NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME X.—NO. 87. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2872.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

For Presidential Electors,
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG,
J. H. BURCH.
First District—PETER JOSEPH.
Second District—LIONEL A. SHELDON.
Third District—MORRIS MARKS.
Fourth District—A. B. LEVISEE.
Fifth District—O. H. BREWSTER.
Sixth District—OSCAR JOFFRION.

For Governor,
STEPHEN B. PACKARD.

For Lieutenant Governor.
C. C. ANTOINE.

For Secretary of State,
EMILE HONORE.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
GEORGE B. JOHNSON.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. HUNT.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
WILLIAM G. BROWN.

For Members of Congress,
First District—HENRY C. WARMOTH.
Second District—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Third District—CHESTER B. DARRALL.
Fourth District—GEORGE L. SMITH.
Fifth District—J. EDWARDS LEONARD.
Sixth District—CHARLES E. NASH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. mh1 eod4wém

Citizens' Savings Bank, Gruzewald Hall, New Orleans, June 30, 1876.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT was declared; six per cent payable to stockholders, on demand, and one and a half per cent to be placed to the credit of the reserve fund.
jy1 1m M. BENSEE, Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Southern Republicans.—A meeting of the executive committee will be held SATURDAY, the twenty-second instant, at 7 P. M., sharp.
By order of the President.
THOMAS McKNIGHT.
L. SEWELL, Secretary. jy22 1t

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 10, 1876.—Resolved, That there shall be a State campaign committee, to consist of nine members, who shall be selected by the State candidates and appointed by the president.
Resolved further, That the treasurer of this committee is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the treasurer of the State campaign committee from time to time, as required, such funds as come into his hands for use in the State campaign.
The above resolutions were duly passed by the State Central Executive Committee.
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary State Central Executive Committee.

ROOM STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 11, 1876.
By authority of the State Central Executive Committee, I hereby appoint the following persons, selected by the nominees for State offices, as the State Campaign Committee, viz:
A. Dumont, chairman; H. C. Dibble, W. F. Loan, George Drury, T. B. Stamps, R. F. Guichard, C. F. Ladd, James W. Quinn, Alfred Bourgeois, J. R. G. Pitkin, secretary; B. F. Joubert, treasurer; L. Lamametre, assistant secretary.
H. C. WARMOTH,
Acting President, State Central Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.
Attest:
WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. jy12

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.
CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.
Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,827 98
Income for the year 1875	624,030 94

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.
J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Directors.

Ernest Merilh,	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Fatjo,
Pierre Poutz,	D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

WENGER'S GARDEN,
11.....**Bourbon Street**.....13
H. WENGER, Proprietor.
Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer at moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my16

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
G. F. WALKER, M. D.,
Has removed to
No. 930 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. my23 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 17 Commercial Place.
Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.
Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted au23 1y

TAX COLLECTORS' SALES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 4717.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—Third District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, fronting on Elysian Fields street, in Milneburg; assessed in the name of BOUDRO & BILLMAN.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Elysian Fields and Royal streets, New Orleans, July 21, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, corner of Elysian Fields and Royal streets, in the said Third District of this city, on FRIDAY, August 4, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, in Milneburg, fronting on Elysian Fields street, measuring 50 by 120 feet each. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1874, amounting to thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS CAREY,
State Tax Collector, Third District, City of New Orleans. jy23 2t aug

POLITICAL NOTES.

The political situation in St. Landry and the sixth district generally seems complicated on both sides. The Democrats undertook to hold a convention at Opelousas Saturday. The result was two conventions and two tickets put forward. Both sides of this split claim to be the only legitimate body. It is expected that Speaker Estilette will be nominated to run against Mr. Nash for Congress. Democrats confidently expect a victory, as they put faith in Mr. John Simms, who is to draw off support from Mr. Nash by running himself as an independent candidate, he being supposed to be dissatisfied with the way the regular nomination was made.

The election held by the Democratic ward clubs last Thursday, to choose delegates to attend the State nominating convention to be held in Baton Rouge next Monday, has resulted as follows:

First ward—W. C. Black, M. J. Cusack, P. E. Mortimer, S. H. Buck, W. E. Kirk, Ferd. Marks, Lloyd Coleman, A. G. Phelps, J. J. Sullivan, John Curry.

Second ward—T. W. Bothick, M. D. Lagan, R. H. Wilde, J. Lynch, M. C. Reyes, S. M. Terrell, Dan Owens, J. T. Pecot, John Logan, John Doyle, A. J. Fitzpatrick, H. H. Graham. Contestants—Joseph A. Shakespeare, Douglas M. Kilpatrick, W. T. Houston, W. B. McCutchon, John O'Neil, Dr. Samuel Chopin, W. H. Reynolds, Archibald Mitchell, Thomas Devereaux, G. W. Stockton, Anton Winter, Dennis O'Leary.

Third ward—Charles Byrnes, William Stevenson, P. Cain, Samuel W. Moore, Patrick Skehan, V. Lamantia, Thomas Egan, Jr., John Fitzpatrick, Charles J. Miltimore, Archie Stewart, Thomas Reynolds, T. Hackett, Charles Lynch, W. H. Rogers, C. J. Daly, George Walsh, J. Donnellon.

Fourth warth—E. D. Terrebonne, B. Onorato, A. Mauberret, Thomas J. Ford, Charles Maurice, H. F. Sturcken, M. W. Newman, Charles Burkhardt.

Fifth ward—O. Robin, J. Dupuy, J. Loth, J. H. Castellanos, C. Stringer, S. Andry, G. Eicke, D. M. Valeton, M. C. Barry, F. X. Barbot, T. S. Sugg. Contestants—H. J. Rivet, Zach Bachemin, Andre Roman, Matt M. Marr, P. L. Bonny, A. Rabouin, Jr., F. D. Chretien, A. H. Foyne, George Forstall, Charles De Lassus, Arthur Morono.

Sixth ward—Robert Brewster, A. A. Kerr, T. Blanchard, E. Dupre, J. Dillon, L. Mestier, J. Vienne, W. A. Bienvenu.

Seventh ward—P. Malochee, M. LeBlanc, O. M. Gourdain, H. Wilberding, G. D. Olivier, T. Taquino, A. A. Grandpre, J. Eaton, J. B. Blanchard, Jr. Contestants—E. Howard McCaleb, Onezime DeBouchel, J. T. Sarazin, Frank E. Marquez, F. O. Minor, Joseph Bruneau, Sr., George W. Waters, J. Smith, Captain John B. Vinot, P. L. Malloux.

Eighth ward—James Carrigan, Herman Schroeder, Thomas F. Cullen, F. Belling, Eugene Desdunes, John Davie, Alexander Brewster, Blache Otero.

Ninth ward—Colonel Joseph Collins, Alfred Delavigne, Edward S. Levy, Guy Dreux, James C. Theard, Ferdinand Dudenhefer, William Clark, Joseph Zengel, Louis St. Martin.

Tenth ward—R. Pendergrast, B. F. Jonas, H. M. Hays, Jr., M. Noud, A. McConnell, R. H. Marr, C. O'Donnell, D. C. O'Brady, A. D. Henriquez, F. Lauer, H. Groebel, J. S. Rourke.

Eleventh ward—J. R. A. Gauthreaux, Thomas D. Carey, J. W. Stringer, George Lawrence, Chris McCarthy, F. M. Andress, L. Schiedel, T. Tracy, J. D. Williams, John Steib.

Twelfth ward—J. T. Aycock, H. C. Miller, Fred Wintz, Sr., John M. Conrad.

Thirteenth ward—Jacob Van Hoven, E. F. Virgin, W. E. Clarke.

Fourteenth ward—James Sweeney.

Fifteenth ward—A. H. Swanson, O. F. Vallette, E. Quinn, Jerome Hanly, Victor Reaud.

Sixteenth ward—F. C. Tobleman.

Seventeenth ward—Philip Mitchell.

It is claimed that a grand majority of the city delegates will favor the nomination of Mr. Wiltz, while Messrs. McEnery and Penn will be able to secure but a few. It is also contended that Mr. Wiltz will find little favor with country delegates—not sufficient to give him a majority. Some city delegates are pledged to the last named aspirant.

Asking for Relief.

In the House of Representatives, on the eighteenth instant, Mr. Ellis presented the petition of Mrs. Emily McKnight, that Congress confirm to her late husband's representatives the title to the lands known as the Navy Commissioners' islands, Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of G. P. Work, for compensation for carrying the United States mail between New Orleans and Monroe, Louisiana, in 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of Mrs. Mary Camus, administratrix of the estate of Jacques Theodule Camus, deceased, for compensation for the use and occupation of certain wharves at New Orleans, Louisiana, by the United States navy. Referred to the same committee.

Court Items.

The REPUBLICAN is indebted to the *Louisiana Intelligencer* for the report of the decisions of the Supreme Court at Monroe, July 18, 1876.

Judge Cullom will open the Fifth District Court Wednesday morning, July 26, at nine o'clock, to transact all business that may be done in vacation.

Fortune's frolic,
Fortune's frolic,
Fortune's frolic, Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Opera House,
Opera House,
Opera House, July 29.
July 29.
July 29.

A Democratic Plea.

When people come to Louisiana and expect to live by political robbery, as your friends, the Twitchell family from Vermont have done, they must expect to reap the rewards of robbers and rascals. In this case the just reward has been long delayed; but as sure as "murder will out," so sure does wrong-doing fail to prosper. The Twitchell case is only one more illustration of this fact. People who are honest and willing to work for an honest living, have nothing to fear in Louisiana, no matter what their politics are or where they hail from. Put this in your newspaper.

July, 1876. A LOUISIANIAN.

This card is postmarked "New Orleans," and we "put" it in our newspaper simply to vindicate all that has been said respecting the temper of Southern Democrats, of which the writer of the above is a sample. If Twitchell had been the veriest corruptionist in the country it requires a brutality only possessed by a Southern Democrat or the truckling sycophancy of a Northern doughface to suggest and defend assassination as the appropriate remedy. Our "Louisiana" friend admits that assassination is a recognized remedy in the political pharmacopœia of the South for men whose ways do not happen to suit them.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

"One, But a Lion."

BOSTON, July 17, 1876.

It is related by a naturalist, in fable form, that on a certain occasion a lioness was taunted by the other animals as being able to bring forth only one cub, while they could have litter after litter, and a dozen at a litter. "Yes," replied the queen of animals, "one, but a lion!" If the question is asked why I still recur to the negro question, while there are hundreds of other subjects to be introduced into a current newspaper correspondence, I reply to the charge of harping upon one idea: "True—one, but a lion." True, the negro question is in one sense a "one-idea issue," but it is an idea that connects itself with every other idea affecting society, the cause of civilization, and the science of government, which connects itself with the future of the South, with the fate of the American Union, with the concerns of both Spanish and Anglo Saxon America, and with the destiny of a race. More than this, it involves the decline or the ascendency of the Roman hierarchy in the New World.

The negro power, therefore, is a fact, and a mighty fact. Always the leading element in American politics, the negro question is to-day more vital to all that concerns this country, this age and universal civilization than ever before. Dealing with it in this light, let us glance at its relations to the problems which American statesmen propose to solve. First, we find this negro power so intrenched inside of the Union that all the power of the nation combined can not suppress or overthrow it. Three causes serve to give the negro this position. One is his connection with the cotton zone of the United States; another is his practical monopoly of the labor supply in this zone; the other is his numbers. The cotton interest alone is sufficient to keep the freedman alive and multiply his numbers annually. As to labor supply, the South may be likened unto a man who owned a cave and who desired to fill the cave with guests. So he stood at the mouth of his beautiful cave and called the attention of the world to its beauties and attractions. It was full of gold. It held diamonds. It was cool in summer and warm in winter. Everything grew in it. Life was long within its enchanted walls. Health, and strength and beauty came from breathing its pure air. "But this enchanting cave possessed, alas, one drawback," shouts out the owner. "A Blackamore resides in the cave. He has the form of a man, but he is of fact a beast. He is black as night. His presence taints the otherwise pure air of the cave. He robs every man of what he produces. He fills his pockets with gold. He swallows the diamonds. He murders all who offend him. He eats children. Come, everybody, into my cave, my beautiful cave! My beautiful cave! Come, come, come, come." And so the man shouted, but no one came at his call. Gold could not tempt them. Diamonds could not tempt them. Perpetual youth and beauty could not tempt them; for were not all these practically destroyed in the cave by the presence of a living leprosy and a living death? So the Southern whites have been shouting at the mouth of their cave from the day of emancipation. This shout of "Blackamore, beware of the blackamore," is all the more readily accepted because the North sent forth the same shout about the South when the negro stood for slavery. Consequently free labor did not come into the South in times past to engage in competition with slave labor. The same self-respecting instinct makes free labor shun the South under the cry raised by the Confederate party. A land where law secures not life is not a land where peaceful labor will ever go. And for these reasons the negro will hold the labor supply for the cotton zone for generations to come, aided by the climate and other natural causes. As to the question of numbers it is sufficient to say that a race of 5,000,000 of people can not be exterminated, to say nothing of its rapid annual increase.

It is evident that we are to have a contest over the negro, on the part of the Protestant and Catholic parties of the country. He is already the object of earnest solicitude on the part of rival denominations who are struggling to enroll him in their ranks. Various educational bodies are also at work in connection with the negro, all aiming at ascendency in this field of influence. Add to these agencies and activities those political contests at the South, which are purely local (unconnected with the interests of Southern sectionalism), such as contests for the Legislature, over subjects involving county affairs (taxes, railroads, and the like), and where the colored vote will be in demand, and we find that the negro is a fixed institution at the South, say what men may, and do what they may.

And yet, notwithstanding all this, the government of the United States is to be finally an Anglo-Saxon nationality. What other result can we have, under these circumstances, but a distinctive African civilization, which shall dominate absolutely in every Gulf State of the North American continent? This result makes the future of the Republican party, as this party stands related to the negro question, as deeply interesting as its past has been, because the Republican party is alone able to solve the problem involved in the future of the negro in the New World. It imparts to the social and political struggle now waging in Louisiana, an exceptional and abiding interest, because Louisiana must become the seat of power of the new race civilization, and New Orleans must become the focus of its wealth and social consequence.

Education, labor and the ballot will combine to intensify the forces which are thus destined to lift the emancipated race, as a self-conscious and self-asserting power, into the front rank of nations. For the negro, all this is but a question of time. His future is certain-assured. Let him enter upon it with courage, with faith in himself and faith in his Creator. But on the very threshhold of this race, destiny, the black man, should remember that "they who take the sword shall surely perish with the sword," he will certainly reap that which he sows. If the negro commit himself to the cause, of the war, he will become the first victim of the forces of hate which he will thus call into existence; because war begets war and hate begets hate. But if he commit himself and his interests to the cause of peace, then he will grow with the growth of peace; he will walk along with her hand in hand and her agencies for his good will be found in the end more powerful and beneficent than the agencies of war or force. The author of the negro's emancipation is the author of peace. He is called "wonderful, counsellor, the everlasting father, the prince of peace." The new race life which he has called into existence in the form of the negro will yet be a lion among the nations of the earth. But the sure hope of the race in the future, as in the past, is in Him with whom alone dwelleth infinite wisdom and power, and who alone sees the end. Its sure line of policy is in this crisis is along the quiet and shady and beautiful paths which lead to peace. B.

The Irreconcilables.

We fear that Governor Tilden and Governor Hendricks are straining themselves unnecessarily and unprofitably. They are laboring, it is said, to effect some agreement on the currency question. We need not place unreasonable confidence in the rumors which come from Saratoga, directly or by way of Long Branch or Washington, but there is probably good ground for the belief that long and earnest conferences have been held on the subject, in the hope that some form of declaration might be devised upon which differing elements could unite. Perhaps the experiment may succeed. Whether it succeeds or not is of not the least consequence to the country, the party or its candidates.

The gentlemen who are engaged in this business mistake the situation. The day when voters could be deceived by juggling phrases has departed. It vanished when men penetrated the wilderness and pierced mountains with railroads, and threaded villages on telegraph wires as children string beads. Once it was possible to hide the fact that a great party, professing to believe in one thing in New York, was demanding the contrary in Indiana. When Pennsylvania was carried for "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42," the Democratic party won its last great victory. No party whose deliberate aim is to cheat voters will ever win another.

Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks may as well say nothing. They can inform nobody, deceive nobody. The country knows that the Democratic party is divided into two factions on this question. It knows that the stronger faction, both numerically and and in tenacity of purpose, demands unconditional and unqualified repudiation of a solemn pledge of the public faith. It knows that the numerically weaker faction has been trying, ever since Congress assembled, to sell itself at some price a little better than unconditional surrender; that it has yielded, step by step, day after day, until there are scarcely a dozen Democratic members in Congress who have the pluck to vote against any outrageous demand which the repudiators may make. It knows that at St. Louis, despite the magnificent organization and overwhelming force of Mr. Tilden's personal adherents, they were compelled to surrender what they justly deemed a vital point in the platform. They did not dare to make a manly fight for Tilden and the public honor; and hence, while Mr. Dorsheimer and others signed a private protest against the platform, as adopted, they voted for it to save their favorite candidate. Finally, when he had been nominated, not one of them had the courage to oppose the utterly inconsistent nomination of Hendricks. On the platform, as framed, Mr. Tilden allowed himself to be nominated, and there he is compelled to stand, with Hendricks by his side, to show the full meaning of the surrender.

Tricks of phrase are thrown away. Whatever Mr. Tilden may want, the country knows that he and his managers found that he could not be nominated in a Democratic convention unless he consented to the demand for unconditional repudiation of the pledge of resumption. He may pile up words until they dwarf the mountains, but that fact will still stick in the clear understanding of intelligent voters. He will gain by it in Indiana; that was what his party intended. He will lose by it somewhere else. And he will lose the more for every new effort that he may make to hide or befog the issue or to conceal the antagonism between the opposing elements in the Democratic party.—*New York Tribune.*

Fearful Effects of the Hot Weather.

The record for the past week of the superintendents of the ten cemeteries in the region of Newtown Creek, Queens county, has no precedent. Calvary leads in the death roll, followed next in order by the Lutheran, German Catholic, Evergreens and Cypress Hills, and the interments in Mount Olivet, Union, Linden Hill and the Israelitish cemeteries of Machphala and Salem Fields have more than doubled.

Tuesday, July 11, will be memorable with the undertakers. On that day 110 burials were made in Calvary, eighty-three in the Lutheran, and proportional numbers in the other cemeteries named. Through the week the average number of burials per day in Calvary was eighty three. The usual number is forty per day. In the Lutheran an average of forty-two per day were interred, an increase of seventy per cent over any previous week. In Cypress Hills, twenty per day; in the German Catholic, from ten to fifteen; in Mount Olivet, four; in Union, four; in the Reformed Israelitish and Methodist at Linden Hill, four each; in the Portuguese Israelitish, three; in the other Jewish cemeteries, from three to five each; in Evergreens, fifteen per day.

The ratio of children buried is three to one adult. The death contributions to Calvary are eight per cent from Jersey City, twenty per cent from Brooklyn, and the remainder from this city. To the Lutheran this city sends four-fifths, and Brooklyn, with a very few from Jersey City, the other fifth. One-half of those buried in Cypress Hills are from New York, and the others from Brooklyn. All the burials in the German Catholic Cemetery are from Williamsburgh, this being a branch of the Evergreens Cemetery, and belonging to the German Catholic Church of Montrose avenue, Williamsburgh. The interments in the Portugese Israelitish Cemetery are all of deceased residents of this city.

The superintendents of the larger cemeteries have been obliged to employ an additional number of grave diggers. "It has been a fearful week," said Superintendent Michael Rowan, of Calvary, as he stood on the brink of a new-made grave yesterday, "and there has been no day in it that we've broken the sod for less than four score, and three to one of them were children from the tenement houses."

All day long yesterday the funeral corteges rolled in double and some times treble column along Metropolitan avenue, measuring, with scarce a break, the five miles of road between the ferries and the cemeteries, and as the sun grew red in the west the ferry slips were still bordered with these solemn processions.—*New York Sun.*

Joanna Baillie said: "A willing heart adds feather to the heel, and makes the clown a winged Mercury." Feather on the heel may do for the Cochin China fowl, but it is not understood how the ordinary clown can profit by wings of that sort.

Time flies.
Time flies.
Time flies.
But one week.
But one week.
But one week.
Buy a ticket. Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Opera House, July 29.

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

Supreme Court.

Present—Chief Justice Ludeling and Justices Howell and Morgan.

The following decisions were rendered at Monroe, July 18:

BY CHIEF JUSTICE LUDELING.

D. C. Morgan vs. W. L. Richmond, sheriff, et al.—From Morehouse. Judgment reversed; decree that the plaintiff is the owner of the bond, and the injunction perpetuated.

Succession of J. H. Head.—From Franklin. Judgment reversed. Demand to dismiss administrator reversed; account to be rendered in thirty days.

John Chaffe, Brother & Son, vs. Thornton, Edwards & Robinson.—From Ouachita. Attorney's fee reduced to $166 66. Judgment affirmed.

Henry Newman vs. Robert W. Taliaferro.—From Catahoula. Judgment affirmed.

John W. Willis vs. S. L. Elam et al.—From Franklin. Judgment reversed; plaintiff's demand rejected.

Christopher Chaffe vs. Minden Female Academy.—From Webster. Judgment affirmed.

Z. C. Greenwood vs. P. M. Spear.—From Morehouse. Judgment reversed. Plaintiff decreed the owner of the land, and to recover $400 rent per annum.

M. Gillis vs. B. E. Carter.—From Franklin. Appeal dismissed.

James Campbell vs. W. L. Richmond et al.—From Morehouse. Judgment for third opponent reduced to $5000 and affirmed.

BY JUSTICE HOWELL.

Succession of J. P. Spears.—From Union. Order appealed from annulled.

Succession of G. W. Robertson.—From Ouachita. Judgment in favor of the widow reversed, the balance to be paid to the heirs of G. W. Robertson.

Peter Morgan vs. William G. Shelton.—From Morehouse. Judgment affirmed.

Mrs. T. J. Mangram vs. Mrs. G. Norsworthy, tutrix.—From Morehouse. Judgment affirmed.

Succession of D. W. Norsworthy.—From Morehouse. Judgment affirmed.

State vs. Harvey Courtney, Henderson Courtney and Joe Dotts.—From Ouachita. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

State vs. Harvey Courtney.—From Ouachita. Judgment affirmed.

H. L. Crow vs. W. N. Collins et als.—From Webster. The property, viz: One Love and Bodely thirty horse power engine, one flouring grist mill, one pair timber wheels and three oxen was that of the plaintiff, the seizure was illegal. Defendants decreed to pay $5 per day till returned, or if not returned $3000. Judgment reversed.

E. A. Givens, Sr., & Co. vs. J. P. White.—From Bienville. Judgment amended. Plaintiff to recover $543 25, the balance dismissed as of non suit.

E. H. Cole, administrator, vs. heirs of S. A. Reddick.—From Catahoula. Judgment reversed and plaintiff's demand dismissed.

Jules Rose & Co. vs. Ucal Cottingham & Co.—From Caldwell. Judgment reversed. Plaintiff to recover $2050 from estate of Thomas H. Cottingham; sale to defendant, so far as it affects plaintiffs' rights, annulled, and the said property be subjected to the claim of plaintiffs without prejudice to the mortgage rights of the minor children of Wiley E. Cottingham, deceased.

BY JUSTICE MORGAN.

State vs. James B. Thomas and Flaerius Thomas.—From Caldwell. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

State vs. W. T. Butler.—From Lincoln. Appeal dismissed.

J. Buntin et al. vs. E. M. Johnson.—From Morehouse. Judgment affirmed.

George T. Ventress vs. W. N. Collins et al.—From Webster. Judgment reversed and injunction dissolved with $100 damages.

D. C. Morgan et al. vs. D. T. Lock.—From Morehouse. Judgment reversed and plaintiffs decreed the owners of the property.

D. H. Sheppard vs. J. H. Sheen et al.—From Bienville. Judgment reversed and case remanded.

John W. Willis vs. John W. Wansley et al.—From Franklin. Judgment reversed and injunction dissolved.

John F. Phelps vs. J. D. Maxwell.—From Morehouse. Judgment affirmed.

Mary L. Hewett vs. W. L. Richmond, sheriff; B. P. Patton vs. same. From Morehouse.—Judgment reversed in favor of plaintiff and injunction made peremptory.

Superior District Court.

Society of the Sisters of St. Joseph vs. New Orleans.—Petitioners claim that the property about to be sold for $307 50 taxes is exempt, and pray the sheriff be restrained. Injunction issued on bond of $300.

William O. Hern vs. John Cales.—Petitioner alleges George C. Norcross purchased at a tax sale in the First District August 30, 1875, property occupied by defendant; that he purchasad it from him March 15, 1876; that defendant continues to occupy it, and prays for possession. Rule to show cause July 31 granted.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Nicholas Blanchard of assault: Charles Ferris of petty larceny.

SENTENCED.

Henry Ward, petty larceny, one year.

Second District Court.

Pauline Franckford prays to be emancipated.

Successions of Barbary Ambruster, wife of H. Ambruster, Jane Clark, wife of Lewis Deiblein, and Josephine Guichard, wife of Melicour Bienvenue, opened.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 21: At 8 A. M., 88°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 90°. Lowest point during the night of July 20, 79°.

Give the South all the Money It Needs.

We trust that the proper desire for economy now shown by Congress will not interfere with the appropriations for the South. We are in favor of giving the South all the money its people need. Let us give money to improve navigation, open harbors, build public buildings. Let us do what we can to stimulate special Southern industries—cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar. Let us, if it is in the power of Congress, make that rich and beautiful land to blossom with new life. In dealing with the South let us always remember the hard conditions of the war—the money we took when we freed the slaves, when we compelled a repudiation of her debts, when we seized cotton, when we ravaged the Valley of the Shenandoah and marched through Georgia. And while these were all war measures—which we should do again under the same necessity—let us remember what a burden it was to the conquered, and how it crushed them to the earth. Whenever, then, we can give the South money in appropriation bills, in shaping revenue or financial legislation, let us do so. We should be quite content if for the next five years three-fourths of the money voted by Congress were to go into the Southern States alone. Whatever we do for economy let us give the South all the money she wants.—*New York Herald.*

Some of the Republican newspapers keep this choice extract from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* at the head of their columns. It was written of Sam Tilden:

"It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has even known."

The date of this is cunningly omitted. Since the St. Louis convention the *Enquirer* has experienced a great change of mind, and is charmed with Mr. Tilden as a reformer. It anticipates under him the purest administration since the days of Washington.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

Pardoned.

Avery has been pardoned.

Pratt's Successor.

Clinton McDougal, of New York, succeeds Mr. Pratt as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Nomination.

Samuel T. Cooper, of Iowa, consul to Glasgow.

The Headstonee Swindle.

The military committee will report that the contracts for headstones for the national cemeteries were corruptly obtained, and recommend annulment.

Proctor Knott Justified.

The Judiciary Committee will report that Proctor Knott, chairman, was justified in withholding the Caldwell dispatch until satisfied it was genuine. Fry and Lawrence, Republicans, signed the report.

Ordway on Hand.

Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway is here to explain irregularities in his accounts.

Lawyers Laboring for their Clients.

A number of Western lawyers are here in behalf of the Chicago whisky ring convicts. They say the sentences in many instances were too severe, and they ask for pardons or modifications.

Alabama Claims.

The Alabama claims commission awarded Sarah A. Darling, of New Orleans, $210. The court was unable to agree on the claims of Mary A. McKaiser and A. Morinoni, of New Orleans.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized John Gustaff Palm, as vice consul of Sweden and Norway at Galveston, Texas.

THE WAR PATH.

Latest from the Indian Country—Out of Ammunition—The Wounded Indians—The Killed—Indians from the Agency Under Arms—Movements of the Fifth Cavalry.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch dated camp of the Fifth Cavalry, Sage Creek, July 19, via Cheyenne, July 20, says: Out of 2300 Cheyennes belonging to the Red Cloud agency, all have gone north except about 300 men and children.

There has been a great demand for ammunition. The Indians have even offered a pony for thirty pounds of powder.

About 100 Indians were wounded in General Crook's fight on the Rosebud in June, and they are now distributed among their friends at the agency.

There is much mourning for Indians from that agency who were killed in that engagement.

The Indians acknowledge a loss of eighty-six killed in General Crook's fight, and of about 280 in General Custer's fight.

Red Cloud armed and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull, even taking the rations of beef issued on the tenth, from women and children, to supply these warriors with something to eat on their way march. Out of 13,000 Indians belonging to the agency, there are 4000 not present, and the agent is no longer able to deny that his Indians have mostly gone North to join Sitting Bull. Many wanted to go immediately after the sun dance of last June, but were restrained.

When the news of General Custer's defeat came to them, they began leaving at once in large and small parties, until now the Cheyennes are nearly all gone, and almost the entire fighting strength of the Sioux.

The post in White river canon has been withdrawn, as mail contractors are unable to get the mail carried from Fort Laramie to Red Cloud, and all mail for the troops there is sent in and out with a military escort. When General Merritt's command returns from its present move it will proceed at once to join General Crook; it will consist of the entire Fifth Cavalry, twelve companies, recruited to a good standard.

Killed in the Custer Fight—The Creeks and the Sioux.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—Dispatches from Bismarck confirm the killing of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Black Moon in the Custer fight.

Nearly all the Creeks are absent from Standing Rock camp, and have undoubtedly joined the hostile Indians.

The Fifth Cavalry at Laramie.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 21.—The courier who left General Crook's camp on the evening of the sixteenth has not yet reached Fort Fetterman.

Seven companies of General Merritt's Fifth Cavalry arrived at Fort Laramie today, and will leave for Fort Fetterman tomorrow or the day following, together with three additional companies of the same regiment.

NEW YORK.

Further Particulars of the Mohawk Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The yacht Mohawk was at anchor with her centre board up and all sails set, when the squall capsized her. Rawlings, her sailing master, was not on watch. The party was in the cabin, as it was raining. Rawlings was on a tugboat by. Rawlings narrowly escaped being lynched for his carelessness, and is now under protection of the police. There is great excitement. Among the lost is Commodore Garner, a millionaire print manufacturer, his wife, Miss Adele Hunter, two cooks and one sailor. When capsized the yacht was towed to the beach. The bodies of the Commodore and his wife could be seen in the cabin, locked in each others' arms. It is reported that Frost Thorne, a brother of Mrs. Garner, was also lost.

The body of Mrs. Grant was recovered today, divers are searching for others. Sailing master Rawlings is still under arrest, and strongly blamed for the accident.

Mr. Schuyler Crosby, who was on the yacht Mohawk, when she capsized, says: "I consider the cause of the accident due to the bad judgment, in part, of Captain Rawlings, in having so much sail up, while at anchor, and before the boat was fairly under headway, with a squall coming down in plain view. I heard the coxswain give an order to let go the sheets; it was given at a time when such an expedient was impossible."

Captain Rawlings' arrest was at the instance of a quartermaster of the Mohawk, who made the affidavit charging him with carelessness and negligently managing the yacht, so as to cause her to capsize. A coroner's jury will investigate the matter this afternoon. Mr. Garner was reported to be worth $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. They leave three daughters, the eldest eight, the youngest two years old.

The Liberal Republicans.

Ethan Allen, chairman of the National Liberal Republican Committee, has issued an address to the Liberal Republicans, annulling the call for a national convention to be held July 26, at Philadelphia, and supporting the Cincinnati ticket.

WAR.

A Victory Over the Turks.

BELGRADE, July 21.—Official.—The Priest Doutchetch, with his forces, routed 4000 Turkish regulars, after seven hours fighting near Rodosinge.

The Other Side of the Story.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The bulletins posted here claim that the Turks defeated the Servians under Priest Doutchetch, on Wednesday, at Rodosin. This is in contradiction of an official report from Belgrade.

A Montenegrin Success—A Decisive Engagement Imminent—Items of the War.

PARIS, July 26.—A telegram to the Russian agency says the Montenegrins have had a great success at Padjoritza. Prince Nicholas has taken the heights commanding Mostar, and a decisive engagement is imminent.

The strategy of the Prince of Montenegro is considered feeble. His want of decision is likely to sacrifice all the advantages gained. The opportunity of taking Mostar without fighting for it is already lost.

The Servians lost 2000 killed at Zoor.

Osman Pasha slaughtered 500 Servians at Novosello. Only a few escaped.

The Servian army has been organized into two grand divisions. General Tchernayoff commands the eastern and General Olimpic commands the western division.

The Servians attempted to interrupt the railroad near Solia. The softas repulsed them.

The houses of 5643 Christians were burned during the Bulgarian insurrection. Many were fired by revolutionary emissaries to compel the people to join the insurrection.

The Position of England on the Berlin Memorandum.

LONDON, July 21.—The eastern correspondent recapitulates England's reasons for refusing to assent to the Berlin memorandum, and other matters, the substance of which is already known. The dispatch from Mr. Adams, the first secretary of the English legation of Paris, to Earl Derby, dated the twenty-second of May, recounts a conversation with Duke De Cazes, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the latter said he had declined to accede immediately to the Russian proposition; that as England had refused to adhere to the memorandum, the five other powers should proceed without her, to urge the Berlin recommations on the Por