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IRRUPTION OF THE POLITICAL COSSACKS.

The public may see the insane and rabid appetite for the spoils which animates the Democratic aspirants by the extraordinary avowals of Mr. L. H. Fitzhugh, Democratic doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. We have published the genuine document. It has been improved in its grammatical and orthographical simplicity by the expurgated editions copied into the *Picayune*. Fitz does not seem to have been appreciated at home, in Austin, Texas.

"Fay and myself spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Kerr last evening." That exactly fixes the fact of the date. "I am a great favorite of hers, Mrs. Cox's and Mrs. Senator Gordon." The lucky dog! "Quite a contrast here and Austin," says Fitz. We should say so. "I can't turn for friends here." Unfortunate Austin.

I have now fifty letters from my Southern friends all parts of the South congratulating me, thus wags the world, let a man be prosperous & every man is his friend, must close.

Fortunate friends from all parts of the South—who had never known or neglected Fitz. The traditious beggar on horseback. A child in a shop of Christmas gifts; a young lady just out of a conventual school, with an open letter on Olympe; a starving hack horse turned into a clover field; a bummer at a free feed; the poor tailor's son rubbing up from an old lamp precious gems, luscious fruits and resplendent garments, are all but feeble types of the ravenous zeal with which a Democrat fasting for years from public office, elbowed out of social estimation, rushes into the enjoyment of salary and its perquisites. The importance of Fitz the doorkeeper—

I have been trying ever since my election to write to you, but have been beseiged from light in the morning until one o'clock or two at night. I had about one hundred & thirty appointments to make & have had I reckon without exageration three thousand applications besides men women & children pulling & jurking me every time I would put my head out of the door of my office, I have had to keep two ushers & two to three clerks ever since the hour of my election in my office, & it is now five O'clock in the morning that I have gotten up to write write to you.

"My election was an era besiegued by three thousand Democratic applicants for one hundred and thirty-eight appointments," besides Democratic men, women and children "jurking" at Fitz every time he ventured his official head outside of his door. No wonder he had to put on an extra force. The promptitude with which he provides for his own household is highly commendable, and would go somewhat in any magnanimous mind to palliate similar instances of domestic affection with which Republican officials have been reproached.

"Fay" does not seem, as the name would imply, a sprite, but a lineal inheritor of that zeal for office illustrated by his papa. "Fay," says the paternal Fitz—

Arrived on Saturday morning all safe I set him to work on Monday at a $2100 place and he is the most delighted fellow you ever saw.

Not an hour lost except the unofficial Sabbath.

Fay, however, does not seem to impair his health by a precipitate devotion to his labors. He unites with papa in the carriage exercise provided by a generous Democracy:

I wish you could be here with me do try & come on, the Govnt furnishes me with a fine turnout & spanking pair of Horses & before & after the house sessions & recess I have exclusive use of them, my coachman comes down every morning for us, that is Fay & myself and after driving around to my breakfast take me to my office.

Fay subsequently solaces the toils of a twenty-one hundred dollar appointment by spending the evenings with papa in the society of the Speaker and his lady.

We would infer from the devotion of Fitz to his friend, as from the breadth and cordiality of his invitation, that he must originally have come from the hospitable Old Dominion. He invites his correspondent and friend to—

Come on & I will give you and —— a good time. Congress is invited over to the Centenial on friday, we will have a big time—come back on Sunday.

This egotism of Fitz is shocking. "I," said he," will give you a good time." But the "good time," the "big time" is given by somebody else. Tom Scott, or some other lobby railroader, gives Congress a free ticket; the servants of the House are to be taken along; the correspondent and friend are to be smuggled in among the legislative valets.

Fitz subsequently urges the genial J. W. to "come over and help him" in his Democratic labors, but still on the deadhead principle:

J W come on christmas for a few days & we will have a glorious time, I have more invitations to frolicks with the members & Senators than any man in Washington.

With an eye to prospective frolics, Fitz says subsequently:

* * I am making up a party already to come on to Texas on the adjournmt, S S Cox to head it.

Generous Fitz! In the midst of this ecstacy comes a matter of practical finances:

I may draw on you for one hundred & twenty five dollars tomorrow which you can draw back for on the 1st Jan, I got your telegram telling me to draw for two hundred if needed, but tried to do without any, & may not have to draw to-morrow, but all of our members are like myself tight up on first mo & I hate to ask them.

Fitz has learned the great financial secret. He comprehends the force of the word draft perfectly. Perhaps he knew that much before leaving Austin. The "draw back" is not morally practiced on so small a scale, but when the Democratic memwere also "tight up" on their arrival at Washington the "draw back" was lawful for the smallest sum. The frugality of Fitz is shown by his declining to "draw" for two hundred dollars. Why, in the midst of such popularity and splendor, when he is himself *drawn* by a spanking span of government horses in a landaulet, Fitz should have risked exposing himself in the eyes of envious Austin by drawing on anybody is a mystery. He, however, drops finances and recurs to the bewildering grandeur of his own position. We do not know that there are personal pronouns enough in our brevier font to set forth the consequence of Fitz, but we will try:

I am a biger man now with the members than old Grant, I can not put my foot on the floor of the Hall but that they make a break for me & sometimes a dozen beging at me at once for places for some friend, I scarcely ever git out of the Office to go on the floor of the House, I have under me the Folding rooms, Document Rooms, File rooms all committee rooms, all employes in the South wing of builing and entire south wing of capital, I have a Supt and assistant in each department and about a dozen book keepers besides my Office clerk, & we do things up in stile, I have a boy to take my hat and coat or I can't turn around without some one at my beck and call, & when I get all my new appointments broken in, I shall have a nice time.

Adding to this that S. S. Cox—

The warmest friend of mine you ever saw, also the New Speaker Mr Kerr, Fay and myself spent the evening with Mr and Mrs Kerr last evening, I am a great favorite of hers Mrs Coxs & Mrs Senator Gordon—

The glory of Fitz is complete. The humiliation of the inappreciative inhabitants of Austin is pitiable.

We have not bestowed such space upon a subordinate official except for the purpose of drawing a useful moral. This is an example of the spirit in which the control of the federal government is sought. It shows the character and class of people who may be called on to administer the duties of the government. We believe it was this gentleman who "bounced" all Republican officials and replaced them with such Democrats as he could "stick in," in spite of the members "clamorous for their constituents," looking out for his friends.

"And if I cannot make a place myself I can get him in some of the departments after Christmas."

Multiply the three thousand and odd Democratic applicants for the few loaves and small fishes of Fitz, and the people may imagine the miracle of feeding millions of seedy and starving Democratic politicians, who seem to move, like a Mexican army, with their women and children in the rear. This political Cossack, camping amid the luxuries of the federal city, vaunting his consequence, and calling to his old comrades to come and participate in the free political plunder of a city to be sacked, is an example of what might be anticipated in the event of a Democratic conquest.

We suppose our readers must have noted that neither here nor elsewhere has the Democratic party employed its power to reform abuses by imposing any legal restrictions upon official patronage. The policy of the party has been to expel Republicans from office, and replace them by men of their own party. The genial doorkeeper, Fitzhugh, has given a specimen of what the public may expect if the millions of Democratic demandants shall be congregated amid the spoils of federal office. Can not Fitz be engraved on a campaign picture?

The School Examinations.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Superintendent Boothby gives early notice of the examinations and closing exercises of the present school session. The examinations in high schools for promotion are to be completed by the sixteenth proximo. The public exhibitions will commence with the schools of the Sixth and Seventh Districts June 19. In order that visitors may judge of the proficiency of scholars in their regular school studies, teachers are cautioned not to prepare for theatrical displays, as such entertainments, however excellent or pleasing, do not decide the scholastic status of pupils. We are confident parents and guardians will be satisfied with hearing school exercises, and that the pupils will render a good account of themselves and their teachers' efforts.

The Steamship Hudson.

The steamship Hudson, Captain Gager, of the Cromwell line, which was mentioned yesterday morning as having come in through the jetties on Friday afternoon, arrived at her wharf in the Second District early yesterday morning. A visit to her early in the day, before any cargo was taken out, disclosed the fact that her red lead line was three inches out of water. Her draft, by mark, was shown to be thirteen feet nine inches aft and eleven feet one inch forward. The Hudson, it seems, therefore drew, coming in, only about nine inches more than the bark Maria W. Atwood drew when she struggled to sea through the jetties on the fifth of last March.

It will be interesting to know if Captain Gager proposes to send his ship to sea through the jetties after she has received her load at the wharf.

Personal.

Mr. Charles Pope, now in this city, will be the acting manager at the Varieties Theatre next season, under the direction of Mr. C. T. Howard. Mr. Pope has been identified with the legitimate drama of America for a period of twenty-five years, and brings to his position considerable experience as a manager in St. Louis and elsewhere. As an actor he needs no introduction to this public. He has never written a drama, and that is in his favor. He will play *Samson*, but he plays it well, and will be appreciated when he is disposed to act himself. He plays *Edgar* and *Macduff* admirably. His *Hamlet* is as bad as that of John McCullough. His success as a manager will depend upon the company he is allowed to engage. Mr. Pope is in all respects a gentleman, cultivated and intelligent, and is likely to become popular with the patrons of the Varieties Theatre.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows May 13: At 8 A. M., 75°; at 2 P. M., 83°; at 6 P. M., 82°. Lowest point during the night of May 12, 66°.

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

DEBATE IN DIALOGUE.

Said Mr. Gibson: "See here, Holman!
Upon my life, you are a droll man;
You are a Democratic statesman,
And take the lead in all debates, man;
Yet go square tack on all our levees;
You leave us neither crack nor crevice
To hide in from the indignation
Of friends destroyed by inundation!
Further, to disappoint and vex us,
You kill our Southern road through Texas;
You close our Mint, and, still to balk us,
Shut up our mouths in House and caucus,
And leave us under usurpation.
Can't you take in the situation?
If we go home thus empty-handed,
Democracy must be disbanded,
Nothing we brought—the Scriptures say,
And certainly—take naught away.
With such a record, rest assured,
We go by the (Returning) board."

"Gib," replied Holman, "have some patience,
We can't now give you all full rations.
Wait till we sack the public treasure,
You folks shall then have heaping measure;
You're too importunate, admit it;
How can we give until we get it?
Just let us in, you'll have inflation,
And it shall rain appropriations,
And every Democrat shall doff his
Old clothes and have at least one office.
Your State's too small, remember this, you,
To make her wants or woes an issue.
I know it's hard to pay the nation
Just half the cost of subjugation,
Just as when once of old a freeman
Was scourged for some unlawful deed, man,
He bore the shame of stripes and stripping,
Besides the fee he paid for whipping.
Another truth may not be pleasant;
We run this old machine at present;
It's run at under cost this session,
We'll make it up when in possession.
Your bills for levees, roads and jetties
A monstrous monument of debt is.
Why should you care for navigation?
I gave you—an investigation!
Drive out the rogues, expel both races,
And you and yours can take their places.
This outfit—pardon the expression—
The last d—n cent you get this session."

So Mr. Gibson takes the pittance,
And gives Democracy a quittance;
He thus becomes a modest martyr,
And tacitly consents to barter
The birthright of a State and city
For pottage of a sub-committee.

E. CREVISSE.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The National Republican Party—Its Make Up, Its Powers and Its Mission.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1876.

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, in his famous reply to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, opened his grand oration by describing the condition of a ship at sea, where the captain, long battling against treacherous currents under a cloud-obscured sky, is suddenly cheered by a ray of sunlight, which enables him to take his reckoning with accuracy, and thus ascertain his position and proceed with safety on his voyage. "I call," said Mr. Webster, in closing this apt figure of speech, "for the reading of the resolution." The great exponder of the constitution then quietly took his seat, while the secretary of the Senate arose and read the "resolution" upon which Mr. Hayne had spoken, and around which with consummate tact he had woven all the mists and refinements of the South Carolina theory of government. The reading of the resolution in this case was like the ray of sunlight to the mariner so long baffled by clouds and darkness. The Senate was enabled to take its "reckoning" and proceed with the debate in the broad light of constitutional truth and historic facts. The American world is familiar with that debate, and there is nothing finer in the whole range of modern forensic achievement than the effort of Mr. Webster on this occasion, from its happy opening and through its masterly constitutional argument to that magnificent close, in which he commences: "When my eyes shall turn for the last time to behold the sun in heaven," and ends with these immortal words: "The Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Following the illustrious example of Mr. Webster, I propose to take advantage of this the first break in the clouds which have for so many months obscured the political sky of the national Republican party in order to take a "reckoning" of our position, and to consider the make-up of the party itself, the survey of its power and the mission which still lies before it. The clouds began to gather last winter with the organization of the Confederate Democratic House of Representatives at Washington. We were then thrown on the defensive, or rather we permitted ourselves to be placed on the defensive by the tact and courage of the opposition. But again, as so often before, the Republican party is saved by the folly and madness of its enemy. The Confederate Democratic coalition is now in universal disrepute through the recoil of the very means by which it expected to have annihilated the party of nationality and of human liberty. And the only possible chance of escape from this "recoil" is found in the remarkable specimen of ground and lofty tumbling to which the New York *World* is now treating its astonished readers. The *World's* somersault consists in the charge, that the chief business of Republican Senators and Representatives during the present session of Congress has been to "investigate" its own corruptions, to punish its own offenders and purge itself from the influence of its own disreputable members. Upon this business of self-purgation the Confederate Democracy, according to the *World*, has looked in silence and sorrow. The Confederate Democracy had no part in this business of "investigation," simply because that party had no motive to investigate it and no ends to gain by it. And so have cleared away the clouds of defamation so long hanging over the great Republican party, and the light of a full, blazing sun streams in once again upon the noble ship of State, as, with every inch of canvas flung to the breeze, with her storm torn and battle worn colors nailed to the mainmast and her well tried crew on deck, and every man at his post of duty, she presses forward in the voyage upon which the happy termination of which depends the last hope of humanity on earth. And what a voyage! What a cargo this Republican ship of State bears! Ride on, oh! noble ship, freighted as thou art with the aspirations and prayers of those who, with faith in God and man, still believe in the dignity of mere manhood, in the divinity of human nature, in the capacity of man for self-government, and that a republic from the people and for the people and by the people shall yet make the New World blossom as the rose, the abode of civil liberty, of education and of all that elevates and dignifies life.

Going back to the days of Webster and Clay, we find the wonderful commingling of elements which are now represented in the national Republican party of the United States. Webster was an abolitionist, and Clay was an emancipationist; both were unionists, and both intensely national and American. Although Webster differed with Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, as to methods in dealing with slavery, yet he was in cordial sympathy with the anti-slavery sentiments of those and other radical abolitionists. Practically, there was a perfect union between their anti-slavery radicalism and the constitutional conservatism of the great expounder. As it was in that early day of the struggle between freedom and slavery; between sectionalism and nationality, so in this year of 1876 we find all the differing elements which compose Northern society combining for the "common good;" that common good being understood as finding its only safety and best development in the "Union, one and inseparable," and in the overthrow of Southern sectionalism. And as the Union stands for the best good of all the States and the people thereof, so the unbroken unity of the national Republican organization, as the defender of the Union, stands for the best good of all the members of the party. Hence, Wendell Phillips and Hamilton Fish are one as to Republican policy and purpose. If Mr. Fish, for instance, believed that the nomination of Mr. Phillips for the presidency would best promote the success and unity of the Republican party, then the Massachusetts labor reformer would be the first choice of the distinguished, wealthy and aristocratic Secretary of State for the highest official position in the nation. On the other hand, if Mr. Phillips should see that the times demanded the leadership of the distinguished and cultured New York conservative, then he would be for Hamilton Fish as the successor of General Grant. The illustration here given could be extended, but this is needless. I give the illustration to show that each representative man of the Republican party is falling into line, first making sure of his own vote for the Cincinnati nominees, and then doing all he can to make sure of every vote he can influence for the same ticket. This applies to the colored voters, who have just cause of complaint at their treatment during the last eight years. Blaine, Bristow, Hoar, Butler, Morton, Hayes, Conkling, Adams, Fish, Chamberlain, Elliott, Fred Douglass, Wendell Phillips, ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, the President, and thousands of earnest men and women unknown to the public, are all working as by a common instinct to the one purpose of saving the unity of the Republican party, as the type and guarantee of the Union itself; each man in his order, each man according to his opportunities, and each man in his own way, but yet not in conflict or jealousy or antagonism, as the end will prove. So much for the "make-up" of the great political army with which the Confederate Democracy will soon grapple, as in a final death struggle, at the North for the control of the national government, with its treasury, its army, its navy, its archives and its patronage.

The source of the power and vitality of this wonderful Republican party was well and impartially sketched in the editoral of the New York *Herald*, which I made the basis of a recent letter to the REPUBLICAN. The national Republican party does not represent the ignorance or the crime of Northern society. It stands for the intelligence, moral conviction and social culture of all that constitutes "the free North," in the broadest and best acceptation of this term. Such a party will have its periods of reaction, of carelessness as to the consequences of given political policies, but it has also its ever watchful sentinels, its devoted men who do its picket duties, its watchmen on every tower of the wall which surrounds the camp. When the crisis comes and action is seen to be needed, the elements of such a party coalesce with the rapidity with which summer clouds unite by mutual attraction, and form the thunderstorm and covering the sky with sudden darkness, suddenly smiting the earth with hail and rain and lightning.

The mission of the national Republican party is not ended. It is not ended because Southern reconstruction is not a finished work; it is not ended because no other party is competent to inaugurate the era of moral and material reconstruction which must now take the place of congressional intervention in the local affairs of the South; it is not ended because the national Republican party is alone capable of conducting this work of moral and material reconstruction to a happy conclusion; it is not ended because upon the Republican reconstruction of the late slave States of the American Union depends the future of free institutions in the West Indies, in Mexico, in Central America, in the Spanish main, and in South America.

Let every Republican, therefore, be his personal convictions or preferences what they may, prepare for the political contest which will soon be upon us. The North is to be the battle field. The North must be and will be carried solidly against the Confederate Democratic coalition, upon the reactionary issues of Southern sectionalism and negro serfdom on the one hand and the progressive issues of American nationality and civil liberty on the other. The one watch-word now is "*Close up the ranks!*"

B.

People who do not wish to save money are not expected to buy "Hints for the Centennial."

Political Matters.

A convention of the Republicans of the parish of St. Martin was held at Breaux Bridge on the twenty-ninth of April. Rev. R. R. Dyer presided. A parish committee was chosen by acclamation, and the following named delegates to the Republican State conventions: To the convention of May 30—Jerry Washington and Victor Rochon; alternates, Louis E. Laloire and L. A. Martinet. To the convention of June 27—Victor Rochon and L. A. Martinet; alternates, Jerry Washington and L. E. Laloire.

Bishop Simpson's Prayer.

The following is the prayer offered by Bishop Simpson at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia last Wednesday:

Almighty and Everlasting God, our Heavenly Father, Heaven is Thy throne, and the earth is Thy footstool. Before Thy majesty and holiness the angels veil their faces, and the spirits of the just made perfect bow in humble adoration. Thou art the creator of all things, the preserver of all that exists, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; the minute and the vast, atoms and worlds alike test the ubiquity of Thy presence and the omnipotence of Thy sway. Thou alone art the sovereign ruler of nations. Thou raiseth up one and casteth down another, and Thou givest the kingdom of the world to whomsoever Thou wilt. The past, with all its records, is the unfolding of Thy designs. We hail Thee ruler, the king eternal, immortal and invincible, the only true God, blessed forevermore.

We come on this glad day, O Thou God of our fathers, unto these courts with thanksgiving, and into these gates with praise. We bless Thee for Thy wonderful goodness in the past, for the land which Thou gavest to our fathers, a land veiled from the ages, from the ancient world, but revealed in the fullness of time to Thy chosen people, whom Thou didst lead by Thy own right hand through the billows of the deep, to a land of vast extent, of towering mountains and broad plains, of unnumbered products and of untold treasures. We thank Thee for the fathers of our country, men of mind and of might, who endured privation and sacrifice, who braved multiplied dangers rather than defile their consciences or be untrue to their God; men who laid on the broad foundation of truth and justice the grand structure of civil freedom.

We praise Thee for the closing century, for the founders of the republic, for the immortal Washington and his grand associates, for the wisdom with which they planned and the firmness and heroism which, under Thy blessing, led them to triumphant success. Thou wast their shield in hours of danger, their pillar of cloud by day and their pillar of fire by night. May we, their sons, walk in their footsteps and imitate their virtues. We thank thee for the social and national prosperity and progress; for the valuable discoveries and multiplied inventions in labor saving machinery, relieving the toiling masses; for schools, free as the morning light, for the millions of the rising generation; for books and periodicals, scattered like the leaves of autumn over the land; for art and science; for freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; for a church unfettered by the trammels of State.

Bless, we pray Thee, the President of the United States and his constitutional advisers, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governors of our commonwealths, the officers of the army and navy, and all who are in official position throughout our land; guide them, we pray Thee, with counsels of wisdom, and may they ever rule in righteousness. We ask Thy blessing to rest upon the president and members of the centennial commission, and upon those associated with them in various departments, who have labored long and earnestly, amid anxieties and difficulties, for the success of this enterprise.

May Thy special blessing, O thou God of all the nations of the earth, rest upon our guests, our visitors from distant lands. We welcome them to our shores, and we rejoice in their presence among us, whether they come to exhibit the triumphs of genius and art, in the development of industry, in the progress of civilization—preserve Thou them, we beseech Thee, in health and safety, and in due time they may be welcomed by loved ones again to their own, their native lands. Let Thy blessing rest richly on this centennial celebration. May the lives and health of all interested be precious in Thy sight. Preside in its assemblies; grant that this association in effect may bind more closely together every part of our great republic, so that our union be perpetual and indissoluble. Let its influence draw the nations of the earth into a happier unity. Hereafter, we pray Thee, may all disputed questions be settled by arbitration, and not by the sword, and may wars forever cease among the sons of men. May the new century be better than the past, more radiant with the light of true philosophy, warmer with the emanations of world-wide sympathy. May capital, genius and labor be freed from all antagonism by the application of such principles of justice and equity as shall reconcile diversified interests, and bind in imperishable bonds all parts of society.

We pray Thy benediction especially on the women of America, who, for the first time in the history of our race, take so conspicuous a place in a national celebration. May the light of their intelligence, purity and enterprise shed its beams afar, until, in distant lands, their sisters may realize the beauty and glory of Christian freedom and elevation.

We beseech Thee, Almighty Father, that our beloved republic may be strengthened in every element of true greatness, until her mission is accomplished by presenting to the world an illustration of the happiness of a free people, with a free church, in a free State, under laws of their own enactment and under rulers of their own selection, acknowledging supreme allegiance only to the King of kings and the Lord of lords; and as Thou didst give to one of its illustrious sons first to draw experimentally the electric spark from heaven which has since girdled the globe, in its celestial whisper of "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men," so, to the latest time, may the mission of America, under divine inspiration, be one of affection, brotherhood and love for all our race, and may the coming centuries be filled with the glory of our Christian civilization, and unto Thee, Our Father, through Him whose life is the light of men, will we ascribe glory and praise, now and forever. Amen!

An Ounce of Prevention.

Captain James H. Gageby, of the Third United States Infantry, is an officer deserving the praise of all right-minded citizens of Louisiana. He is stationed with his company at St. Martinsville, and upon more than one occasion has shown himself to be the right man in the right place. At the latest attempt of the regulators to disturb the quiet of that unhappy section of the country, Captain Gageby promptly reported to department headquarters that trouble was anticipated, and that if not otherwise instructed he should keep the peace of the community in his own way, and he kept it. The regulators, seeing a determined guardian of the peace among them, refrained from using their little shotguns, and St. Martin was spared the disgrace of a riot.

Staub.

The Atlantic Monthly for June contains the music with the words of Whittier's hymn, which was sung at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition last Wednesday. It also contains a characteristic sketch by Mark Twain. For sale at Staub's. Scribner's Monthly contains another section of Rev. Edward Everett Hale's story, "Philip Nolan and His Friends." For sale at Staub's. Staub has also on his counters all the latest desirable dailies and weeklies, No. 69 Canal street, at Goldthwaite's bookstore.

The "Centennial Legion" is fully described in "Hints for the Centennial."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Judiciary Committee were discharged from further consideration of the charges made by Albert Grant against Judge Wylie, of the District Court.

Mr. Luttrell introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a commercial treaty can be arranged with Mexico. Referred.

The troubles of Colonel Fitzhugh, doorkeeper, culminated to-day in a number of personal explanations. The sense of the House was marked as to the propriety of demanding his resignation, but as some serious charges were involved, it was considered due to Fitzhugh that he have a hearing, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The postoffice appropriation bill was resumed, salaries discussed, and an adjournment then took place.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Boutwell's committee to investigate the alleged political outrages in Mississippi, leave for the South as soon as the Senate decides the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case, which decision is expected on Wednesday. The committee have examined Ames and Dalton, recently confirmed as district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. They will examine no other witnesses here.

More Exhibits.

The United States steamer Supply arrived at Philadelphia with centennial exhibits.

The Harper's Ferry Property.

The government will bid for Harper's Ferry property which will be offered for sale on July 20.

A Poor Prospect for Pardon.

District Attorney Dyer reports unfavorably to a letter from the Attorney General regarding a pardon for McKee and Maguire. Mr. Pierrepont refused to see Maguire to-day, sending him word the only way to communicate with him was through his counsel, Judge Treat, and District Attorney Dyer also declined to interfere on behalf of Avery.

Personal.

General George A. Sheridan is here.

The Texas Pacific.

At a meeting of the largest stockholders of the Texas Pacific road held in Philadelphia a few days ago, $2,000,000 were subscribed to close the gaps between Dallas and Fort Worth and Sherman and Paris. It is expected to have trains running on these portions of the road within three months. Throckmorton's bill for extending the time of completion of the main line will be reported favorably by the House committee soon, and a very cheerful feeling prevails among the friends of the enterprise.

NEW YORK.

Unmarketable Scandal.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Rev. Dr. Taylor peremptorily refuses to hear Bowen's private story about Beecher.

Arrest of a Rectifier.

Emanuel Eirairy, rectifier, was arrested to-day and bailed in $10,000.

Bank Statement.

Loans decreased $1,250,000; specie decreased $1,000,000; legal tenders increased $3,500,000; deposits increased $2,250,000; reserves increased $2,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $1,000,000.

Death of Judge Dowling.

Police Justice Dowling is dead.

On Bail.

Philip M. Tuska, indicted for crooked whisky, has been bailed in $20,000.

THE TURF.

The Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, May 13.—Mile heats best three in five—Carrie Anderson won, Rodman second, Chesapeaket hird—Time—1:42½, 1:43.

Mile and a half dash—Novelty won, Monmouth second, Bob Wooly third. Time—2:39¾.

Two and a half mile dash—Aristides won, Bazou second, Elma third. Time—4:27½.

The two and a half mile race to-day was the fastest recorded.

POLITICAL.

The New York Liberal Republicans.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Liberal Republican State Committee adopted preambles and resolutions that they fail to recognize the organized existence of the Liberal Republicans of the country, and advise the Liberal Republicans of New York to await the action of the Cincinnati and St. Louis conventions with the purpose of supporting any unobjectionable candidate thereby presented, or in default thereof participating with other non-partisan and independent electors in whatever feasible movement shall promise the delivery of the national government from the range of corruption.

Another Conference.

A conference will be held in this city in regard to the presidential election in response to a call issued by Carl Schurz, William Cullen Bryant, President Woolsey, ex-Governor Bullock and Horace White. They will meet at 3 P. M. Monday next at Fifth Avenue Hotel. About 170 gentlemen in various parts of the country accepted invitations to attend the conference. Many others whose private affairs will not permit their attendance, have sent letters expressing sympathy with the movement and a desire to co-operate. Nearly all who have accepted invitations are members of the Republican party.

A Bristow Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—A movement originating with some representatives of reform in the Union League of this city to influence the nomination of Benjamin H. Bristow for President has started here, the first meeting of the gentlemen interested being held at the La Pierre House last night. The meeting was strictly private. Those identified with the movement are thorough Republicans, favorable to reform within the party lines, but opposed to any independent ticket. A committee of this body will attend the conference meeting in New York on Monday next. The following is the platform:

We, the undersigned Republicans, fully recognizing that there may be honest differences of opinion in regard to the fittest person to fill the Presidential office, believe that Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, is the best eligible representative of that fidelity to trust, vigor in administration, active and courageous hostility to corruption, which the times and our safety imperatively demand. We, therefore, unite to further, by all honorable means, his nomination at Cincinnati, binding ourselves to do all we can to secure purity in elections, the nomination of the best men to office, and a return to the honest government of the early days of the republic.

THE BORDER.

A Battle Between Diaz and Escobedo—A Pious Party Killed at Their Prayers.

GALVESTON, May 13.—A Galveston *News* special, dated Rio Grande City, May 13, says: At daylight this morning Escobedo left Mier with his force, and it is reported there has been hard fighting near Camargo. It is not known which side has gained the day. It is reported that 300 were killed and 1000 wounded. A shell struck the church in Camargo, killing the priest and four women at prayers. Four large boats are landing infantry opposite Camargo, on the San Juan river.

TURKEY.

Excitement at Constantinople.

BERLIN, May 12.—Advices from Constantinople report that great excitement prevails there. The ministerial changes, which are unfavorable to the old Turkish party, make a good impression here, but the retention of the Minister of War occasions comment. The excitement of the Mohammedan population is so great that it would be dangerous to attempt a funeral until the arrival of reinforcements of troops and additional foreign men-of-war.

The Conference.

It is understood that yesterday's conference at Prince Bismark's residence resulted in a complete agreement touching the points to be discussed, and no doubt is entertained but that the other powers will accept the principles laid down. It is expected, as a result of the conference, that a note supplementary to Count Andrassy's will be formulated, deferring the guarantees required of Turkey for the execution of the reforms, and reserving the international right to control such execution, whatever steps be taken. It is believed the three empires will ask the support of the other treaty powers therein.

Russia considers it imperative, in view of the agitated state of Turkey, to demand the adoption of a decisive and energetic course in order to obtain the required guarantees. The Salonica outrage and the reports of the excited state of feeling in Constantinople will be considered, and probably guarantees will also be demanded for the security of the Porte's Christian subjects and foreigners in its dominions against similar outbreaks of Mohammedan fanaticism.

The imperial chancellors had a second conference to-day. Count Andrassy and Prince Gortchakoff had previously conferred together four hours.

The Czar and Andrassy.

The Czar, when he received Count Andrassy yesterday, wore only three orders viz: The Russian, St. George; the Austrian Maria Theresa, and the Prussian, "Pour le Merite." Pointing to them he said: "Voici la Base de ma Police."

The Murdered Consuls.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Reichsanzeiger* confirms the report that the bodies of the murdered consuls of Salonica are unburied.

Panic in Constantinople.

LONDON, May 12.—The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Constantinople A general panic prevails here. The low classes of Mohammedans are purchasing daggers and revolvers with money supplied by persons who are plotting for the overthrow of the Sultan and the governing of the Christians. The Mohammedans insult and threaten the Greeks and Armenians, bidding them to prepare for immediate death. Travelers are leaving en masse. The European residents are sending away their families. The presence of European squadrons and the organization of a volunteer European militia can alone allay the alarm.

The Bulgarian Insurrection.

The Bulgarian insurrection is extending and disorders are apprehended at Rustchuk

Rallying the Navies.

The British Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to rendezvous at Smryna, in view of possible Oriental difficulties.

Two Italian ironclads have gone to Salonica.

The New Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—Mehemet Ruchdi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, and Hussein Aoni Pasha Minister of War.

Another Battle.

RUGUSA, May 13.—Salonica advices report that a battle was fought yesterday near Bisses Mill; 100 insurgents were killed

Celebrating the Massacre.

The Turks at Soutari celebrated the Salonica murders.

The German Squadron.

BERLIN, May 13.—The German squadron was not ordered to the Mediterranean. The German government will await the investigation.

Peace and Reform.

The recent ministerial changes in Turkey are regarded in diplomatic circles as favorable to pacification and reform. The new Grand Vizier decidedly favors reform, and from the well known energy of the new War Minister it is expected official protection will be afforded to Christians against the fanaticism of the old Turks.

The Affair at Salonica.

ATHENS, May 13.—A vessel from Salonica brings news that the American consul was not in Salonica at the time of the murder of the Christians.

The Provincial Council and mob went into the mosque. The Governor was present when the consuls were murdered. He merely protested and took the matter lightly. The Turks defiled both the corpses and spit on them. The French consul had thirty-four wounds.

RELIGIOUS.

Southern Baptist Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—Dr. E. Twinkler, of Alabama, presented a report on women's work in foreign missions. The report speaks of the absolute necessity of having Bible women to work in foreign lands, and urges that the policy of the board should be to multiply these laborers as far as possible.

The report sketches the important work being done by female missionary societies of the churches; urges the multiplying of these, and gives some practical suggestions for their management.

Rev. D. S. L. Helm, of Kentucky, read the report of the committee on Indian missions. The report earnestly urges that the past success and present demands requires that the Indian mission work should be very greatly enlarged. It speaks of the importance of schools among the Indians, and urges the prompt establishment of schools among them by the board of this convention. Dr. Helm sustained the report in an earnest address.

Rev. Dr. Dawson, of South Carolina, one of the most venerable ministers of the body, recalled some pleasant reminiscences of Mr. Monroe's Indian policy, and made an earnest appeal to the whites to give the gospel to those whose hunting grounds they possess.

Rev. Dr. H. F. Buckner, the veteran missionary of the convention among the Indians, gave some very interesting facts to show that Christianity is a better police force among the red men than United States cavalry, and that the tribes that have been Christianized are peaceable and law abiding. He brought out the great necessity of schools among the Indians, and went into interesting details to show the entire practicability of at once proceeding to establish manual labor and a school among the Creeks.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Williams, of Baltimore, moved that the agency of a home mission board is a necessity in the prosecution of our work among the destitute of our territory.

Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of Lynchburg Rev. Henry McDonald, of Kentucky, and Rev. Dr. Carry, of Virginia, made admirable addresses on this subject and in support of the motion.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Bishop Scott presided. The Book Concern committee offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the assertion of the memorials that the Western Book Concern is practically insolvent and unsound and in a dangerous, bankrupt condition, is both unjust and untrue and entitled to no consideration by the public, and that any member of the Methodist Episcopal Church who was instrumental in its clandestine publication in the newspapers deserves the censure of this General Conference and the condemnation of every true friend of the Church.

Narrowing the Avenues to Heaven.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—The question of

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