[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

the Franconia's signals, went to her instead of going to the wrecked vessel. Ferdinand Kountz, captain of the Franconia, has been held to bail.

Turkish Troubles.

The *Times* has a letter from Fera commenting on the Sultan's recent indisposition. The writer says the most ominous rumors were spread about as to the gravity of the Padishah's illness, and speculation was afloat as to what the people might be looking forward to should affairs come to the worst. The Sultan's scheme about altering the order of succession to the throne seems abandoned, and the heir is not the Sultan's eldest son, but his brother, Mahommed Mourad Effendi.

In the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons this evening, Marquis of Hardington, leader of the opposition, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relating to the Suez canal shares recently purchased by England. In reply Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Mr. Stokes and Mr. De Lesseps were negotiating in relation to the modification of the Suez canal dues. No modification could operate until they were approved by the Khedive, the Sublime Porte and the maritime powers interested. The negotiations were progressing very satisfactorily, and Mr. Stokes would soon return to England. It would be inconvenient to the government to enter into further details now.

War News from Spain.

PARIS, February 24.—The Spanish minister left for the frontier to meet Alfonso.

The *Moniteur* says the Carlists are so dispersed that the Alfonists telegraphed to Paris to learn their whereabouts.

The *Moniteur* believes the Carlists had disbanded and resumed peaceful avocations.

The New Cabinet.

It is stated President MacMahon has agreed to accept all the men whom the future head of the cabinet has been able to agree on, reserving only for his personal choice the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine.

Buffet's Successor.

The *Official Journal*, this morning, contains a decree announcing the appointment of Jules Duffour as president of the council, in place of Buffet, resigned.

Dufaurre is also appointed Minister of the Interior, ad interim. The decree, in addition, confirms the withdrawal of Count Demaux as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

MacMahon and the Future of France.

Le Francais, a semi-official journal, referring to the recent assertions that President MacMahon is disposed to resist the verdict of the country, says MacMahon is the last person in the world to engage precipitately in a conflict. None but Bonapartists can desire such an occurance, but nothing warrants them in putting forth their wishes as facts. The Bonapartist organs offer to save France for the third time, and boast that the men of their party are now the only supporters of MacMahon.

The Freshets.

BERLIN, February 24.—A thaw caused the rivers to rise throughout the country. The freshets are particularly severe in Saxony and Silesia. The Elbe has burst the dykes near Magdeburg, Kalbe and Wittenberg, and half the district of Barby, fifteen miles from Magdeburg, is submerged. Great distress is apprehended. Several railway accidents occurred in consequence of the washing away of embankments. The banks of the Vifiula are inundated for miles near Pless, and many families are homeless.

Alfonso's Movements.

SAN SEBASTIAN, February 24.—King Alfonso, after inspecting the detached forts, is expected to visit Guetaria and Irun.

Traffic Reopened.

The Government has ordered the Northern Railway Company to reopen traffic immediately between Irun and Toloso.

The Retreating Carlists.

MADRID, February 24.—It is stated that Don Carlos and Lizarraga, with 24,000 men, without artillery or provisions, are refuged in the mountainous district of Arrezcuse, endeavoring to gain the French frontier by way of Alduides. Several divisions of the royal army are marching against them.

A great battle is considered imminent.

The French authorities have arrested Vinalet, the Carlist Minister of War, and interned him at Bayonne.

The Alfonists have captured the material of the *Cuartel-Real*, the Carlist official journal, and also the machinery for coining Carlist money.

Rise in the Danube.

PESTH, February 24.—The Danube has been rising all day. At 9 P. M. the water was seven metres above the ordinary level. Several quarters of Pesth and Buda are submerged. A distillery, undermined by the current, fell to night, crushing eleven persons. Comoru is completely inundated, and hundreds of people driven from their homes.

The Burmese Embassy.

NAPLES, February 24.—The Burmese embassy have arrived in this city. They bring several presents for King Victor Emanuel.

The Trouble in San Domingo.

HAVANA February 24.—Mail advices from San Domingo announce that President Gonzales, on the fifth instant, was marching with his army toward Puerto Plata, which city is held by insurgents, under Luperon. Another report states that Gonzales is returning to the capital by way of Samana. The future is altogether a matter of speculation. There have been several bloody encounters between the factions.

A public meeting was held at St. Domingo on the ninth instant, at which a commission was appointed to go out and meet Gonzales and request him to disband his command peacefully in order to prevent any further calamities.

The Venezuelan war steamers Pico and Maracaibo have sailed from St. Thomas for Laguayra. This fact is construed to indicate a settlement of the difficulties between Holland and Venezuela.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to the tenth instant say the town was quiet, though the situation was threatening, owing to measures lately taken by President Dominque.

Matters in Mexico.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the sixteenth instant say numerous pronunciamientos have appeared, but there was no general movement or combination to render them formidable. Notwithstanding the presence of revolution, the government is reducing the army in order to keep down expenditures.

A Protestant church had been opened at Jalapa.

The police had taken measures for preventing fanatics from storming the San Pedro Church at Mexico. The police inspector had decided that Protestant churches were public places, where everybody can do or say what he pleases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Plymouth Council.

BROOKLYN, February 24.—After a heated debate the council ordered another investigation of the scandal. Henry C Bowen appeared before the committee and read his statement. Beecher and forty others were present. Bowen turned to leave the room, when, he says, the doors were locked on him. He escaped by a back door. Bowen refused to give his statement to the press.

Mr. White says Bowen read a statement of fifty pages, which failed to give names or dates. It refers to scadals ten or fifteen years ago. The doors were locked to prolong the interview. Bowen upset the furniture in his rush to the back door.

Minister Schenck Has no Intention of Resigning.

DAYTON, Ohio, February 24.—Minister Schenck writes to a near friend that he has no intention of resigning.

Another Sleeping Car Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 24.—A sleeper on the Harlem railroad burned Bissell, proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son burned to death. There were ten aboard. Bissell had escaped, but went back to save his son, aged fifteen. None of the others were burned, but were more or less injured other ways.

Cold Weather in New England.

BOSTON, February 24.—The thermometer in Northern New England stands about 15° below zero.

Washington University School of Medicine.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—The Washington University School of Medicine graduated thirty-two.

The Northern Central.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central railroad was held here to-day. Reports submitted show net earnings of $1,500,000. A dividend of three per cent was ordered for April. The following officers were elected: President, Thomas A. Scott; Vice President, Thomas J. Cassett; Secretary, R. S. Hollins.

Babcock Acquitted.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—At the opening of the court this afternoon the motion for a new trial in the McKee case was taken up and argument begun.

At twenty-five minutes past three o'clock the jury in the Babcock case sent word that they had found a verdict, and they were immediately rushed into court. On taking their seats the foreman handed the verdict to the clerk, who read it, as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." Some demonstration in favor of the defendant was made, but it was quickly suppressed.

There was a general hand-shaking, however, and General Babcock crossed over to the jury and most heartily and feelingly shook the hand of each juryman and thanked him kindly for the verdict.

The General and his friends then left the court and started for the hotel. On reaching the street the party were heartily cheered by a great crowd which had congregated in front of the customhouse, and almost everybody seemed well pleased at the result.

Judge Dillon in his charge reminded the jury that the government owed a duty to its citizens as well as the revenue, and it lay in the province of the jury to acquit as well as convict.

Railroad Subsidy.

COLUMBUS, O., February 24.—The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the issue of $6,000,000 bonds to complete the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and amended that the question of issuing bonds shall be submitted to the people within thirty days after the passage of the bill.

A Kentucky Town in Ruins.

EVANSVILLE, February 24.—Twenty-one houses on the river front of Caseyville, Kentucky, burned to-day.

Machine Shop Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., February 23.—Hawkins & Dodge's machine shop burned. Loss $20,000.

Through Hoosac Tunnel.

TROY, N. Y., February 24.—The passenger trains between Troy and Boston will begin running through Hoosac tunnel March 1.

Georgia Legislature Adjourned.

ATLANTA, February 24.—The Legislature adjourned to-day. The convention bill was killed.

More Indictments.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 24.—The grand jury returned indictments against Henry P. Westerman, John L. Smith, David T. Thompson, George A. M. Campbell and Albert Smith for conspiracy to defraud the government of internal revenue.

A Murderer Killed.

SAVANNAH, February 24.—Amos Burr, a negro, one of the murderers of Mrs. Cochgane and her daughter, was arrested here Monday and taken to Eden, the scene of his crimes. Last night, while under guard in a warehouse at the latter place, he was shot and instantly killed by an unknown negro, who escaped. It is supposed that he was killed by one of his own gang to prevent his making a confession. There is a prospect of the entire gang of desperadoes being captured.

Specie.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Specie shipments to-day $625,000.

Sub-Treasury.

The sub-treasury paid out $128,000 on account of interest, and $594,000 for bonds.

Waddy Thompson's Troubles.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—Judge Brown to day denied Waddy Thompson's motion for appeal, and remanded him to the custody of the sheriff of this county.

Fire.

The stores of Pollock, Fussell & Co., Izard Brothers & Prewett and N. G. Dye, at Forest City, Arkansas, burned yesterday; loss $20,000; insured.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, February 24, 1876, 4:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, winds mostly from southwest to southeast, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail possibly succeeded in the last section and the southwest by rain areas.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 24 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.60. Wind northeast, light. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—American schooner Theresa G., three days from Grand Gulfou. Sailed—Ships John Watt, Cora Linn and barks Anna, Bremen Viator, John Tought, Ymer, Martha and Martha A. Morse. The bark Mexican, that was reported inside for orders sailed to day for Pascagoula.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, February 24 7 P. M.—Wind northeast, light. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—Steamship Tappahannock, Poindleton, master, at 6:40 P. M., from Havana with ten passengers, to I. K. Roberts. No departures.

VICKSBURG, February 24. Passed down—Morgan at 12 M.; Scudder at 2 P. M.; Golden Rule at 9 A. M. Up—Helena at 11 A. M. Arrived—Lee at 8 P. M.; Louis at 6 P. M.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—River stationary; weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Chester for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—River twenty-two feet six inches and falling fast. Weather clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURG, February 24.—River six feet six inches and falling slowly. Weather clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—River falling, with ten feet four inches in the canal. Weather cold and clear. Down—Sherlock, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 24.—River thirty-one feet and falling. Weather clear and mild. Up—Charles B. Church, 8 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg from Vicksburg. Departed—James Howard and Gladiator, for New Orleans. River falling, with seven feet four inches on the rapids. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, February 24.—Arrived—Captain Lily, from St. Louis, 4 P. M. Departed—Captain City, for Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River forty feet three inches and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 46°.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 24, evening.—Money is offered at 3. Gold 113⅝@113¾. Sterling @4 86½. Government bonds active and strong; new fives 118¾. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Cotton closed dull and irregular; middling uplands 12⅛; Orleans 12 15-16c; sales to-day 408 bales; net receipts 1552; gross 1552.

Futures closed weak; sales 45,000 bales, as follows: February 12⅞; March 12 13 32c; Apr 1 12 11 16c; May 12 15 16@12 31 32c; June 13 3-16@13 7-32c; July 13 13 32@13 7 16c; August 13 9 16@13 19 32c.

Southern flour is in fair request; common to fair extra $4 90@5 75; good to choice extra $5 80@8 75. Wheat—Fair inquiry; $1 45 for amber Pennsylvania. Corn is higher; 45½@68c. Oats a shade firmer; 45¾@52½c. Coffee—Rio very firm; 15@19c, gold. Sugar dull and heavy; 7⅜@7¾c for fair to good refining; refined unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow steady; 9⅝@9 15 16c. Rosin and turpentine dull. Pork $22 75 for new. Lard heavy; prime steam 13⅜c. Whisky firmer; $1 11. Freights are a little more active; cotton, by sail and steam ⅛d.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm; held higher; 44@45c. Oats easier. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull and lower 76@77c. Pork quiet and steady; $22 25 cash, $22 50 bid, buyer April. Lard steady, demand moderate; steam rendered 12⅞c; kettle 13½@13¾c. Bulk meats easier but not quotably lower. Bacon—Shoulders 9¾c; clear ribs sides 13⅛c; clear sides 13⅜c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales of choice 28@30c; medium 24@27c. Hogs quiet and weak; fair to good packing $8 20@8 35.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter $1 49 bid. Corn inactive; No. 2 mixed 38⅜c. Oats inactive; No. 2 35c. Barley and rye nominal. Pork quiet and steady at $22 12½@22 25. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon steady and firm. Whisky steady and unchanged. Hogs lower; packing $7 85@8 25. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; 99⅜@99⅝c. Corn a shade firmer, 42⅝@42⅞c. Oats quiet and firmer; 32⅜c. Barley quiet and lower; 56@57c. Rye dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull and lower and heavy; $8 60@8 65. Pork nominally unchanged; sometimes three lower; $21 25@21 50. Lard firmer; 12.75@12.80c. Bulk meats easier; 7.00 demand; shoulders 8⅜c; short ribs middles 13⅜c; short clear middles 12c. Whisky dull and unchanged, $1 06.

During rainy weather a gentleman stepped into a tobacconist's at the West End, London, and asked him for the loan of an umbrella. He was promptly accommodated. "You're an obliging man," observed a customer, after the stranger had stepped out. "Yes, but that's a mighty honest fellow," said the tobacconist. "An honester or more generous man you won't find in a day's travel. He has got a number of umbrellas of me, but he always brings back a better one in return. He changes 'em somehow, but how I don't know, and I don't care. I see he's honest, and that's all I care about it."

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge.

United States vs. William Flash, John A. Lewis, James A. Girdner, L. A. Saxon.—Neglecting to make entries required from wholesale liquor dealers. Bail fixed at $5000, and bond signed by J. M. Lewis.

Same vs. E. H. Fairchild.—Same charge and bail. Bond signed by T. D. Miller.

N. W. Casey, receiver, vs. P. E. Bauvais.—Cause to be shown March 1 why a receiver of the mortgaged property should not be appointed, the receiver being a bankrupt.

B. J. West vs. Mrs. L. F. Collins.—Plaintiff ordered to file, March 8, an account current between him and C. Collins, in the country store at Pointe Coupee.

L. M. Flournoy, president of the Bank of Kentucky, vs. Alf. Lastrapes.—Verdict for defendant.

United States District Court.

Present—Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

C. B. Harrington et al. vs. steamboat Garry Owen.—Default taken.

ORDER.

Rules twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two of the United States Circuit Court are adopted.

Rule twenty-nine provides that two jury commissioners, not officers of the court, shall be appointed to take oath, etc.

Rule thirty, that when ordered, 400 jurors shall be selected, able to read and write legibly the English language, with lists, etc.

Rule thirty-one relates to the selection of the grand jurors, and rule thirty-two to challenges.

Superior District Court.

Adjourned to Monday, February 28, 1876, on account of the illness of Judge Hawkins.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. J. J. Martin.—Forgery of a receipt for goods. Verdict of not guilty.

State vs. Earle and Garvey.—Murder. On trial.

First District Court.

HABEAS CORPUS.

State ex rel. H. P. Reed vs. St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum.—The boy claimed by his brother by the writ had been in the asylum four years, properly cared for and educated, and was now well placed in the country. Writ discharged.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

John Kelly, assault and battery; Francis Smith, patty larceny.

Fifth District Court.

John C. Donovan vs. Gus Hollander.—Judgment was rendered against defendant and his partner Thomas McDonnell, without the knowledge of the latter who moves to set it aside. C. P. 605, 610, indicates the manner a judgment may be annulled. The mover has no standing in court under the rule. Service on either partner was sufficient. C. P. 198; 17 L. 42; 14 A. 870; 1 A. 140. Otherwise, when not shown they are commercial partners. 18 A. 109. The mover does not allege his firm did not owe the debt. If injured by Hollander his remedy is against him. C. C. 2315. There is nothing to show Donovan was aware of such a design. Rule set aside.

Brain and Muscle.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, president of Northwestern University, and one of the distinguished divines of American Methodism will preach in Ames Methodist Church, in this city, next Sabbath morning and night.

On Monday night next, Dr. Fowler will lecture at the same place, on "Brains and Muscle." This lecture is pronounced by the leading papers of the North one of the finest ever delivered on the American rostrum. He discusses his subject with a logic and eloquence seldom equaled.

Dr. Fowler was one of the fraternal delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, when the General Conference met in Louisville, last year. His address was a masterpiece of eloquence, which attracted the attention of the country, being especially well spoken of by the Southern press. It is hoped our citizens will give this distinguished divine a hearty welcome.

Red River Levees.

Assistant Engineer Melvin returned last evening from Red river on the Bart Able. All levees there are now considered comparatively safe. The Wilson and Comston, twenty-five miles from Alexandria, has had about 100 men employed on it, and is now nearly completed.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 23, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, fifteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, seventy-five feet. High tide at 6 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet six inches. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen feet. Bottom hard.

CHARLES E. ELWELL,
Master of McAlester.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF LANDS CONTINUED.—The grand catalogue sale of lands in the country parishes, for account of the succession of the late Governor Hyams, will be continued and concluded to-day, by Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers. The sale is at the St Charles Auction Exchange, at 12 M. precisely. Parties who missed being present yesterday should not fail to be on hand to-day for great bargains for future investment.

Movements Against the Indians.

A Cheyenne dispatch of the twenty-first says:

General Crook, accompanied by General Stanton and Lieutenant Bourke, leave here to-morrow morning for Fort Fetterman, for which post a large force of cavalry under command of J. J. Reynolds is en route. The entire force is to move northward from Fort Fetterman, but for what purpose is not known. Large parties are arriving from the east and west and departing for the hills daily.

A general concentration of troops is now being made at Fort Fetterman for an expedition which will be commanded by General Crook and consist of eleven companies of cavalry and a number of wagons. All the available pack mules in the country are being gathered in and shod. The expedition is destined either for the Big Horn region or for the removal of the Cheyennes, Sioux and Arapahoes from the Black Hills. All the cavalry at Fort Laramie is under marching orders.

Morrison's Leadership.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says:

Morrison is proving every day more and more eminent as the leader of the Democracy. A week ago he had a row with Fernando Wood over the tariff bill; to day he was quarreling with Holman in the policy caucus committee meeting of the Democrats. Holman insisted on some changes in Payne's bill, and Morrison told him he was an ass, or words to that effect. Holman replied that the gentleman from Illinois was evidently a little upset by his sudden elevation to the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he would decline to consider anything further with him till he had recovered from his bewilderment. The committee broke up in a row. Payne has concluded to modify his bill somewhat, yielding more to the currency men.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "While it is generally credited that the Sultan has offered amnesty to the insurgents, there is no foundation for the rumor that Jeff Davis is preparing a manifesto in the Herzogivinan language, strenuously urging their non-acceptance of it."

HONEST MEN FOR OFFICE

THE ONLY HOPE OF THE FUTURE

Speech Delivered by General Leonard Sewell, Before the Southern Republican Association, Wednesday Evening, February 23, 1876.

I am permitted by the committee appointed to regulate the order of lectures on our political programme to deliver an address upon the eighth article, which reads as follows:

"The nomination and election in 1876 to all local trusts of men of integrity and capacity."

The text almost speaks for itself, yet I will endeavor, by discussing the theme, to impress upon you what the country expects from all good citizens in the coming general election. Our organization stands pledged by solemn obligations to set aside party influences, and advocate the election to places of trust only of men of honor and capacity, who deserve the confidence of the people.

We, the Southern Republicans, seek a combination of parties, a combination of interests, a combination of intelligence, and a combination of honest men, to form one grand unit, powerful enough to carry out the policy foreshadowed in our programme.

There will never be peace, order or good government among us until parties exercise a wise forbearance, and are content to bury old animosities in oblivion. The country has too long been a prey to contending factions, who either by fraud at the ballot box, or by the force of arms, have struggled with greedy pertinacity to secure the spoils of office at the expense of constitutional law and common justice.

Let us come forward and show that we are not unfit to govern ourselves, or unequal to the task of appointing proper men to office. The want of energy and firmness on the part of far-seeing, wise and temperate politicians, once drifted this State into all the horrors of a civil war, the cruel memories of which still linger among us, and serve to embitter the social and embarrass the political condition of our people. We have suffered, and are still suffering, from the results of this fratricidal strife, confiscation, overwhelming taxation and sectarian hatred. To continue this perpetual system of party contentions and corrupt practices, will most certainly drag us into another open and armed collision more terrible than the past. Are we prepared for this? Shall we by supineness permit or aid extremists of any side to obtain power, and thereby renew a struggle unequaled in the history of civilization? Better than this would it be to redelegate our rights to the general government, annul the whole body politic, and, coming under the rule of centralization, submit to a military oligarchy.

Any system would be preferable to these continual conflicts, leading us step by step to a state of anarchy which threatens to envelope us like the robe of Nessus, bringing destruction in its deathly embrace.

It is curious to observe the workings of parties, how they are brought together, and how they are dispersed; how those who have been most bitterly opposed to each other will be enlisted under one banner, to fight the common enemy, and how the strongest party may break up into opposing factions, when no longer bound together by a community of interests.

We have seen in our State a marked instance of this fact. Those who remember the antagonism existing in ante-bellum times between the old Whig party and the Democracy may well marvel at the fusion which took place when the change came over the land by the abolition of slavery. What two parties could be more vehemently opposed than the Democrats and the Whigs? Yet immediately after the war, stung by the remembrance of their sufferings, incensed at the wrongs they considered they had equally sustained at the hands of a pitiless parent, bound by the same interests, they joined together to oppose the general government. The Union men stood aloof, and the Republicans confronted them. Public opinion outside the Southern States supported the latter party; hence it appeared a wise policy for Whigs and Democrats to unite against their common foe. But the more violent spirits soon gained the supremacy, the Democrats assumed command of the battalions, the Whigs had to fall back into line, and became the rank and file under the absolute control of their former opponents, who, like the despots of old, they led conquered in chains, while the conquerors seized upon the spoils of victory.

The Whigs, although, without doubt, the best thinkers in our community, permitted themselves to be whipped into line by the more turbulent Democrats, and have remained in a state of thraldom, the continuance of which will annihilate them completely, a result greatly to be deplored, for it is to the more cultivated minds, and the most temperate and reasonable, that the country should turn for aid in its hour of danger. Let them arise while yet it is time, hoist their standard, and rally around it their scattered forces; timidity will conquer nothing; let them unite with the moderate of all parties, and by an energetic effort, sweep every obstacle away, and obtain a power which, wielded with moderation, must secure a glorious future for poor Louisiana, now lying bleeding at the feet of political aggressiveness. How truly does the emblem of our State represent its mournful condition! Louisiana is the pelican, yielding its lifeblood to its off-spring, and the greedy politicians are the unnatural children preying on the vitals of their devoted mother.

Contending parties must not forget, that while at their political gambols Louisiana languishes, "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning."

Parties constituted as they are at this moment must not vainly suppose that they are "all the talents," and that all the virtues are invested in them; there is a "third estate," an unconquerable power that can not be silenced by blatant party protestations. It is "public opinion," *vox populi, vox Dei*, that will sustain the law, the State and the people against overwhelming political aggressions.

I am not ignorant of the first causes of our misfortunes, but we must not waste our opportunities in brooding over the real or fancied evils of the past. The condition of things soon after the war, when passion reigned paramount over reason, brought about, as I have stated, a fusion of the Democrats and Whigs, and they rushed into power before the Republican party could organize itself. The old order of things had passed away, all was transition, confusion and gloomy forebodings, and those who came into power scrambled for whatever they could get.

Had they governed wisely and temperately much good would have ensued, and the evils that followed would have been avoided, but they enacted laws which threatened to annul the objects of the war, and the freedmen, aroused from their stupor when they found their new born liberties attacked, united with the white Republicans, and, coming to the front, were installed in office in 1869, with what success in local government is yet a subject of dispute; for taking the men of both parties at their own valuation, we can not help concluding that we have an overwhelming population of the most incorruptible and wisest lawmakers within the limits of civilization. For my part, I am inclined to believe that the gentlemen on both sides over-estimate themselves, and in support of my opinion I call your attention to the disastrous condition of public affairs.

I have endeavored to abstain from remarks that might be construed as personal, but the time may yet come when the interest of the community will demand the rending of the veil that hides individual iniquities. To such as feel guilty I say, beware! To those who are wavering I give the warning, be on your guard, keep in the path of duty, or

"There's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's among you, taking notes,
And faith, he'll prent it.

Again I say, take heed! Let Senators and members beware how they pass bills ostensibly for an innocuous purpose, while a clause sneaks in exempting privileged persons from penalties and taxation; let those tremble who have bartered their political patronage for their individual gain. I could throw daylight on some of the iniquitous proceedings that bring scandal upon our State, and merit us the contempt of the whole country. Enough for me to say that we want no venal legislators, no defaulting tax collectors, no inefficient and easily influenced assessors. Sweep away educational boards, composed of the uneducated; crush out of power treasurers defrauding the school funds, and men trading upon their patronage, placing their tools in responsible positions, and sharing the emoluments; and hurl from high places men who trade away the public revenues for personal gains. These are the delinquencies which degrade Louisiana, and render her a rebuke to a republican form of government. The lepers must be banished, the laws vindicated, and the constitution no longer more honored in the breach than by its observance.

There is nothing so much talked of and so little honored as this same constitution. It is in the mouth of every one who endeavors to enact laws for dishonorable purposes. If you look into the motives of these "constitutional hacks," you will find that it is used as a means to inflict some contemplated outrage on the community. It is a branch of liberty claimed by some to enable them to be as wicked and as profligate as they please. The evil that has been done in the name of the constitution may be computed, but we know not what we may have to resist in the future. Strike, then, at the root with the ax. The time for action is closing in upon us; let the action be taken in November, and not September. Vindicate the law,

"Lest, when our latest hope is fled, ye taste of our destinie,
And learn by proof, in some wild hour, how the wreathed chain."

It will be no easy task to uproot a system so vicious, but we must buckle on our armor and come boldly to the front. I feel encouraged by the strength of our organization and the material of which it is composed. It fills me with hopeful anticipations of influencing for good the coming elections when I see around me a body of men true as steel, strong in their determination to defeat misrule and to raise the standard of reform. Already our influence is permeating throughout the State; there exist among us order, peace, friendship and a rigid obedience to the laws, and we shall be found ever ready to do our duty in support of our principles. We do not seek to increase our numbers from the lukewarm or the faint-hearted; we do not care to see on our roll the names of men who may come to the front for personal advancement, and who would shrink back on occasions when their presence might serve the general good, nor do we desire among us men who will throw stones and hide their hands. We only want those who are bold, staunch and reliable, and woe be unto him who comes into our ranks, and then swerves or seeks to play us false. As we now stand we can boast of unity and firmness of purpose that will show itself when the hour arrives to support men of capacity and integrity; the right men in the right place, regardless of party lines. To accomplish this end we will use our utmost energy, and we will undeavor, if possible, to effect our purpose as peacable and law abiding citizens. Our purpose is a righteous one, and in the rectitude of our cause shall we find the strength requisite to grapple with and defeat corrupt practices. We do not desire to dictate to parties what they must do, but when the time comes we will tell them what they must not do; we hope to effect our purpose in a lawful and temperate manner; and with this declaration we extend the hand of fellowship to all good citizens and true patriots, calling upon them to come to the rescue and join in our campaign cry, "Louisiana first and party afterward."

We must not be led astray by men who sing their own praises for the purpose of self-aggrandisement; good men are ever retiring, hiding their light under a bushel. We must have a more reliable guide than the estimate men put upon themselves; let us look to their antecedents. "A good tree bringeth forth good fruit." A man who is upright and fair in all his dealings and submissive to the law is a good citizen, and will not belie the trust reposed in him by his compatriots; let us wean ourselves from party prejudices, and at least, as regards our local government, take a more generous and enlightened view of the situation.

Political parties in the South consider themselves integral with the great political parties throughout the land, and in a contest for public confidence affiliate themselves with those whose name they bear. Now, it can not be denied that the local questions at issue differ in a great measure from the views of the national parties; still the Republicans, as a whole, feel that they are responsible for the change in our domestic relations, and that unless they support their party in the South the principles enforced by the war might be endangered.

On the other hand, the Northern Democrats begin to fear that the conduct of those claiming to be of their party in this State may weaken their influence on the public mind, and might jeopardize their chance of success in the presidential election. Hence it appears to me that unless the Democracy here wish to cut adrift entirely from the national party, they must, by temperate and judicious action, conciliate Northern favor.

Our first study, however, must be to secure for our State an intelligent and pure government, and trust to the great and enlightened statesmen of our country for protection and the support of honest principles over corruption.

One of our city papers in an editorial commenting on Judge Ray's speech of last week, said as follows:

"Devoted to the welfare of the State and city, and partisan only so far as the good sense of its members dictates that each one shall be unswervingly Republican in principles—Republican because such a party saved the Union from the jeopardy it was placed in by States rights Democrats.

To say that we are unswerving Republicans might seem to imply that we are so as regards the Republican party in this State, and give rise to an erroneous impression, which must be corrected for the satisfaction of the Whigs, Democrats and moderate Republicans who have joined our organization. I was permitted in a previous address to make the declaration that "we are not radical Republicans, nor yet radical Democrats." We are Republicans in a national sense in contradistinction to despotism. We simply adhere to the principles of our platform; we do not wish to be identified with the policy of the past—the past is dead! let it be buried with all its ancient animosities, and on the grave we will plant the olive and the poplar, emblems of peace and liberty. Under their shade we will pursue the work of regenerating our State. There is doubtless a happy future in store for us, but be assured it is only by a united effort that we can be rescued from the present gloomy condition.

The great questions of reform that ought to be considered in the halls of our Legislature are paralyzed because they conflict with party interests. The one side would like to inflict injuries on the other side, and destroy patronage, only it is foreseen by the outs that it may clip their own wings, and so the time is frittered away quarreling over the evils that exist, or have existed, instead of legislating to destroy them. We have agitations, out-door meetings and caucuses repeated until we are sick of the very names of them; debates, resolutions, bills and amendments nauseate us; nothing of character or of great utility has been done; the supineness of parties and their pretended virtues have fairly tired us out. All this must end; a reaction must come; the crisis is at hand. We demand as a salvation the solidarity of the people, and ardent minds to form a party that will weed out from our midst those corrupt and effete politicians that have hitherto monopolized the present decrepid and bed-ridden combinations. We have been enveloped in darknes; night seems long to our feverish impatience for the light of day. We have faith, and trustfully look for the dawn, for it is vouchsafed. Citizens of Louisiana! Sons of Louisiana! How long will you permit your patriotism to lie dormant? How long is our State to be plunged in the slough of despond?

The remedy lies in our hands. Let us not be discouraged. We turn to the pages of history and there find that all countries have passed through similar epochs of political degradation. We need not go very far back to find venality and corruption riding rampant among the English rulers, and Walpole himself declaring openly that every man had his price, and he knew the price of each. Since that period a change has come over the British people, and subsequent administrations have gathered laurels by deeds of honor and virtue. It may be said with truth that England is governed to-day with remarkable zeal and rectitude. If, then, a monarchical government can wade successfully through vice and infamy to reach a haven of probity, why need we in a republican government despair of a similar result.

Let us rather work hopefully in the belief that we are on the threshold of a new era.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of freedom is at hand. Let it commemorate our regeneration; let the nations of the earth bring forth their treasures. what nobler offering need we produce than that of a people rescued by their own efforts from degradation. Let us prove ourselves worthy of the lofty minds who first constructed this wonderful emporium of the rights of man, and when the science, art and intellect of the entire universe are laid at our feet, let us not feel that we have forfeited our right to sit enthroned on high, a living monument of a lasting freedom.

CITY ORDINANCES--OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 24, 1876.

[No. 3398—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings be and he is hereby authorized to repair the belfry of the Ship Carpenters and Caulker' Protective Association of Algiers, Fifth District.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 23, 1876.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 21, 1876.

[No. 3399—Administration Series.]

Be it Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for furnishing 500,000 feet of lumber for the Department of Improvements as per specifications to be filed in the office of the City Surveyor.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 23, 1876.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

CECILE MANDRY, WIFE OF JEAN BEAUFORT, vs. her husband—No. 7096.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE THIRD DAY of February, 1876, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Cecile Mandry, wife of Jean Beaufort, vs. her husband. No. 7096.

On motion of Paul F. Theard, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof in support of said plaintiff's claim, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the judgment by default herein entered on the thirtieth of January, 1876, be now confirmed and made final; and, accordingly, that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Cecile Mandry, and against defendant Jean Beaufort, her husband, decreeing a separation of property and a dissolution of the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between the said parties. It is further ordered that defendant pay all costs of suit.

Judgment rendered February 3, 1876.

Judgment signed February 8, 1876.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the one hundredth year of the independence of the United States.

PAUL T. ABADIE,
Deputy Clerk.
fe9 12 19 26 mh8

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CELEBRATED GOLD PENS
AND
PENCILS.
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CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in marks and durability of line. Prominently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine GOLD PENS and PENCILS, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1000 others:

J. F. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan National Bank.
G. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of America.
Wm. A. Hall, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, Pres. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.