

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

VOLUME IX.—NO. 158.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1876.

TERMS: \$12 PER ANNUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

DWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Brief engagement of HAINSWORTH THURBURN, THE AMERICAN VOYER.

For one week only. commencing Monday, October 9, 1876. A highly successful comedy organization with their debut in their great comic absurdity.

LOVE THEATRE. Monday, October 9, 1876. First appearance of the celebrated artist and actor, J. H. HENNING.

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LIBERTY, NOT LIBERTY.

Whenever there is a call for people to appear at Clay State or at Clay or Lafayette square it is strengthened by an attempt to touch the most tender chord of the American heart—liberty. If some politicians are defeated, and they can make a show of wrong to justify their opposition to the conclusions of an assemblage where they had a voice, their appeal for a hearing is in the name of liberty. If an official sacrifices his pledged honor to his constituents for his private good; if a partisan decries a cause he has sworn to support; if party malice crushes a man; if he is too honest for his backers, or even if thrown overboard as a Jonah of reason, the belt of liberty, gilded by happy phrase, summons the public while to swallow all that is offered, only to throw it up again that its stomach may be in order to repeat the process.

We have got liberty enough, if we had sense enough to take care of it. By law we all, from the descendant of the pilgrim fathers and the successors of Lord Baltimore to the Indian and the Chinese—and surely those are the limits of American civilization—have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Since Washington Irving that means the slimmest dollar. Now, by this country, life is regarded as of comparatively small value. It is not equal to an opposing Democratic opinion, and will be sacrificed whenever they come in contact. The pursuit of happiness is also attended with difficulties. If the creditors of an insolvent Democrat secure a fieri facias by which to recover their money in the disposal of the estate, it will not do for the Republican, bloated by his thrift savings, to purchase it. All he would occupy would be the equivalent of the English soil offered by Harold to Toesig of Norway. But all these things are committed here in the name of "liberty."

Madam Roland's celebrated aphorism was put into intelligible shape by a hard headed old law writer and lecturer, who probably never heard of her, or if he did, dismissed her from his mind when his question, "how many children had she," was answered. His saying was, as his fair white hand trembled near his silver locks, "there are given those meats must be hung well to give the flavor of corruption to stimulate their palates; so I tell you there are men who can not enjoy their liberty unless it is tainted with license. Turn you faces from them, and raise your hands and voices against them if they strive for the helm. Call on the crew—the people—for I, that have lived nearly a century, tell you that deep in their hearts is buried that trust of the perfection of liberty is the perfection of restraint."

The loudest of these false voices among us has been the Bulletin. The law, the people, our rights, our liberties, our offices, our profits, our perquisites, our taxes, our representatives, our Clay state with our liberty inscription, our Lafayette square with our Yankee Franklin, our demand, our arrogance, our superficialness to honest questioners, our generosity with all to receive, our people, our—everything.

Well, this and other papers having adopted and aided every attempt to destroy the rights of American citizens, always saving and excepting when they vote the Democratic ticket, at last planned a violation of the third—the victim of course being the holder of an office appointed by the Republican Governor of Louisiana. F. J. Stokes has been parish judge of Grand parish for some time. During a portion of it he was required to act as district judge. It was by his order that Phillips and Shelby were arrested in New Orleans. The Attorney General said he had exceeded his authority. The court sustained the Attorney General only to the extent of ordering the parties to jail, without bail, until proper authority was produced. That Judge Stokes had ground for his action may be deduced from the fact that it took the Attorney General two days to find an authority enough to make his sheriff go. The prisoner has not made any row since. Is he in the Parish Prison?

There were other things that Judge Stokes did against criminals, but at no time was he ever charged with any act that would make him unfit for a judge. A short time before the end of September there came an official demand from Texas for the arrest of F. W. Stokes, a defaulter from Cass county, and F. J. Stokes was pointed out as the wanted man. Governor Antonio believed there must be a mistake, he stated, and called on the Attorney General. Without doing anything more than examine the papers, he declared the Governor must issue his mandate. What clouded the intellect and blinded the eyes of the great law officer of Louisiana it is impossible to tell. Under his decision any reader of these words could have been arrested, if Sheriff Williams would say on oath "he believed he was F. W. Stokes." That portion of the case is done with, but the attention is asked for a word point.

On the twenty-second of September Judge Stokes was arrested in New Orleans, and the charge, though the extreme penalty which a man infamous by punishment as a laborer, was not a heinous one. It was embarrasing. The people of New Orleans meet hundreds of embassies, convicted some, known but unconvicted most, and some of murders, with similar records, but think nothing of it. The majority are Democrats.

The constitution of the United States says: "The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

That is very good; it was drawn with care, it means a great deal, it protects everybody and when carried out explains what Judge Furber meant in saying he would in some degree a man of the privilege of breathing up the right to that which no State constitution has attempted to restrict, for it is as broad as American liberty itself, but several have tried to explain it. Louisiana does not fall so badly as some of her sisters.

effects against unreasonable slanders and seizures shall not be violated. There are other laws that protect the lawbreaker, designed not particularly for his benefit, but to prevent a suspicion of injustice and guarantee the innocent, who may be unfortunate enough to be mistaken for the guilty, the privilege of what in modern times is the appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

In this case there was not the slightest regard paid to say law after Governor Antonio had reluctantly placed his signature as the Attorney General dictated. In the city of New Orleans, hundreds of miles from his home; his court, his officers and his friends, he is seized and concealed by a Texas special and two officers of New Orleans. He had no opportunity to obtain bail, habeas corpus, legal counsel or even communication with his children. He was taken to Texas without a charge of clothing and only \$1 in his pocket. In addition to these outrages he never heard read any warrant, requisition or mandate for his arrest and never saw any.

The Centennial.

We have received, with the compliments of H. Bonneau, president of the Louisiana board of managers, a pamphlet prospectus of the international exhibition of 1876, giving full details of the progress of the commission having it in charge. The exhibition buildings are located in Fairmount Park, upon which the city of Philadelphia has expended \$6,000,000. They are connected by Girard avenue, 100 feet wide, extending across an iron bridge which cost \$1,500,000—built expressly for the purpose—with the heart of the city. The grounds cover 336 acres, to which will be added other inclosures for the display of horses and cattle. The main building will cover nearly twenty-one and a half acres, and be divided into departments of mining and metallurgy, manufactures, education and science; the art gallery one and a half acres; agricultural building, ten acres; the horticultural building, one and a half acres—making a total of 487 acres.

The art gallery on Fairmount hill, built at a cost of \$1,200,000, by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia, is the most imposing and ornate of all the structures. Besides the five principal buildings England, Japan, Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Morocco and other nations will erect buildings for their own use, and there will likely be 300 to 250 in all. On the highest ground will be located an observatory 150 feet in height, commanding a view of the grounds and city, up to the top of which visitors are to be taken by a spiral walk. The plan of grounds embraces seven miles of grounds and footwalks, a number of bridges, summer houses, etc. A daily supply of 6,000,000 gallons of water will be furnished, like steam and exhibition space, free of cost.

On either side of the entrance will be a building of twenty-five rooms each, for the accommodation of executive officers, assistants, police, telegraph operators, etc. They will be connected by a veranda, so that passage may be made from the depot to the buildings under cover. Facing the entrance is the jury pavilion, an ornate two-story structure, containing, besides jury chambers, a hall for receptions and banquets, conventions and congresses. In rear of this will be the Women's Exhibition, costing \$300,000, built by subscription among the women of America. West of this will be another structure, to contain a collection, by order of the President, of such articles from the various nations as will illustrate the national and administrative facilities of the government in peace, its resources as a war power, and demonstrate the nature and adaptation of our institutions to the wants of the people. Congress appropriated for this \$505,000. Special structures will be put up by different States.

The centennial board of finance will require not less than \$1,500,000 to complete their labors, and it is proposed to raise this sum by sales of stock to citizens of the United States, to be issued in shares of \$10, cutting every holder to an interest in the proceeds of the exhibition. The certificate to be a model of engraving, executed by the Treasury Department, and to be permanently retained by the holder; principal and interest being paid after the close of the exhibition, when, should receipts prove insufficient to pay the entire amount, division will be made pro rata. Tickets will be sold at fifty cents each, and being estimates upon the results of the Paris Exposition, it is expected to receive \$5,000,000 from this source. It is proposed that subscriptions be made by States, counties, cities, schools, churches, individuals, children and men of means. Auxiliary agents will be appointed by the boards to facilitate the sale of stock.

The Troubadours close their engagement at this theatre to-night. To-day at noon a matinee will be given for ladies and children. The bill is the same for both performances, being "Patchwork," preceded by "The Good for Nothing," in which Miss E. Henry will enact the title role. The Troubadours have met with success during their stay.

Next Sunday evening commences a short season of pantomimes by the celebrated Jack and Jill combination, under the management of N. D. Roberts. The leading feature will be Leona Dare with startling trena performances.

The usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given.

Appointments. Lieutenant Governor Antonio has appointed Jules Brady police juror of St. Tammany; J. H. Harwood, Jr., justice of the peace for the sixth ward of Concordia; John A. Snyder, justice of the peace of the eleventh ward of Catahoula; J. P. Herbert, parish surgeon for Madison; Robert Wright, justice of the peace for the first ward of Point Coupee, and H. B. Chase, justice of the peace for the fifth ward of East Feliciana.

On Wednesday last, at Christ Church, St. Louis, Captain Edgar C. Rowen, of the Eleventh Infantry, and Lieutenant Cass Durham, of the Eighteenth Infantry, were married to daughters of General Simpson, of the engineer corps. The wedding was attended by a brilliant affair, and was attended by General Sherman, Captain Bowen and wife left for Fort Scott, Arkansas, and Lieutenant Durham and Mrs. Durham, for Florida.

From the Services of the Storm. From a passenger on the steamer Lenoir, from Baytown, we were put in possession of the sad intelligence that Mrs. West, the heroine of the cyclone at this point, departed this life on Monday last. Her husband, born amid the wild howling of the hurricane, survived her. The little fellow has been named Storm West, and was going as usual to school.

The sympathy of the world will go out to the unfortunate husband thus bereft of his companion. Could we have visited other-worldly while and leave little women, could we have lived. But the Allice White, who guides and rules the storm, has called her home, and she will most humbly submit. Given by the fact above her.

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Criminal Characteristics of the St. Louis Police.

The following painful recital is from the St. Louis Republican of October 6: Monday evening about five o'clock Officer Henly was informed by several men that an old man, very sick and apparently dying, lay in the assistance of the Seventh street depot. He went to the place indicated and found a stranger, very old and of very respectable appearance, sitting upon a bench. The man had been vomiting, and the officer supposed him to be intoxicated. Under this impression he called Officer Holt, and directed him to take charge of the stranger. The second officer also supposed the man to be under the influence of liquor. He was found to be perfectly helpless, and said not a word to the officer, who attempted to arouse him, but falling in that, took the man to the Four Courts, where he was ascertained his name was E. E. Hynson, residing in Alexandria, Louisiana, where he was engaged in cotton growing. In his pockets were found \$163 in money, railroad tickets, photographs, letters and a pair of gloves. He was confined in a cell, and with one other man who was in drunk, and no further attention was paid to him. About midnight James A. Ringgold, of the name of Ringgold, of 201 North Main street, called with a couple of friends at the Four Courts to inquire for Mr. Hynson. Officer Holt was sent down to the calaboose to bring the man up. On opening the cell the prisoner was found lying on the floor dead. The man confessed that he had taken an hour previous, Hynson had taken up and put down the matter. The other replied that he was in for being drunk. He didn't know what Hynson had done. Shortly after this Hynson had turned over to the man up and taken with a fit of vomiting. He probably expired about midnight. Turned over to the officer in charge, and from the statements it would seem probable a sad mistake had been made. Deceased was eighty-one years of age, and reported to be a native of Louisiana, and from the river to visit two married daughters living in the vicinity of this city. He was stopping with one of them, Mrs. Van Court, of Webster station, at the time of his death. Monday afternoon he left Mr. F. M. Anderson, of this city, intending to take the 4:40 train out for the depot. He had come up to the railroad station he was passed by an acquaintance, who noticed him acting strangely—pulling at his shirt collar and breathing as if in great distress. The acquaintance asked him if he was unwell, but he declined assistance, saying he should be well enough in a few minutes. On arriving at the depot, and before reaching the train, it would seem his strength failed, and he sank down on the platform. A gentleman from Kibbenwood, seeing his distress, went to him and propped him up, but being acquainted with him, took no further care in the matter than to look for an officer. At the corner's examination this morning it appeared that the man had been strictly temperate, and had never been in the habit of taking stimulants at all, much less indulging in excess. They entirely refused to believe that he had been drinking, and notwithstanding the officer's sworn statements that he still believed the contrary. Deceased was a large, finely formed man, and healthy. He had always been a man of excellent health, until, when he had felt some indications of failing, and during the summer had visited some mineral springs in the second district, which was a most distressing blow to his family, and will be mourned by many friends in this city as well as about his home.

It is asserted that disorder is the logical consequence of the miracle under which the State has suffered, and the Republican party administering the government is responsible therefor. Let Democrats, not blinded by the race mania, and true reformers read. The actual State indebtedness on August 31 was declared to be \$1,899,558. The National Democrat made objection, stating: In this calculation, however, they entirely omit to include \$1,000,000 of the school funds by the State (whose rings and bonds have been stolen all but about \$60,000 of it), \$814,743 due the Chickasaw school fund, the balance of the second district University fund, which makes the real indebtedness of the State about \$4,120,168.

The Jackson Times (Alcorn Republican) replies: The common school fund is only a nominal debt. It was collected by the contractors and paid into the State treasury in that shape. The warrants were cancelled and the State charged with the amount. Not one cent of it has been stolen or squandered.

Not so of the Chickasaw school fund of \$1,474,300, which was collected in gold, or its equivalent, by the Democratic party, and was not stolen or squandered by them. The State annually pays about \$30,000, or a tax on the mill, as a penalty for this single act of Democratic mismanagement. Sixty per cent of the nearly a million of dollars has been collected on this account.

Another "honest debt of the State," says the Democracy, is \$1,000,000 due the Oxford University fund. All the Democratic party has ever charged themselves, and have held the Democratic party responsible for its loss. It was collected by the Democracy in their flourishing days of mismanagement. They got the money. What did they do with it? Can the Democracy tell for several years past the State has been paying \$50,000 annually on account of this little item of "honest home rule." Even before the war the appropriation to the university was \$100,000 per annum, while now it is \$50,000 per annum, and the interest alone, according to Chancellor Stewart, would annually amount to \$100,000.

The Democrat thus acknowledges to the squandering of over \$2,000,000 by its party, that cost about \$130,000 each year to the taxpayers, and it has the cheek to try and saddle it all on the Republican party. It only remains for some other Democratic paper to assert that the Radical party squandered the Union and Planters' Bank bonds, and that the Democracy, by increasing the public debt, principle and interest, to \$20,000,000, and disarmed the State for all time by its wholesale profligacy.

Superintendent Brown. The Iberville Republican, of the second instant, pays this compliment to Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Education: In the discharge of his delicate duties, he has been distinguished by an excellent judgment, and a conscientious regard for the rights of others. Giving a fair interpretation to the unassailable dictum of the equality of all men, he has determined to measure with the same hand to all classes. Governing himself by the law which he was sworn to obey, he has been a model to all his colleagues, and in his own person has been an advocate of it, in the discharge of his high trusts he has not been less distinguished by his high sense of duty, than by his high sense of justice. His conduct has been a model to all his colleagues, and in his own person has been an advocate of it, in the discharge of his high trusts he has not been less distinguished by his high sense of duty, than by his high sense of justice.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON. Caught Stealing Whisky. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8.—The Treasury Department, Texas, advised that parties in Cochrane's distillery, one of the largest in Chicago, were caught in the act of withdrawing spirits unlawfully from the cistern room.

Postmaster General Jewell has returned. Alabama Claims Decided in Favor of New Orleans Claimants. Alabama claims awards have been made to citizens of New Orleans as follows: William C. Tomkins, \$11,318; Edward Ragnet, \$11,818; David and Isaac Wallcut, \$15,708; Leon Godchaux, \$10,001. Interest is allowed in all cases from date of loss.

The Bernese Postal Treaty. By a provision of the treaty of Bern, packages for transmission through the mails between the countries embraced in the treaty are limited for weight to a maximum of eight ounces, and to two pounds and three ounces for printed matter and articles of merchandise. This fact does not seem to be generally known in the New York office, a provision prevailing that the United States limit of four pounds is allowed. Packages weighing over two pounds and three ounces are generally sent to the New York office, and are sent to the dead letter office, to meet the fate of dead letters. The New York office is directed to European countries, but they can go no further, and are sent to the dead letter office, Washington, to meet the fate of dead letters. The New York office is directed to European countries, but they can go no further, and are sent to the dead letter office, Washington, to meet the fate of dead letters.

Moody and Sankey in Brooklyn. New York, October 8.—Moody and Sankey commenced in Brooklyn Monday, October 31. Services will be held at the rink.

The Fire at Philadelphia. The fire superintendents adjourned to meet in West Philadelphia next year. Tweed's Case. On motion of Tweed's counsel for further delay, the court gives the defendant seven days to file his answer to the complaint. Duncan & Sherman's Proposition Withdrawn. It is stated Duncan & Sherman have withdrawn the proposition made to creditors, but a few days ago.

Trustees of the Peabody Fund. The board of trustees of the Peabody educational fund met again to-day, H. R. Robert C. Winthrop presiding. The treasurer's report was audited and accepted. Hon. Wm. McKim, chairman of the board, read resolutions expressive of the esteem of the members for their late associate, ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, and since the latter year of his death a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted. Hon. Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, was unanimously elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Graham. He was resolved to hold the next annual meeting of the board at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, the first Wednesday in August next.

Run as a Savings Bank. There was a run on the German Savings Bank, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, to-day. The president says the amount of the run was \$100,000, and that the run was caused solely by the collapse of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

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AT A THREAT TO SERBIA.

BELGRADE, October 8.—The journals here state that the Russian army is threatening to declare that they will not prevent the occupation of Serbian territory by the Turks if Serbia provokes it.

MISCELLANEOUS. Foundry Burned. ANHLAND, Pa., October 8.—J. & M. Gardner's foundry was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, loss \$30,000. The buildings and positions of the machinery were partially insured. This deprives a number of operatives of work the coming winter.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—The motion for a new trial for Vandervort, convicted of complicity in the Charles Ross abduction case, was argued to-day. Opinion reserved. Base Ball. Hartford, S. Athletics. True Bill Against a Montreal Bank Manager.

MONTEAL, October 8.—A true bill has been found against the manager of Jacques Cartier Bank for making false bank statements. Hanged. BOSTON, October 8.—George W. Pemberton was hanged to-day for the murder of Mrs. Bingham.

CHATTANOOGA, October 8.—Henry C. Avery, who was arrested on the charge of attempting to defraud the government, waived an examination before the United States court, and was committed to jail for \$10,000. Failing to give bond, Avery was committed to jail to await the session of the United States District Court at Knoxville, the fourth Monday in January next.

A Thousand Dollars for a Cotton Bale. MEMPHIS, October 8.—The Memphis Cotton Exchange has offered a premium of one thousand dollars for the best bale of cotton of the present crop, grown in the country tributary to Memphis for exhibition at the Philadelphia centennial.

Fire in Memphis. At nine o'clock to-night a fire was discovered burning in the rear of the court-house, formerly the Overton Hotel. The alarm was promptly sounded, but owing to the great height considerable delay ensued before the engine and water were sent to the fire under control. It is impossible to-night to learn the extent of the damage, but it is thought the loss will not return to the various courts, which are on the first and second stories, are not damaged by the fire.

The Friar's Point Affair. The Friar's Point war is considered at an end. The whole affair was generally regarded here as a politicians' brawl. The younger's Herald special says Sheriff Brown is still there, and will not return to Friar's Point, and that the negroes there threaten to kill him if he does. Many negroes from Coahoma county are in Helena. Chalmers is endeavoring to surround Poaso and capture him if possible.

All Quiet at Friar's Point. Telegrams from Helena to-night report all quiet at Friar's Point. A special dispatch from Oakland, Mississippi, says a dispute occurred at Charleston, in Talatchatch county, at five o'clock this evening, between Blackwell and colored man, who were in the office of the sheriff, and was arrested by Sheriff Blackwell. The negroes were shot by Sheriff Blackwell, a white man, and was then pursued by the sheriff and others, and hemmed up in the back room of a grocery store, and shot by the sheriff and assistants some fifteen or twenty times, and mortally wounded. All the parties were Republicans.

The Colored Conventions. AUGUSTA, Ga., October 8.—The colored convention adjourned to-day. The resolutions condemning President Grant's appointments in Georgia were referred to the local political committee, and the resolution declaring in favor of emigration to Africa was lost. The resolution thanking Judge Herschel J. Johnson was unanimously adopted. An arrangement was pointed to gather information of the localities inside the State of Georgia for the progress in the late insurrection counties to emigrate.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 8.—George Spear, a negro, aged thirty years, having a wife and five children, was hanged at Fayetteville, Georgia, this afternoon, for rape, committed on the person of a white girl, who was a daughter of a prominent citizen. The negro was shot by Sheriff Blackwell, a white man, and was then pursued by the sheriff and others, and hemmed up in the back room of a grocery store, and shot by the sheriff and assistants some fifteen or twenty times, and mortally wounded. All the parties were Republicans.

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THE TURK.

JEROME PARK RACES. JEROME PARK, October 8.—First Race—Mile and a half. Piccoli was the winner, John B. second, B. F. Carver third. Time—1:45.

Second Race—Two and a half miles. Aaron Pennington won, Willie Burk second, Bluey beaten off. Time—1:15. Third Race—Mile heat. Rhadamantus won. Time—1:48. Fourth Race—Five furlongs, for two year olds. Won by Virginia, Cyril second, Mollie Carew third. Time—1:06.

The Races at Nashville. NASHVILLE, October 8.—The first race for two year olds, won by Gardner's child, Time—1:46. Plenty was second, Cismis 4. third. The second race, mile heats, was won by Weatherly, Fairplay second, Time—1:04. The third race, for braten three year olds, dash for three-quarters of a mile, was won by Belle Gardner, Sue Wynne second, Vindicator third. Time—1:16.

Chester Driving Park. CHESTER, October 8.—The attendance at the Chester Driving Park was large and the track was in good condition. The unadvised 2:35 race of yesterday was won by John W. Hall. Best time 2:37. The first of to-day's races was for horses of the 2:38 class, and was won by Charles W. Woolley, Joe Lawrence second and Dr. Kosh third. Best time 2:41. The second race, for horses of the 2:52 class, was won by Ob-server, Mollie Morris second and Thomas L. Young third. Best time 2