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VOLUME IX.—NO. 153. | NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1875. | WHOLE, NUMBER 2614.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Monthly Meeting of the Chamber [illegible] Commerce will be held on MONDAY, October 4, 7:30 P. M. The report of the committee on sugar [illegible]re will be considered. All persons interested in [illegible]e subject are invited to attend.
[illegible] W. M. BURWELL, Secretary.

[illegible]pecial Notice.—Union Sons Relief Associa[illegible] of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 2, 1875—[illegible] persons having claims against the Union Sons [illegible] Association of Louisiana, will present the [illegible]me, properly authenticated, to the undersigned; [illegible]d all persons indebted to the said association [illegible] please come forward and settle, within TEN [illegible]YS.
PETER JOSEPH,
Chairman of Special Committee,
oc3 3t No. 200 Spain street.

[illegible]otice.—Office of the New Orleans Pacific [illegible]ilway Company—The third installment of TEN [illegible]R CENT to the capital stock of this company [illegible]ow due and payable at the office of the com[illegible]ny, No. 38 Magazine street.
[illegible]y order of the board.
[illegible]2 4t E. L. RANLETT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]RAND DRESS AND FIREMEN'S BALL,
To be given by
[illegible]OUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
AT
GRUNEWALD HALL,
[illegible]aturday Evening, November 6, 1875.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
CHARLES T. HOWARD, JAMES I. DAY,
JOSEPH A. BROWN, W. H. PATTISON,
J. H. SCHIERMAN, JOHN THOMPSON,
N. B. PHELPS, THOMAS RYDER,
JOSEPH F. DICK, R. SCHULLY,
R. H. BENNERS.

[illegible]kets..........$2
[illegible]plications for the rent of Hat Room and Res[illegible]rant to be left with R. H. Benners, at the office [illegible]he Firemen's Insurance Company, corner of [illegible]vier and Camp streets. oc3 Su Tu Fr

[illegible]LOBE THEATRE.
[illegible]L. BREMOND..........Lessee and Manager
Monday, October 4, 1875,
First appearance of
[illegible]r. and Mrs. R. T. BARNES, Specialty Artists; [illegible]dame SANYEAH, Female Trapeze Performer; [illegible]N CONKLING, the Great Athletic Cannon B[illegible] [illegible]former; CASHEN and DORITY, Song and Dance [illegible]ists, in addition to our company of TWENTY-[illegible]E STAR ARTISTS.
[illegible]mission........10, 15, 25 and 50 Cents.
[illegible]ADIES' MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.
[illegible]dmission to all parts of the house twenty-five [illegible]ts.
[illegible]he bars of this house are furnished with wines [illegible] liquors from the storeroom of C. Lacoume, [illegible]prietor of the St. Charles Exchange. oc3

[illegible]RAND FANCY DRESS, MASK AND CALICO BALL,
To be given by
[illegible]HILADELPHIA FIRE CO. No. 14,
Saturday Evening, October 30, 1875,
AT
ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. B. KLEINSPETER, Chairman.
[illegible] Grady, C. J. Miltimore, R. Desposito,
[illegible]innerty, C. Tobleman, Fred. Barrett,
D. Houston, T. Fleming.
[illegible]plications for ladies' invitations to be made [illegible]e Hall of the company.
[illegible]oposals for rent of Hat, Bar-room and Restau[illegible] to be made to M. Finnerty, corner Howard [illegible] Perdido streets; C. J. Miltimore, No. 7 Commer[illegible] place, or W. B. Kleinpeter, No. 61 Camp street. [illegible]ckets—Two Dollars. oc3 10 14 1d

[illegible]DWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Brief engagement of
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,
THE AMERICAN VOKES,
For one week only,
[illegible]mencing Sunday, October 3, 1875.
[illegible]is highly successful comedy organization will [illegible]e their great comic absurdity, [illegible]tled "PATCHWORK," received everywhere [illegible] shouts of laughter. The performance will [illegible]mence with the comedy "SAILING UNDER [illegible]SE COLORS."
[illegible]tinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
[illegible]NDAY, October 10, 1875—Roberts' "Jack an [illegible]antomime" and LEONA DARE'S AERIAL GYM [illegible]C TROUPE. oc3

[illegible]TCHERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
NINTH ANNIVERSARY.
[illegible]vited guests and the members of this organiza[illegible] are respectfully notified that the Parade and [illegible]uet will take place on the third of October [illegible]
[illegible]mbers will assemble at the hall, Poydras [illegible]et, at 1 P. M., in uniform and regalias.
[illegible]nctuality is requested of all members. Those [illegible] conforming to the regulations will be liable [illegible]es imposed by the Arbitration Committee.
[illegible] order of
WILLIAM MAYLIE, President.
[illegible] GRASSOINE, Secretary. oc2 2t

[illegible]CIAL NOTICE.—Members who have not re[illegible]d their tickets for the Banquet of to-day are [illegible]ctfully notified that they can be had at the [illegible]t the time of preparing for the parade, or at [illegible]trance of the place where the Banquet is to [illegible]en. oc3 1t

[illegible]E OLD FAVORITE TO THE FRONT.
GAIETY THEATRE,
[illegible]er of Baronne and Common Streets.
[illegible]S FLYNNE..........Proprietor
[illegible]LES O. WHITE, Director and Stage Manager
[illegible] management referring with pride to the suc[illegible] of last season, and returning thanks for the [illegible]l patronage received, desires to announce [illegible] this
[illegible]ULAR RESORT FOR THE PEOPLE
WILL OPEN
[illegible] Saturday Evening, October 2,
[illegible] AN ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY OF STARS
Presenting an array of talent
[illegible]VER BEFORE EQUALED IN THIS CITY.

LOTTERIES.

[illegible]AWING OF THE LOUISIANA [illegible]TE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 2, 1875.
CLASS 233.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	69	71	50	39	27	61	32	35	66	40	—

[illegible] above drawings are published in the princi[illegible] [illegible]pers, and are drawn in public daily, at the [illegible] of the Company.

[illegible]ess our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, [illegible]econd day of October, 1875.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
[illegible]ARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]E STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT, No. 169 Gravier street up stairs, New Orleans, September 30, 1875.
[illegible] EXTENSIONS GRANTED BY THIS OFFICE [illegible]ll expire on October 2, 1875. Interested [illegible] will avoid costs by settling accounts by [illegible]ate.
E. C. FOLGER,
Collector.

PROPOSALS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, September 29, 1875.
[illegible]LED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY [illegible] Commissioners of the McDonogh School [illegible]at the office of the Mayor, until MONDAY, [illegible] o'clock M., November 1, for the sale of one [illegible] and thirty-five certificates of United [illegible] LAND SCRIP, in amounts as follows:
[illegible]y of 320 acres each.
[illegible]undred and one of 160 acres each.
[illegible] of eighty acres each.
[illegible] of forty acres.
[illegible] Commissioners reserve the right to reject [illegible] all bids.
[illegible]16 23 CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

WANTED.

[illegible] LABORERS WANTED—TO GO TO [illegible] Port Eads, on MONDAY, October 4, to [illegible]n South Pass Jetties. Wages $1 75 per [illegible] [illegible]all at once at the office, no 123 Common
JAMES ANDREWS & CO.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Time for the Negro to Assert Himself—Shall he be Remanded to Serfdom?—Is he a Child-Man?—Will he Now Protect Himself by Asserting his Manhood, etc.?

NEW YORK, September 23, 1875.

The time has arrived when the colored leaders of the South should carefully study the alternatives and possibilities of the political situation in America. It is not safe for them to look only in one direction for protection, hopeful as the outlook in this direction is. They can only fully understand the position of affairs in the New World and the future of their race by giving every side of public affairs an impartial and intelligent scrutiny. Nothing should dissuade them from this. The first guarantee and test of human rights is civil equality before the law for citizen or subject. The freeman, be he black or white, be he a member of the American republic or of the British constitutional monarchy, must take an active personal interest in political affairs. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. This applies to all men at all times. It applies with special and peculiar force to the colored citizens of the United States, because it is chiefly through political forces that the negro in America is to work out his final deliverance from the wrongs which American slavery has heaped upon him and his.

American politics may be arranged under five leading classifications. These are:

1. The national Republican party.
2. The national Democratic party.
3. The Confederate monarchists.
4. The Roman hierarchy.
5. The Protestant Alliance.

The first two of these parties now occupy the political arena of the country to the apparent exclusion of the others. The other three forces, though comparatively silent and inert, are not indifferent spectators of the great drama which is now being played out on the continent. They are real and living forces in the contest, and must sooner or later take part in it. The American Republican has his own motives for his political action; so has the Democrat; so of the supporter of the Roman hierarchy; so of the member of the Protestant Alliance; and so of the Confederate monarchist. The question with the negro is how to keep from being crushed out of existence between these contending forces.

Heretofore the Republicans have stood by the negro. Further on, it will become necessary for us to consider the motives which have induced this Republican interest in the negro. It is enough for our present purposes to know that the cause of the Republican party from its earliest organization down to this day, has been identified with the cause of the negro, and that the chief strength of the Republican party is to be found at the North. On the other hand, the national Democracy has, from time immemorial, been the upholder of slavery, and its chief strength has been at the South. The tactics of the Democracy may be stated briefly to consist in holding the South well in hand as a sectional unit, while dividing the North. The one issue upon which the Democracy has always succeeded in holding the South thus in hand has been a fixed, settled, unrelenting, outspoken hatred of the negro. The other issue, kindred to this, through which the Democracy has always succeeded in dividing the North, is found in the claim that America is a white man's government.

The most superficial observer will see from this, that be the motives of the Republican party what they may, be the character of its leaders what it may, that it is nevertheless the only party in the United States to which the negro can look for recognition, sympathy or protection within the American Union. It is simply impossible for the national Democratic party ever to become, under any possible circumstances, the friend or political ally of the negro. When it gives up its hate of the negro, it not only gives up its stock in trade but it surrenders its party life. When the Democratic party ceases to hate the negro it will cease to be the Democratic party. In such case the South will cease also to be a sectional unit. Then the millennium will have come to wipe the tears from all faces and bless us as a nation.

Does any man in his right senses expect such a change of spots on the part of the Democratic political leopard? Do the massacres in Louisiana and Mississippi indicate the incoming of this millennium?

If there is a colored man at the South so blind to these facts as to continue to build his hopes and the hopes of his people upon Democratic love for the cause of humanity, then he must be deaf, as well as blind, to the long series of events which have been enacted in the broad open day, in every Southern State of the American Union within the past ten years. Deliverance for the negro never can come from Democratic rule. If it does not come through the courage, as well as the continued ascendency of the Republican party, in national affairs, then this deliverance must be sought for in some other direction. It is this "alternative," this "possibility," in our politics, which should now engage the attention of the friends of African civilization.

I used the term "courage" in the above paragraph, for a purpose, and that purpose is to declare it is the rapidly growing opinion of earnest Republicans all over the North, that Republicanism at the South means protection, effective protection by national intervention, to the negro in his rights of citizenship, or that it means *nothing*.

If the Republicans carry the country in the next presidential election, we know what to expect. We shall make "bloody" progress at the South for four years more, under the difficulties which have surrounded us during the last ten years. There will be a continuation of murder, outrage and political assassination, because the South must be preserved as a political unit in the interest of the Democratic party. Well, it seems to be a fixed law that all human progress should be through suffering and sacrifice. Possibly the Democratic premium on political assassination at the South may cease to instigate Confederate hate of the political allies of the Republican party, after the Republican party is thus killed. Possibly the strong hand of the government may interfere, under a new Republican victory, to protect the innocent and helpless from lawless violence. Be this as it may, life has but one value to any man; it is that he may be a man. Better to die as freemen than live as slaves. Better to add our heart's blood to that shed by those who on the battlefield freely gave theirs for liberty, than to have the sacred cause fail through our cowardice. Better that the souls of our pure and innocent children should ascend in flame and blood to Him who giveth all life, and with whom are the issues of life and of death, than that they should live to pamper to the pride and feed the lust of our oppressors.

If the Confederate Democracy carry the country in the next presidential election, we shall have four years of the peace which reigned at Warsaw when Russia trampled the life out of Poland. The negro will be "subordinated"—politically suppressed. The Northern Republicans living at the South will flee for their lives, or give up the vocation of politics and turn their attention to "business," and maintain a prudent and respectful silence. The native born white Republicans of the South will follow this example. The negro leaders of the colored people will be disposed of in some satisfactory manner. At the end of the four years of this Democratic rule the North, seeing all this, will either rise en masse, as it did under Lincoln, and reconquer the South, or the nation will sink into the lap of ease and luxury and leave the negro to his fate. It is this last alternative which now demands the immediate attention and best thought of the best men of the African race in America.

If the North finally abandons the negro and turns him over to the political custody of his former master, what should the negro do and what can he do? These two questions we will consider briefly and in this order:

First—If thus abandoned by the North what should the negro do? The answer is plain. He should cast about at once for means of deliverance. In such case he would be absolved from all allegiance to the nation. As it is, America has no great claim upon the negro. Wendell Phillips has truly said, that there is not a single right to-day that has not been wrung from this cruel and selfish nation through necessity. If the emancipated race is now abandoned to its fate simply because it is deemed profitable and safe thus to abandon it, that race will be clear in the sight of Heaven and in the judgment of mankind if it carves out a life for itself under new political conditions.

What can the negro do in this direction? The answer to this question brings prominently into the foreground the Confederate monarchical party of the South. It is a fact beyond all dispute, that every nine white men out of ten at the South are either monarchists or are under the political control of those who are monarchists. It is the conviction of those who control Southern society, Southern business and Southern politics, that the representative constitutional monarchical form of government is the true form of government. These men will tell you frankly that they think the English government is a better form of government than that of the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that Jefferson Davis was right when he declared that he had yet to meet the first reconstructed Confederate woman. The Confederate women of the South are all royalists.

Keeping these facts clearly in mind, it only remains for the reader to remember that the Southern Confederates are possessed with one leading political affection, and are animated by one controlling political antipathy. Their leading political affection is for the Confederate cause, memories, traditions and hopes. The rising generation at the South is sucking in this sentiment with the "mother's" milk. It enters into the social atmosphere of every Southern drawing room. It mingles in the prayers of Confederate mothers from Delaware to Texas. The controlling antipathy which animates the Southern Confederates is hatred of American nationality. Now the vital fact to the negro growing out of this two-fold Southern sentiment is that the Confederates love the lost cause more than they hate the negro, and that they hate American nationality more than they hate the negro. If the negro is abandoned by the North he can build and build securely on this Confederate sentiment. The Confederates will make any concession the negro may demand if he will make common cause with them. He can add his strong arm to that of the Southern Confederate and cleave the American Union in twain. A Southern monarchy or the ally of England, or holding colonial relations with England would create a Southern Canada in North America, where the negro would at least enjoy the blessing of a civilized government, where law rules and where life is sacred.

Ought the Southern negro form this alliance with the Confederate monarchists? He has been advised by his Northern friends to make "peace" with his former master and to live contentedly as his political serf. After such advice as this, what right has this same Northern "friend" to deny to the negro the right to go further? Each man will answer the above question for himself. But there is one great truth which the merest child in politics understands. It is that people are respected just in proportion as they are feared. The cause of the negro has reached a point when the nation must be given to understand that a vote to remand the freedman to serfdom under his former master *is a vote for the overthrow of the Union*. The nation must understand, and understand at once and clearly, that the negro possesses the numerical power, the courage and the intelligence to carry out his threat if driven to the wall. The Northern people have read of one Samson, and they would be prepared for all the possibilities of the political situation thus changed. As it is, they begin to believe that, after all, the Confederates are more than half right about the negro; that he is only a child-man; that he can be kicked and cuffed at will; used to-day and thrown aside to-morrow; fit only to be the hair-dresser, boot-black and menial of the white man. From this opinion of the manhood of the negro the North must be aroused. Nothing but a bolt of lightning from a clear political sky will accomplish this. Let the negro now come forward and take his true position as the force which is to determine the future of this nation, and we shall have a speedy settlement of this whole question. The black man must remember that men generally do not protect those who fail to protect themselves. "They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

The moment the negro assumes the attitude of self-assertion as a controlling force in American affairs, the two great religious parties of the country will move. The Roman hierarchy will, of course, make common cause with the monarchical South against the Protestant American Union. The Protestant Alliance will then realize that there is something more involved in the negro question than dollars and cents and cotton and sugar. The American Protestants of the North will look up as men startled from a dream to see that the negro is neither a child-man nor a menial, and that the existence of American nationality depends on maintaining his rights of citizenship and in building him up as a power within the Union for the Union. The money kings of the North will learn also that the negro is not willing to sink into serfdom under his former taskmaster in order that the North may have more cotton and its old "business" relations with the South.

Let no one suppose that this letter is merely a speculative production written to produce a public sensation. The times are stormy. We are in the midst of revolution. Ohio is already red hot with the Catholic question. New York will soon be in a blaze. The mind and heart and conscience of the North are being aroused. Now is the time for the negro to be heard. Now is the time to let the Northern people realize that the cause of the negro is the cause of the Union; that the two must stand or fall together. No one can bring this fact home to the Northern pocket with such power as the negro himself. All he has to do is to show himself a man, demand his rights, and present the alternatives if refused his rights. His last and final rights of protection and civil equality he is to receive as he has received all his others—through the selfish apprehension of the North in regard to the Union. If the North could safely and profitably remand the negro to serfdom to-day she would do it. The sooner she understands that her own life is involved in the fate of the negro the better. B.

The New Railroad.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, held yesterday, Mr. James I. Day, president, subscribed $10,000 on behalf of his insurance company towards building the New Orleans and Pacific railway. It is expected that other insurance companies will take fully as much of the railway stock when their monthly meetings occur. This looks as if the insurance agents mean business, and something more than talk. They recognize the importance of the railway, and appreciate the advantages of its stock as an investment. President Wheelock is untiring in his efforts to build the road, and he is receiving generally the cordial support of moneyed men. He is thus enabled to push forward the work rapidly. Major James, the contractor, sent two hundred additional hands to Alexandria on Saturday, and now has five hundred laborers constantly employed in grading the roadway.

Yellow Fever at Moss Point.

The Handsboro *Democrat* of yesterday announces the death, of yellow fever, at Moss Point, last week, of Captain A. E. Blake, of the firm of Blake & Cudabar, lumber dealers. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and a native of Delaware county, New York.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows October 2: At 8 A. M., 65°; at 2 P. M., 73°; at 6 P. M., 70°. Lowest point during the night of October 1, 60°.

Death of Bishop Martin.

The death of the Right Reverend Bishop Martin, of the diocese of Natchitoches, is announced in the *Morning Star*. No particulars are given.

Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery request us to state to our readers that they are receiving ex-ship Chapman, a large and splendid assortment of office desks and parlor suits that will be ready for inspection in a few days. Although these gentlemen have been sending out furniture by the car load the past week, they still have enough left to supply their numerous customers as they are receiving by river, rail and sail daily—to replenish their stock. They are determined to keep up with the market and permit no house in the city to undersell them. Their location is central and easy of access. They deliver all goods free of charge to any part of the city, steamboats landings and railroad depots. We advise our readers who are in search of furniture to go to Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, where they will find everything to suit them and be politely waited on.

CHEAP PIANOS.—Philip Werlein, whose name is inseperably connected with pianos, organs and musical merchandise, has on hand a large stock of Denham's, Chickering's, and other first-class pianos, Needham's organs, music, etc., which he is selling at very low prices. He has also many second-hand pianos, all in good condition, which he is offering at from $50 to $100. Being under low rents, and other expenses in proportion, Mr. Werlein offers his customers great bargains.

The friends of Mr. James G. Clark will feel an interest in the fact that he has accepted a position in the grocery house of Mr. J. B. Solari, No. 75 Camp street. Mr. Clark has been first salesman in several of the best conducted establishments in this city, including Ballejo's, W. H. Henning & Co.'s, Clark & Vandegriff's and others. He is an accomplished salesman and a genial gentleman.

VISITORS' GUIDE.—This book which will supply a much needed work here, is to be issued in November next, by Mr. J. Curtis Waldo. As our city has many points of attraction which should be properly placed before our visitors, we are pleased to know that Mr. Waldo is meeting with substantial encouragement from our merchants and business men.

Vicksburg and the Steamboats.

The Vicksburg papers are aroused and united in denouncing the "River Kings" who are alleged to have held Vicksburg in bondage until they have accumulated fortunes. The grievance is this: The through freight on a bale of cotton from Memphis, a competing point, to New Orleans, is from seventy-five to eighty cents, while the way freight from Vicksburg to New Orleans, not half the distance, is one dollar. The boats plying between the Yazoo and Vicksburg—or one of them, the Belle Yazoo—wish to pro rate with the River Kings, and offer seventy-five cents between Vicksburg and New Orleans. This "King Leathers, Duke Tobin and others," according to the *Monitor*, refuse to take, and hold on to the regulation rates of one dollar.

The Vicksburg press suggests "a little combination against the King and the Duke" which would consist, we may suppose, either in starting a new boat or in giving the Vicksburg trade to any line that will run opposition to the monarchy and aristocracy of the river.

It would seem to the interest of New Orleans to get the Yazoo river trade at through rates if possible, because the transfer and way rates at Vicksburg may tend to provoke competition from some other market. We would counsel their majesties to conciliate these complaints and secure this trade by such concessions as may seem reasonable. High freight rates operate against our cotton receipts, and we have known people provoked into very annoying opposition by an undue excercise of the royal prerogative.

We may remind our Vicksburg friends that the merchants of New Orleans have agitated the question of iron barges, with the view of reducing these way freights, and that perhaps with a little aid and encouragement they might be induced to revive the project. However, we hope to hear that the question of way and through freight has been adopted on such terms as will give the Yazoo planters fair access to our market.

True Chivalry.

Away north, in Alaska, where the sun but blinks briefly upon the frozen soil, the American of the North has carried his type and free press, albeit he prints his paper partly in Russian type. He has carried also his love of liberty and appreciation of true heroism, and contrasts the courage of the modern with the equivocal pluck of the mail-clad warriors of antiquity. The writer has drawn some examples of self-devotion from the late American war, and he has added one incident drawn from another race and region which is pathetic and poetical.

It is a tale of a duel; of one of those assassinations in which the skill and strength of a professional bully triumphs in the murder of a chivalrous boy, who loses his life in a defense of female character. Here is the story:

In the winter of 1856—we have the facts from an eye witness—a duel was fought on the coast of Capri, between a Frenchman and a young Louisianian, then some six years abroad. The cause of the quarrel never got out full, but it was rumored that the Frenchman had spoken disparagingly of the reputation of a young lady wintering at Naples to whom the American was betrothed, and had received a glass of wine in his face as an answer. The boy—he was scarcely past his majority—was a fair swordsman, but his skill was of little avail against the practiced duelist whose blade crept hungrily over his guard and through his chest before the play was fairly opened. They laid him down—past all saving—under a spice tree, and his eyes opened once to note the red life tide pouring down over his shirt front. As his second bent down to catch his last words, he murmured softly and dreamily, "It is not so red as her lips, Charley."

That was a game boy, and no more truely chivalrous heart bled on the field of Pavia. There must be a tradition of this in some family of Louisiana, and while they mourn the premature death of a gallant boy there must be a mother's pride in the courage and devotion which poured out with his blood.

Southern States Exposition.

For many weeks past some of the most enterprising and public spirited of our merchants and business men have been perfecting the arrangements for a grand agricultural and industrial exposition, which is, as will be seen by the announcement in another column, to be held on the Fair Grounds, in this city, commencing on February 26, 1876, and continuing ten days.

The premium list, which has been compiled with great care, will be liberal and attractive to exhibitors, and may be had about the first of November next on application to the general superintendent. Our Fair Grounds are conceded by all who have visited them to be the handsomest and best arranged in the country, and no effort will be spared by the commissioners to make this the most attractive exhibition ever made in the South. While it is the design to encourage in an especial degree the manufacturers and producers of the South, competition is invited from all sections, and all, whether visitors or exhibitors, will be cordially welcomed. Full information can be had by addressing or calling on Mr. Samuel Mullen, general superintendent, No. 80 Camp street. Mr. Mullen is an active, persevering and intelligent worker in this good cause, and all who consult him will find him a courteous and agreeable gentleman.

NASH & HODGSON.—Among the most enterprising business men of New Orleans are Messrs. Charles T. Nash and W. Irving Hodgson, auctioneers and real estate agents. We refer to them now more particularly because of their removal to the new office, No. 13 Carondelet street, makes it opportune for us to do so. These gentlemen have had long experience in the calling they pursue, and their judgment is a guarantee to purchasers, and a benefit to sellers. We are pleased to learn that their sterling business qualities are appreciated by the public, and there are assurances that all old customers, and many new ones, will find the new office of Nash & Hodgson, and consult the firm concerning the business in their line.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see at his post once more Captain B. T. Walshe, No. 110 Canal street. Captain Walshe has just returned from the North, where he selected an elegant stock of shirts and furnishing goods, with which he will soon delight his many customers.

The Indian Treaty for the Black Hills.

There was a most disgraceful farce enacted last week at the Red Cloud agency, Nebraska. There was a commission appointed to negotiate a treaty for the privilege of mining in the Black Hills, a lot of avaricious, drunken, blood-stained Indians, and General Terry, with some United States cavalry, as actors. General Terry had to act the part of a frontier chief of police, with the idea of prevention being better than cure. This is good doctrine, in a humanitarian light, but its effect has frequently been destroyed by subsequent action of the Indian.

Three hundred chiefs met the commission last Wednesday, and this is what they, who have eaten nothing and worn nothing that they were not indebted to the United States for the getting thereof, demanded. They had found out the Black Hills were worth more than the rest of the United States. They wanted seventy millions put at interest to support the Sioux nation. Besides this they wanted annually, each head of an Indian family, six yoke of oxen, a wagon, a span of horses, harness, a bull, cow, sow, boar, sheep, rams, chickens, and other domestic fowls; coffee, tea, sugar, side-meat, rice, cracked corn, beans, dried apples and a host of other articles; and also houses and furniture the same as the white man.

If the white man wanted to make a white man out of an Indian, this was the way Red Cloud would indulge him. He wanted a sawmill for each nation, and, if granted, one could conceive how the number of nations would increase. Like some in Louisiana he wished the troops removed, and called Custer's road the thieves' road. He wished to appoint all Indian agents himself. Lone Horn, of the Arrapahoes, and the rest of the Sioux demanded with him Catholic clergy for instructors, and this demand may have a significance beyond the intention.

The next day the commissioners offered a treaty proposing to pay $400,000 a year, equivalent to a principal of $6,500,000, for the right to mine, and the payments only to be stopped on two years notice by proclamation, and the remaining parts of the treaty refer to routes, occupation, etc.

This is hardly better than the other. It is hard to tell which can do the most injury, the Sioux thieves or the commissioners. Thirty years ago General Harney was asked how the Indian question could be settled. He only said: "Kill all the squaws and children." He didn't advise its being done, but it would have been a good thing if it would have prevented the existence of a commissioner or two.

President Grant's Speech.

In this talkative age it is comforting now and then to find a public man who thinks much and talks little. Our President is such a man. We publish here what he said at Des Moines, Iowa, to the old soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee on Wednesday last. It is perhaps the longest speech he ever made. It has not the ornate finish which belongs to professional and silver-voiced orators, but it is characterized by great good sense, filled with patriotism and marks of devotion to his country. It is a strong, thoughtful speech, like the speaker, and appropriate to the occasion. After a speech by Governor Fletcher, the President came forward in answer to a call, and said:

Comrades—It always affords me so much glorification to meet my comrades in arms of ten and fourteen years ago, to tell over again in memory the trials and hardships of those days—hardships imposed for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. We believed then, and we believe now, that we have a government worth fighting for, and if need be dying for. How many of our comrades paid the latter price for our preserved Union? Let their heroism and sacrifice be ever green in our memory; let not the results of their sacrifice be destroyed. The Union and the free institutions for which they fell should be held more dear for their sacrifices. We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privilege under the government which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places, and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war. It is to be hoped that like trials will never again befall our country. In their settlement no class of people can more heartily join than the soldiers who submitted to the dangers, trials, and hardships of the camp and the battlefield, on whichever side he may have fought. No class of people are more interested in guards against a recurrence of those days. Let us then begin by guarding against every enemy to the prosperity of free republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics, certainly it is not partisan politics, but it is a fair subject for the soldiers in their deliberation to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people; it is important that the sovereign, the people, should foster education and promote that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. Now, the centennial year of our national existence, I believe it a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundations of the structure commenced by our patriotic forefathers 100 years ago at Lexington. Let us all labor to add all needful guarantees for the greater security of free thought, free speech, a free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion; encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar of money appropriated to their support shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan or atheistical. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar; the church and the private school supported entirely by private contributions, and keep the church and the State forever separate. With these safeguards I believe the battles which created the Army of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain.

Yellow Fever in North Louisiana.

It is reported that a few cases of yellow fever have occurred in the northwestern parishes of the State. Mr. Buchanan, the telegraph operator at Minden, is dead, and the operator at Coushatta is sick. The military commander there has applied for and received permission to move his troops. One of the soldiers has the fever, and a change of camp was recommended by the attending surgeon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Items.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States has received $749,000 in fractional currency from the printing division.

The amount of securities held by the Treasurer in trust for national banks is $371,489,262 to secure circulation and $18,782,000 to secure deposits of public moneys.

The amount of national bank currency outstanding to-day is $346,994,193, of which $2,639,000 is in gold bank notes. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $347,477, and for the fiscal year to date, $29,280,087. Customs receipts to-day $382,670, and for the fiscal year to date, $44,625,714.

THE LEVEES.

The Inter-State Levee Convention a Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 2.—The Inter-State Levee Convention met here to-day and was well attended. United States Senator Bogy, of Missouri, was chosen president, and made an able speech in behalf of the alluvial interests of the Mississippi valley. The substance of the action was that a committee be appointed to go to Washington and urgently appeal to Congress to assist in rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi valley.

The convention to-night passed resolutions appointing delegates to the railroad convention at St. Louis on the twenty-third of November, looking to the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad.

NEW YORK.

Relief for Texas.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The subscriptions in this city for the Texas relief fund to date foot up $5345.

Reduction of Fare Between New York and New Orleans.

At a general meeting of ticket agents at Saratoga, it was decided to reduce the rate between New York and New Orleans to $42 50, with a general reduction of $1 50 to Atlanta and points south of that place. This action was not generally promulgated on account of the efforts of certain lines to defeat the reduction, but it has finally been fixed to go into effect November 1. An excursion ticket between New York and Jacksonville, Florida, was fixed at $60, but an important line objecting, all excursion rates for the present have been abandoned.

Bank Statement.

The following is the bank statement: Loans decreased $2,750,000; specie decreased $750,000; legal tenders decreased $775,000; deposits decreased $5,000,000; reserves decreased $375,000. Governments dull; new fives 118¼; States quiet and steady.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $35,830,992; currency $57,302,432.

The sub-treasurer paid out $6000 on account of interest and $31,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts $148,000.

Damage from the Hurricane.

Jackmel, Hayti, advices of the seventh September report much damage there, both on land and water from the hurricanes about that date. Kingston, Jamaica, advices also report that the storm did much damage on that island. A number of vessels suffered. Several vessels disabled by the storms have put into Jamaica ports.

THE TURF.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, October 2.—American Jockey Club, Jerome Park fall meeting. Track very fast. Weather cool. Betting spirited.

First Race—Purse of $400; three-quarters of a mile. Mattie first, Spright second, Rhadamanthus third. Time—1:16¾.

Second Race—The Jerome stakes, for three year olds, of $100 each, h. f., with $1500 added; forty-six nominations. Aristides 1, Calvin 2, Joe Cerns 3. Time—3:43.

Third Race—The Nursery stakes, for two year olds, of $100 each, h. f., with $1000 added; thirty-nine nominations; one mile. Patience 1, Ambush 2, Dauntless 3. Time—1:49.

Fourth Race—The Manhattan handicap; sweepstakes of $50 each h. f., with $500 added; one mile and a quarter. Piccolo first, Willie Burke second, Vanderbilt third. Time 2:14½. Calvin broke down at the head on the home stretch; he will never start again.

Fifth Race—Purse of $400; the winner to be sold at auction; one mile and an eighth; Jo-is B. first, Leander second, Caroline third. Time—2:01¼.

Sudden Death of American Girl.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 2.—The famous trotting mare American Girl fell dead this evening in the first heat in the free for all ages on the Elmira Driving Park. She appeared at the start to be in the very best condition. The horses were scored a number of times before they got the word. The Girl at the first turn was nicely ahead; at this point her driver noticed she seemed to be giving out and let her head loose. She kept staggering for an eighth of a mile, and at the quarter pole fell and died instantly, without a struggle. She fell very easily with her shoulder against the fence.

The incident excited a great deal of sympathy, as the mare was a great favorite here, and had been the chief attraction for the races to-day. The band played a funeral dirge as soon as the death of the mare was known. She was owned by William Lovett, of New York, and valued at $25,000, which sum had been offered for her last week. She was thirteen years old. The Elmira Driving Park Association propose, should the body be left here, to erect a thousand dollar monument to the memory of American Girl. There was no insurance on her. Ben Mace offered $20,000 for her this morning.

FOREIGN.

Movements of Emperor William.

BERLIN, October 2.—The North German *Gazette* says the Emperor of Germany, on his approaching visit to Italy, will not go to Rome. He will meet Victor Emanuel in Upper Italy.

Pursuit of the Carlists.

BARCELONA, October 2.—Seven columns of Alfonsist troops are pursuing the Carlists, under Saballs and Gamundi, in the province of Gerona.

A Newspaper's Bad Advice.

BERLIN, October 2.—The Belgrade *Istok* (newspaper), which is supposed to be a semi-official organ, advises the insurgents, if the consuls insist upon further interviews, to receive them in camp and give them twenty-five lashes each. They will then be able to enter into the spirit of the Oriental question. While writhing under the lash they will experience the sensation of the Christian rajah under the Turkish yoke.

Resignation of Lord Napier.

BOMBAY, October 2.—It is said Lord Napier has resigned the position of commander of the Indian forces.

More Bloodshed in Cuba.

HAVANA, September 30.—The Spaniards have courtmartialed and shot Manuel De Zayas and Caledonio A. Costo at Puerto Principe.

Object of the Turks.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Daily News* correspondent says three battalions of Turks were defeated and sixty men beheaded.

A *Times* special telegram from Ragusa contains the following details: The insurgents attacked Kleck, but were between two bodies of troops. Their ammunition failing, they were obliged to retreat. They left three dead, but brought off their wounded, numbering seventeen.

A *Standard* special telegram from Vienna says the leaders of the insurgents are con-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]