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POLITICAL NOTES.

We can not be held responsible for Democratic misrepresentations—that would be cutting it entirely too thick. If we said that a sort of "armed neutrality" exists in the tenth ward, when the truth is that the Democratic-Conservative-Liberal conglomeration is at active war, we submit it is our misfortune in being misled, not our fault. We have no desire to stop any American citizen from asserting his great Democratic right to cheat his brother if he is able to do it!

We have been interviewed, and *this* is given us as the situation: Peter Blake and John M. Weimann, desireus of sitting in the Democratic parish committee, were voted for in the recent combat between the patricians and the plebians, and each received 586 votes. At Wednesday's meeting of the central club, the plebs, having a clear majority, moved to recognize Mr. Weimann—who, by the way, is a most worthy citizen—as their delegate, thus disposing of the tie.

The "gentlemen" don't turn out with that unanimity which characterizes the "bone and sinew" class except on special occasions, of which they were not notified that this was one. But some thirty or forty plucky representatives, well armed, happened to be on hand, and entered their protest in so vigorous a way that the "Weimann little game was knocked sky high." Two propositions are pending, viz: To shoot off the tie at the State convention delegate election next Thursday, or to call a special meeting of the central club for that purpose. Either seems to be fair enough, and we repeat, "may the best man win." Yet one can not refrain from adding a caution—let no blood be spilled, as seems threatened.

Governor Kellogg appears determined to have his trip North now, even if it does "knock into a cocked hat" the programme of our worthy Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Antoine will have to postpone his canvass of the Red river parishes for a few weeks.

It is currently expected that if left in charge, the Lieutenant Governor's first executive act will be the reappointment of Judge Dibble to the post of assistant attorney general. We hope the nerve to settle this contest will be found somewhere—especially as the health of Attorney General Field is by no means established. A consummation of some sort is most devoutly to be desired.

Senator Blunt left last evening to take the Democratic bull of Natchitoches by the horns. He is an influential and earnest worker, and a brave man.

Speaking of Natchitoches reminds us that prominent Republicans acquit Mr. Cosgrove, of the *Vindicator*, of firing the fatal shot at the late lamented Pierson.

While the skies threatened rain yesterday, the great big sign of "Davidson B. Penn's Headquarters" was hauled in from in front of the St. Charles Hotel. It was suggested that there was danger, under such circumstances, of the "black running into the white." Republicans can stand the storm if Penn can.

Thus writes Mr. L. H. Bowden to the Franklin *Sun*:

Some have expressed doubt as to the policy of nominating Governor McEnery—myself, perhaps, among the number—but after mature consideration, and reviewing the course pursued by the Governor, from the day of his nomination to the present, I have been unable to see a single good reason why he should not be placed in nomination at Baton Rouge. He has done nothing to impair the confidence of the people. He has stood square on principle, and has been a true friend to Louisiana and her people.

The unqualified indorsement with which Mr. Bowden winds up recals a statement made by a prominent White Leaguer just subsequent to the fourteenth of September, and while there was considerable contention going on as to who were the real and which the bogus heroes of that memorable occasion. It was alleged that Mr. McEnery was opposed to the revolution, and believed it must result in disaster to his "government," so-called; that he was over-ruled and finally induced to compact with the friends of Lieutenant Governor Penn to get out of the way; to let his lieutenant run the outbreak, and to resign in his favor provided a success were achieved. Further, that he was forced by his political supporters, and others to whom he was obligated, to return, even against his sense of right, when an apparent success had been attained, and final failure only averted the serious complications which must otherwise have ensued. We give this as a reminiscence of the very peculiar political history which our politicians have lately been making for Louisiana—without, however, indorsing its verity. Who will give us the exact facts?

The "Silk Stockings" got away with the "Croppedheads," in the first ward, yet Mr. Emile O'Brien don't seem to know how to handle his victory. He has been recognized as president of the Central Club by the Democratic Parish Committee, but has failed to appoint his commissioners for the election of next Thursday, thereby giving his opponents time to organize a fight upon him.

At the meeting in the beginning of the week the "Short Hairs" were on hand with a demand to be recognized in the appointment of the judges—ridiculous enough the demand, it is true, considering "the deal" they would have given the other side had they won.

However, it took a forced adjournment to beat these persistent claimants, a move which seems to have been disastrous to Mr. O'Brien; for at a meeting held at Eagle Hall on Friday evening, there were many accessions of "doubting Thomases" to what they thought was growing to be the strong side.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to wait upon the Democratic parish committee and demand that a fair proportion of election judges (*i. e.* returning board) be accorded them. If their application fails separate polls will be established and another contesting delegation will go to Baton Rouge in addition to those already noted.

Hon. Henry Heidenhain has been appointed by Governor Kellogg associate judge of the Second District Police Court. Colonel John M. Weimann will be admitted as a member of the Democratic parish committee from the tenth ward. Evidently there is a serious struggle for the support of the great German element.

Apologies for Coushatta.

While the men of all parties of the great North and West are pointing their fingers at the chivalrous Democrats of Coushatta, and crying "Shame!" for the deeds of infamy done, it is left for a New Orleans paper to apologize for the violent monsters; to seek to lighten their crimes; to take to its heart the shooting stranger and his peculiar colored pony; it is left for the *Bulletin* to most unexpectedly break away from an attempted better course to seek to palliate the crimes of murderers and assassins by heaping infamy upon the murdered and maimed. That plan of defaming the dead is as old as Democracy, and as common in that party as shotguns in the hands of White League voters. The pretext of the *Bulletin* for assuming to defend Coushatta tragedies is the statement in an Indianapolis paper that the death of Mrs. Helen E. Willis, sister of Senator Twitchell, is attributed to the Ku-Klux spirit of proscription in Louisiana. Mrs. Willis had seen her husband and one brother murdered by the political Ku-Klux of Coushatta, she had seen another brother, her favorite, mutilated by the same murderous band, and left without an arm to defend her or himself, and in a condition worse than death. With this helpless living brother Mrs. Willis was removed from Louisiana in a dying condition, and gave up her life at Indianapolis, being unable to reach her father's home in Vermont. She was tenderly cared for by strangers in a Western home where hearts are found; but in the delirium attending her death the picture of Coushatta horrors was constantly before her, and her last words were, "Is the guard here?" Because she was an educated, refined and intellifient lady, her sufferings had been felt all the more keenly. The man of God who spoke at the funeral of Mrs. Willis charged that she was the victim of Coushatta cruelty and inhumanity. He spoke God's truth, and opposite testimony from every Democrat in the land would not alter the facts in the case.

The Democratic argument to justify the outrages on the Twitchell family is that Senator Twitchell is a bad man. Such a charge against the Senator is false. He is as good a man as any carpet-bagger who ever came to Louisiana, even including the old crop gathered here thirty years ago, and now ranking among the oldest and best. The Democrats told the Congressional investigating committee that Twitchell was a corrupt man. Well, it was expected they would tell that; and the committee, having never been introduced to the assassin, and knowing nothing of his motives, certified that the man who killed King, the tax-collector, and did his best to kill the Senator, had no political feeling on the subject of murder. For that are they investigating committees. Consider the whole bloody record of Coushatta Democracy in detail, which can never be wiped out, and which can never be made less criminal by apologies for the assassins and slanders for the victims. Should the life of every white Republican be taken because one is thought to be corrupt? Years ago, when Twitchell, with his wonderful energy, brought his money to that ill-fated region, and induced his friends to make homes there, it was said by the natives, "We must get rid of these Twitchells, or this parish will be overrun with Vermont Yankees." Murder was meditated before the character of the new comers was known.

If the apology had stopped with the slander of Senator Twitchell there would be little left for us to say. The gentleman who has been driven from his property, who has been robbed and maimed, and who mourns the death of his brothers and sister, by cause of the same assassin hands, can scarcely be injured more. The *Bulletin* does not stop there; it passes to criticisms of the dead lady who has just been laid to rest in the far West. For her the guard has come, a guard of angels that never were on duty in Coushatta. It pleases the *Bulletin* to say of this lady that her woes were as sacred as were those of Nancy Sykes. The idea and the comparison was so agreeable, so happy in the conceit of the writer, that further on in the apology it is repeated, and the *Bulletin* says again of Mrs. Willis: "We are very willing to have her made a martyr of, but she must rank with the Nancy Sykeses of history"! Nothing much worse could be said of a true daughter, wife, sister. Nancy Sykes was the darkest female picture in the Dickens gallery. She was the degraded thief among Fagin's thieves, the outcast of women. Such language goes beyond anything we expected to see, even in a Democratic journal of New Orleans.

Charity Hospital.

The treasurer of the Charity Hospital, J. D. Lichtenberger, Esq., under direction of the Board of Administrators, is paying out to the old creditors $70,000 in State warrants of 1874 and 1875, at the rate of about seventy-five cents on the dollar. Most of the creditors accept their pro rata willingly; others are anxious to have their accounts settled in full at these rates, while still others hesitate and seem inclined to hope that the Legislature, some day, will appropriate funds to pay them in full. Lawyers and others acquainted with the financial and legislative departments of our State have no such hope.

At Staub's.

The latest from the Sioux country, the illustrated papers with sketches of the fallen heroes and the places their death has made famous, *Harper's Monthly*, with revolutionary reminiscences and pastoral sketches, these are among the attractions Staub offers this morning to his patrons at No. 69 Canal street, Goldthwaite's book store.

By the use of kernine and sedine, the recent discoveries from the cotton plant, the most obstinate fevers can be quickly broken. They are certain specifics. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

Sow the seed.
Sow the seed.
Sow the seed.
Buy a ticket
Buy a ticket
In the Golden Drawing Of July 29,
In the Golden Drawing Of July 29,
And win a prize.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10, 1876.

The question as to opening the gates of the exposition on Sunday was definitely settled on Friday in the negative by a vote of 29 to 10. The commissioners have been beseiged by those for and against it and overrun by petitions, and the decisive vote by which it was decided against the innovation will probably discourage any further attempts to reverse the rule that was adopted at the beginning. The whole question was exhaustively argued, and there was a great diversity of sentiment developed. One of the strongest points in its favor was that made by Archbishop Wood, recommending that it be open on a part of the day on Sunday, thus allowing people to attend church in the morning and the exposition in the afternoon. But had this concession been made, it is probable that very little, comparatively, could have been seen, as most of the cases would be covered and the exhibitors absent.

Hon. D. J. Morrill, who spoke very eloquently, said that personally he fears nothing, but before God he was afraid to open the gates on Sunday. He knew that it was a fearful responsibility. He thought as soon as they were opened there would be an earthquake beneath their feet, and a war upon them by an outraged religious sentiment, which would outlast the longest life.

Mr. Kimball, of New York, said that there would be 3000 newspapers and 200,000 pulpits against them if they decided to open the grounds on Sunday.

Mr. Neilson, of Alabama, said that the archbishop had written his letter, favoring the opening, because there were seven millions of Catholics who attend church.

Mr. Donaldson was in favor of running the exhibition in favor of the greatest number. He said that many of the hotel and restaurant keepers were strenuously opposed because its opening would diminish their liquor sales. I believe that a majority of the exhibitors opposed the proposition, and many said they would not have participated had they supposed such action would receive favorable consideration. The main argument in its favor was that it would afford the laboring classes and artisans an opportunity to see the exhibits from an educational point of view.

Many manufacturers had completed arrangements to send relays of men here, allowing them pay and their admission fees. Machinists generally will be interested in the contents of Machinery Hall, and will, no doubt, profit by their visit here.

There is a great variety of fire engines here and from all quarters. The curfew bell which was used as a protection against fire in "ye olden time" is shown, and all improvements down to the Silsby steam fire engine, which is in the entrance to the hydraulic annex of this department. The Silsby rotary steam fire engine consists of a pair of corrugated cams, running together within an eliptical steam-tight case. The steam enters on one side of the engine and exhausts on the other, turning the two cams in its passage. This engine performs good service with a very low pressure of steam, from fifty to sixty pounds being all that is required. The action between the engine and the pump is direct, the outside gears steadying the motion and equalizing the pressure. The water in the pump enters and exhausts the same as the steam in the engine. The boiler is peculiarly constructed, being both tubular and tubulous; that is, there is an extended heating and circulating service of water tubes. A very valuable novelty in the boiler is the apparatus by which water is fed into the boiler at a temperature of 212° from a tank, though the boiler can also be fed with cold water or from the main pump. The boiler itself will raise steam from cold water in from four to six minutes; but the general custom is to keep the water in the boiler heated from the boiler below the floor of the engine house, the two being attached by rubber hose. A very ingenious arrangement separates the two boilers instantaneously without any screwing up of the pipes by which the water flows from one to the other. A valve is placed in each of the two pipes, the valves being supported by keys united by a light chain. On the alarm of fire a slight pull at the chain withdraws both keys, the two valves fall, and both pipes are closed. AMICUS.

Personal.

Mr. George W. Rueff, for many years connected with the office of H. Bonzano, Customhouse broker, took his departure for Ruatan and other bay islands, per British schooner Jennie Wood last evening. Mr. Rueff's visit to the islands has for his object the establishment of large and permanent business relations with the principal merchants of those fruit islands. He will also bring back with him a selection of choice products of this year's growth for exhibition in the agricultural department of the Centennial International Exhibition.

Hart H. Harris, Esq., arrived from Chicago yesterday and left again on the Natchez for his plantation in Concordia parish. We learn from him that there has been no rain in his parish for several weeks. We hope in the distribution of yesterday Concordia came in for a shower.

Governor Kellogg has granted the following leaves of absence:

To John S. Harris, superintendent of live stock, forty days.

To Morgan Morgans, tax collector of St. Charles parish, seventy-five days.

Persistently Wrong.

The President has not recognized the gallantry of General Custer by any official order, but he has appointed his son, Frederick Dent Grant, to a vacancy made by the death of a brave officer on the field where Custer fell.

The above is from the New Orleans *Times* of last evening. The *Times* persists in being wrong. Lieutenant Grant's regiment was not in the Sioux fight. The vacancy to which Grant was promoted was not made by the death of anybody. We have already explained that Lieutenant Grant was promoted from the gaade of senior second lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, to that of first lieutenant of the same regiment, vice Lieutenant Robert G. Carter, retired from active service. If the promotion of Lieutenant Grant was not in order, will the *Times* please state who should have been named to fill the vacancy?

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock—Rush of Immigration—Donation of Lands—Crops and Prospects—Politics, etc.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 3, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

About fifty years ago an enterprising steamboat captain, while ascending the Arkansas river, found a point of rocks, extending into the river, from the South side, and as it was small, compared with the big rock, which is 800 feet high, a mile or two above, on the north side, he named the place Little Rock. These are the first visible rocks above New Orleans.

Soon a town was begun here, and Little Rock now contains a population of 20,000 souls, and is beautifully laid out on the south bank of the river, with wide streets, good buildings, including many costly and very beautiful residences so tastefully adorned with flowers and shrubbery that it is very appropriately called the "City of Roses." Little Rock covers the largest area of any city of the same population in the world.

The city has the advantage of river navigation at all seasons, and already five railways diverge from it, extending to St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Texas and Fort Smith, nearly three hundred miles west.

The water power is good and almost unmost unlimited here, with abundance of iron, copper, lead and coal in the vicinity, and an almost inexhaustible supply of the very best of hard and soft woods throughout the State. All things considered, I believe that wagon, agricultural implement and furniture factories would be very profitable in this vicinity.

The rush of immigrants to this State this year is unparalleled in its history, and the greater number are settling in the northwestern portion, along the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway, which extends up the Arkansas valley through a very rich agricultural and mineral region, very healthful, and in which apples, peaches, and many other fruits, never fail.

The lands that have been forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes are donated to heads of families on condition of settlement and cultivation of five acres of the 160, or the cultivation of ten acres without living thereon.

There is not much United States government land in this portion of the State, but the railroad land is sold at from $2 to $12 per acre for cash or on long credit.

The wheat and other small grain crops are good. The corn, grass, vegetables, vine and fruit prospects are very promising.

The present State government is Democratic; but in the northwestern portion there are some towns largely Republican, which will vote solid for Hayes and Wheeler, and most of us hope for the good time coming when we shall not only have a Republican President, but a Republican State government again. CONWAY.

The Indian Trust Frauds.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* Washington correpondent gives complete details of the frauds committed in the Interior Department under Buchanan and by other Democratic Cabinet officers.

The total amount is nearly $5,000,000. As before noted Secretary Chandler has already instituted suit for $780,000.

The history of the transaction is this: On the transfer of the Choctaw, Cherokee and others tribes to the Indian Territory, the United States purchased their lands in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the money to be invested in United States bonds, held in trust and five per cent interest paid on them. It also provided in 1841 that other securities might be purchased. Since February 27, 1839, to July 9, 1860, State, railroad and other bonds were purchased amounting to $1,506,466, viz:

Arkansas, $90,000; Florida, $132,000; Louisiana, $37,000; North Carolina, $192,000; South Carolina, $125,000; Tennessee, $335,666; Virginia, $594,000; $266,666 by the Secretary of the Treasury, $125,000 by the Secretary of War and $1,120,800 by the Secretary of the Interior.

Of the total amount, $1,080,800 was purchased during Buchanan's administration, and all but $13,000 of it by the Secretary of the Interior. The bonds of the Southern States were never worth more than fifty cents on the dollar, but were entered at their face value in the department books, and have been repudiated during the war. The supposition is they were purchased for little or nothing. The Indian fund should have paid five per cent, but $2,300,000 has paid nothing, instead of the $2,008,000 interest due. There is now due from the States above named for interest: Arkansas, $186,300; Florida, $133,420; Louisiana, $5970; North Carolina, $62,377; South Carolina, $90,000; Tennessee, $237,785; Virginia, $483,348—a total of $1,199,200.

Some of these bonds are identical with those which Thompson is charged with abstracting, and are supposed to have been resold to the government by his clerk, the proceeds going to the aid of the rebellion. A list of these State bonds shows them credited to the following States:

Missouri	$370,000
North Carolina	296,000
South Carolina	61,000
Tennessee	143,000
Total	$870,000
Interest from date of abstraction	809,100
Total	$1,679,100

To Secretary Chandler is due the credit of the discovery of these defalcations. Other secretaries seem to have neglected to examine these bonds and ascertain if they were legitimate. But when the care of the Indian trust fund was given to the Treasury Department, Secretary Chandler, with the business care and sagacity that characterizes him, examined every one of them as carefully as if it was his own property. The country now sees the result of his fidelity.

Third	Golden	Drawing,
Third	Golden	Drawing,
Third	Golden	Drawing,
Third	Golden	Drawing,
Opera House, Saturday, July 29.		
Opera House, Saturday, July 29.		
Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.
Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.
Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.
Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.

Sedine is an anti-periodic and tonic, and in chills and fever nothing equals it. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

Personal.

New Orleans has in some degree the attributes of a small watermellon village. It has a quantity of individuals, more or less distinguished, who think that whenever they ride in the cars the event is worthy of notice in public print. One of these, with a personal mention thirst, engaged the attention of Mr. Bates at an early hour yesterday morning. He stepped in suddenly, wearing a long linen duster and carrying a palm leaf fan, and said: "I am going away."

"Glad to hear it," said Bates, who evidently did not comprehend the case, or else he felt pleasure that the visitor was able to travel.

"Most everybody round here knows me," ventured the tourist.

"Yes, sah, I reckon they do."

"Any of the reporters about?"

"Not yet," said Bates. "They is so powerfully hard worked nights, dey most genally late in de mornings."

"Ah! I thought they might mention me in the paper, I am so well known."

Bates mistook the character of his customer at once. He thought he belonged to the numerous class who wish to be left out on account of the feelings of an old and influential family, and so said soothingly:

"If you has only been a simple drunk I reckon they won't put you in the de paper nohow. You might jest leave a note to de boss, and ask him to s'press ye."

The man laughed at the simplicity of Bates, but he left a memorandum for the reporter, to the effect that "our old and esteemed friend, the courteous and ever-popular Washington Smith, the well-known shirt dealer, of Cross street, left the city last night by the reliable Skimmer Handle line, for the purpose of visiting the centennial, etc." It was further intimated that Smith expected to be absent some weeks, and that he should have a new stock of goods on his return, and that he had partly decided to purchase a tall hat and a red necktie in New York, if successful in his undertakings.

"Here," said Mr. Smith, "hand that to the reporter with my compliments."

"Yes, sah," said Bates, who also remarked to himself, "I'm most certain dey'll leave dat man out. He don't look like he could be blamed for anything nohow, he's so 'spectable like; an' it's like enough the tother man struck him fust."

Butter and Watermelons.

The Richland *Beacon*, published at Rayville, is one of the most enterprising *Democratic* papers in Louisiana. In its edition of last Saturday is published Tilden's message on Louisiana affairs to the Albany Legislature, and a local melange that can scarcely be excelled. A few of the local items are as follows:

Bring us in some butter from the country.

Who will bring us the first watermelon and get the paper?

Any lady in the parish can get the *Beacon* by saving a few pounds of butter and never miss it.

B. R. McLemore has our grateful acknowledgements for a piece of nice corn beef. He has plenty more for sale.

We notice in our exchanges that their friends have been bringing in large watermelons. Several days ago they brought melons into Bastrop, but as yet no melon has made its appearance in Rayville.

We offer the *Beacon* from now till January, 1877, to the party bringing the largest melon, and also one copy of the paper for the first good melon. Who will try?

If any gratitude, any bowels of compassion, were left in the Democratic party, the cry of the *Beacon* man would be heeded. It is not enough for a ward club to meet once a week, indorse the course of the *Beacon*, select it as an organ, and send the proceedings of the meetings to the editor for gratuitous publication, and then have the members borrow the paper to see how the resolutions look in print. "Fine words butter no parsnips," and it may be said that parish platforms butter no watermelons and fail to buy butter. "Bring us in some butter from the country," is a wail that speaks for itself. It is just possible that Richland is in the country; but that makes no difference. Behold the gratitude for corn beef; behold the envy with which Bastrop is looked upon as a place where watermelons without number have been rolled into the offices of less deserving editors.

These things tell of inward anguish, and picture a distressed man standing on the banks of the bayou watching, like Enoch Arden, day after day, the appearance of the melon lugger, and yet no sail appears. In vain it is to offer a copy of the *Beacon* from now till doomsday for the largest watermelon. The melon man does not read, and he would not give a marketable watermelon for all of the Democratic editorials that can be written in Rayville, to say nothing of butter. It is a shame that in a land of plenty any man should be suffering for want of the common watermelons of life. There is something wrong in such a state of affairs, and whatever remedies may have been suggested, it is certain that the election of Tilden will not influence the present melon crop.

Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College.

At the regular monthly meeting of the members of the board of control of this institution, on the eleventh instant, it was resolved to close the session on Friday, the fourteenth, and to pay the salaries due to the faculty on the closing day, although due only July 31, the close of the fiscal year.

The board also appropriated a small sum of money to pay the mileage expenses of two of its country members.

The bids for the erection of college buildings at Chalmette were opened, and, on motion, all rejected, owing to a dearth of funds wherewith to build.

A letter from H. Conquest Clarke, secretary of the board, asking to be excused from attendance at the meeting, was duly received and acquiesced in by the board.

The college reopens first Monday in October.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 15, 1876.

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

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, eighty feet. High tide at 2 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet. Depth of channel at high tide eighteen feet six inches. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE. By John J. Brown. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is perhaps the most perfect book for its special purpose ever published. It is of more than 400 pages, with a picture on every page, describing everything in the fish line from a small hook up to a big fish, and is a complete fisher's manual for the United States, with descriptions of all fish to be taken with hook and line from the ocean and from the rivers, lakes, ponds and brooks of North, East, West and South, with instructions how, when and where to fish.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The following are the amendments to the constitution to be accepted or rejected by the people at the coming election. They are published now, as passed by the General Assembly, for the information of the public:

Amendment No. 1—The expenditures of each session of the General Assembly for per diem and mileage of members, for payment of officers and employes, and for contingent expenses, shall not exceed the sum of $175,000; and members of the General Assembly shall receive $5 a day during their attendance, and a mileage of twenty cents a mile for actual distance from the courthouse of their respective parishes to the State Capitol.

Amendment No. 2—The last sentence in article sixty-six of the constitution, which reads as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law," shall be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, not including Sundays, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless signed and promulgated within twenty days after said adjournment."

Amendment No. 3.—The judicial powers heretofore vested in parish courts are hereby abrogated and withdrawn. The district courts of the State, outside of the parish of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds $100, exclusive of interest, and appellate jurisdiction over cases decided by justices of the peace when the amount in dispute exceeds $50, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited, and they shall have full jurisdiction over matters of probate and succession. Each of said district judges shall receive a salary of $4000, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in civil cases when, without reference to interest, the amount in dispute does not exceed $100, with power to pronounce judgment for that amount, and such interest not to exceed eight per cent per annum, as may be proved, and shall have in addition to the criminal jurisdiction now vested in them, all such criminal jurisdiction as is now vested in parish courts.

Clerks of the district courts shall have power to grant writs of arrest, attachment, sequestration, provisional seizure and injunction; to receive and probate wills; to appoint administrators, executors, curators, tutors and under-tutors in cases in which no opposition shall be made; to homologate accounts, tableaus and schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto, the judgments being only prima facie evidence of correctness; to grant orders directing sales of property belonging to successions or minors, and to grant orders of seizure and sale by executory process, and shall receive such fees therefor as may be provided by the General Assembly.

Amendment No. 4.—The Governor shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars, annually, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

Amendment No. 5.—No fees nor perquisites of office shall be allowed to or received by the Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, or by district attorneys.

Piscatorial Gleason.

The *Lake Minnetonka Tourist* comes to hand with the following notice of an old friend:

P. Gleason is the "boss" sport of the lower lake, up to date. He took in, one day this week, over 200 pounds of fish by trolling, and spent a good portion of the middle of the day in the hotel. Some of his victims were fine bass and pickerel of three and four pounds weight. We want the name of the gentleman who beats this.

Dear old "P. G." He would stop the sale of seats any time at the Old Drury to tell of fishing exploits at Minnetonka, and some of his stories had a close squeeze to get within the bounds of probability. "P. G." was reared in Ireland, and there were no little hatchets or cherry trees on his father's place; but he never aspired to be President, and would do a friend a favor much quicker and stick to him longer than George Washington would. We are bound to accept the statement that "P. G." took 200 pounds of lake fish in a single day with a hook, and that he spent the greater part of the day in the hotel, because it is so reported in the Minnetonka paper; but there comes the harrassing doubt that he may have seen the editor and enlarged the fish. That the editor is so certain about the portion of the day spent at the hotel, gives a suspicious air about the whole fish story.

Matrimonial.

On Tuesday evening last our young, enterprising and prosperous fellow-citizen, Mr. Isidore Danziger, was united in marriage to the fair and accomplished Miss Amelia Dreyfous. The affair was one of those happy occasions, when the event and its surroundings are of the most harmonious and pleasing nature, where the hand only follows the heart, and youthful lovers are in the God intended sense of the phrase "made one flesh."

A large and fashionable company were present and joined in the most sincere wishes for the health, happiness, long life and prosperity of the happy pair.

May time in passing o'er these two
Bring naught but pleasant hours,
Or, bringing grief, may it be brief
As April's fruitful showers,
Which mask a moment nature's face,
Yet surely for the shade
Each flowret gem upon its stem
Is brighter, sweeter made.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 15: At 8 A. M., 88°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 6 P. M., 85°. Lowest point during the night of July 14, 80°.

The REPUBLICAN this morning contains an article on Indian fighting from the pen of the lamented Custer. It is from the New York *Monthly Galaxy* for July, and was one of his latest productions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The bill for the relief of James A. Buckner, collector of Louisville, passed and goes to the President.

The bill extending the Alabama claims commission passed.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed. The amendment of the committee increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river from $100,000 to $150,000 was agreed to.

Amendments to authorize the following surveys were then agreed to:

Dan river, from Clarksville, Virginia, via Danville, to Danbury, North Carolina; Staunton river, from Roanoke to Brookville, Virginia; Etowah river, Georgia, from Cooper's Iron Works to Canton, and through a branch of said river to the mouth of Coooper's Sandy Creek; for continuing the survey of the Youghiogheny river, to continue the slack water navigation at said river to the head waters at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; a survey to ascertain the practicability and cost of a water route from the head of tide water on the Patapsco river, Maryland, to the head of tide water on the eastern branch of the Potomac river, near the town of Bladensburg, Maryland; a survey to ascertain the practicability and cost of cutting a deep channel from the lower anchorage of the Bay of Mobile to the city of Mobile, Alabama; a survey to ascertain the cost and practicability of removing the obstructions in the Withlocoochee river, Florida; an examination and survey to ascertain the cost and practicability of removing the obstructions at the entrance of the harbor of Pensacola, Florida, and of deepening the channel of Blackwater river, between Pensacola and Milton, Florida; for a survey of the Roanake river, from Weldon, North Carolina, to Clarksville, Virginia; for a survey, estimate and report of the cost of a dyke from the upper end of Bloody island, in the Mississippi river, opposite the city of St. Louis, to the wing dam opposite Brooklyn, Illinois, and of the practicability and usefulness of such dyke, and for improving said river and its harbors, and for the protection of the lands on the east bank of said river against overflow and the defection and abrasion of the current of said river.

Mr. Norwood moved an amendment, appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Brunswick, Georgia. Agreed to.

Mr. Robertson moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, from $10,000 to $50,000. Rejected.

Mr. Spencer moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee river from $30,000 to $50,000. Rejected.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said as this bill came from the House, it appropriated $5,872,850. The Committee on Appropriations reduced that amount by striking out certain provisions to the extent of about $900,000, and then added various amendments increasing the bill to the extent of about $936,000, making an increase of about $36,000, as compared with the House bill. The Senate had deserted the Committee on Appropriations by reinstating all the provisions of the House bill, which the committee recommended to strike out and had added other amendments which made the sum total of the bill as it now stood about $7,000,000, and that was done in view of the revised estimates of the engineers. The question with him was whether Congress, as guardians of the public treasury, in spite of the paramount necessity of having the smallest appropriations possible this year, should appropriate so much money by this bill. He submitted the following as a substitute for the bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, to be expended for the repairs, extension, preservation and completion of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, under the direction of the Secretary of War; provided, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made so as best to subserve the interests of commerce; and he is required to report to Congress, at the opening of its December session, all expenditures made under the provisions of this act, up to that time, in detail.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, said he desired to economize, and yet improve the rivers and preserve the works which have been begun. He spoke of the river and harbor improvements in his own State. There was not a single appropriation in that State which could not have been doubled with propriety. The Coosa river had only $40,000, whereas the engineer's report called for over $300,000 for it. This river passed through iron beds rich enough and extensive enough to furnish iron for the continent, and with coal enough contiguous to smelt it. The Ocmulgee river, in the south part of the State, brought down nearly one fourth of the lumber exported from the United States. He hoped his friend from from Michigan would withdraw his motion to instruct the committee to report the House bill, and the House bill be accepted now by non-concurring in all the amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations or in committee of the whole.

Mr. Ferry accepted the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, and withdrew his motion.

No action.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of Reuben Davis, of Mississippi.

Senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Williams, of Michigan, introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the late General Custer.

Mr. Ferry, of Virginia, eulogized the career of General Custer in the late war and hoped his side of the House would be unanimous in paying this tribute to a brave man. The bill was then passed without division.

Mr. Williams, of Michigan, also asked leave to introduce a bill granting a pension of $80 a month to Manuel and Maria Custer, father and mother of General Custer.

Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, thought the bill came before the House in a very irregular manner, and the bill should go the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Cox, of New York, thought that the whole matter partook of a sad irregularity. Custer's death was irregular in many sad ways, but whatever might be thought of the origin of the Indian war in which he fell; whatever might be thought of the War Department or of the commanders over him, he asked the House not to hesitate a moment in giving relief to the stricken family of a brave officer. That would be better than a monument—kinder, gentler, more becoming the American Congress, and more consonant to the feelings of the American people. He was glad to see the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Ferry, who fought in the civil war against Custer, urging the House to pay a just tribute to a brave soldier. He hoped the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Rusk, would make no objection to the bill.

Mr. Rusk replied that he had had no objection to the first bill, but he thought that the present bill should go to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The Speaker then asked if there was any objection to the introduction to the bill, when Messrs. Rusk, of Wisconsin, and Ainsworth, of Ohio, objected, and the bill was not before the House.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, suggested that the Committee on Invalid Pensions should at an early day report a bill granting pensions to the children of the men who fell under the lead of Custer.

Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, from the Com-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]