

# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME X.—NO. 83.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2868.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

That settles it! A correspondent of the Democrat has discovered that Andrew Jackson once energetically declared, "The Bible is true." Thus indorsed Democrats may believe in it with safety.

The name of Mr. J. L. Gautier, president of the Fifth Ward Central Democratic Club is added to the list of aspirants for the Baton Rouge nomination to the State Antislavery. If it were not for his politics Mr. Gautier would be almost as acceptable as Colonel Johnson, our own accomplished nominee. The Democracy can do much worse than honoring this able and upright young gentleman.

Several of the brainy politicians who are vying themselves to card-writing for the papers, denounce Hon. L. A. Wiltz for what they term his "recognition of the usurping government" in accepting a commission of survey from the Governor. But they fail to refer to a word of complaint against "Senator" J. B. Eastie, who applied for a similar commission of recognition and failed to get it.

Mr. Goode will not probably come before a convention—the party need his services in the Senate. Should he resign his place it will be filled by a Republican. The party do not afford to run the risk.

The above is from the Times' speculations about probable Democratic candidates for Governor. We reprint to put on record admission it contains that Mr. Goode is long occupying the seat of Mr. Oscar Zuber. Should any attempt be made to seat Mr. C. at his re-election next November, let this acknowledgement that the eighth senatorial is a Republican district be also borne in mind.

Governor Tilden, although not blessed with the wife, has the good fortune to be so compassed as not to feel the distress of a wretchedly very acutely—Democratic Ecce.

This is the sort of reputation the Democratic press is giving its candidate, and yet Tilden is held up to the world as a model former.

The demise of Senator Chadbourn may be a solution for the unfortunate controversy between Messrs. Stamps and Demas, both of whom claim a nomination for the late Senate. It is true that a sort of understanding exists that a Senator shall be elected from each end of the district, and at one shall be white. It is also true that Judge Flagg and other unemployed statesmen could doubtless be induced to serve at the unexpired term. But harmony within the party is the highest consideration. To secure this the people should be heard from direct. This expression can be made through the medium of a convention, called under the authority of the new State committee, to nominate two Senators. As our party men, neither contented can all nor should refuse to submit his aims to their constituents. Let the vision be healed by a new convention.

The establishment of a new military district including small portions of Louisiana and Mississippi, under command of Colonel Brooks, which excited surprise by its incongruity, does not seem so incongruous now that the cat has been let out of the bag. A prominent Radical official in this State is endeavoring to propagate the belief that recently there has been an immigration of 1,000 nigger voters into Louisiana, and that the State a few days prior to the November election, and the creation of the new military district ceases to be a mystery, since it may well be suspected that the colonization is intended to be perpetrated within its jurisdiction. Isn't Packard the administration's pet candidate?

Our contemporary has apparently hit upon a very unpalatable fact, although it has failed to glean all that might be gathered relating to this important matter. That large additions to the colored population are constantly being made—even aggregating the figures of the Democrat—is a well ascertained fact. The census of last year clearly shows this. The evidence of observant steamboatmen and planters confirms the official figures and shows that this immigration still continues.

Democratic victories in Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi have caused the large exodus of these valuable citizens thence to our State, where they hope under Republican rule to enjoy the constitutional rights which are denied them by the Democracy in their former homes. If our people have the good sense to utilize this real blessing, which the Democrat evidently considers a calamity, it will do much to develop the State and reduce taxation. But these colored immigrants will not stay long to work out this desirable end, if the shot is not put aside and the bulldozer kept in leash.

### Death of Senator Chadbourn.

Hon. R. H. Chadbourn, State Senator for the sixth senatorial district, which includes the Sixth and Seventh Districts of Orleans and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John, died on Sunday, at the residence of F. B. Earhart, Esq., in the parish of St. Charles. Mr. Chadbourn had been ill only a short time, and news of his death took his friends in this city by surprise. His disease was bilious fever. The deceased was a long term Senator, having two more years to serve.

### The East Baton Rouge Conspiracy.

Sheriff O. H. Forman, of East Baton Rouge, left this city last evening to return home. His business here was to bring before a United States commissioner two more prisoners in the case of the United States vs. McVay et al., the accused being charged with conspiracy in driving a United States officer, George P. Davis, from his office and district some four months since.

The last arrests were of E. W. Robinson and W. S. Booth, who were both released on \$5000 bail by United States Commissioner E. Hiestand.

### Pardoned.

K. Williams, who was convicted of manslaughter in the seventh judicial district, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, has, on proper recommendation, had his sentence commuted to two months.

## (Special Correspondence of the Republican.) NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Alternatives of the Situation. Boston, July 10, 1876.

There are thousands of earnest men South, as well as North, whose vote at the polls is determined by conviction, by conscience and by duty. The great majority of the people do not live in office or for office. This is true of the South, as of the North. The great majority of those who fill the civil offices of the government, are not thieves or corruptors, and this is true of both parties, indeed, of all parties. The world is also better than some people would have us believe. It is a very fair world. It is progressing and progressing in the right direction (of this we may be sure)—it is progressing toward the light. All men are more intelligent than they were fifty years ago. They are freer than they were fifty years ago. They are happier than they were fifty years ago. They are better than they were fifty years ago. This is true of China and Japan, and Russia, and of the United States. Friendship is not a mere name. Happiness is not a mere dream. Love is not an illusion. God is not a myth. Life is not a curse. Here, even on this earth, duty and faith and courage, conquer all things. Beyond, in the land where sin shall never come, where tears shall never flow, where doubt and darkness and wrong shall be no more forever, is the certain life the Creator has decreed for all His intelligent creations, and where all the children of the one common living Father shall meet at last in peace and love and happiness. The misery with us all is that we will not take the world and life as they are. We insist in being gods unto ourselves, and we will insist in making this life the true life and the only life. The cultured Englishman of to-day, in his race prejudice, forgets that it took 800 years of the slavery and social degradation of his ancestors to lay the foundation of the civilization which now makes the British isles blossom as the rose. The Southern negro, in his new found liberty, forgets that his ancestors, on the other hand, emerged from barbarism within the shortest space of time known in the history of any people, of any race, and that he himself has come as it were by one bound into all the rights and dignities of American citizenship. The Southern whites forget whose labor has cleared the Southern forests and civilized the land. The North forgets the debt it owes the freedman. And all mankind, in the same spirit of selfishness, forget from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. Hence we are, all of us, of whatever race or position or condition in life, given to complaining if things are not as we would have them, or if some one else possesses something which we do not.

These reflections are not out of place, because they apply to a very large class of people at the South and North alike who are now "making up their vote" for the presidential election. To all such the negro question is of course the main question. To these it ought to be enough to say, that the continuation of the Republican party in power will carry with it many blessings for the colored people, and it ought not to carry with it many evils or burdens for the Southern whites. The idea of reducing the negro citizen to serfdom on the one hand, and the expulsion of Northern men from political life at the South on the other, is an idea which can not be carried out without civil war. Confederate political leaders may apply the term "free niggers" to the colored citizen; they may call the Northern man who has settled at the South a carpet-bagger; they may denounce the war of the Union as a war of conquest, but all this will not alter the facts. The negro is a citizen and his peaceful educated labor lies at the bottom of all Southern prosperity. The Northern settler at the South is generally the political friend of the negro—the negro knows it and acts accordingly. The Northern settler in the South also represents capital, labor, enterprise and progress. In proportion as the rights of the negro are respected, just in proportion will the negro become a peaceful and valuable member of society and just in proportion will thousands of other Northern men "invade" the South, bringing their capital and money with them to abide at the South, to make it their home, to be buried in its soil, leaving their children to be rooted to the land. This peaceful solution of the Southern problem under Republican auspices presents one alternative of the political situation. For Louisiana in particular it presents a most important side of the question.

But there is another side of the question, the one which involves the future of the emancipated race. In dealing with this side of the question we are confronted on the threshold with a political purpose which, if successful, will change the whole character of the United States government and finally revolutionize the New World. That purpose presents four distinct aspects: One—Negro serfdom. Another—Expulsion of obnoxious Northern men from the South. Another—The sectionalization of the South in Confederate sentiment and traditions. Another—A white man's government for the United States.

Do the leaders of this party believe that this project can be carried forward without war? If they should elect Tilden and Hendricks in 1876 on these issues, is it not plain that the Republican Senate will still hold the ship of State as with an immovable anchor, until the Republican party has time to rally for another contest in 1881? And in such case, can any one doubt as to what the result would be? The Republican party would then be forced to present to country? If Blaine lives, would he not be the leader of the "North band" in such a contest? In answering these questions the citizens of Louisiana must count the loss of becoming involved in any such fight. They can at least lift their State above the issues which bind the Confederate wing of the Northern Democracy to the old antebellum issues of American politics. Or they can repudiate the Wheeler compromise, vote against its author and vote down at the same time the Conservative peace State ticket offered them by the Republicans of Louisiana. In a word, the white citizens of Louisiana can in the pending

election take the first step which will lead to final peace and prosperity, or the step which leads to continued political agitation with continued financial and industrial prostration.

There remains, in considering the alternatives of the political situation, the relation which the negro holds to this conflict. One of two things is certain in the future of the politics of this country. One of these is the fixed and unalterable prejudice of the Anglo-Saxon English speaking race against the African. The other is the overthrow of race caste and the triumph of political brotherhood and equality. Four more years will test the question whether any amount of time or any amount of culture or civilization on the part of the negro will overcome this Anglo-Saxon race prejudice. If the experience of the British West Indies is repeated with us, then the leaders of the emancipated race will be able to determine on a wise future policy for their race outside of the Union. If, on the other hand, four more years of progress should show the evident weakening of this race prejudice, then the leaders of the race will be fully justified in continuing under conservative Republican rule the policy of peace, depending on time to solve their problem for them. In either case, therefore, the duty of the colored voter consists in casting his vote for the party of emancipation and civil equality, because his only real friends are to be found in that party. Having thus discharged his duty and proven faithful to his friends, the colored citizen will be all the better prepared for the unknown eventualities with which the unknown future may threaten him through and under a white man's government. In the meanwhile, in doing our duty, let us all hope for the best.

## (Special Correspondence of the Republican.) CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12, 1876.

Sunday last was strictly observed, the grounds being absolutely free of visitors for the first time since the opening of the exposition. Heretofore upward of 1500 have obtained under one pretext or another, an entrance to the ground on Sunday, but the weather has prevented people from leaving their homes, and Sunday's heat was unendurable out of doors. At one o'clock the thermometer was some degrees above a hundred, and at five it had fallen but very little. The heat is said to exceed anything known since 1829. At that time the "Old Musical Fund Hall" was being built, and the heat was so intense that thirteen of the mechanics employed were sunstruck. There were over 300 deaths from that cause, besides many who were exposed and were temporarily or permanently disabled. The thermometer, it is said, reached 109 in the shade. Monday brought a refreshing rain, which served to modify the suffering and depression universally prevalent. The rain was accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy thunder. Since that date the atmosphere has continued cooler, and there is no doubt of the gratification of the press their gratitude for the change.

The farmers are very much worried over their later crops, and say they would prefer a wet harvest to the death of everything behind the scythe. The oats are nearly ripe, the wheat has been gathered into the barns and the hay crop is stacked in the fields, and was secured without contact with a drop of moisture save the dew. The yield of all the centennial crops has been unusually abundant, so far as harvested. The corn, already forward for the season, promises well if the necessary rain to perfect its growth is not denied us. Up to date it has not been greatly injured, and the anxious farmer still cherishes the hope that the later rain will not be long withheld. Early potatoes are finely matured, but the later planted are suffering for moisture. The stubble of the wheat and grass fields is dying from the same deprivation, and the young grass is a discouraged look, as though meditating complete retirement from the struggle. Foreign commissioners from tropical countries declare that they never suffered at home so intensely from the heat, even in India.

Monday the attendance at the grounds was very small on account of the heat. During the storm of that evening a drummer belonging to one of the visiting bands was killed by lightning, and the main building sustained some slight injuries from the same cause.

The large number attending the fourth of July celebration, and the dry weather, have seriously affected the supply of vegetables, and an increase of twenty per cent on nearly every article purchased in the markets has resulted. This is a decided rise and makes a strong contrast to the low rates heretofore charged which has made living here so reasonable this summer. It hardly think it will affect hotel prices generally as there is so much competition, and such an increase would certainly prove fatal to the business through its deterring effects on those contemplating a visit.

As this weather has proved, the medical and hospital department was a wise provision. It has every appliance necessary to the well-being of the visitor. It is situated on the bank of a stream that winds its way through Lansdowne ravine to the river, and is surrounded by trees and shrubbery. The hospital building is known by a large white flag bearing the Geneva cross, and is used only for temporary purposes, patients not being kept in it over night if possible for treatment. Ambulances are always in waiting, and stretchers are in constant use, conveying those taken suddenly ill to the hospital. There are male and female wards, each containing beds, with six physicians in constant attendance. A hundred patients have been treated in one day.

Beyond Machinery Hall, and in the rear of the tourists' office, is a copy of a Palestine camp. It is made of three canvas tents, with a lining of fine blue cloth embroidered in red and white in Oriental designs. Motives, worked in Arabic, speak of the pleasures of travel. The largest tent represents a dining room with a long board table and a floor covered with mats. In the sleeping tents are two beds, a washstand and some easy chairs. The other tent is the kitchen, where the cooking is done on a long, low range that can be folded up, coal oil is used for fuel. These tents are used altogether in the land of Moab, and this arrangement gives us an idea of the comforts of the tourist in the Holy Land.

## Lieutenant Grant.

A few days since the New Orleans Times said:

When it was discovered after the massacre on the Little Horn that Lieutenant Grant, an officer of the Seventh Cavalry, which had been engaged in that bloody fight was not among the survivors, the country was paralyzed with dread.

The object of this paragraph was to convey the idea, without actually falsifying, that Lieutenant Grant is an officer of the Seventh Cavalry, and that he should have been with Custer on the Sioux expedition. The Times of Sunday, after it had been told better, returns to the attack with:

The President has not recognized the gallantry of General Custer as an officer or hero. But he has appointed his son, Frederick Dent Grant, to a vacancy made by the death of a brave officer on the field when Custer died.

This is more wicked than the first paragraph, because it asserts what is positively untrue. The promotion was in the regular order of army promotions, and the vacancy was caused by the retiring of officers of higher rank in the Department of Texas, and not by "the death of a brave officer on the field when Custer fell." The Times is only asked to credit the War Department records, and yet it said yesterday morning: "The Republicans would have the world believe all the papers in the country were wrong, and it alone was right."

The Times is braced up to put us against "all the papers in the country" by finding congenial misrepresentation in two other papers. It quotes the New York Post as saying:

Fortunately, Colonel Fred Grant was not with his regiment in the Little Horn slaughter pen. There are some shocks that might prove even too much for the American people.

It quotes the Chicago Times as saying: "The Graphic bitterly complains that some one attacks Fred Grant because, although an officer in Custer's regiment, he was in Washington when the massacre took place, and that some of the wicked opposition have even abused the President about the matter. It certainly is unreasonable to attack the honest lieutenant or his father upon any such ground. For if Fred had gone with his regiment, how could he have survived to be promoted on account of services rendered as the sitting bull or calf of the White House?"

The Post is managed by a very nice old gentleman, who has been a poet, and a candidate of long standing for a foreign mission. Every President has overlooked the claims of Mr. Bryant, and President Grant thoughtlessly aggravated the sore head of the octogenarian bard by appointing the Philadelphia poet, Boker, to the St. Petersburg mission. The Post is not good authority on army matters, nor reliable when discussing affairs connected with the President's family.

The Chicago Times is called an independent paper; like Southern papers claiming such distinction, it is independent of fairness and truth. It is an especial favorite with the New Orleans Times, which paper has another extract from the same source, saying:

Pinchback, known to the facetious world as the "white nigger," with a salary of \$20,000 back pay voted him by the Senate the other day as contested election expenses. It was almost as good as being admitted to the Senate. He could not go in and sit with his Republican brethren, but such a large lump of money consoled him in a measure for the loss of that privilege.

The Senate did agree that Mr. Pinchback was entitled to pay as Senator while contesting his seat, no other person having been paid the salary of a Senator in the seat he claimed; but he has not yet received his money, and is likely to wait some time for it. It is left for the Chicago Times to originate, and the New Orleans Times to repeat, that Mr. Pinchback visited the Senate to receive his back pay, and that he was consoled by such a large lump, so much "for all the papers in the country," particularly those lying about Lieutenant Grant.

It is not claimed by his friends that Lieutenant F. D. Grant is a brilliant soldier. His expedition on the Yellowstone as a staff officer was not calculated to develop his talents to command. He is simply a clever young man who graduated from the Military Academy in 1871, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Fourth Cavalry. He took his chances with the other cadets; and to indicate that he was not favored, it might be mentioned that Lieutenant McKinney, also lately promoted, was of the same class with young Grant, was assigned to the same regiment, and was placed a file above Grant on the roster of the Fourth Cavalry. Five years, during which McKinney and Grant have remained second lieutenants, have brought about changes enough in the officers of the Fourth Cavalry to make the two graduates of 1871 first lieutenants of the same regiment. It was the duty of the President to issue the commission with those for other officers promoted. Officers of the line are promoted in their regiments, as vacancies occur, and not according to corps, or the arm of service. In one regiment cadets might get promotion within two years, in another they would wait five or six. President Grant did not make the law governing promotions according to regiments. Now as for being with Custer, serving in the Seventh Cavalry, every intelligent and fair-minded man knows that he had no right to be there. If Lieutenant Grant intends to remain in the army he should take his first lieutenant's commission and go to his regiment, but that would take him to the department of Texas, and not to Montana.

If the Times chooses to accept our statement of facts which should be known to it as well as to us, it can verify them by the official army register, and by the roster and stations of troops published in the Army and Navy Journal. If it chooses now to remain in willful ignorance, retelling the malicious insinuations of papers like the Chicago Times and New York Post, we can not help it.

## Fourth Judicial District.

At a convention of delegates of the Fourth Judicial District Convention, held at Donaldsonville last Saturday, Morris Marks, Esq., of Ascension, was nominated for district judge, and F. B. Earhart, of St. Charles, for district attorney. The nomination of the latter was made by acclamation. The vote on the judgeship stood ten for Marks and six for Hon. O. J. Flagg, the present incumbent.

## (Special Correspondence of the Republican.) AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.

The developments in the cross-examination of Marsh before the Senate yesterday rather tended to confirm the theory often advanced since Belknap's fall, to explain his otherwise inexplicable conduct at the time he was first confronted with the damaging evidence in the hands of Clymer's committee. The substance of yesterday's statement was, in effect, that he received his appointment through Mrs. Belknap's solicitation, she being moved thereby by previous kindnesses shown her by Marsh and his wife; that he showed the \$12,000 received from Fisher with Belknap because of his gratitude for favors shown him; that he had no reason to suppose that Belknap knew why the money was sent him as there was never any bargain or understanding that they were to divide the spoils, and that Belknap never asked for nor did he ever tender an explanation. I believe the testimony will strengthen the belief that the two Mrs. Belknaps knew much more about the matter than their husband did, and if there was any bargain or understanding, it was between Marsh and the wifes, and that Belknap first clearly saw the bearings of the whole matter when he was made acquainted with the nature of Marsh's testimony before Clymer's committee. General Hazen cut a very sorry figure before the court during his examination Monday and yesterday. His own testimony convicted him of duplicity and double dealing and will cost him the respect of many friends.

Very little is known to the public as to the cause of the President's almost peremptory demand on Postmaster General Jewell for his immediate resignation. It is a fruitful subject of speculation and some excitement, and has given rise to a thousand rumors, assigning very probable and improbable reasons for the President's action. Of course Democrats see in it another evidence of the wicked despotism dominating national affairs; but Republicans and reasonable people generally believe that the President based his action upon what appeared to him good and sufficient grounds. It is patent to every observer that Mr. Jewell long ago lost the popularity he enjoyed when he first entered the Cabinet, after his recall from Russia for that purpose. It is understood that Commissioner Pratt has been requested to resign because, it is supposed, of the commissioner's opposition to the late action of the President in the summary dismissal of Yaryan, who, after the similitude of another important personage, had come to regard himself as "a bigger man than old Grant." Veracious Democrats have industriously sought to show that Attorney General Taft had grown dissatisfied with the President's course, and even claimed that they had it from Judge Taft's own lips. All such statements and insinuations are false, the President and Judge Taft being in hearty accord upon the several decisive moves recently made.

On unsealed circulars and all mailable designated in the foregoing section, one cent will be charged as heretofore, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

JAMES M. TYNER, Postmaster General.

## The Constitutional Amendments.

For some time the Governor has had the act of the Legislature, containing the proposed constitutional amendments, in his possession. As they are passed by a vote of two-thirds of each house they are beyond his jurisdiction, and he therefore sent them to the Secretary of State, referring in his letter to the following article of the constitution:

ART. 17. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such a manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

It is pleasant to be able to announce that Attorney General Field, who has been quite unwell for some time past, is now convalescent.

Governor Kellogg and family left for the North Sunday evening, accompanied by Judge H. R. Steele, Hon. J. S. Harris and Captain George L. Norton.

Lieutenant C. E. L. B. Davis, of the United States engineer corps, in charge of the Galveston harbor improvements, arrived in this city yesterday, looking none the worse for his stay in Galveston. The work of improving Galveston harbor has been suspended until such time as the new appropriation can be made available.

Mr. V. M. Came, traveling agent for the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, is in the city in the interest of the road known as the Northwestern. He leaves an illustrated pamphlet for tourists which shows conclusively that the best way from Chicago to Milwaukee, to St. Paul, to Omaha, San Francisco, Sioux City and hundreds of other places desirable to visit, is by the Northwestern.

## Court Items.

In the Superior District Court the case of the market men, Joseph Raymond and others, asking an injunction against eighty-nine private market men, occupied almost the entire day. The case was taken under advisement by Judge Lynch, with permission to Charles G. Rice, Esq., to file a brief within two days.

It appears that, in the President's opinion, 2000 soldiers are enough to fight the Sioux, but it takes 3500 to keep the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama in subjection.—Times.

While the Regulators and bulldozers prove themselves equally heartless and cruel as the Sioux, their superior skill and cunning require a closer watching and a stronger guard.

## LOGAN.

Third	Golden	Drawing
Capital	Prize	\$100,000 Gold.

## COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

### Supreme Court.

In session at Monroe. Present—Chief Justice Ludeling and Justices Howell and Morgan.

The following gentlemen were, on July 8, admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, after examination:

Messrs. Machen, of Winn parish; Pearce, of Bienville; Killgore, of Union, and Naife, of Morehouse.

### Superior District Court.

Fannie C. Bienville vs. city of New Orleans.—Petitioner, administratrix of Aristide Bienville, prays that the sale of two lots of property, seized for taxes and advertised for sale July 17, may be restrained. Injunction on \$1000 bond issued.

State vs. Charles Clinton.—Injunction on appropriation bill of 1875. Intervention of Mrs. Chilton. The Attorney General declaring he has no intention of prosecuting the appeal in this intervention, the judgment is made final.

State ex rel Attorney General Field vs. Hiram R. Steele.—For answer the defendant files a disclaimer of having accepted or held a commission or taken possession of such an office as assistant attorney general, as stated in the petition, and the suit is dismissed.

### First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Petty larceny—Mollie Williams. Assault and battery—Owen Riley, Mrs. Turpin, Carrie Lee, William Parker, John Menes.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Cecile Dorsey, for assault and battery. CONVICTED.

Petty larceny—Henry Ward, Nelson Williams, M. Lawson and Peter Kaiser. Stealing, etc.—Ernest Pruss, Thomas Toupart, James Johnson, alias Ward, Thomas Lewis.

### New Postal Law.

We are indebted to J. J. Maguire, Esq., deputy postmaster of New Orleans, for a copy of the following letter from the Postmaster General transmitting an important section of the new postal law:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 13, 1876.

To the Postmaster, New Orleans.

Sir—The following section of a law has been passed by Congress and approved by the President:

SEC. 15. That transient newspapers and magazines, registered publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to and be transmitted in the mails at a rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof, and the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name on the address thereon, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly thereon, at the option of the sender, the names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication, or regular subscribers the time to which subscription thereof has been paid, and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be transmitted in the mails at a rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

JAMES M. TYNER, Postmaster General.

### WASHINGTON.

#### Six Hundred Men Out of Work.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The rolling mill on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Cumberland, Md., has stopped. This throws 600 men out of employment.

#### Trying to Save the East Mail.

The railway mail superintendent has gone to New York to arrange, if possible, for the continuance of the East mail, to reach the continent at New York.

#### Committee on Work.

The Banking and Currency Committee did nothing definite this morning. The conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill is considering a new principle of universal sympathy. In this bill will require ten days' clerical labor.

#### Prospect of Adjournment.

Little prospect of adjournment before the middle of August.

#### Letter to the President from the Israelites.

The following letter has been addressed to the President by the members of the Universal Israelite Alliance of Paris, on the occasion of the centennial celebration:

PARIS, June 3, 1876.

Mr. President:

The United States are about to celebrate the centennial of the Declaration of Independence which unites all nations in the same sentiment of universal sympathy. In this celebration the Universal Israelite Alliance requests that it may take part. Established for the support and elevation of the Israelites in general, and of the Jewish people in particular, it has been subjected to a persecution which our age can not comprehend, the alliance casts upon your country looks full of the liveliest gratitude; it especially believes that the Israelites of the first of all the nations, yours, that has proclaimed, without distinction of sect, the grand principle of religious liberty, as long as a century ago, and that the people of Europe subjected the Israelites to laws of exception, America invited them as brothers to the equality of political and civil rights.

Under the protection of such laws, we see them in that generous country rapidly increasing, creating large places of worship and grand institutions for the purpose of charity and instruction. Besides those born under your skies, the Israelites of our country who have crossed the ocean, have received at your hands their emancipation, and have had their share of this great blessing and in how many instances by the international policy, by their management and the choice of their diplomatic agents has not the United States gone to European Israelites the striking proof of their sympathy? President of the Republic of the United States, permit the central committee of the Universal Israelite Alliance to express to you, to Congress, and the whole American people, their good wishes for the centennial of the great Union which, during the century of its existence, has conquered for itself so noble a place in contemporary history. Your flag carries the stars of the Jewish sacred literature, the symbols of divine benediction. With this auspicious emblem marching before you, may this divine benediction shed its rays over your beautiful republic with increasing brilliancy during centuries of peace, useful works and good will among men and fraternity among nations.

For the central committee of the Universal Israelite Alliance: The president, Ad. Cremieux, Senator. Signed by Mr. Gidon, grand rabbi of France, honorary president; Mr. Cremieux, Senator, president; Mr. Derabourg, member of the French Institute, vice president; Mr. S. H. Goldschmidt, vice president; Mr. F. Loven, counselor of the court of appeals, secretary, and others.

### Personal.

Mr. Stotemeyer, of the New Orleans Times, is at the Ebbitt House.

#### THE WAR PATH.

Dispatches from General Sheridan and General Crook—Crook Waits for Merritt, When He Proposes to "End the Campaign with One Crushing Blow."

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Sherman has received the following:

CHICAGO, July 16, 1876.

General W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The following dispatch, received last night, is transmitted for your information. I had already ordered General Merritt to join General Crook, but he will be detained a few days in attempting to intercept the Indians who have left the Red Cloud agency. We were about to leave Red Cloud with Terry and attack those Indians, but I am so far away that I will have to leave them, as I have done heretofore, to act on their best judgment.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

General Merritt Proposes to Intercept a Party of Cheyennes from Red Cloud Agency—A Party Attacked by Indians—Sheridan's Arrival at the Snake Alliance—Reinforcements Due—Activity of the Enemy.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 16.—A report from Captain Jordan, commanding Camp Robinson, has been received that 800 Cheyennes were about to leave Red Cloud agency for the North. General Merritt has delayed the proposed movement of the Fifth Cavalry northward from Fort Laramie to join Crook, and has moved in a position where he expects to intercept them.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Maxey presented a resolution of the Texas Legislature regarding the frontier. The impeachment court adjourned to Wednesday.

A motion was made to take up the bill for the relief of Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of ex-President Polk.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion and said he had received some evidence touching the loyalty of Mrs. Polk. This he had placed in the hands of a member of the committee which reported the bill, and he hoped the bill would not be acted on until the truth of that evidence was investigated. After some further discussion the motion to take up the bill was withdrawn.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed, and the day spent in general debate.

### House.

Mr. Reagan presented a resolution of the Texas Legislature, asking protection for the frontier and compensation for past expenses of the State in that behalf.

A bill was introduced authorizing the President to accept volunteers against the Indians.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, introduced a bill for the erection of a statue to General Custer in Washington.

Mr. Saunders, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the immediate utilization of gold and silver bullion by certificates of value; to encourage the coinage thereof and to make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender. Referred, on motion of Mr. Banks, to the committee of the whole.

A resolution for a select committee of three, to proceed, after adjournment, to the committee to investigate the extent and effect of Chinese emigration, was adopted, 155 to 14.

Committee reports—Majority for Platt, minority for Goode, in the Virginia contested election case.

The bill introduced by Mr. Tucker, removing the political disabilities of General Beauregard passed.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill to-morrow repealing the resumption act, failed of a three-thirds vote—102 to 92. Adjourned.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The rolling mill on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Cumberland, Md., has stopped. This throws 600 men out of employment.

The railway mail superintendent has gone to New York to arrange, if possible, for the continuance of the East mail, to reach the continent at New York.

The Banking and Currency Committee did nothing definite this morning. The conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill is considering a new principle of universal sympathy. In this bill will require ten days' clerical labor.

Little prospect of adjournment before the middle of August.

The following letter has been addressed to the President by the members of the Universal Israelite Alliance of Paris, on the occasion of the centennial celebration:

PARIS, June 3, 1876.

Mr. President:

The United States are about to celebrate the centennial of the Declaration of Independence which unites all nations in the same sentiment of universal sympathy. In this celebration the Universal Israelite Alliance requests that it may take part. Established for the support and elevation of the Israelites in general, and of the Jewish people in particular, it has been subjected to a persecution which our age can not comprehend, the alliance casts upon your country looks full of the liveliest gratitude; it especially believes that the Israelites of the first of all the nations, yours, that has proclaimed, without distinction of sect, the grand principle of religious liberty, as long as a century ago, and that the people of Europe subjected the Israelites to laws of exception, America invited them as brothers to the equality of political and civil rights.

Under the protection of such laws, we see them in that generous country rapidly increasing, creating large places of worship and grand institutions for the purpose of charity and instruction. Besides those born under your skies, the Israelites of our country who have crossed the ocean, have received at your hands their emancipation, and have had their share of this great blessing and in how many instances by the international policy, by their management and the choice of their diplomatic agents has not the United States gone to European Israelites the striking proof of their sympathy? President of the Republic of the United States, permit the central committee of the Universal Israelite Alliance to express to you, to Congress, and the whole American people, their good wishes for the centennial of the great Union which, during the century of its existence, has conquered for itself so noble a place in contemporary history. Your flag carries the stars of the Jewish sacred literature, the symbols of divine benediction. With this auspicious emblem marching before you, may this divine benediction shed its rays over your beautiful republic with increasing brilliancy during centuries of peace, useful works and good will among men and fraternity among nations.

For the central committee of the Universal Israelite Alliance: The president, Ad. Cremieux, Senator. Signed by Mr. Gidon, grand rabbi of France, honorary president; Mr. Cremieux, Senator, president; Mr. Derabourg, member of the French Institute, vice president; Mr. S. H. Goldschmidt, vice president; Mr. F. Loven, counselor of the court of appeals, secretary, and others.

### Personal.

Mr. Stotemeyer, of the New Orleans Times, is at the Ebbitt House.

## THE WAR PATH.

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