

POLITICAL NOTES.

Masses. Dumont, Dible, Loan, Drury, Stamps, Guichard, Ladd, Quinn, Bourges, Pitkin, Joubert and Lamoureux constitute the committee charged with the conduct of the campaign by the central Republican authority. There are one or two experienced political managers whose names we should like to see in this roster, but doubtless their services will be otherwise utilized by the party.

This committee has no easy task to perform. The "conduct of the campaign" means that ever ready vigilance and attitude for hard work without which victory is usually an accident. The members will surely be held responsible for all political failures; and even misdeeds. Let them, therefore, be careful that none are fairly chargeable against them. As for rewards, they must be wholly a question for the hereafter.

What the Republican party demands of its committee is an open, frank, but very vigorously conducted canvass. If the committee is driven from the field by violence, then will be a fitting time for appeal to higher powers, and then only. We want calm, but peace. Martyrs, unfortunately, are being made on the Georgia-South Carolina line. We want none here, if, after a free and peaceful contest, the Republican ticket falls, the campaign committee may rest assured it will be held to strict accountability. The members will be excused if this is not granted us, and the responsibility appropriately fixed.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine starts for his home in Caddo this evening, and we shall soon hear that the ball has fairly opened on upper Red river, Hon. George L. Smith and G. Y. Kelso also leave for their homes to-night. They will contribute largely to arouse the enthusiasm of the people for our State and national tickets.

Upon the adjournment of Congress some of the most distinguished Republicans of the country will canvass our State, and Republicans voters will not only be instructed as to the rights, but given indubitable assurance that they will be maintained in possession thereof.

Governor Antoine will be absent about a fortnight, when the departure of Governor Kellogg will recall him to duty here.

The revolt against the arbitrary rulings of the new Democratic parish committee, which we noticed as having broken out in the seventh ward, has taken a virulent form in the fourth, where some of the most influential and respectable of that party openly charge that the installed officials were guilty of dishonesty equal to that ascribed by certain partisans to the "Radical Returning Board."

In the fifth, such is the disgust of the unaffiliated that an independent club—which discards altogether party trammels—is said to have already on its rolls some 200 of the best Democratic workers of the ward.

In the tenth, an armed neutrality has been temporarily achieved by the active intervention of a well known and respected popular fireman. How long it will last depends upon the forbearance of the majority.

In the eleventh ward, we hear talk of two delegations going to Baton Rouge, but "the boys" appear to have "got their opponents so bad" that we doubt if this game will be tried on.

In this struggle of the great Democratic masses throughout New Orleans, the REPUBLICAN can scarcely be said to have more than a curious interest, so we may appropriately adopt the motto of the late lamented Heenan; in his contest against the bloody Britisher, "May the best man win."

In St. Martin parish rival tax collectors seem to be making things quite lively. Mr. Taylor Daspit, whom the Governor declares was removed some months ago, is running a collection office, and has handled the parish, notifying taxpayers not to give up a cent to his rival, Mr. Numa Bienville.

A citizen writes to the Governor that Mr. Daspit is simply collecting for the Democratic campaign committee; that the taxes he collects will not reach the treasury.

We know nothing of, nor care we, for the individual merits of this controversy, but it is a very serious matter for the State to be deprived of its revenues by such a feud.

Judge Steele is here, and his court (the Superior Criminal) is expressly charged with the trial of causes growing out of improper tampering with the public moneys. We know it would be pleasant to go North, but a special term to try the merits of this St. Martin affair, and one or two matters in other portions of the State will be of great public utility just now.

We should like to see a little executive order of this salutary nature. It would beat pardons as a campaign document.

down town wards, while the seventy-three votes above will be divided between Penn and "the field."

In the Baton Rouge convention Mr. Wilt will receive the support of most of the delegates from the Attakapas and the South-western parishes, which, with his home strength, will make him a very formidable candidate.

The Bee is giving an extended review of the possible candidates at Baton Rouge, but limits its compliments in the main, to those of French ancestry. It makes an exception to this rule in the case of General Frank Nichols, who has declined to be a candidate. General Nichols would certainly be an excellent choice for the Democratic ticket, but if he was in the field he would hardly be selected. If there was any prospect of it, he would doubtless be met with the charge that he was educated at West Point, in the class with Godfrey Wetzel and Lewis Merrill.

The Bee, with faint praise, damns General F. N. Ogden. He is energetic, intelligent and brave, the Bee thinks, but lacks experience, and would need a corps of political guardians to keep him out of mischief. It occurred to the average Republican, before now, that on the only occasion when the Democracy ever gave evidence of executive ability, General Ogden exercised it to a remarkable degree.

The Bulldozer's Frolic. The Sugar Bowl of the thirteenth instant has the following notice of a mustering of the Attakapas wing of the bulldozing corps, which occurs to-day:

We learn that twenty companies of the vigilance committee will be present at the barbecue near Bayou, next Saturday. They will gather from all the Attakapas parishes, and expect to have a grand time. The object of the meeting is simply for pleasure, and to become better acquainted. What a fine chance is here presented Kellogg to capture the vigilantes, but it would take more Metropolitan than he has at his command to accomplish it. We hope that they will have a pleasant time, and that God will be the result of their assembling.

The assembling of twenty companies of well organized and armed citizens, is calculated to impress the country with the power for evil of which this band is capable. The defiance to the Governor of the State, the insurrection of the band of shotgun warriors, is neither brave nor comical. There are not jails enough in the State to hold one half of the lawless men of Louisiana, and it is not expected they will ever be captured. The most that is hoped for is that they will stay on the Democratic reservations, in parishes that are fast drifting back into savage life. The fear is that they will go to the Baton Rouge convention, chief of the city delegates, and nominate a ruler of their tribe as candidate for Governor. This council meets to become better acquainted, to eat raw beef and drink bad whisky, and the Sitting Bulls of the different tribes will organize plans for the coming campaign. What hope is there that a gentleman like Colonel Penn will ever be respected by such a people?

At It Again in West Feliciana. The following letter, which was received yesterday by a gentleman in this city from West Feliciana, shows that things are going on about as usual up in the paradise of quiet people:

St. FRANCISVILLE, La., July 11, 1876. My DEAR SIR—Another act which carries terror to every black heart was consummated this morning at about ten o'clock, on Beaumont plantation, four miles from St. Francisville. Some thirty or forty regulars, most of them known and well known to me, were in the neighborhood, called several colored men out of their cabins and began a rapid fire with Winchester rifles, killing Gilbert Carter outright. After which they put a rope around the neck of Rully Norles and left him for dead. Another colored man, named Isaac Bessel, was taken out in the woods and has not been heard from since. The regulators are camped three miles from town.

The district attorney has been notified of this, but has not yet taken any steps to cause the arrest of the parties.

All the colored people from that neighborhood are at the wharfboat awaiting transportation to New Orleans.

Dr. Thompson's Sermons. Messrs. W. W. Finley and R. B. Matthews have, at the request of many of the admirers of the sermons of the eloquent rector of Trinity Church, undertaken to report and publish them in a series. The undertaking has the approval of Mr. Thompson, who has promised his aid in the work of preparing and revising these reports for the press. Success will, however, be contingent upon there being enough subscribers secured to insure support.

Personal. The bond of Benjamin A. Curtis, tax collector of the parish of Lafayette, has been canceled.

Hon. John McPhelin, district attorney for the parish of Orleans, has received leave of absence for ninety days.

Appointments. Governor Kellogg has issued the following commissions: Henry Heidenhain, assistant justice of the Second Municipal Court.

J. W. Hudson, inspector of weights and measures for the parish of Ouachita.

Ship Canal and Railroad Matters in Texas. As is well known, the ship canal has for some time been completed to Clinton, at the junction of Simms bayou and Buffalo bayou, seven miles below Houston. From Clinton, to connect with the railroad of the Texas Transportation Company, Commodore Morgan is building a short railroad. The grading on this road is finished and ready for the rails, and track laying has commenced. The grading of the Texas Transportation Company's railroad is completed nearly to the Cagle tract of land on both sides. The bridging on the lower portion of the line is completed to within two miles of the terminus.

Commodore Morgan is building a short railroad, which left Tuesday with a full load of cattle, brought all the balance of the construction material for the road, and the contractors are pushing the work so as to have it completed by the first of August. Freight cars are being constructed by the Litchfield Car Company, of Illinois, and will arrive in time for the trains to commence running early in August.—Houston Telegraph.

Affairs at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1876.

So confidently was it believed that the deadlock was broken that Secretary Morrill entered upon his new duties as head of the Treasury Department on the seventh instant; but, contrary to general expectation, the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill disagreed, and a new committee was ordered. The essential point of disagreement is relative to the new legislation contemplated in the bill, and which the House majority insists the Senate shall adopt as the price of their voting the means for administering the government. Before Secretary Morrill took final leave of the Senate, he made a brief speech charging that the course of the House is revolutionary, and was the Senate to submit it would amount to a virtual abolition of that body. In all the compromises thus far the Senate has made large concessions, and has manifested every disposition to harmonize the points of difference, but it is not likely to carry its accommodating spirit to the extent of such a sacrifice.

When an agreement shall have been effected upon the bill mentioned, the others still before conference committees will be easily adjusted. It is predicted that an adjournment will be had by the last of the present month.

The sad disaster to Custer and his command is greeted with sympathy by many of the "reformers" as a pretext for savage and indecent attacks upon the President, holding him responsible therefor. Precisely how they do not attempt to show, nor are facts deemed necessary to convince the class of voters to whom they address themselves. Their desperate purposes are more evident with each passing day. Every public misfortune, every public and private infamy must be made to contribute to Tilden's success, regardless of truth or decency, and by this false cry against the President they trust also to divert the intelligence of the nation from their own reprehensible course, when like true demagogues and for partisan purposes they have persistently insisted upon cutting down the army and destroying its efficiency in the face of a savage and relentless enemy. The conviction can not be evaded that General Custer invited the fate that befell him and his companions by his reckless disregard of his enemy's strength. That is the feeling of the War Department, although every officer testifies to his nobility of character.

General Hayes' formal letter of acceptance is warmly, enthusiastically received, not only by straight Republicans, but by Liberals and independents as well.

Senator Logan attempted, unsuccessfully, to call up the equalization bounty bill on Saturday. He said the bill had several times passed the House, and that he should persist in his efforts and demand the yeas and nays until he got it before the Senate, that the attitude of the Senators might be known.

The Pacific railroad lobby has suffered a bad defeat. Mr. Lawrence's bill, obliging that monopoly to establish a sinking fund out of which to reimburse the government for its aid, was passed by a vote of 150 to 9. The passage, it was claimed, would save to the government \$150,000,000.

To-day an attempt is to be made to repeal the resumption act. Since the St. Louis convention's surrender to the repudiation wing of the Democratic party, the inflationists in Congress have grown much more aggressive than during the first months of the session, and they count on a victory in the House to-day. It is rumored that Eastern Democrats have visibly weakened in their opposition, and that many of them will make an absolute surrender on to-day's vote.

It is openly asserted on the streets here by incautious Democrats that if money can secure Tilden's election he will go into the White House on the fifth of next March, as many millions are already pledged for the pure purpose of buying up a sufficient number of voters in the interest of reform, and there is no question but that such an impression is general among the rank and file of that party in this District.

It is claimed that the average temperature for the past two weeks has been considerably higher than for any corresponding period for eighty years, in this city. The heat is terrible, ranging from 92 to 109 in the shade during the day, and but little lower during the nights.

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Jere Haralson, the colored representative of the Mobile, Alabama, district, says the Republicans of the South are greatly mistaken if they expect to benefit themselves by having federal troops sent to the South during the coming elections. He says: "Every 'blue jacket' sent to the South makes Democratic votes."—Bulletin.

If Jere is correct, then why should the Democrats object to the blue coats?

A Scene in the Senate.

The last official act of Secretary Morrill as Senator was a report on the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

It followed with a remarkable speech upon the relation of the Senate and House of Representatives to the appropriation bills, with special reference to the two bills now pending before the Senate, the claim of the Democrats of the House that by the reductions effected by them the appropriations for the present fiscal year would be \$20,000,000 less than the appropriations for the last fiscal year. He showed that this claim was fallacious; that if the House was credited with all the reductions that would be made, the aggregate would be \$30,000,000, and not \$20,000,000. This difference of \$10,000,000 was made by adding the deficiency bill of \$1,000,000 on to last year, where it does not belong, and omitting from this year, where it does belong, and by entirely ignoring the unexpended balances, to the amount of \$10,000,000, which have been reapportioned to the present year, and which are not \$10,000,000 less than the appropriations for the last fiscal year.

The Senator then went on to say that in certain quarters the Senate was represented as obstructing retrenchment, who far was from that; that he and his colleagues upon the Committee on Appropriations had given every time and again to the whole Senate the reasons why retrenchment would be injured by the economy proposed by that body. He said that the Senate had agreed to reductions in all branches of the economy, aggregating \$22,000,000. He said that without the vote of the Committee on Appropriations they were unanimous in thinking that no further reductions could be made without permanent injury to the country. He said that the House had refused the notice that the present House was the first to practice retrenchment, and pointed out that the expenses of the government had been reduced by the successive Republican Congresses since the close of the war. The balance in favor of the House on economy is apparently \$30,000,000. Secretary Morrill showed this result was made by systematically ignoring certain wants of the public service. No appropriation was made for paying the judgments of the Court of Claims; the government had no money to pay the claims of the District of Columbia; the Indian Bureau was abolished, the army reduced, the navy retrenched almost to the verge of extinction, and the Senator, with peculiar emphasis, said he would not be economical if one does not pay intelligence heed to the wants of the public service.

The Senator made it perfectly clear that the House was the party that divides the two houses, or that they are substantially agreed, but it is the shogun policy of legislation inaugurated by the House, and the House's policy which says to the Senate, "Repeal legislation obnoxious to us, or enact legislation desired by us, or we will destroy the government by passing departmental bills." That prevents the Senate and House from agreeing. Secretary Morrill characterized the claim of the House to legal authority as a "shogun policy," and said that the most delicate questions of public policy, such as the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the reorganization of the army, and the necessary safeguards to the purity of the Senate, are revolutionary.

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Governor Hayes Speaks.

Governor Hayes has spoken, and his voice has no uncertain sound. It utters a clear, manly, unequivocal declaration of principles which embody the strongest desire of all honest and thinking American citizens. The country has waited to hear from a man who has more practical and assured than the vague promises of the Cincinnati platform; and it will not be disappointed. The stand he takes in favor of a reform of the civil service is accompanied by a terse and vigorous arraignment of the present system, especially referring to the partisan services now exacted from those holding office under the government, and those who will do anything to give an office which any candidate could give. When Governor Hayes says:

Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington, and followed by the early Presidents, can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own views, or to gratify his personal vanity, I regard as a duty, in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, to be a candidate for election to a second term, to make good my promise to the country, and to give to the people a man who will not be misled throughout the whole country as the earnest of better days. Was not our country, a century ago, a country who accepted the nomination only on condition that he should be re-nominated? This is certainly not the same voice we then heard. In regard to the financial question, when Governor Hayes says: "I have no record, we know exactly where to find him. In the few sentences which he adds, the public will be convinced that he means, if elected, to apply the sole specific of our present disaster. He distinctly declares himself in favor of the speediest way to the resumption of specie payments. This is plain and simple and all sufficient. His plan is to reduce the national debt, and to release from all sectarian interference and control, is emphatically approved. Governor Hayes then takes occasion to express his sincere regard for the Southern States, whom he fully and earnestly and the somewhat guarded utterance of the platform. Without formulating his views of the civil service, he says: "I have no record, we know exactly where to find him. In the few sentences which he adds, the public will be convinced that he means, if elected, to apply the sole specific of our present disaster. He distinctly declares himself in favor of the speediest way to the resumption of specie payments. This is plain and simple and all sufficient. 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