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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Contest for the Speakership—Effect on Political Parties—May Lead to the Formation of a New Party—Southern Whigs and Northern Liberals—Confederate Leaders and Tammany Democracy—Coalition Dead and Should be Abandoned—Opportunity for Southern States-manship—Cuba and the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1875.

The contest for the speakership has been in earnest. As the contest will have an great bearing on existing political parties, upon new political combinations to be formed, and upon "President making," it is of for those interested in national politics to understand how the question of speakership stands now and how it is likely to end on the meeting of Congress.

The Republicans being in a minority in Congress will either have no voice at all, or they will hold the balance of power in the contest for the speakership. If the Liberal Republicans and the Liberal Democrats form a junction and protest against the formal organization of the Confederate party as a recognized political force within the Union, then, in such case, the Republican reserve will be brought forward to strengthen this protest. If, on the other hand, the Confederate leaders appreciate the situation and seek to hide from public scrutiny, they may come to an open breach with the Tammany Democracy in Congress. In such case there will be an alliance between the best men from the South, the Liberal Republicans from the North and the Liberal Democrats to make the selection of Speaker the corner stone of a new party. It is this possibility which gives special interest to the contest over the Speakership. It may mark the beginning of a new era in Southern reconstruction. It may lead to the selection of a Southern man as Speaker. If a Southern man is taken, he will undoubtedly be a Republican, of Union-loving, Whig antecedents.

It is evident that the leaders of the Tammany Hall Democracy in Congress and the leaders of the uncompromising Confederates will never consent to such a move as this. Unless the seal of final confirmation upon the popular verdict rendered against the Confederate-Democratic coalition in the late elections. The only possible chance of saving that coalition, as the nucleus for a independent party next year, consists in electing an old-line Democrat as Speaker. With the contest will therefore be one of life and death between the parties to it. The friends of the Democracy in every case is extreme. If they take Banks, of Massachusetts, as a "compromise" candidate, for instance, he will in all probability use the chair to advance his own political prospects. If they take an out-and-out Tammany Hall democrat, they will expose the Confederate friends of the coalition to full view, and will arouse the entire North against this coalition.

Under all the circumstances, it seems to be impossible to prevent a serious "split" in the Confederate-Democratic coalition. Gordon of Georgia, and men like him must see that the game of political diplomacy, so grand so skillfully played by the Confederate leaders, must now be either openly and finally abandoned, or openly and defiantly upheld in the face of an alarmed and aroused public opinion. It is impossible to believe that Confederate folly will, under the circumstances, go so far as to force the issue of Confederate representation in the American Congress, by the election of a speaker, known to be the ally of the Confederate power. The Confederate power overthrown on the battlefield in 1860 in Tammany Hall ally of the Confederacy has been finally overthrown by a popular uprising of the Northern people. What good can come of reviving this coalition inside of Congress? Why should not Northern statesmen bow before the logic of events as well as before the voice of the people and form a new political combination based on the principles of the Liberal Republican party as laid down at Cincinnati? These questions and more like them will come home with force to the Confederate representatives in Congress. What these men may do under the circumstances is problematical. They may decide to abandon at once any further hoeing of the Northern Democracy, or they may cease the business of adopting and using Northern Democratic men and rely solely on their own strength. If they do this they will find their "strength" greater than they suppose. The old Whig party could be revived this year at the South, it would at once exert a commanding influence upon public sentiment all over the country. I do not say the new party could elect the President at the next election, but it could prepare the way for success five years hence, would put an end at the South to social ostracism and political proscription for opinion's sake; it would put an end to race ostracism, and it would reconcile the long divided sections of the Union. It is certainly remarkable with such an opportunity to accomplish such a work, that men calling themselves lovers of the South and lovers of American nationality, will continue to pursue the course which animates the Confederate leaders.

The Cuban question will have a bearing on the selection of Speaker. This question is a new element of political power outside of the administration, and as such it makes the Confederate-Democracy still more careful of their steps. They may take a "Cuba" man for their candidate in hope of making capital thereby, and throwing off some of the popularity of movement from the administration. But this will not avail. They would by doing simply fall into the wake of the Republican party on the Cuba question without being able to escape from the terrible issues which they will have to pass through upon the Mississippi question, the financial question, the labor question and other issues. These leaders will find that to act without responsibility (the Democratic game of the last three years) is a different thing from responsibility and control. B.

President and the Third Term—The Third Term and Cuba—Charges Made Against the Republican Party by the Opposition—Will the Republicans Risk a Certainty of Success in 1876 in Order to Engage in a New Foreign Policy?—General Grant too Wise for Such Experiment—Move Slowly and Let Well Enough Alone.

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1875.

Abuse heaped upon the President and Administration in connection with the Cuban affair illustrates the animus of the opposition and the consciousness of loss of strength and moral position. With parties as with individuals, conscious strength is self-respecting. Conscious weakness blusters, and scolds and frets. So far the Democracy. Its line of "argument" against the Republican President and Republican administration of the country is a line of personal abuse pure and simple. It is to be hoped that we shall not be moved by this endless Democratic clamor and that the government will move forward with firmness and dignity in the path upon which it has entered in this war with Spain.

Course is the more necessary because the opposition is just now trying to produce political capital out of the "third term" cry, and out of the Cuba question in connection with it. In both instances it is of the plainest common sense are violated. In regard to the "third term" it may be said that General Grant has no desire for a re-election. If ever he had such a desire, it arose from the feeling that after his long public service he wished to have his fellow-countrymen place the seal of their approval upon his life and public acts. The late elections have done this. These elections constitute a complete vindication, personal and official, of the President, and therefore fully satisfies the very natural and honorable feeling which might at one time have caused him to desire another vote of the people upon his fitness for the high position to which they have elevated him. These same declaimers against the President in regard to the "third term" are kind enough to say that the election of a Republican President in 1876 is certain, provided the third term issue is not raised, and yet, in the next breath we are informed that "Grant" will wreck the party in order to gratify—what! I repeat, gratify what! His ambition! Can a third term increase his fame? To gratify his love of money? Does any man believe that General Grant is a public thief? To gratify his love of power? Do not those who know the President know that love of power does not constitute a leading element of his character? In order to overturn the liberties of his country! Is not the man insane who supposes General Grant capable of raising his finger against the Union which he has helped to preserve? As to General Grant's dealings with the South, I challenge any Confederate soldier to point out a single act unworthy an "officer and a gentleman." From the day of Lee's surrender he has always been ready to receive and treat Confederate soldiers as he treated Lee and Longstreet and Mosby, of Virginia, and Pillow, of Tennessee. General Grant is a warm-hearted, true-hearted friend. He is a thorough American, through and through. He is a Protestant and a believer in popular institutions and schools for the people. He believes in the Monroe doctrine, and will make that doctrine respected so long as he is President. It is to me simply amazing that Southern gentlemen will, under the circumstances, continue to stand aloof from a man and the support of an administration through which they could wield an honest influence for honorable ends. General Grant desires the success of the party with which his name and fame are identified, and he will not force his own claims at the risk of producing discord in the party. His cup of fame is already full to overflowing. If he retires at the end of this term he will do so leaving his country saved, and the party to which he belongs in possession of the government, and his own name forever connected with the most eventful era of American history.

The same disreputable spirit as displayed in attacking the President is manifested by the opposition in discussing the Cuban question. It is charged that the President wishes to produce a foreign war in order to secure the triumph of the Republican party in the next presidential election. And yet, as before stated, the same men who make this charge acknowledge that a Republican triumph in 1876 is a fixed fact. But the President's "bloody purposes" do not end with Cuba, according to the opposition. It is asserted that he meditates an invasion of Mexico. How absurd all these accusations appear when subjected to the test of reason. Nothing is more plain than a Republican victory in 1876, upon the issues as now joined with the Confederate-Democracy. Any change of issue, therefore, either in the Cuban or Mexican question, would weaken the Republican party before its own constituency, and open a new chapter of possibilities and chances in favor of the opposition.

Again, the judgment of the influential men of the Republican party is against any forcible intervention by the United States, either in Cuban or Mexican affairs. The annexation of Cuba or Mexico, or both, by force would be the greatest evil which could befall the Union, while the attempt to carry out such a policy would destroy the usefulness and hopes of the Republican party. Time will settle the Cuban question and the Mexican question, and "time" will add Cuba and Mexico to the United States. The idea is therefore absurd, that the President will sacrifice the now assured "certainty" of Republican success in 1876 in order to involve the United States in a foreign war, and a foreign policy which can only add to our national debt, cripple our commerce and weaken the interests which are needed to bind our own Union firmly together. The President and his constitutional advisers will, with the approbation of the leading men of the Republican party, pursue a moderate and wise course on the Cuban and Mexican questions. We shall not sacrifice a certainty for an uncertainty. We shall make good our own domestic tranquillity before courting a foreign war. As to the "third term," that will also take care of itself. If the Republican party has a truer friend, a more popular standard bearer or a wiser commander than General Grant, the fact will be discovered and utilized. B.

The "New Issues"—Will they be Allowed to Divert Public Attention from the Vital Issues as now Joined Between the Republicans and the Confederate-Democracy?—The Debit and Credit of the "Foreign War" Policy—Security at Home More Important than Glory Abroad—Let Well Enough Alone—First the Presidency in 1876 and then Cuba—Cuba Can Wait—The Solution of the Cuban Question is Through a Republican Victory in 1876—The Administration will be Firm, but Patient and Cautious.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1875.

The three all-engrossing topics of conversation in political circles are the Speakership, the Cuban affair and war with Mexico. In my last letter I gave what I believe to be the true state of the case in regard to these questions. As the contest over the Speakership advances it will be found that it will sharpen and confirm the issues as joined in the late elections between the Confederate Democracy and the national Republicans, unless, indeed, the Republicans themselves lead the public mind away from these issues by a war with Spain or with Mexico, or with both. In such case the issues so successfully joined in the late elections between the Confederate-Democracy and the Republicans will be entirely lost sight of. They will disappear. Under the cover of this "happy accident," or Republican blunder, the "allies" will quickly organize the House of Representatives, and proceed, under the cover of public indifference, with the work of sapping the foundation of the Republicans on the one hand, and of building up Tammany Hall on the other. The "foreign war" cry will aid in both these respects. It will do four things:

First—It will, as before stated, divert public attention from the Confederate-Democratic coalition.

Second—It will give the Confederates a first class opportunity for making capital at the North, while cementing their political power in every Southern State, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana included.

Third—It will open a new chapter of possibilities, from whence will flow consequences which no man can now foresee; just as the Democratic war on Mexico recoiled against President Polk's administration, and brought General Taylor, a Whig, into the White House.

Fourth—It will enable Tammany Hall to recover its "respectability" and status before the people by supporting the Republican foreign war, not in good faith, but in order to finally trip up the Republicans.

I state the chief dangers of the "foreign war" policy under these four heads, because, after all, the vital question now, is, "who shall control the national government for the four years after fourth of March next?" That is the question—the "to be or not to be" of the American Union itself. It should be understood by all that the Cuban and Mexican questions can not add to the present political strength and popularity of the Republican party. On the other hand, the new event in politics thrown into our politics by the Cuban and Mexican questions, as stated under the four headings above given, may so distract the public mind, so weaken the discipline of the Republican party, while giving new strength to the now defeated and demoralized Confederate-Democratic coalition, as to render the result of the next Presidential election one of the most painful uncertainty. Will any amount of "military glory" which this great nation may gain by the chastisement of our weak Mexican sister republic, or any achievements of our splendid young navy over the "hulks" of old Spain, compensate for the loss of ground, loss of power and loss of principle which this foreign war policy will almost certainly entail at home upon the party in possession of the government.

I have strong reasons for believing that these views are already recognized by the administration. I know positively that they have been considered by an influential member of the government. Let no one suppose, therefore, that the Republican administration will either rush into or be decoyed into or driven into any policy which will hazard the cause of the Union in the next presidential election. That cause stands above the Cuban question and the Mexican question, both combined. We are perfectly able to protect American interests in Mexico and to promote the spread of Republican principles in Spanish America without resort to war. The first thing is for the Republican party to make sure of the presidential election of 1876. To make sure of this is simply not to throw away the victory lately achieved in the Northern State elections. The Confederate-Democracy is now at our feet, beaten, disorganized and utterly demoralized. Let us hold firmly to this position. After the next presidential election we can take Cuba in hand with safety and strength and success. B.

The Rio Janeiro Trade.

Last Friday evening a number of merchants and others assembled at the office of A. K. Miller & Co. to discuss the prospects of a New Orleans and Rio Janeiro line of steamships.

Mr. Raymond was called to the chair, and stated the meeting had been called to secure for the benefit of those attending special details generally unknown to those interested in the South American trade.

Mr. Nathan presented statistics of the exports and imports of Venezuela and Jamaica, with some reference to points between here and Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Joseph Fry Mogridge, the secretary of the company, also presented statistics of the trade, and Colonel William M. Burwell described the advantages to be obtained by an encouragement of the trade. He also read encouraging letters from officers of railroad lines connecting with New Orleans.

Captain A. K. Miller illustrated his remarks by a map of the route to be followed by the line. Steamships making the trip in eighteen or twenty days were necessary. Sailing vessels made the voyage in twenty-seven days to New Orleans, but required more than forty-days from New Orleans to Rio. The intermediate ports of Jamaica, Laguayra, Trinidad, Demarara, Marahnam Fernambuco and Bahia were to be touched. The steamships should carry 8000 or 10,000 barrels of flour. If merchants would subscribe two-thirds of the cargo the company would put freights at $1 25 per barrel and ten per cent primage. The line offers fine weather at all seasons.

Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., agents of Morgan's line, proposed a concession of twenty-five per cent off freight and passenger rates. Mr. G. H. Rea, president of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, offered a reduction of thirty-three per cent on all freights consigned to the company for the first six months.

Administrator Landry promised co-operation so far as possible for himself and colleagues.

The following was offered by Mr. Samuel Mullen and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman to investigate the matter of inaugurating steamship communication with the South American ports, and ascertain how far it is practicable to secure at once joint action upon the part of the merchants of New Orleans and other cities immediately interested, for the shipment of an initial cargo.

The chairman appointed Messrs. A. K. Miller, A. J. Gomila and F. J. Odendahl.

The chairman was added to the committee.

The following resolutions, on motion of Mr. Mullen, were also adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are respectfully requested to apply to Congress for a postal subvention in aid of the establishment of a line of monthly steamers between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, and to the principal railroad companies connecting with the city of New Orleans.

The meeting then adjourned.

TOURO INFIRMARY.—The Ladies' Aid and Sewing Society will give a grand fair at Grunewald Hall for the benefit of this most deserving charitable institution, commencing on the sixth of December. They are making extensive preparations for the event, and we know that those who attend will be amply rewarded by the pleasure afforded. Such a cause in such hands can not fail to command the warm support of all our people.

Tell your husband,
Tell your wife,
Tell your uncle,
Tell your aunt,
Tell your brother,
Tell your sister,
To buy a ticket.
Golden drawing,
Monday, December 27.
Strike for fortune.

Cheap, fashionable and becoming bonnets and hats at Mme. Reynoir's, No. 9 Chartres street.

The Late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut.

Connecticut was represented in the Thirty-sixth Congress by Senators Foster and Dixon, and Representatives Loomis, Woodruff, Burnham and O. S. Ferry.

They, like their constituents, hoped much from personal intercourse with representatives of the South, and were resolved to omit no honorable efforts to avert disunion and civil war.

The House of Representatives, on the second day of the session, raised a committee of thirty-three—one from each State—upon the state of the Union.

Messrs. Ferry and Woodruff voted for the resolution. Mr. Ferry was designated as the Connecticut member of that important committee.

On the eleventh of February Mr. Ferry offered in the House a resolution looking to such an amendment of the constitution as expressly to forbid the withdrawal of any State from the Union without the consent of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, the approval of the President, and consent of all the States.

On the twenty-fourth Mr. Ferry made an earnest speech, affirming that the Southern leaders demanded that the constitution be so amended as to give protection to slave property everywhere in the United States, while they refused to pledge that even such an amendment, with the repeal of the personal liberty bills, should constitute a final and satisfactory adjustment. "To buy transient peace, even if possible," he said, "at the price of this amendment, is to enact a dangerous precedent. Any new demand will be enforced by repeated secession. A compromise now is but the establishment of sedition as an elementary principle in our system. * * * There is no course left but for the government to vindicate its dignity by an exhibition of its strength."

In the Cassius M. Clay Guard, which patrolled Washington in the days of alarm and peril before the arrival of troops, Connecticut was represented by Orris S. Ferry. The danger being passed, he was mustered out of service, receiving the thanks of the Secretary of War for faithful service.

O. S Ferry was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, resigning a lucrative law practice. He entered heart and soul into the spirit of a soldier's life.

The following "order," so characteristic of the man, is given:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT Volunteers, camp near Hancock, Maryland, February 25, 1862.

We are about to cross the Potomac. We go to liberate the loyal people of Virginia from the despotism of a wicked rebellion. Our enemies are those who are in arms against the government. The persons and property of citizens not in arms are to be sacredly respected. They have been told by their tyrants that we come to pillage, to ravish and destroy. Let us prove by our conduct that we come to establish rights, to maintain law, to restore order. To this end it is ordered:

First—All injuries to private property without authority of the regimental commander are expressly forbidden.

Second—Whoever shall maltreat any citizen not in the service of the enemy shall be punished by drumhead courtmartial.

Third—Whoever shall maltreat or abuse any woman shall be shot.

Soldiers of the Fifth, I rely upon you not only for courage in the face of the enemy, but for good order in the enemy's country.

O. S. FERRY,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Colonel Ferry having been appointed Brigadier General took command of a brigade in General Shields' division of McDowell's corps. Throughout the war Mr. Ferry proved himself to be one of the most energetic workers for the Union.

On the eleventh of February, 1875, Mr. Ferry was called upon in the national Senate to deliver the address on the demise of his friend and colleague, Governor W. A. Burkingham, Senator from Connecticut. Little did we think, at that time, that he, too, would so soon pass away, and that some kind friend would stand up in the Senate of the United States and speak of him as a man, whose unobtrusive character deprecated all words of praise. A volume might be written in praise of the great and good man who has just passed from among us. It is sufficient to say of him, that his untarnished example is the best legacy he could leave to after generations.

Tietjens at Last.

She is to come! We are to have her at last! Euterpe herself would not be proof against such terms. One thousand dollars per song for five songs was the offer telegraphed yesterday to her manager, Max Strakosh, by the president of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

The engagement thus offered is to be fulfilled at the promenade concert, which occurs at the Academy of Music on the occasion of the Golden Drawing, Monday, December 27. Touching this event, we learn that Tietjens is not to be the only marvel. Other surprises are said to be in store, which will make the Golden Drawing the most memorable event of the season.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows November 27: At 8 A. M., 63°; at 2 P. M., 68°; at 6 P. M., 66°. Lowest point during the night of November 26, 62°.

Mark Twain is to lecture in Hartford for the benefit of the poor. He is under the impression that all who attend ought to be taxed beyond the mere burden of hearing the speech, and writes to the committee: "As this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity of hearing sound wisdom and pure truth delivered from the platform, I wish to buy a ticket to this lecture, and I herewith send money for the purchase. I am aware I could get in for nothing, and still be acting in a measure honorably; but when I run my lecture over in my mind and realize what a very treasure of priceless information it is, I can not conscientiously accept a free pass."

The last triumph in the Chickering piano is the new scale upright. The tone is noble and heavenly, and is pronounced by all artists the best in the world. The claims of other pianos for superiority are now mere pretensions. See and hear this marvel of perfection. These pianos are now being engaged to arrive, Mr. Philip Werlein, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street, finding it difficult to supply the numerous demands. See sample at Werlein's.

Police Service at Fires.

Some years ago, when General Badger had the police force very nearly up to the standard of perfection, an arrangement was made by him with the chief engineer of the fire department for the police of fires, which for a long time worked admirably. Latterly, this system fell into disuse. Quite recently, however, Chief Engineer O'Connor has had the plan revived, as the following correspondence will show:

FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Chief Engineer,
New Orleans, September 8, 1875.

Colonel W. F. Loan, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR—Owing to the great difficulties to encounter at fires in endeavoring to effectually work my force, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the very important matter of the steps necessary to be taken by the members of your command while at fires, to wit: the keeping of the streets in the immediate proximity of fires clear of all persons not equipped as firemen or wearing a badge as such. The rules governing this department, as you will perceive by reference to section ten of the inclosed circular, provides that all officers, members and employes of the department not equipped when on duty at a fire, must display a suitable badge, in order that the police may exclude from the ground all persons not immediately interested. Therefore there will be no difficulty in your force ascertaining who has a right to be present. Should the use of ropes, or any other appliances, suggest itself to you as a means of assistance to your command in the performance of their duties, I shall be pleased to receive and have the same carried on our hook and ladder trucks at all times.

Hoping you will give this matter your earnest attention, I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Chief Engineer.

In furtherance of the request of the chief engineer, the following order issued:

To all Precinct Commanders:

Arrangements have been effected with the chief engineer of the fire department by which it is agreed that each hook and ladder truck shall carry two ropes, each sixty feet long, to be known as police ropes, to be used in keeping the crowd at a proper distance from a fire, so that members of the fire department may work without hindrance from lookers-on. Hereafter, whenever an alarm of fire is sounded the officers on duty in the immediate vicinity will at once repair to the fire and clear the street and banquette of all idle spectators, so that when the firemen arrive they may be enabled to at once proceed to work. As soon as a captain, sergeant or corporal arrives at the scene of conflagration he will—should the fire be not at once extinguished—proceed to clear the entire square of all mere spectators, and stretch the police ropes across the street at either end of the square. The rope will be lowered or raised to permit the firemen and apparatus to pass. Should the fire be on a corner the streets will be cleared so far as practicable each way, and the ropes run across the street. At all fires of any magnitude a large number of officers are required to attend, and each precinct commander will issue an order designating what beats shall be left vacant to enable officers to attend fires in their respective precincts. The following extract from an order of the chief engineer of the fire department to his subordinates, is promulgated for the information of the police force, viz: "All officers, members and employes of the department not equipped when on duty at a fire must display a suitable badge, in order that the police may exclude from the ground all persons not immediately interested." Officers on duty at a fire will exercise great care in keeping outside the ropes all unauthorized persons. Sergeants particularly are charged with the enforcement of these regulations at fires. This order will be read twice at roll call, and posted conspicuously in each stationhouse.

By order of W. F. Loan, Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

P. H. BOYLE, Secretary.

The chief engineer has addressed a circular letter to all foremen of his command, with instructions to call the attention of their members, both active and exempt, to the arrangement made with the Superintendent of Police, the same being approved by the board of fire commissioners.

A Clever Notice.

Our French merchants are by no means behind the Yankees in their talent for bringing their wares before the public. At the corner of St. Ann and Royal streets is an extensive shoe store, over which the proprietor has hoisted an immense red flag, blazoned with his name and occupation. He supplements this flagrant demonstration with a poetical handbill, extensively distributed, of which we have been furnished a copy. The red flag and poetry, as we understand, is intended to take the shine off of a rival *cordonnier* on St. Louis street. This last has a sign representing a lion couchant and gnawing at a lady's gaiter boots. The legend below reads thus: "*Dechirer peut-etre: mais decoudre—jamais.*" "Perhaps, Mr. Lion, you may tear the gaiter all to pieces, but rip it!—never!"

The proprietor of the red flag is named Mr. Angaud, so he has uttered a colored engraving representing the conspirators in Lecocq's "Fille du Mme. Angot."

There follows a *chanson* which we translate and circulate wholly without compensation:

LE DRAPEAU ROUGE.
Air—"Un Grenadier, c'est Une Rose."

Crowds are rushing to the stand
At the corner where St. Ann
And Royal streets so grandly come together;
With shouts they spread the news
That in gaiters, boots and shoes
Such bargains ne'er were sold before in leather.

If you seek for style, my pet,
High heels and fit coquette,
Run quickly to the jolly old Drapeau,
Where, with sofa, mirror-screen,
You can try on your bottine,
And be nicely helped along—
Nor be bothered with the song—
By the veritable fille du Mme. Angaud.

The Grand Union.

This is the name of the magnificent new centennial hotel, nearly completed, in the northern part of the city of Philadelphia. It is owned and controlled by a number of the solid men of that city, and bids fair to be the most popular hotel for centennial visitors who propose either a short stay or spending the summer, as it is delightfully situated, fronting on the most picturesque part of suburban Philadelphia. It is within easy access of the centennial buildings, is substantially built of brick and stone, has 850 chambers, all handsomely furnished, and accommodations for 2000 guests. The Grand Union will be open for visitors on the first of January, 1876, and its tariff of prices has been fixed at $2 50 to $4 per day, according to rooms.

JUST RECEIVED.—Elegant wedding and birthday presents, jewelry, watches and silverware, all beautiful in design, and prices moderate, at I. C. Levi's, No. 108 Canal street.

New styles of bonnets and hats at Mme. Reynoir's, No. 9 Chartres street.

The Jockey Club Races.

On next Saturday will occur the first races of the fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. All things point to a successful meeting. A large number of the most celebrated running horses have already been entered for contests, the purses are liberal, and the track will be managed by gentlemen of the club who have had long experience in racing matters. There is nothing to prevent a large attendance on each of the four days. The ladies are sure of polite attention from the reception committee, and they can reach and occupy the grand stand with as much propriety as they can visit a theatre, accompanied by gentlemen. Our fair ones understand this, and are preparing for the races with unusual zeal. Many bright eyes will watch the coursers as they swiftly circle the track, and many pairs of gloves will be lost and won as the story of speed is told by flying feet at the home stretch. The carriage road to the Fair Grounds has been put in excellent condition for those able to furnish their own conveyances to and from the races; but a team for style on the road, or the expense of coach hire, is not necessary to enjoy the races. There are three lines of street railroads running to the racing track, assuring safe and comfortable carriage to and from the gates of the grounds, and as last spring, the cheaper method will be most fashionable, and ladies and gentlemen will take the street cars to the coming races, saving their money for the winning horse. A large number of strangers will be in town, and they will be well cared for by the members of the Jockey Club.

As many as sixty tried horses and promising colts will make dashes for the prizes offered at the approaching races, many of which are already here under careful trainers and jockeys. Yesterday Colonel A. Waddell, from Illinois, arrived with the horses Pompey Smash, chestnut colt, four years old, by Uncle Vic, dam by Bonnie Laddie; Pompey Pillar, chestnut colt, three years old, by Uncle Vic, dam Amanda Buford by Revenue; and Amanda Warren, chestnut filly, by Marion, dam by Big Boston. The Waddell stable is in charge of Ike Glover, trainer.

Mr. W. Brady, also from Illinois, brings George Rice, bay colt, four years old, by West Roxbury, dam by Epsilon; and also Mollie B., bay filly, three years old, by Judge Leonard, dam by Lexington.

F. O. Minor's stable, just arrived, is in charge of E. Harrison, trainer. He has Falmouth, bay horse, aged, by Planet, dam Red Rose; also, Sweet Bay, bay filly, four years old, by Baywood, dam La Bruna; Nannie F., chestnut filly, three years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Sigma, and James H., chestnut horse, aged, by Big Boston, dam Rapidan.

Mr. C. Pine, of Vicksburg, has sent down Kilburn, chestnut colt, four years old, by Ringmaster, dam Ontario.

The above are the latest arrivals, and more are to come. There will be no lack of good horses, and spirited and exciting racing may be anticipated, with a large number of visitors present to see the sport.

Amusements.

The amusement season is now at full tide. We have had opera bouffe for a month, and after not many days it will return again, and be at the Opera House on the evenings of December 9, 10, 11 and Saturday matinee. The price of admission will be cheaper than it has been at the theatre, and the troupe will produce "La Timbale D'Argent."

To-morrow night at the Varieties Theatre we are to have the Daly Fifth Avenue Comedy Company in the "Big Bonanza," the comical sensation of the day, a piece which had a run of 200 nights in New York. Fun and fashionable toilettes are its distinguishing features, and it will be perfectly rendered at the Varieties, with new scenery and stage furnishing. The company includes Misses Sara Jewett, Mary Nunez, Emily Rigl, and other ladies meeting the requirements of modern comedy, with Owen Fawcett, James Hardie, Whiting, Ringgold and Rockwell, all artists of merit and prominent in the profession.

Mr. Barrett closed his first week at the St. Charles Theatre last night, after being honored with a crowded matinee. To-night Mr. John W. Norton will play *D'Artagnan*, in the "Three Guardsmen." On Monday night Mr. Barrett will play *Cassius*, with a strong cast for "Julius Cæsar." Then will come "Rosedale" on Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee, "Romeo and Juliet" Wednesday night, "Othello" Thursday night, with Mr. Barrett as *Iago*, and "Richelieu" on Friday night. "Julius Cæsar" will be played at the Saturday matinee, for the especial entertainment of the ladies who may not be able to attend the Monday night performance, and yet have the culture and taste to appreciate the great historical tragedy and good acting.

At the Academy of Music to-night and during the coming week, a new candidate for public favor will appear in the person of Miss Minnie Palmer, a little lady of sweet sixteen, beautiful and talented. Miss Minnie Palmer is a native of Philadelphia, and exhibited such precocious talent that she was sent to Europe for a musical education. She is accomplished beyond her years, and since her successful debut at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, has been starring. She will appear in a drama called "Little Silver," and win the boys without a banjo.

Mr. Bidwell is also preparing for the appearance of the great tragedian, Mr. Barry Sullivan. It has been many years since this distinguished actor played in New Orleans, and his opening night will be the dramatic event of the season.

The complimentary concert for the benefit of Mme. H. Comes will take place at Grunewald Hall on Wednesday evening. The merits of this lady as a vocalist are well known here. She has for some years been the leading soprano at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and is the most accomplished solo singer of our city. At the concert she will be assisted by Professor Colignon and his choir, Miss M. Colignon, who makes her debut in concert, and Messrs. Auguste Davis, A. Cassard, J. Meteye, V. Caulier and other artists. The programme is an excellent one, and promises a pleasing entertainment. During the evening Mme. Comes will sing the grand air of "Romeo and Juliet" for the first time. The concert will call out the fashionable amusement seekers and the lovers of good music.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Reforming the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Secretary Chandler, to-day, dismissed the chief clerk, three heads of divisions, and seven other principal clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This makes a clean sweep of all the old clerks associated for any length of time with the bureau. Their successors have not been named.

Promotions in the Subsistence Department.

Captain J. B. Barringer, subsistence department, has been promoted to major; Lieutenant John F. Weston, Seventh Cavalry, appointed captain and commissary of subsistence, vice Barringer promoted.

An Indian Murderer.

Indian Agent Saville telegraphs from Red Cloud agency that a young Indian, without provocation, shot Bosler while bringing in cattle. He will demand the surrender of the Indian, which he knows will be refused, and asks advice. Commissioner Smith replies: "The Indians must be compelled to surrender the guilty party. If the military will stand by you, stop rations until the surrender is made."

The New Indian Commissioner.

The Commissionership of Indian Affairs has been tendered Edward S. Tobey, of Boston, vice Smith. Mr. Tobey is here by request of the President. There is reason to believe he will accept and be appointed Monday.

The vacancies caused by removals to-day will be filled after consultation with the new commissioner.

A Few Words from Secretary Bristow.

The following is from Secretary Bristow to S. P. Dyer, United States district attorney, St. Louis:

"I learn from the morning papers that, in the course of the trial of William O. Avery yesterday, a witness mentioned a rumor that I was interested in a distillery or liquor house at Louisville, Kentucky. Substantially the same rumor was circulated in St. Louis by corrupt officials and guilty distillers, their confederates and friends, last spring, obviously for the purpose of breaking the force of the proceedings against them. So long as the matter rested in mere street rumors or in the columns of newspapers friendly to the ring, I could not properly take notice of it, but as it has been dragged into court, as it appears, at the instance of the indicted officials, I deem it proper to request that every person whose name has been or can be given you as having knowledge of such alleged facts shall be brought before the grand jury and subjected to the most rigid examination.

"The statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, so far as it affects me, but I do not desire the matter to rest upon my denial. I beg to repeat the request heretofore communicated to you that these frauds on the government shall be probed to the very bottom; that every ramification of the ring shall be followed in every part from beginning to end, and that no one having connection with, or guilty knowledge of its operations shall be permitted to escape. So far as this department is concerned, I ask that every allegation against any officer of it, from its head to its humblest employe, be thoroughly investigated and rigorously prosecuted if any ground exists therefor. I have read this to the President, who repeats his injunction, 'Let no guilty man escape.'"

HENRY WILSON.

The Remains in Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Fully 10,000 persons viewed the remains of the late Vice President at Independence Hall. The ceremonies took place as programmed.

Their Reception in New York.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Major General Hancock, United States army, and staff; Admiral Rowan, United States navy, and staff, and Governor Tilden's full staff, received the Vice President's remains at Jersey City. The display throughout was grand. Many houses in the line of march were draped.

Vice President Wilson's remains arrived here at three o'clock.

WHISKY RING.

The Trial of Avery.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—The Avery trial continued to-day. Several witnesses testified that Joyce showed them letters purporting to be from Avery and Babcock, but none of them could identify the handwriting. The letters pretended to notify the ring of the coming of the Treasury agents.

Alfred Bevis, of Bevis & Fraser, one of the witnesses, on cross-examination, said he has been informed that Secretary Bristow was interested in the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. This created a sensation in court, and General Henderson said if the defense would show that Bristow was a member of the ring the prosecution would have him indicted at once.

J. F. Josephi, chief clerk of the division of accounts in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testified he sent Avery to St. Louis in 1872 to examine the accounts of Revenue Agent Gunther.

Avery made a verbal report on his return that Gunther's accounts were correct; met Avery on the street in December, 1872, and he remarked that Joyce was going to send us a Christmas present. In the February following Avery handed me a package containing $100. I told Avery I should return it to Joyce, assuming it came from him, to which Avery replied I need not do that, as it was sent in such a manner that no trouble could come of it.

I immediately bought a draft for $100 mailed it to Joyce at St. Louis, and reported the matter to Deputy Commissioner Rogers. The latter spoke to Avery about it and Avery told him he intended to return his money also, which I understood he did. The draft was returned to me in a few days with the indorsement erased and without a word of explanation.

Storekeeper Thorpe testified that Joyce repeatedly showed him letters purporting to come from Avery and Babcock; did not know the handwriting. The famous dispatch received here four days before the seizure was from Barnes, traveling agent of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Louisville, who seemed to know all about it. Witness had been informed the Secretary of the Treasury was interested in the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The trial of W. O. Avery progressed to-day in the presence of the usual large crowd of spectators. The interest in the revelations of the whisky ring is still being fully sustained. Fitz Gray and Engelke Tuescher testified at considerable length, but very little new information was elicited. There was really no direct evidence against Mr. Avery to-day. All the witnesses stated in the general way, however, that they understood Avery received part of the money raised here for the ring. A package had been set aside for him and given to Joyce, but whether Joyce ever sent it to Avery or whether that gentlemen ever received it from any other person they could not say. They did not know of their own knowledge that Avery ever got a dollar.

James J. Brooks, for seven years in the revenue service, and since October, 1874, connected with the secret service, gave a long account of his raid on distilleries in New Orleans and Algiers in the spring of 1874, and of his investigation subsequently of Bevis and Fraser's affairs here, but he said little or nothing about Avery.

NEW YORK.

Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Plymouth Church reconsidered the action dropping West's name from the rolls. Beecher read a long letter to Mrs. Moulton, containing

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]