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COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. J. P. Bradley, associate justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge; Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

Mathew F. Johnson vs. Claude H. Talford.—W. B. Keene and John W. McCue appointed receivers on $15,000 bond. Injunction *pendente lite* on $10,000 bond.

James Paul vs. bark Ilex.—Judgment for complainants, and libel dismissed.

Charles Case, F. F. Case substituted, receiver of the First National Bank, vs. J. S. Whitaker.—Judgment that it was not competent for defendant to set up compromise, and against him for $5000.

Superior District Court.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. F. Huppenbauer.—On purchase of real estate at tax sale of N. C. Folger, tax collector of the First District, November 16, 1875, of which plaintiff prays to be put in possession.

Louis Fishel vs. W. A. S. Rondeau.—Plaintiff alleges the purchase of property at a tax sale of A. S. Badger, tax collector of the Fourth District, for $113 28½; that it was thus freed from all obligations, and prays for possession. Rule to show cause fixed for June 2.

Same vs. William Schreiber.—Same allegations, the price being $48 06, and same rule.

State ex rel. A. P. Field, Attorney General, on information of B. L. Lynch, vs. Hugh J. Campbell.—Petitioner alleges that B. L. Lynch is judge of the Superior District Court; that defendant pretends to be judge and attempts to intrude into the office, and will continue to do so unless restrained. Prayer for injunction. Judge Lynch recusing himself, and appointing Judge Tissot, of the Second District Court, to act, the order was granted without bond for the State, and with $1000 bond for Judge Lynch personally.

Hon. John McEnery, for Deputy Sheriff Wurzburger, read the following and it was spread on the minutes:

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1876.

Eugene Waggaman, Esq., Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans:

SIR—The removal of Judge Lynch from the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, by the Governor, would be unconstitutional as well as an outrage on public order.

I have examined the question of the right of the Governor to remove Judge Lynch, and I am fully satisfied that his action in this respect is illegal, and any order or decree that Judge Lynch may enter is entitled to and should be obeyed and executed by you as civil sheriff of his court.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

A. P. FIELD, Attorney General.

Subsequently Judge Lynch issued the following order, which is properly connected with this case:

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1876.

The civil sheriff for the parish of Orleans is hereby directed and commanded to guard the records of the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, and to see that none of the books, archives, papers or documents pertaining to the same, be removed from the court and clerk's rooms of said court.

B. L. LYNCH.
Judge of the Superior District Court, Parish of Orleans.

Superior Criminal Court.

CONVICTED.

John King, burglary and larceny.

ACQUITTED.

Louis and William Pierson, burglary and larceny. From Second Judicial District Court of Carrollton by change of venue.

Funding Board.

The Board of Liquidation met yesterday in adjourned meeting.

Present—Governor Kellogg, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Auditor Johnson, Treasurer Dubuclet, Fiscal Agent Oglesby, and William C. Black, Eeq., president of the Cotton Exchange.

The following obligations were funded:

Levee bonds, act No. 15 of 1867	$57,000 00
Coupons	210 00
Total	$57,210 00
Levee bonds, act No. 35 of 1865	$116,000 00
Coupons	2,574 86
Total	$118,574 86
Levee bonds, act No. 32 of 1870	$58,000 00
Coupons	1,705 74
Total	$59,705 74
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad	$9,000 00
Coupons	2,210 00
Total	$11,210 00
New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad	$37,000 00
Coupons	930 00
Total	$37,930 00
New Orleans and Nashville railroad	$8,000 00
Coupons	120 00
Total	$8,120 00
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad	$1,000 00
Coupon	30 00
Total	$1,030 00
North Louisiana and Texas railroad, act of September 26, 1868	$5,000 00
Coupons	100 00
Total	$5,100 00
Floating debt, act of March 16, 1870	$134,000 00
Coupons	1,340 00
Total	$135,340 00
Relief of State treasury, acts of February 15, 1866, and April 30, 1853	13,000 00
Coupons	375 00
Total	$13,375 00
Miscellaneous coupons	$2,833 40
Miscellaneous certificates	12,445 73
Miscellaneous warrants	2,767 49
Miscellaneous State notes	135 00
Coupons State National Bank	2,666 66
Total amount funded	$423,448 88

Personal.

Captain John Cowdon leaves the city this evening for his home in Memphis by the steamer Thompson Dean. Captain Cowdon has been here for several weeks, working industriously in the interest of the proposed Barataria canal route to the sea. He has taken soundings, made estimates, and published a map of the section from the head of Harvey's canal to the Gulf, and is able to demonstrate the feasibility of his plan to the satisfaction of many of the most intelligent men of New Orleans. Returning to Memphis he will proceed to organize a company to undertake the work of making a deep water road from the river to the Gulf.

The Passes.

The steamship New Orleans, which grounded on the bar at South Pass Thursday afternoon, drawing seventeen feet two inches aft and fourteen feet four inches forward, was towed to sea yesterday morning.

The steamship Pascal, drawing eighteen feet eight inches, went to sea yesterday morning through Southwest Pass, passing over the bar at forty-five minutes past nine, without detention.

PROPERTY IN ALGIERS AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson sell at 12 M. today, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, the frame cottage house and two lots of ground at the corner of Alix and Chestnut streets, Algiers, for the succession of W. H. Brown. See the advertisement.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

Court Items.

Associate Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, leaves the city to-day.

There was considerable stir around the the Superior District Court room yesterday morning, before the hour of opening court. It had been reported, and was subsequently found to be true, that Governor Kellogg had appointed General Hugh J. Campbell judge of the court, vice B. L. Lynch, removed. Before nine o'clock, Captain Lawlor, with a number of police officers, in plain clothes, walked into the court room, and took possession. Soon after. Judge Campbell made his appearance, and quietly waited in the room for the time to open court to come. Judge Lynch came later.

Mr. Wurzburger, chief deputy of Sheriff Waggaman, with his counsel, Hon. John McEnery, came up stairs and consulted a short time. General Campbell directed the police to remain outside of the courtroom, but to still remain in possession. Mr. Wurzburger soon after told Captain Lawlor that as sheriff he was in charge of the courtroom, and the officers must go away. Captain Lawlor said he would first see General Campbell, and doing so, was told to acquiesce in the sheriff's order and retire, which he did.

Matters remained very quiet then for some time. There was a large crowd outside, but none were permitted to enter but the sheriff's deputies. Inside were Judge Lynch, talking quietly with Colonel McEnery at the bar, General Campbell seated at the window, Clerk John Burke, Deputy Clerk P. E. Burke, a couple of reporters, all waiting for developments, and three deputy sheriffs, with Mr. Wurzburger, all looking pleasantly at the rest.

The position was this: Judge Lynch was holding the office of Judge Hawkins, to which he had been appointed by acting Governor Antoine on the latter's death. General Campbell was holding the commission of Governor Kellogg to the same office and had filed the oath in the office of the Secretary of State. Judge Lynch had evidently no intention of vacating and the sheriff proposed to recognize him only as the presiding officer.

The matter was settled by General Campbell, who, rising, said to Mr. John Burke in an undertone that for that day he was to recognize Judge Lynch as the judge of the court, and then walked out of the court room.

Mr. Burke seated himself at the desk and told Mr. Wurzburger he was "ready," who then asked for the minutes. Deputy Clerk Burke then brought them in, and the doors were opened to allow members of the bar and others having business to enter.

Court was opened and the minutes read as usual.

Colonel McEnery then referred to the somewhat extraordinary proceedings of the morning, and stated that as the attorney of the sheriff he had advised him to uphold Judge Lynch as the presiding officer at all hazards. Since giving that advice he had been fortified by a letter from the Attorney General of the State, which was spread on the minutes and will be found in the Court Record.

Some motions in private cases were then made.

Judge Lynch took the opportunity to thank the sheriff for his sensible conduct and assure all that he should resist any encroachment on his legal rights, and through him, wrong to the public, to the bitter end.

Judge Billings will hear, in the United States District Court to-day, the motion for an injunction in the case of Durant Daponte vs. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Madison Parish.

The following delegates have been chosen by the parish convention of Madison, to the several conventions named:

State Convention, May 30—Delegates, W. B. Dickey, J. H. Laws, Thomas Bedford, Philip Joseph, I. H. Crawford; alternates, Claiborne McKey, W. H. Dinkgrave, A. V. Brown, Green Richardson, T. H. Sims.

State Convention, June 27—Delegates, E. S. Dennis, P. J. Watson, W. H. Dinkgrave, W. W. Johnson, A. V. Brown, Thomas Shaw; alternates, Philip Joseph, W. E. Jones, E. P. Dabney, Milton McCoy, A. P. Roberts, A. B. Brown.

Congressional Convention — Delegates, R. H. Brown, Ezekiel Whitten, R. Barnes, W. B. Dickey, W. H. Dinkgrave, James Davis; alternates, G. W. Washington, James Mathews, Martin Irwin, A. S. Glass, William Robinson, Philip Bias.

Senatorial Convention—Delegates, P. J. Watson, W. H. Haywood, Curtis Pollard, W. W. Johnson, James Everfield, A. V. Brown; alternates, H. W. Peck, W. A. Sims, John Brooks, P. R. Hill, John H. Sims, James Howard.

Judicial Convention—Delegates, I. H. Crawford, Curtis Pollard, A. V. Brown, Jeff Sneed, Wash Howard, Charles Willis; alternates, Zack Carter, H. J. Waterman, H. W. Peck, J. G. W. Perkins, Zack King, Joshua Frazier.

Judge I. H. Crawford, W. B. Dickey and Philip Joseph, delegates, and W. H. Dinkgrave and A. V. Brown, alternates, have already arrived in the city to attend the thirtieth of May convention.

Iberville Parish.

The parish convention of Iberville met at Plaquemines on the twentieth, and organized by electing Mr. P. G. Deslonde president, and J. S. Davidson secretary.

After the transaction of a large amount of business of an interesting but local character, the convention elected the following delegates to the State convention, to be held in this city:

The Convention of May 30—Delegates—P. G. Deslonde, J. S. Davidson, W. W. Wharton, J. M. Carville and M. J. Barnes. Alternates—A. L. Durand, William Whittaker, J. H. Tate, M. Napoleon and Edward Wilson.

To the Convention of June 27—Delegates—P. G. Deslonde, J. L. Davidson, W. W. Wharton, J. M. Carville, J. Preston, L. Dardenne and L. E. Duhart. Alternates—Fred. Robertson, J. H. Tate, A. Butler, A. Johnson, J. H. Jackson and A. J. Ennis.

Avoyelles Parish.

At a meeting of the parish convention on Saturday, May 20, the following delegates were elected to the conventions named below:

Convention of May 30—Delegates—L. J. Souer, L. D. Laurent, A. L. Boyer, Willis Jones.

Convention of June 27—Delegates—L. J. Souer, Charles Gray, A. L. Boyer, Willis Coleman, L. J. Ducote.

The parish committee was reorganized by the election of Charles Gray as president, and Alexander Noquez as secretary.

In Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on the twenty-second instant, Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to change the name of the steamship Brashear to the Lone Star, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed. He also introduced a bill to resume cash payments by the government of the United States, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed. He also introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Brazil can be arranged; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

The Indian Bureau and the War Department.

A late number of the *Churchman* contains the following communication from General Augur, the commander of the Department of the Gulf:

In the *Churchman* of April 15, you conclude an editorial on the subject of the Indians by stating—

"The news has just reached us that probably the Indians will soon be put under charge of the War Department. It must, indeed, be a very hopeful sign, since the late head of that department, and several more of the army, have given such signal proofs of their honesty."

This I suppose to be what Artemus Ward would have called sarcasm. But is it nothing more? Is a flippant imputation of dishonesty against a number of respectable officers to be received merely as a pleasantry? It is a standing and serious charge against the secular newspapers of the day that they too readily give currency to idle and slanderous reports against public men without furnishing the slightest evidence of their truth.

As a recognized evil of the times, is it not the duty of our Church papers to endeavor to correct this, rather than to fall into the same practice themselves? The late Secretary of War was a civil officer purely, and whatever his shortcomings, they are in no way chargeable to the army. He never belonged to the army in any way except as a volunteer officer during the war of the rebellion, when his services were held to have been at the least very creditable. If you regard the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department as injudicious and wrong, I recognize fully your right to oppose it, and to strengthen your opposition by all the fair arguments you can find.

But in doing so, is it necessary or just to vilify and malign officers of the army without furnishing some proof or evidence of their guilt? Who are the "several more of the army who have given proofs" of dishonesty, and where is the evidence to sustain such a charge?

During the prolonged and searching investigations now in progress in Washington, I have failed to see any evidence produced convicting or making even a prima facia case of fraud or dishonesty against any officer of the army.

If the *Churchman* is in possession of such evidence, ought it to have made its charge of dishonesty without referring to it?

You may ask, What about General Babcock? I have only to answer, that he has been tried by a competent court, and acquitted of the charges made against him.

Moreover, what he may have done amiss is in no way connected with the army. Although belonging to it, he has scarcely served with it since the war. Meantime he has been connected with civil affairs and associated with civil officers, and his derelictions, if any, relate to the civil departments of the government, and can not in the remotest degree reflect upon the morals of the army.

And now, with your permission, one word on the subject of the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Recently, all officers of rank in the army have been required by a committee of Congress to give their views as to the expediency of such transfer. It is stated that, with a single exception, they all advise it for reason of public good, and in the interests of the Indians themselves. It should be borne in mind that every one of these officers has served for many years in direct contact with the Indians, and knows their needs, their wrongs and their peculiarities from long and close personal observation. They are also, in the same way, familiar with the workings of the present system.

While they have, from a conviction of its expediency and a sense of duty, advised the transfer, their own personal interests are all opposed to it.

Should the transfer be effected, they will, of course, cheerfully and faithfully perform the additional and exacting labor thus thrown upon them to the best of their ability; but they fully recognize the fact that it will be a most thankless labor, and their only recompense will be the consciousness that it has been honestly and faithfully performed.

In regard to Lieutenant Pratt, who has charge of the Indian prisoners at St. Augustine, he has had a most difficult and delicate duty to perform in connection with them, for they are recognized as among the very worst of our Indians. Yet good Bishop Whipple says he has been eminently successful, and accomplished a deal of good. In the editorial from which I have quoted, you also speak approvingly of what he has done and his manner of doing it. It is unreasonable to suppose that other officers who may hereafter be charged with the care and supervision of Indians, and under more favorable circumstances, may be equally successful and equally entitled to your commendations? I know Lieutenant Pratt well, and while admitting as true all that good Bishop Whipple says of him, I can inform you that he is by no means an exceptional character in the army. I can find you hundreds of officers fully his equal in all respects as a "Christian soldier," in devotion to duty, and conscientious regard for the Indians, and in whom they, and all their interests, would find competent and faithful guardians.

C. C. AUGUR, Brigadier General.
New Orleans, La., April 18, 1876.

Phrenologizing a Minister in Texas.

A blind phrenologist lectured the other night at the Christian Church. There was a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen present. At the close of the lecture, a committee was appointed to select candidates for examination. The lucky man was Dr. Felix Johnson, Cumberland Presbyterian pastor of this city. The blind man of science proceeded to say that the Doctor was very fond of the fair sex—in fact, as Josephus said of Solomon, "Immoderately fond of women;" that, if his wife were to die, he would lose no time in looking out for another; that he had a splendid appetite, loved good eating, and liked to "dine out," and was sure to make it understood when he did that Dr. Johnson was there, etc. Some one in the audience wanted to know about his religion. The sightless scientist resumed: "Publicly he is very religious, but privately he is not troubled with piety; he has a fine mechanical head, and while he would make a fine blacksmith, he would not make much of a preacher."

Here the doctor turned very red in the face, and said: "Sir, I have been a preacher of the gospel for forty years!"

The blind man shook his head, as much as to say, "That's too thin."

During the whole time the audience was in a roar, and the fun was prodigious.—*Paris, Texas, Press.*

Remember that Eugene Krost, No. 128 Gravier street, opens his new saloon, this day. Ed. Anheuser & Co.'s beer, direct from St. Louis, ice cold, on draft.

About Various Aspirants.

George Alfred Townsend, in a recent letter from Washington to the New York *Graphic*, says:

When *Hamlet* heard from the *Ghost* the story of his papa's decease he exclaimed the well-known line: "O, my prophetic soul, my uncle!" Judge Thurman is just now learning it. Bill Allen's nephew faltered in the assertion of the good principles he believed and hid in his own snuff box, and his hard money advocacy went up his nose. Others swore by a sou marquee, he by a sou rappee. His sarcophagus must be a large snuff box with this inscription:

ALLEN THURMAN,
Of Ohio,
Who came within a pinch
Of the Presidency;
But, having an uncle in office
(Such was the Nepotism of the Times),
was by him cut off, 1876,
And gently sneezed away
about that period.
"All the world is humble bees—
Here I never loose my sneeze,
Cruel uncle, slain by you,
I've the rub and you—A—chew!"

THE CONFERENCE ANSWERED.

The resolutions and choice of the Ohio Democracy answer the New York Conference by presenting the question how we are to consign the United States to the Democracy and its principles in order to force a point on the personal tone of the President. How can a President, in or out of tone, cure the country of its ignorance on a matter like the money in our pocket? Why is William Allen alive and potential as well as Professor Woolsey? Why is John Cockerell of more consequence in government and of more authority over masses than David A. Wells? Why is Washington McLean able to beat down a man of the learning and correct principles of Judge Thurman? For certainly the choosing of a President has no relation with these things.

The reason is this, and it was an idea that never entered into the Fifth avenue conference. There is a power in this country above Presidents since 1852—the press. Judge Thurman, anticipating his own fate, perhaps, made an address about 1870, saying that no oratory, no energy, no character could successfully contend against that myriad-tongued machine which had sprung up in thirty years—the newspaper. Behind it lay the great past of our oratory and personal statesmanship; beside it nothing could reign but for money. Yet it is that palmy period of personal government the confreres desire to restore, the respectable oratory and punctilious modes of "the Fathers" of Mr. Schurz. How is it to be done with the press what it is?

The fact above all others was that hard money and Judge Thurman were beaten in Ohio by a single newspaper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. A man of long and respectable service, the best his party had in the Senate was beaten by one of "the fathers," William Allen, of whom it may be said that he is as pure as Charles Francis Adams, and nearly as old as Leonard Bacon.

The conference, seeking only character and nothing more to administer the presidency, is recommended to take William Allen. He is as wise and as scrupulous as Isaac, who felt of Jacob's chin to be sure he was Esau, and, having made a mistake, refused to transfer his blessing or go back on his principles. They were both "time honored."

THE TORTURE OF LOCALITY.

In a more serious view of the situation, is it not a shame that the mere loss of prestige in a State must lose to a great party and the country the best candidate that party had—at least in the West. Among "straight Democrats," Thurman was the best qualified by age, mellowness, experience, and social graces to administer the country, feebly perhaps, but respectably. His character was sincerer than either Seymour's or Tilden's; his cowardice not so chronic as Hendricks'; Hancock was a boy with new boots beside the fulness of Thurman's mind. But he was antagonized by a newspaper, voted down by its subscribers, and he disappears from the field.

THE SEQUEL.

The result of the Ohio convention will be to inspirit the Western inflationists and probably to nominate Hendricks. The average Western Democrat is a radical for reaction on every subject of the past war. The South has the opportunity to decide between Tilden and Hendricks, who will probably come to the scratch with nearly equal chances. It is hardly probable that they will prefer the Eastern business man to the Western politician.

In short the elements which run the Democratic party do not want reform or much appearance of it. They want the government and its contents, and their hungry behavior at the opening of Congress shows the perfectly Hunnish invasion that will follow the election of any Democratic President whatever. It will be the abdication of all the decencies of the organization of human society—such a scene as Newgate prison when it was set on fire in the Gordon riots and the convicts lived familiarly on the ruins.

That possibility will increase the chances of the Republicans more and more as the morning of the election approaches. It makes a Republican success so easy that the hot rivalry between the candidates will burst out again in a few days.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

The New Haytian Ruler.

Boisrond Canal, the head of the provisional government in Hayti, was born in 1831 at Aux Kayes, in the south of the island. He is of mixed blood, and a grand nephew of Boisrond Torierre, author of the Haytian act of independence of 1804. Canal, who was educated at the Lyceum of Port-au-Prince, engaged early in life in commercial pursuits. He subsequently devoted his energies to managing his plantation at Frere, where he established two schools for laborers' children. His plantation and that of an American, O. Cott, were regarded as the two model farms of the island. Later he was appointed judge of the commercial court, and under the Presidency of General Geffrard, whose aid-de-camp he was, he was postmaster at Port-au-Prince. In 1868 Canal joined the liberal party against the government of President Salnave, and became one of the principal Generals of volunteers in the siege of Port-au-Prince. In December, 1869, he and General Brice, who was killed by Domingue last year, landed at Port-au-Prince with 2000 men and captured the town from Salnave, who was soon after shot. In February, 1870, Canal was elected Senator of the republic. He served two terms, leading the liberal party in the upper chamber. In 1874 Canal was the presidential candidate of the liberal party, but was defeated by Domingue and retired to private life. In May of last year a party of soldiers sent by Domingue to arrest him attacked his house, but with the aid of his laborers, Canal successfully resisted them for two days, and then took refuge in the house of Mr. Bassett, the United States minister. This gave rise to a long correspondence between the United States and Haytian governments, as to the right of asylum, and in the following September an amicable arrangement was made between the State Department and the Haytian minister at Washington, by which Canal was allowed to leave the island. He went to Jamaica, where he met about 100 exiles, and a conspiracy was formed which resulted in the overthrow of the Domingues government. The representatives of Hayti in this country say that General Canal is a liberal and enlightened man, in good favor with the merchants of Hayti, and no trouble need be apprehended under his administration.—*New York Tribune.*

Mr. C. E. Mount, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, has been appointed commissioner of deeds for Louisiana. It is hoped he will not commit such deeds for this State as the Mississippi regulating commissioners committed in Feliciana.

Southern Outrages.

The *Times* says: "The outrage reports from Louisiana bring forcibly to mind the fact that we are about to enter upon a political campaign in which the Republican party intends to make the outrage mill as prominent as possible." This contemptuous mention of the recent slaughter of negroes in Louisiana will not serve to blind the people to the fact that Republicans could reap no benefit from Southern outrages if such outrages were not perpetrated. The truth is the White Leaguers of Louisiana seem determined to destroy the Democratic party.

Two years ago, when the country was prepared to believe that the war was really over, that the South was loyal to the government, and willing to obey the laws, the White Leaguers of New Orleans overturned the regular government of the State, forced the national executive to order out federal troops, and revived, in one day, all the bitterness of 1861. We have now news of another outbreak in Louisiana, just upon the eve of a most important election for the presidency, the result of which may be summed up as follows: "Eight colored men shot; four hanged; twenty wounded. No whites killed." Another report says: "Sixty blacks killed." Another source reports: "Three whites killed." The sheriff reports: "Seventeen colored men killed and many wounded."

If these reports are exaggerated it is in favor of the whites and not the negroes, for all the Associated Press reporters and resident newspaper correspondents in the South have since the close of the war been friendly to the Democratic party and the whites. The whites write and talk, and so have largely the sympathy of the country, and, from their own reports, we are forced to conclude that there is a party or a faction in the South which will have peace on no other terms save the complete canceling of the results of the war. The faction proposes to reduce the negro to a sort of political slavery through intimidation and assassination.

The time has come when even the Democratic press of the North, or at least that part of the Democratic press not controlled by blind bigots, recognizes the fact that these oft-recurring stories of outrages on the Red river, of conventions dissolved by force, of riots, with "twenty negroes killed and one white man wounded," of revolutions like that against Ames in Mississippi, are destroying Democracy and perpetuating the power of the Republican party. The assumption that because a citizen of a Northern State removes to Louisiana and does his duty by taking a proper interest in politics, he must necessarily be a scamp only to be treated as an outlaw, the ostracism and proscription, and above all, the cruel, brutal, inhuman murders of negroes seen in New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and Colfax, and which we now witness at Bayou Sara, only tend to strengthen the Republican party in the North, to convince loyal people everywhere that the South is not fit to be trusted, and that the Democratic party, which has its stronghold in the South, is not the party to control the affairs of the government.

We are ready to admit that there has been misgovernment in the South, the result of electing adventurers to responsible positions. But this does not excuse the outrages that seem to have become chronic in Louisiana. Northern States have been misgoverned, but the people have not resorted to assassination as a remedy. New York was governed for five years by a gang of thieves, yet no one was shot in the streets by a political faction, or hanged to a lamp-post by political zealots. Chicago is to-day misgoverned, and yet the people have not fallen into the outrage business.

The truth is Phil Sheridan was right when he denounced the Louisiana White Leaguers as "banditti." That State is in fact subject to a reign of assassination. Law-abiding people in the South as in the North admit this fact, and deplore it as we do. But they of the South stand idly by and see the States depopulated by gangs of irresponsible roughs who care nothing for the development of the country, for the welfare of the people, or for the restoration of harmony between the sections. The honest people of the South should know that unless there is an end to this negro killing, unless this reign of assassination is terminated, unless the best sentiment of the South asserts itself and punishes the outlaws, the strong arm of the general government will fall upon them. They should know that the North will never consent to leave innocent black people to the tender mercy of men who seem determined to annihilate them.

It is not surprising that Republican newspapers should call attention to such outrages as that of Bayou Sara as evidence that the Democratic party will not do to trust; for the best Democrats of the South, by their non-interference, tacitly indorse the assassinations, and such Democratic papers as the *Times*, whether in the North or South, openly defend them, and sneer at all attempts to punish the assassins.

Republicans at the North have certainly no cause for complaint if the Democratic party is determined to destroy itself. But, in the interest of humanity, all good Republicans pray that an end may be made of Southern outrages. The sneering insinuation of the *Times* that such brutalities are welcomed by Republicans as so much political capital, is not worthy of notice. But as long as Republican newspapers print the news, and as long as the South is ruled by assassins, so long will presidential campaigns be determined more or less by Southern outrages.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

Mississippi's Log Cabin.

The Mississippi log cabin was yesterday opened to the public, and though the arrangements for a full exhibition of the displays contributed from this portion of the United States are not yet completed, all visitors will from now onward enjoy the privilege of examining the natural and industrial products of the State as fast as they are placed in position. The cabin itself is now one of the most unique structures on the grounds. Every foot of timber used in its erection was shipped from Mississippi, and carpenters from that State came here to put it up. The dimensions are, of course, contracted, as a cabin is likely to be, but with its walls of native wood, fresh from the forest, its rustic framed windows, Gothic doorway, and overhanging eaves fringed with long, delicate moss, its balconies of naturally and curiously carved roots and limbs, and its numberless reminiscences of the untrodden forest, it forms one of the most interesting, if not the most instructive, buildings on the grounds. Mr. Taswell Jones, who has charge of this peculiar edifice, stated yesterday to a reporter that there were in the building sixty-eight different kinds of wood in the superstructure, not including the door panels, which are made of forty-eight different varieties. The outside walls are chiefly of hickory split logs with the bark on, while the door and window frames are made of many varieties of pine. The entire structure is rich with ornaments found carved by nature in the Mississippi forests, while the inner walls are of finely polished specimens of every variety of pine. Some of these resemble bird-eye maple in their delicate vein tracings, while others from the heart of the tree are almost as dark and brilliant as mahogany. The porticos on both sides are ornamented with mosses, while from the arched verandas are pendant many beautiful hanging baskets.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"Beautiful, beautiful, is ze place, an' ze drink—what you name him? Ah! ze beer is charming," said the polite Dom Pedro, as strolling, sight-seeing, down Gravier street, he and his officers were invited into "128" by Eunene Krost, and treated to foaming mugs of Ed. Anheuser & Co.'s ice cold St. Louis beer.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO

ENGAGEMENT NEAR MONTEREY

GENERAL FUERO SUCCESSFUL

Diaz, Trevino, Naranjo and Others Routed

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 26, 1876.

The Mexican consul, Don M. M. Morales, has just received the following official dispatch:

BROWNSVILLE, May 25, 1876.

General Fuero routed near Monterey, on the twentieth, the ex-Generals Diaz, Trevino, Naranjo, Varra and Chaves, who had 100 men in the battle.

M. ESCOBEDO.

THE BORDER.

Defeat of the Revolutionists.

GALVESTON, May 26.—A Galveston *News'* special from Brownsville, Texas, dated the twenty-sixth, says: Escobedo remains at Matamoras. He has received reports of an engagement near Monterey between the government forces under Fuero and the revolutionists under Naranjo and Trevino, in which the latter were defeated. No confirmation or particulars. The revolution seems to be at a low ebb. Two Mexican war vessels, with provisions and reinforcements for Escobedo, arrived off Brazos from Tampico. All quiet along the border.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Committee on Appropriations reported the legislative appropriation bill with nearly all its new features put in by the House amended out, then went into executive session and impeachment without result. Adjourned.

Confirmations.

Seligman & Brothers to be financial agents of the United States at London.

House.

A bill for the relief of Tyler & Luckey passed, veto notwithstanding.

Mr. Patterson qualified as doorkeeper.

The President vetoed the bill for recording deeds, etc., in the District. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill appropriating money for war claims allowed by the commissioners of claims passed.

Mr. Luttrell introduced a resolution reciting articles from the Baltimore *Gazette* that $300,000 had been expended by the Pacific coast to procure the passage of the Hawaiian treaty, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate it. Adopted.

A number of private bills were passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Items.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Cresswell is before the Postoffice Committee explaining matters.

The House resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the number of troops stationed in Southern States, at what points and for what purposes, met with objection from the Republican side and could not be entertained.

The House resolution empowering the chairman of the sub-committee of the New Orleans committee to administer oaths met with objection and was not entertained.

Personal.

Messrs. Taft and Pierrepont have returned.

Mr. Blaine has entirely recovered.

They Disagree.

The indications are that the differences between the Senate and the House on the appropriation bills will be very stubborn. In addition to the "ironclad oath" there was an oath of secrecy as to the House affairs exacted from the new doorkeeper.

General Sherman and the Black Hills Miners.

Upon the representation furnished by Governor Thayer by direction of the President, General Sherman has telegraphed General Sheridan, in effect, that, though they are wrongfully there, the Indians should not be allowed to scalp the miners in the Black Hills. Sheridan is authorized to protect any one coming away or taking provisions to the stores now there.

Can Not be Impeached.

The Judiciary Committee of the House decided that the Public Printer was not an officer liable to impeachment.

Naval Order.

Rear Admiral Alexander Murray has been ordered to the command of the North Pacific station.

Mr. Blaine Explains.

Mr. Blaine, before the sub-Judiciary Committee, was allowed to testify, with instructions to confine himself to the package spoken of as having been delivered to him. He stated it was a package of maps, some of the description pamphlets, and some of the description sketches, showing the coal fields in the Arkansas valley. It was considered at that time by Mr. Caldwell and others that there would be quite a speculation in buying these lands. This was sent to me as a prospectus, setting forth the merits of the speculation. The result of the whole was that I did not embark in it. That is all there was in the whole story. Mr. Robinson never delivered me a bond of the Fort Smith and Little Rock road, either in Washington or any other place. Mr. Blaine added:

Mr. Chairman, I desire to repeat, under oath, in relation to the sixty-four thousand dollar charge, the statement made by me, on the floor of the House, in all its parts, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, as the "ironclad oath," says.

The Pacific Railroads.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the Senate bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Central and Western Pacific Railroad Companies, with amendments, and a writ en report on the subject. Also, a new bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for the settlement of the claims of the government on account of said bonds. They were placed on the calendar.

NEW YORK.

A Hebrew Seminary.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Hebrew conference, for the purpose of erecting a Hebrew theological seminary, completed their organization and appointed an executive committee.

The Sub-Treasury.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $38,565,774; currency, $36,044,127. The sub-treasurer paid out $78,000 on account of interest and $60,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day $289,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Bishop Peck presided over the conference. The report on freedmen was taken up. The amount collected in three years and four months for freedmen was nearly $200,000. The report says there is real danger that freedmen may to a large degree be perverted to Rome. The emissaries of this church are already at work among them, and they are meeting with success. They are filling their schools with the children and their asylums with orphans of the colored people.

The plans of the Papal propaganda are far-seeing, and they never make haste. It is very well understood that whoever shall educate the freedmen will also possess them ecclesiastically, and the Romish Church has earnestly entered upon this work. It is said that a large class of colored young men from the South—some say nearly a hundred—under training in Rome for the priesthood, who will, after a few years, reappear in their native land as propagators of the Romish faith. It is not as alarmists that we state these things, but simply as uttering a warning that the Protestants of America should hear and heed at the peril of their own religious faith. The duty of educating and evangelizing the people belongs peculiarly and eminently to ourselves.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Bishop Janes presided. Itineracy reports were discussed all day, the question being the manner of appointing presiding elders. No conclusion was reached.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Presbyterian Assembly holds its next session in Chicago. The committee on the correspondence in regard to the relations with the church in the South, read the following:

The committee appointed to confer with the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at Savannah, in reference to a basis of union between the two bodies, being unanimously and heartily in sympathy with the object which they were appointed to accomplish, and recognizing the fact that the two assemblies accept the same form of government and directory of worship:

Resolved, That this assembly reiterates its cordial desire for the establishment of fraternal relations with that assembly on terms of perfect equality and reciprocity as soon as it is agreeable to it to respond to this assurance by a similar expression.

The report was adopted, and it was resolved to telegraph the report and resolutions to Savannah.

The Southern Presbyterians.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 26.—At a session of the General Assembly to-day a report of the standing committee on the commissioners' fund, recommending abandonment of the system of per capita tax and the adoption of the old system of assessment, was adopted.

A resolution passed authorizing the appointment of one member from each synod represented in the assembly as select delegates to the Pan Confederation, in Edinburg, in 1877.

A resolution was adopted commending the Bible Society to the confidence and support of the churches.

The following was adopted, with one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That in appointing delegates to the General Presbyterian Alliance, it is with the distinct declaration that it is not to be regarded as another higher court, but as an assemblage-committee appointed.

Baptist Publication Society.

BUFFALO, May 26.—The Baptist Publication Society states that the year's receipts of the society from all sources were $564,000.

Five brethren were appointed to bear fraternal greetings to the Southern Baptist Convention of 1877 in New Orleans.

A Centennial Celebration.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The Baptists of Kentucky yesterday celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the first Baptist sermon preached in the State, with interesting ceremonies, at the Walnut Street Church, in this city. Rev. William Hickman was the first Baptist preacher here, and his first sermon was delivered near Harrodsburg, May 25, 1776.

Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Thomas Nelson telegraphs from Edinburg, announcing an organic union between the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland and the Reform Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

POLITICAL.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—General Lucius Desha is chairman. Delegates at large—Henry Watterson, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Willis B. Mockton, J. M. Rice.

The platform reads: "Immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, but we regard gold and silver as the true basis of circulation."

There was no declaration in favor of any candidate.

California Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The Democratic Convention platform advocates honest payment of the public debt; gold and silver the only legal tender; a tariff for revenue only; prohibition of Chinese immigration.

The resolut