in the province of Guipuzcoa. General Saballs is expected there.

### Suspension of Iron Works.

The Richmond iron works, at Stockton-upon Tees, comprising twenty-six furnaces and rolling mills, and employing 2000 hands, have suspended, being insolvent.

### Affairs of the Erie Railroad.

Sir Edward William Watkins, who has just returned from a personal inspection of the Erie railroad, has published his report, in which he describes the permanent roadway of the Erie railway as quite equal to the standard in the United States, but the rolling stock, he says, is defective. The net revenue of the line is only twenty-one per cent of the gross receipts, and the outstanding debts of the company are equal to about fourteen months profits.

Sir Edward would not raise capital in the present state of the company's credit, but advises the bondholders to devote the earnings of the line toward paying off the debts, and to issue certificates for the mortgage interests. President Jewett is highly spoken of, and the bondholders are advised to support him to the utmost. A memorandum has been signed securing to the English interests a substantial influence in the management of the company, and to place the whole business on an intelligible footing.

### The Crops in Europe.

The *Mark Lane Express* has the following review: The corn market for the week lost the gathering of the harvest in a south of England, which was well secured; the usual consequence has ensued, and a reduction in the price of wheat has been universal, say from one to two shillings per quarter. As our averages, however, are only 1s 6d above those of last year, there seems to be little room in a scanty and poor crop for further depression, and as money goes begging it may find profitable vent in the corn trade. The French claim that the growth has exceeded their wants by about 3,000,000 quarters, but the fact that the French farmers are more reluctant than ourselves to give active way confirms the impression that the estimate is erroneous.

The Paris market has been steady for flour and fine wheat, though about a shilling easier for inferior new in the provinces there will be very little change. On the Continent there has generally been but little movement in the markets—in Germany being firmer, in the others easier. In Holland the prices have only declined a shilling; in Belgium hardly that; but in Hungary, with better supplies, there has been a decline of two shillings per quarter, and the same is true of Denmark. Holders at Odessa still demand higher prices.

### The Difficulty with Tripoli Settled by the Pasha's Apology.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Mail advices regarding the trouble between the United States and Tripoli, state that Captain English, of the Congress, made the following demands:

First—That the Hartford should be saluted.

Second—That an apology should be made to the consul by the Pasha in person.

Third—That the Pasha should withdraw his offensive letter to the consul.

Fourth—That the sailor who entered the consulate should be punished.

Fifth—That a guarantee should be given for the full protection of the American consul and his family.

The Pasha answered that he did not think himself authorized to salute the flag of any nation first, and asked that this subject be referred to their respective governments. To the other demands he assented. On Thursday, August 26, came the grand settlement. Captain Harmony, of the Hartford, accompanied by several officers from the ships, and the American consul, repaired to the place designated for the occasion.

The Pasha, in full gross uniform, and accompanied by his suite, expressed deep regret for what had occurred, and said, from his heart, he was truly sorry that there should be any cause of ill-feeling between the two governments. He said the sailors belonged to a Turkish man-of-war and that he had no power to punish them himself, but that he would guarantee that they should be severely