NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IX.—NO. 160. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2621.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRUNEWALD HALL.

Tuesday, October 12, 1875.
Grand testimonial benefit tendered to
MR. MARKS KAISER,
BY THE
WASHINGTON ARTILLERY
and other citizens of New Orleans, kindly assisted by Miss KATE THAYER, Miss J. SMITH, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. LIVAIN, Mr. PRESSEL, and Prof. W. S. GRUNEWALD and J. W. ECKERT. PHILIP GERULING, accompanist.
Tickets.....ONE DOLLAR
To be had at the principal music stores, and at the office on the night of the concert.
Doors open at seven o'clock; concert to commence at eight o'clock. oct9 2t

CRESCENT WELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Gustave Schwartz.....Treasurer
Fred Madders.....Stage Manager
Jos. Madders.....Musical Director
Jas. Graham.....Scenic Artist
Thos. Morris.....Master Carpenter
Jas. Jordan.....Properties and Calcium Lights
A new drop curtain, representing Tasso at the court of Ferrara, painted, by L. L. Graham (portrait by William Sonner), will be unrolled for the first time on SUNDAY, October 10, and during the week.
DINERS WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
DICK ROBERTS'
FAMOUS PANTOMIME COMPANY
AND
Miss Dare's Aerial Gymnastic Troupe.
This company embraces besides the
DOUBLE PANTOMIME QUARTETTE,
A Large Corps of Specialty Artists.
Tableaux, transformations, etc., are entirely new.
Office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Curtain rises at seven o'clock; overture at eight o'clock. oct10

GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK
AND
CALICO BALL,
To be given by
PHILADELPHIA FIRE CO. No. 14,
Saturday Evening, October 30, 1875,
AT
ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. B. KIESENPETKE, Chairman.
Lady, C. J. Miltimore, R. Desposito.
Lady, C. Tobleman, Fred. Barrett,
D. Houston, T. Fleming.
Invitations for ladies' invitations to be made through any of the company.
Meals for rest of Hall, Bar-room and Restaurant to be made to M. Finnerty, corner Howard and Julia streets; C. J. Miltimore, No. 7 Commercial place, or W. B. Kiesnpeter, No. 61 Camp street
Tickets—Two Dollars. oct 3 10 14 1d

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.
Corner of Baronne and Common Streets.
JOHN FLYNN.....Proprietor
MR. JAS O. WHITE.....Stage Manager
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE RESORT.
EVERY NIGHT, WITH THE MOST POWERFUL VARIETY COMPANY ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.
FIFTY SELECTED SPECIALTY STARS
Appear at each entertainment.
Prices to suit the times—Fifteen, Twenty-five and Fifty Cents.
NEW STARS EVERY WEEK.

CRESCENT THEATRE.
J. H. RICHMOND.....Lessee and Manager
Monday, October 4, 1875,
First appearance of
Miss Mrs. S. T. BARNES, Specialty Artists.
Miss SANYSAH, Female Trapeze Performer.
TOMKLING, the Great Athletic Cannon Ball.
Messrs. CANTLAN and DOBITY, Song and Dance.
In addition to our company of TWENTY-STAR ARTISTS.
Admission.....10, 15, 25 and 50 Cents.
Doors Open at TWELVE O'CLOCK.
Omnibus to all parts of the house twenty-five cents.
Chairs of this house are furnished with wines from the storeroom of C. Lacoume, corner of the St. Charles Exchange. oct3

BALL AND DRESS AND FIREMEN'S BALL.
To be given by
LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
AT
GRUNEWALD HALL.
Monday Evening, November 6, 1875.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
CHARLES T. HOWARD, JAMES I. DAY,
OTTO A. BROWN, W. S. PATTISON,
J. SCHIREMAN, JOHN THOMPSON,
FRED. PRESLER, THOMAS RYORE,
JOHN F. DICK, E. SCHULLY,
E. H. BENNERS.
Tickets.....$2
Applications for the rent of Hat Room and Restaurant to be left with R. H. Benners, at the office of Firemen's Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Union streets. oct 3 6t Tu Fr

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, WITH TOUCH AT SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.
The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
Mosel.....September 25	October 12.
Neckar.....October 13	November 14.
Weser.....November 17	———
Ohio.....December 19	———

Sailing days of departure will be advertised later.
These steamers touch outward at Havre and Hamburg on their home trip at Havana and Southampton and receive passengers and freight.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans:
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....30 gold
From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, London, Havre or Bremen:
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold
From New Orleans to Havana:
Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold
Tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., Agents,
No. 43 Union street.

HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
JAMES P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
CITY POINT, EMILIA.
The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana
Every Wednesday,
Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting at Cedar Keys with steamer for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin.....$40	$35
Steerage.....20	15

Bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, Tampa, and to New York, Charleston, Savannah.
For the company's bills of lading signed, and after the sailing of the steamer.
For passenger accommodations, and through bills of lading to above points.
No freight received without permit from the company.
For freight or passage apply to
J. M. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 130 Common street.

FOR RENT.
HOUSE—COTTAGE AND TWO-STORY COTTAGE, cleanest and most convenient. The new two-story dwelling No. 1 Washington street, eight rooms, large yard 30 by 60 feet. Also, 124 Barracks street, containing six rooms, cistern, gas, bath, etc. Also the white or yellow cottage in the rear of 127 Carondelet street. For terms apply on the premises, No. 42 Magazine street. Keys on the premises. oct9 1t

THE SHOOTING OF SHERIFF SMITH

THE WHITE LINERS IN EAST FELICIANA

The Judge and District Attorney Saved from Violence Through the Intervention of Friends.

CLINTON PICKETED AND UNDER ARMS

The more that is learned of the recent shooting of Sheriff Smith, at the courthouse, in Clinton, the more does it appear to be an unprovoked, premeditated assault, and that it is a result of systematic White Line organization.

In the parish of East Feliciana, at the late election, Henry Smith, a colored man, was elected sheriff on a compromise ticket, composed partly of Republicans and partly of Democrats. He believed himself to be in the enjoyment of the friendship of men of all parties, and confided in the good faith of those who gave him their ballots. Some weeks ago he was warned that his life was in danger, and he fled the parish for safety. Believing that no just or permanent cause existed to endanger his life, he returned to discharge his official duties in opening the district court. While in the discharge of the duties of his office, he was assaulted, as fully described in his letter to the Governor, which we publish below.

From a gentleman who entered Clinton on the day of the occurrence, information is received that the town was picketed, and parties of men armed with shotguns, rifles, etc., were in the streets. During the day they entered the stable attached to Mrs. Adley's boardinghouse, and there stacked arms, stating they were under orders not to appear on the streets. The general conversation in public places led him to understand that the people had determined not to tolerate a negro official, and that the shooting of Smith was premeditated, the result of some central authority, which the armed men were obeying.

At the time of the shooting, Judge Dewing, who was induced by the jury leaving their seats and the retiring of the bar, to ascertain the cause of disturbance, looked out of a window, and was ordered, by a man with pointed revolver, to return to his seat. On inquiring of a member of the bar he was coolly informed of the purpose of the assault. The entrances of the courthouse were guarded, but the judge and district attorney were taken charge of by Mr. Pipes, a member of the Legislature, and other friends, who guarded them some twelve hours, and in a body escorted him until safely out of town. The judge and district attorney are both Conservatives, though holding appointments from Governor Kellogg.

But few Louisianians were observed among the armed men, who were believed to be Mississippians, but they seemed to direct their movements. Nearly all were strangers in Clinton, who come thery to enforce the policy inaugurated by the Democratic leaders across the line.

W. G. Lane, of Baton Rouge, a United States commissioner, arriving in Clinton on business, was informed by the tax collector, who had been waited on by a committee, that it would not be advisable for him to take any evidence during his sojourn.

The following is the report of Sheriff Smith to Governor Antoine, containing additional particulars:

BATON ROUGE, LA., October 9, 1875.

To Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor C. C. Antoine:

SIR—I here give you the particulars of the late trouble in East Feliciana. It has been stated by some parties the troubles were caused by myself in a personal difficulty. Such is not the case. Monday, October 4, 1875, the day fixed by law for convening the district court, the same set of men were in Clinton, armed with revolvers; but the district judge not getting there on the above date, the court was adjourned until Thursday, October 7. On that day these men were again in Clinton as above stated. After the drawing of the grand jury had been completed, remarks were made by these same men, numbering about thirty or forty, that they did not intend to allow the district court to go on, and, on leaving the court room, to go to my office. I met some colored men and was talking to them. A young man named Alex Skipwith, apparently the leader of the crowd, came to where I was standing in the courthouse yard, near my office, and said that some one across the street said that I had better be careful how I talked to men that were on the jury. I asked him who it was that said so. He refused to give me the name. I told him to go and tell the one that said so to attend to his business, and I would attend to mine. Neither of these colored men that I was talking to were members of the grand or petit jury. He went about ten steps from me and gave a signal, which was answered by J. A. Norwood and J. W. Saunders. I turned then to go into the courtroom, seeing that some harm was intended me in performing my duties as sheriff of the parish. Skipwith, Norwood and Saunders went up the stairway just ahead of me, Skipwith putting himself in the courtroom door, and as I passed he kicked me. I turned and asked him why he did this? He replied I had better go on, or that he would do worse; that he intended to kill me and that blue-bellied Scotch—h (meaning, as I suppose, the district judge). About this time thirty or forty armed men were at the courthouse door, and commenced loud talking. The judge then told me to invite them into the courtroom to be seated, which I did. They refused and told me to go on, or they would give me a seat. They kept up such loud talking that the lawyers left the courtroom, with the exception of D. C. Hardee. He started out, when the judge called him (Colonel Hardee) and asked him if there was no way he could keep the men quiet, for if not, it would be impossible for him to go on with the cause. D. C. Hardee told him (the judge) that was what those men intended to do; that they intended to get rid of him and the sheriff, and not allow the district court to go on; seeing that they intended to murder me in the courthouse, I attempted to make my escape, and in coming out I was assaulted by Lewis Moore and Alexander Skipwith. On getting down stairs, seeing Skipwith and the crowd that he was leading drawing their revolvers, I hastened to get out of their way; there must have been sixty or seventy shots fired at me, one taking effect in the right hip—the only one that struck me. I was captured, brought back to the courthouse, and was told to sign my resignation, and to leave the town, and that I would be allowed five minutes to leave. As to the signing of my resignation, I refused. After I was captured quite a number wanted to kill me; it was only a godsend that my life was spared, I succeeded in making my escape to Baton Rouge through the woods, as they had the roads picketed.

I am here, and have had a doctor. My wound is painful, but not dangerous. There has scarcely a night passed in East Feliciana for the last two months that has not witnessed the murdering or shooting of some colored man. The loyal people there are at the mercy of an armed mob.

Hoping that this letter will meet with your early and favorable consideration, I remain your obedient servant,

HENRY SMITH,
Sheriff of East Feliciana.

William Baker.

This old citizen passed from among us on Sunday last, and it is proper that we should pay some tribute of respect to his memory. He was born in Devonshire, England, in 1820, and came to this city in 1858. He lived on his father's farm at his birth place until eleven years of age, when the family removed to London. Here he attended school for about six months. This was all the regular schooling he ever had. At fourteen he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of mathematical instruments, where he became a thorough mechanic, master of the business and one of the best workmen in England.

During his apprenticeship he read much and attended the lectures of many scientific societies, was a member of the Tower Street Mutual Instruction Society of London, and others of like character, where he studied botany, geology, anatomy, and especially chemistry, for which he displayed considerable talent, and in which he became proficient, afterward putting his knowledge into practice and continuing the study of this favorite science up to the time of his death.

In politics he always stood in the advanced ranks, taking an active part while yet a young man in the English corn law agitations, and also as a member of several political societies which were formed in England between 1840 and 1850, to maintain freedom of opinion and to better the condition of the working classes. In this country, as an unwavering Republican, he advocated for all men an equal protection under the laws and an equal enjoyment of the benefits of free institutions.

Becoming of age, he made a tour of Scotland for his health, doing it entirely on foot, and combining pleasure with the business of selling books. While in Edinburg he became a practical printer, at which trade he afterward worked in London, in New York, and upon every newspaper published in this city before the war, both in English and French. In 1850 he emigrated with his family to New York, where he continued his business of mathematical instrument maker until the panic of 1857, when he removed to New Orleans. Here his energy won him many friends in the several capacities of merchant, street commissioner, deputy collector, etc.

In the administration of the several offices of trust confided to him in this city, he displayed an energy and fearlessness which, though it made him enemies for the time, eventually gave him a greater number of firm friends, and his record as a public servant stands to-day without a blemish, and an example that might well be copied. He was a correct and fident writer on political and other topics, was a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* from this city for a number of years, and as a frequent contributor to the New Orleans REPUBLICAN his articles have attracted attention.

William Baker was essentially a self-made man, and few, even with a college education, succeed in obtaining so thorough a knowledge of general literature, as well as of the arts and manufactures. About three years since he went to the parish of St. Tammany and cultivated a small farm, and while there contracted the illness which ultimately caused his death. He was buried yesterday with Masonic honors, and leaves many to mourn the loss of a good citizen and an honest man.

The Dedication of Governor Andrews' Statue.

The exercises in dedication of the statue of John A. Andrews, the great war Governor of Massachusetts, took place at Hingham on the seventh, in the old meeting house. There was a military and civic procession, an oration and several speeches. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the following hymn, which was sung on the occasion:

Behold the shape our eyes have known!
It lives once more in changeless stone;
So looked in mortal face and form
Our guide through perils deadly storm.

But hushed the beating heart we know—
That heart so tender, brave and true;
Firm as the rooted mountain's rock,
Pure as the quarry's whitest block.

Not his beneath the blood red star
To win the soldier's envied scar;
Unarmed he battled for the right,
The duty's never ending fight.

Unconquered will, unslumbering eye,
Faith such as bids the martyr die,
The prophet's glance, the master's hand,
To mould the work his foresight planned;

These were his gifts what heaven had lent
For justice, mercy, truth, he spent
First to avenge the traitorous blow,
And first to lift the vanquished foe.

Let thus he stood in danger's strait,
The pilot of the Pilgrim state;
Too large his fame for her alone—
A nation claims him as her own.

Amusements.

This evening will take place at Grunewald Hall the grand testimonial concert for the benefit of Marks Kaiser. The members of the Washington Artillery have especially interested themselves in efforts to make the benefit a success, and the music loving public of New Orleans can not do better than to attend the concert, and thus find entertainment and at the same time substantially aid our talented young violinist. Young Kaiser is an artist of which the people of this city can reasonably be proud; he has been honored in other cities, and he should not be forgotten here at this moment. The beneficiary will be assisted by Misses Kate Thayer and Josephine Smith, and Messrs. Pressel, Livian, Grunewald, Eckert, and Auguste Davis.

The Academy of Music is occupied with the Roberts Jack and Jill pantomime troupe, and a select combination of specialty artists. They fill the bill where a lively show, with novelty and variety, is wanted. Pantomimes, with the airy harlequin, the flirting columbine, the mischievous clown and the unfortunate pantaloon, are all alike, and yet they are always pleasing. They are entertaining without words, and are followed without thought. The special acts consist of the graceful trapeze work of Leona Dare, and the wonderful performances of Stewart Dare, the one-legged dancer and gymnast. This troupe will remain during the week and give Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Next week at the St. Charles Theatre we are to have a comedy combination, with the "Two Orphans."

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 7, 1875.

St. Louis is particularly alive to-day. She is full of country cousins, with fair intentions. The fifteenth annual State Fair, now the chief attraction here, is not so largely attended as on previous occasions, though the display of stock and the handicraft of man has never been better. It appears as if the fair business in all sections of the country has been overdone. Agricultural fairs in cities do not result in great good to the inhabitants of rural districts. The Granger hauls in his best potatoes, and drives in his best cow; he patiently exhibits a week, and gets a blue ribbon and favorable mention, he should be happy; but he finds the city chaps have taken his money for expensive living, and that the blue ribbons add nothing to the price of what he produces for sale. The State Fair brings, then, a little unnatural business to the city, to the hotels, the restaurants and the hackmen; but for the farmer the county fairs are best, because there he shows what he is and has on his own ground.

St. Louis, to the stranger, appears a living, thriving place, with the prospect of being still more glorious. As a city, it is the pride of a noble State; a State doubly rich, having on its surface broad and productive fields, and below the green turf covering is mineral wealth untold and, apparently, inexhaustible.

The St. Louis man has in his composition strength, ambition and consequent thrift. He can tell you immediately how much superior his city is to the city of Chicago. He has confidence in himself, belief in the future greatness of the Western capital, and faith in Captain Eads. But St. Louis has business as well as a great bridge and a little brag. The Board of Trade, not yet removed to the magnificent new building, shows each morning an eager throng of buyers and sellers. On all sides are seen the steam-breathing chimneys of factories, moving workmen and city life. The people want peace and hard money.

To a stranger from a land of no cellars, the great railroad tunnel under the city, and the vaults of some of the great breweries appear as wonders of underground architecture. Schneider has attached to his brewery a cave extending 5000 feet under the earth, and one who makes the tour of the entire cave—down damp stairs, up ladders, through low stone arches, from vault to vault, bearing his candle and thinking of home—must really leave the world behind. In Schneider's cave John B. Gough would ordinarily find about 15,000 barrels of beer, from one day to six months old, and see the German beverages besides in all stages of cold fermentation. The vaults are kept at nearly a freezing degree, summer and winter, and everywhere are seen blocks of ice, walls of stone and tiers of casks—the tomb and the beer. There are Joey Ladies who have worked in this strange place for fifteen years, taking in at the pores and throat the liquor they brew, and yet they keep warm at heart, and remember the music and sunlight over the Rhine.

A number of New Orleans people are at the different hotels here. Auditor Clinton and family, Colonel George Johnson, Hart Harris, and others, are at the Southern.

The show people are just now having a Fair streak of good luck.

At the Olympic Theatre, Charles Pope is playing a round of Shakespearian characters, acting well and getting good houses as a reward. The amiable little Pat Short, from your Academy of Music, presides at the box office of this theatre.

Ben DeBar, at the Opera House, is doing his Falstaffs and *Micawber*, to houses which only have standing room for late comers.

Haverly's Minstrels are at the Temple, and will soon visit the Crescent City.

Manager DeBar reports that his St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans will be opened by a comedy combination playing the "Two Orphans" on the eighteenth of the present month. His regular company, which will put in an appearance on the first of November, includes Messrs. H. W. Mitchell, stage manager, and leading; J. V. Melton, juvenile; W. D. Chaffin, heavy; W. M. Ward, old man; C. B. Hawkins (this season playing low comedy), Shirley Smith, A. T. Boyd, H. B. Bell, J. F. Stevens, R. S. McBride, H. Griffin and F. O. Savage, and Misses Lizzie Pearson, leading; Marie Bernard, juvenile; Emma Madders, soubrette; Elizabeth Andrews, Jennie Coote, Hattie Valle and Maggie Stroudback.

CRESCENT.

The Anniversary of Free Cuba.

Sunday the tenth of October was the anniversary of the day on which seven years ago the flag of independence was unfurled by Caste M. DeCespedes upon the field of Yara. It was celebrated in New Orleans by a large assemblage of Cuban patriots at the Globe Hall.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. Zayas, the agent and representative of the Cuban government who, by virtue of this authority, presided over the assemblage.

Mr. Mendoza stated the motive and object of the meeting. It was to commemorate the trials and triumphs of those patriots who had resisted the despotism of Spain and vindicated their devotion to freedom, with courage, devotion, the losses of fortune and of life. Their sacrifices would be rewarded. They approached the consummation of their labors and the establishment of the principles for which they had contended. Mr. Mendoza was repeatedly applauded for the fervor and eloquence of his appeal.

Mr. Nicanor Trelles reminded the meeting of the importance of giving not merely sympathy but material support to the gallant soldiers now opening the eighth campaign of heroism and endurance for the object so dear to all who heard him—the independence of Cuba. Mr. Trelles, who proposed the formation of a protective association, in which all members of the Cuban free nationality would find union and fraternity in promoting the common object. He moved that a committee of ten be appointed by the chair, charged with the duty of reporting a constitution and by-laws for such society, and also with the further duty of soliciting material aid for the army of Free Cuba. This resolution was adopted and the president stated that he would subsequently announce the committee in accordance with the resolution. A meeting would be called to receive the report of the committee.

Dr. Juan Hava Campos Cavaliero then addressed the meeting in praise of the Cuban army and the patriotic people who had endured so much for the rights of civil and religious freedom. He supported the resolution for a patriotic association and for mutual aid, and was warmly applauded for his sentiments and the eloquent expression in which they were presented.

The meeting was resolute and confident of success, and the best feeling prevailed among all present. On motion the meeting adjourned.

State News.

CATAHOULA.

From the *News* of the seventh:

The Baptist Association of the Ouachita district convenes at Harrisonburg on the fifteenth.

The old courthouse question is being revived. The proposal is made to change the site to Troy Point, opposite Trinity.

The Swan and Goose steamers are padding in the small streams.

Trinity is lively with cotton.

CADDO.

The Shreveport *Telegram* reports 500 laborers at work grading the New Orleans railroad, between Mansfield and Alexandria.

WEST FELICIANA.

From the *Ledger:*

The parish treasury has resumed currency payments.

The gin house and ten bales of cotton belonging to S. W. Edwards were accidentally burned.

The West Feliciana Railroad Company received a locomotive engine to run on the road between Woodville and Bayou Sara. It is named "M. Baldwin," a twenty two ton engine with twelve by twenty-four inch cylinders, was built in Philadelphia, and cost, delivered at Bayou Sara, $6300.

ASCENSION.

From the *Chief:*

In Donaldsonville, on the eighth instant, six men were using a capstan to draw a log from Bayou Lafourche up a steep bank, when the chain slipped throwing the men at the bar to the ground. All remained prostrate but a colored man named George McGruder who rose and was struck in the head by the revolving bar, which crushed his skull. Mr. Schonberg had his nose crushed, and one cheek bruised and cut; another received a slight contusion in the head, while a fourth had his hat lifted from his head.

Hon. P. Landry has donated a lot of land for school purposes. The public schools are about to be opened, but in limited number, owing to the scarcity of funds.

LAFOURCHE.

From the *Republican:*

Fresh oysters sell at seventy-five cents per 100.

The bayou is falling rapidly and will probably soon close to large boats.

The rice crop is cut, stacked and ready for thrashing. Average yield twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. Weather unfavorable to sugar. Pecan trees loaded.

RAPIDES.

From the *Gazette:*

Two hundred convicts arrived at Alexandria on the fifth to work on the railroad. Major James is advancing rapidly with the grading.

ST. LANDRY.

The Opelousas *Journal* states that out of the forty-nine signers published by the New Orleans *Delta*, appended to the call for a State convention, November 22, twenty expressly deny having signed it, and one characterized the use of his name as a forgery. They are gentlemen of the best standing, officers of the party organization, and of trust, and are not pleased with the unwarranted use of their names.

ST. MARY.

From the *Register*, Brashear:

The new Teche boat may be expected at our wharf within the next few days. We understand that she has been christened the "Rene Macready," after Mr. Morgan's efficient agent at this place.

NATCHITOCHES.

The *Republican* reports the damage to the corn and cotton crops from the late storm as much more serious than was at first apprehended. Corn was blown down, and had to be gathered to prevent its rotting and being entirely lost.

The *Vindicator* still opposes the convention.

A convict, on the railroad, attempted to escape, and was killed by the guard.

Obsequies of Bishop Martin.

From the Natchitoches *Republican*, of the second instant, we gather the particulars of the funeral ceremonies of the venerable bishop of that diocese, who died at 9 A. M. September 29. The body was laid out in state at his residence, clothed with paraphernalia of his office, and was viewed by crowds of men, women and children. The coffin was of wood beautifully lined inside, the outside lined with silver hand tape, with silver crosses on each end and silver handles. Stores were closed in obedience to the request of the mayor. Friday morning, long before the appointed hour, the Cathedral was filled and the streets were thronged with citizens. The procession started at nine o'clock. First came children in white, then Sisters of Mercy, a double line of ladies, citizens, priests, the coffin on the shoulders of eight citizens, the city council and other citizens; it covered a space of three squares, and was composed of all classes. With solemn music, the tolling of the bell and the usual ceremonies, the remains were deposited in a brick vault in the northeast corner of the Cathedral, in front of the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The occasion is described as the most largely attended ever witnessed in Natchitoches. All stores and offices were closed, and near the entire population in the streets.

Personal.

It is gratifying to be able to deny the rumor that Mr. Robert Hebert is stricken with yellow fever. He was made ill by over exertion while in attendance at the death bed of his friend, the lamented Alfred Cramer, but has so far recovered as to prove, by his presence on the street, that it was a passing and not serious indisposition.

General Wheeler.

A sad story of "a tall, haggard and ragged-looking individual," with "all the marks of dissipation about him—bloodshot eyes, inflated skin and bruised face," and over sixty years of age, who "found his way into the Cumminsville station house," and represented himself as ex-Confederate cavalry General Wheeler, is related by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. As General Wheeler is under size, not tall, about thirty-six, and not sixty years of age, a teetotaler, and, therefore, without "marks of dissipation," and at present in Alabama, where he resides, attending to his business, his old army friends are not likely to be startled by the sad story of the "tall, haggard and ragged-looking" fraud who, assumed the sympathies of the *Enquirer's* reporter.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CRIME ON THE BORDER

MURDER ON THE LEON

ARREST OF GENERAL HATCH

IN THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFF

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, October 11, 1875.

News has been received that Frank Portin shot and killed a man by the name of Price White. The latter was herding the cattle of Mr. Woodward, on the Leon, a hundred miles west of here. No cause known.

General Edward Hatch has been arrested by the sheriff of Kinney county.

BEXAR.

WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court—Admitted to Practice.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court—Henry J. Leovy and Armand Pitot, of New Orleans.

The Supreme Court will commence to call the docket to-morrow. There are 663 cases on the docket.

Assistant Secretary Cowan Ruled Out.

Under the twenty-sixth rule the Attorney General decides that Cowan can not legally exercise the functions of Secretary of the Interior after to-day.

No Secretary of the Interior Yet.

The announcement of the name of the party who has been appointed Secretary of the Interior will not be made to-night, and the indications are that it will not be until Wednesday.

Alabama Claims Award.

The Alabama claims commission make the following award to citizens of New Orleans: Schneider, Zuberbier et al, for merchandise on Electric Spark, $4373.

NEW YORK.

Sinking of a Coal Barge.

NEW YORK, October 11.—An unknown schooner ran into and sunk the coal barge N. E. Lee, off the Battery, Saturday night, and Captain Cooper, wife and child, who were asleep in the cabin, went down with the barge and were drowned.

The Noe Murderers.

Three additional arrests have been made in the case of the murder of James H. Noe—a man who was with Dolan, the alleged murderer, on the day of the tragedy, a woman with whom he had been the night before, and a man who had been in his company after the murder. The woman confessed.

Fastest Time Across the Atlantic.

The Inman line steamer City of Berlin arrived from Queenstown in seven days fifteen hours and forty-eight minutes. This is the fastest time from port to port on record.

The Transfer of a Railroad Contested.

The legality of the transfer in December last of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, and lands, is about to be contested by the old bound holders.

Sub-Treasury Balances.

Gold $38,492,605; currency $54,574,877.

The sub-treasurer paid out $20,000 on account of interest and $34,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to-day $508,000.

POLITICAL.

Adjournment of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 11.—The constitutional convention adjourned *sine die* after a session of thirty-one working days. In the last few days of the session many important ordinances were passed, amounting to a general emancipation of the Legislature from the restrictions under which it has labored since 1868, and giving it larger powers. The public debt question was not interfered with. Several ineffectual attempts were made to repudiate special tax bonds.

Kelley on the Currency.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, delivered his lecture on the currency question at the Cooper Institute this evening, under the auspices of the New York Board of Trade. About 1000 people were present. Ex-Mayor Opdyke presided.

Pools on the Election—The Prospect Decidedly Hazy

NEW YORK, October 11.—The following pools were sold to night on the result of the Ohio election: Hayes, $100; Allen, $40. Hayes, with a majority of 10,000, $60; Allen, $50.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Pools were sold in this city to night on the Ohio election at rates ranging from $100 to $80, and $100 to $62 50 on Hayes. On 5000 majority for Hayes even bets were made.

FOREIGN.

Burning of a Berlin Hotel.

BERLIN, October 11.—The Kaiserhof Hotel, in this city, has been totally destroyed by fire. It was the finest structure of the kind in Germany. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

An American Bark Declared Unseaworthy.

GIBRALTAR, October 11.—The American bark Josephine is here, damaged. The crew refuse to proceed on account of the unseaworthiness of the vessel.

The Margary Case.

SHANGHAI, October 10.—An edict has appeared in the gazette at Pekin enjoining proper treatment of foreigners. The important points that the English minister demands, however, including the punishment of the Margary murderers, are still in abeyance. The prospects are now not so favorable for ultimate settlement.

Cardinal McCloskey's Movements—A Forty Thousand Dollar Altar.

ROME, October 11.—Cardinal McCloskey will leave this city to-morrow. He first goes to Paris, afterward visits Cardinal Manning at London and Cardinal Cullen in Ireland. He has ordered here a splendid marble altar for the Roman Catholic Cathedral of New York, costing $40,000.

Rome at the Centennial.

Italy will appoint a committee of Italians residing in America to act at the centennial. The Pope will send two mosaics representing the Madonna and St. Agnes.

Stranding of an English Steamer.

LONDON, October 11.—The English steamer Biscay, belonging to the port of Newcastle, stranded off Jutland while on a voyage from Cronstadt to Bremerhaven. Eleven persons were drowned. The Biscay was an iron steamer, built in 1872, and owned in London.

An Agreement.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a special telegram stating that Servia and Turkey have mutually agreed to withdraw their troops from the frontier.

Departure of the Prince of Wales.

His royal highness the Prince of Wales departs from London on his visit to India at eight o'clock this evening. He will be accompanied as far as Calais by the Princess Alexandria.

Failed.

John Sergh, a Calcutta merchant, 9 Bloomfield street, Finsbury, East End, has failed. Liabilities $750,000.

Sabella in Switzerland.

The Carlist General, Sabella, goes to Switzerland. Spain intends to demand his surrender as a robber.

Cardinal Antonelli and the Concordat.

The Spanish minister to the Vatican has presented a note to Cardinal Antonelli relative to the concordat.

The Produce Market.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the produce market, has the following: The weather has been much broken, there having been hail in some places, but the interruption to field labor has only been partial; the dampness interfered with the threshing, and the condition of samples is generally bad. The upward tendency in prices is continued, though business is restricted. The averages, as compared with 1874, are two pence lower, while in France they are slightly dearer. There is less doing at Odessa, but the rates are maintained. Danzig is rather dearer. The receipts of wheat from India are unprecedented; the quality is low, however, but the shipments pay. It places a vast acreage at the service of England.

Marine.

BERMUDA, October 6.—The Frolic, from Norfolk, bound to South America, is here. She wants coal.

Fire in Santander.

SANTANDER, October 11.—A great fire is raging in a timber yard near the railway depot.

The Venezuela Trouble.

THE HAGUE, October 11.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the situation with regard to Venezuela was not such as to cause tiesquietude, but serious enough to counsel prudence.

The Turkish Debt.

PARIS, October 11.—It is reported that the British and French governments are in communication relative to the steps to be taken in view of the recent edict regarding Turkish debts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lawlessness in the Coal Mines.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 10.—There was considerable shooting and breaches of the peace at Shenandoah last night, and at one time there were fears of riotous disturbances. Two men were shot, one slightly and the other severely wounded and his throat cut. In attempting to make arrests, the Chief Burgess, constable, and police were frequently shot at, though without effect.

One dispatch states that over 100 shots were fired at the officers of the law on the principal street where the mob supposed the officers were. To-day there was much excitement, and citizens generally anticipated another outbreak to-night, and the deputy sheriff was compelled to issue a proclamation this evening at Mahoney City. There were a number of incendiary fires, two dwelling houses and three stables being burned to the ground. Three men were arrested for inciting riot.

A later dispatch states: "During to-day, Sunday, October 10, additional arrests were made for inciting riot and incendiarism. The farming districts east of Pottsville have for several months been infested by bands of thieves, robbing farm houses, barns and stores. At Orwigsburg last night two men were halted by an officer. They started to run and were fired upon by the policeman, who wounded one in the neck. He was captured in a shed, concealed. His confederate escaped."

All is quiet at Shenandoah, though the town is under heavy guard by a sheriff's posse and special police. It is thought the disturbances reported grew out of the very jealous and bad feeling existing among the miners there of different nationalities, and may result in more disturbances and violence, but the authorities are confident they can preserve the peace with the assistance of the posse and police.

The feeling is bitter between the English, Welsh and Irish miners, and is of long standing. The excitement continues, and the citizens generally obey the deputy sheriff's proclamation. The streets have been deserted since nine o'clock. There is no doubt but what the proclamation has had the desired effect of clearing the streets, after which quiet and order will be restored for the night.

Later—All Quiet.

POTTSVILLE, October 11.—There was no disturbance at Shenandoah, as apprehended. The man Johns, wounded Saturday night, is alive.

At Shenandoah, up to noon to-day, all was reported quiet, but affairs were in an unsettled condition, business being at a standstill and precautions being taken in every direction to prevent another outbreak.

Fire in a Nevada Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—The hoisting works of the Utah mine, Virginia City, burned. Loss $250,000. The shaft was 2000 feet. The engineer hoisted the miners until he was badly burned. Four men who were below when the engine abandoned escaped through the old shaft.

Incendiary Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, October 11.—Four houses of the Boston Ice Company burned with 600 tons of ice. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Fatal Prize Fight.

Michael Carney, principal, and the seconds in the fatal prize fight, gave themselves up to the police last night, and were locked up for examination to-morrow.

A dozen participants are also held for trial.

Arrest of the Arkansas Murderer.

MEMPHIS, October 11.—Alex. L. Tatum was arrested here this morning for the murder of John Aiken, a planter, near Cotton Plant, Arkansas, Saturday morning, on a dispatch from that place. Tatum admits the killing of Aiken, but claims justification. He agrees to return without a requisition.

Boiler Explosion.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., October 11.—The boiler of John G. Meeker's hat shop exploded to-day, killing the engineer.

The Long Island Abduction.

HUNTINGTON, October 11.—The case of the people against George B. Banks and Royal Sammis, indicted by the grand jury for riot and assault and battery, will be tried this week at Riverhead. This is a case growing out of the disappearance of Frank Kelsey, which led to the belief that he had been murdered by the lynchers.

Serious Illness of Alexander H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, October 11.—Alexander H. Stephens was taken ill on Saturday. His suffering is represented as excruciating and his condition critical. He is affected with stone in the bladder.

A Church Quarrel Settled in Court.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The long contested church case, growing out of the suspension in 1868 of George H. Stuart, of this city, by the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, for singing hymns and communing with other churches, was finally settled to-day by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, in favor of the Stuart party. The particular case which has been decided was the suit against the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, Rev. Dr. McAuley, to eject them from their church property. By this decision they retain their property. The opin