New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

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.

Local Intelligence.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.—In another column will be found a numerously signed call for all Germans of this city in unison with the national Republican party to meet at Mechanics' Institute to-morrow evening, for consultation concerning the coming campaign.

NEW RICE.—Messrs. Sieward & Thompson, of the Thompson Rice Mill, have handed us a sample of the first new rice received in this market of the crop of 1876. It was grown in St. James and milled here. The sample is of large grain, clean and white. One or more barrels of this new crop will be sold at the Merchant's Exchange at noon on Monday by D. E. Morphy & Son, auctioneers.

A NEW CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of Republicans of the first and second wards was held last night at Wilson's Hall, corner of Rampart and Delord streets, to organize a campaign club. It was agreed to adopt the name of the Packard and Antoine Guards. The following officers were elected:

President, William Jones; vice presidents, David Wilson, Thomas W. Wickham, Lewis Brown, Samuel Bolls, Captain P. H. Mornney, J. W. Anderson, Peter Perrin, L. Scot; Secretary, Arthur Frilot; assistant secretaries, J. B. Hunter, W. F. Davies; corresponding secretary, R. C. Commack; treasurer, R. S. Wilson; sergeant-at-arms, V. Boutte; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Henry Wagner, Theodore Grant, Benjamin Carter; marshal, A. Campbell; aid, E. D. Haines.

Resolutions indorsing the national and State nominations were presented by Mr. Thomas W. Wickham and unanimously adopted.

VERY SMALL CORN.—Mr. Barton, in Lilienthal's Canal street jewelry store, has a fully developed stalk of corn about twelve inches high, on which are two complete ears, each an inch and a half long. The grains are flinty, but not much larger than bird shot. He has more of the same kind in his garden.

NATIVE WINES.—Mr. C. Lochbruner, No. 79 Exchange alley, deals exclusively in native wines, or rather those from the vineyards of Missouri, now rated as very wholesome. He has Concord, black rose and Virginia seedling red wines, and Concord, Herbemont, Goethe, Delaware and Catawba white wines, which are retailed by the bottle or case. These are good drinks for warm weather, besides, the prices are much less than for the imported article.

MR. FEHRENBACH'S PARDON.—The official documents relative to Mr. Fehrenbach's pardon are in the hands of United States Marshal Packard, and on the second of August the prison doors will be unlocked for him. Until that date he will occasionally be allowed to take rides for his health. The knowledge of the fact that his term of imprisonment has nearly expired will have the effect to brace him up. The fine of $1000 must be paid.

BRIEF MENTION.—Annual exhibitions of the St. Mary's parochial schools of Algiers, will occur on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at St. Mary's Hall.

The Pastime Social Club will give a picnic at Oakland Park next Sunday.

Mr. A. P. Harrington, No. 118 Canal street, is still at the front with a large supply of newspaper and magazine reading matter. His store opens Sunday mornings for the sale of papers.

The weather was decidedly against a rowing regatta in the lake yesterday, consequently there was another postponement.

The fruit stand at the corner of Camp and Canal streets turns itself inside out daily and nightly, taking up three-fourths of the banquette. The proprietors are not content with appropriating about six or seven feet of the banquette nearest the building, but confiscate two or three feet next the street. If Administrator McCarthy is still in office he is called on to enforce the law.

People who receive small change in a street car are not apt to examine the money given them, usually feeling certain that they will not be defrauded. A gentleman who took the last Prytania street car Friday night received a counterfeit dime from the driver, and the managers should interview that Jehu.

George Washington and Charles Washington made shows of themselves on Poydras street for which they were given tickets for a private room in the central station.

John Williams, a rooster, having no ducks of his own stole three from the Claiborne market, and that explains why he did not take his breakfast at home to-day.

A St. Charles street merchant finding that his business would not replay his toil concluded to close his store and pass the summer in Europe, where he can live cheaply. He packed his goods, nailed his widow shutters and sailed away.

The concluding picnic of Nos. 2 and 6 will enliven the Fair Grounds to-day.

The body of the colored boy, John Lee, who was drowned in the river Friday evening, while bathing at the head of General Taylor street, was found yesterday evening near where he was drowned, and the coroner notified.

Vessels in port—Seven steamships, nine ships, three barks, four brigs, six schooners.

OFF FOR BATON ROUGE.—Deputy sheriffs last evening took considerable pains in looking after the care of thirty-six delegates who took passage on a steamboat for Baton Rouge. They had rendezvoused at the Parish Prison, and most of them had been sojourning there several weeks, preparing themselves for an extended absence and for hard labor. It appears that these delegates had been judicially pronounced guilty of certain crimes and were unable to prove an alibi. The names and offenses are appended:

Attempt to commit arson—Henry Watson, ten years.

Grand larceny—Louisa Jones, three years; Mary Francis, two years; Mrs. Davis, one year; Moses Johnson, ten years.

Petty larceny—Betsy McDonald, Sarah Griggs, Sally Hamilton, Cora Jones, Jennie Wylie, Douglas Mead, Ed. McManus, William Ferret, one year each; Eliza Williams, eighteen months; Ella Smith, nine months; Julia Ann Johnson, two years; Lizzie Bernard, nine months; James Collins, nine months; George Malley, two years; Richard T. Elliot, six months; Charles Williams, two years; Joe White, alias Buckner, two years; Thomas Benjamin, one year; Andrew Jackson, two years; Richard Spencer, alias Lightning, two years; Frank Wonders, nine months; Jackson Clark, eighteen months.

Wounding—Clara Butler, six months; Bazile Peterson, one year.

Embezzlement—Robert Shreadon, three months.

Entering, etc.—Joseph Thompson, three years; Charles Williams, two years.

Horse stealing—William Johnson, two years.

Breaking and entering—Promise Lee, alias John McIntyre, three years and six months.

Assault and willful shooting—W. L. Smith, six months.

Colored men 18, colored women 13, white men 5—36.

Good-by, and don't come back soon, as you are all disfranchised.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 22, 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 9 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet six inches. Depth of channel at high tide nineteen feet. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

Personal.

E. F. Riard, the newly appointed naval officer of the port, having filed his bond and received his commission, yesterday took charge of his office, relieving Colonel Charles Dillingham, who has held the office since 1869. Several changes have been made in the clerical force of the office.

W. H. Trimble, justice of the peace for the fourth ward of the parish of St. Mary, has received leave of absence for thirty days.

This evening, Mr. A. Peiser, of the firm of A. Peiser & Co., will leave for a lengthy tour, combining business with pleasure; visiting the great glass factories and importers of china at the North and West, and taking a look at the centennial.

The last chance
The last chance
To win a fortune.
To win a fortune.
One chance in six.
One chance in six.
Third Golden Drawing.
Third Golden Drawing.
Saturday, July 29.
Saturday, July 29.

The Boy, the Beetle and the Dog.

From Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer:"

The minister gave out this text and droned along monotonously through an argument which was so prosy that many a head by and by began to nod—and yet it was an argument that dealt in limitless fire and brimstone, and thinned the predestined elect down to a company so small as to be hardly worth the saving. Tom counted the pages of the sermon; after church he always knew how many pages there had been, but he seldom knew anything else about the discourse. However, this time he was really interested for a little while. The minister made a grand and moving picture of the assembling together of the world's hosts at the millennium, when the lion and the lamb should lie down together and a little child should lead them. But the pathos, the lesson, the moral of the great spectacle were lost upon the boy; he only thought of the conspicuousness of the principal character before the on-looking nations; his face lit up with the thought, and he said to himself that he wished he could be that child, if it was a tame lion.

Now he lapsed into suffering again as the dry argument was resumed. Presently he bethought himself of a treasure he had, and got it out. It was a large black beetle with formidable jaws—a "pinch-bug," he called it. It was in a percussion-cap box. The first thing the beetle did was to take him by the finger. A natural fillip followed, the beetle went floundering into the aisle, and lit on its back, and the hurt finger went into the boy's mouth. The beetle lay there working its helpless legs, unable to turn over. Tom eyed it, and longed for it, but it was safe out of his reach. Other people, uninterested in the sermon, found relief in the beetle, and they eyed it too.

Presently a vagrant poodle dog came idling along, sad at heart, lazy with the summer softness and the quiet, weary of captivity, sighing for change. He spied the beetle; the drooping tail lifted and wagged. He surveyed the prize; walked around it; smelt of it from a safe distance; walked around it again; grew bolder, and took a closer smell; then lifted his lip, and made a gingerly snatch at it, just missing it; made another and another; began to enjoy the diversion; subsided to his stomach with the beetle between his paws; continued his experiments; grew weary at last, and then indifferent and absent-minded. His head nodded, and little by little his chin descended and touched the enemy, which seized it. There was a sharp yelp, a flirt of the poodle's head, and the beetle fell a couple of yards away, and lit on its back once more. The neighboring spectators shook with a gentle inward joy, several faces went behind fans and handkerchiefs, and Tom was entirely happy. The dog looked foolish, and probably felt so; but there was resentment in his heart, too, and a craving for revenge. So he went to the beetle and began a wary attack on it again; jumping at it from every point of a circle, lighting with his forepaws within an inch of the creature, making even closer snatches at it with his teeth, and jerking his head till his ears flapped again. But he grew tired once more, after a while; tried to amuse himself with a fly, but found no relief; followed an ant around, with his nose close to the floor, and quickly wearied of that; yawned, sighed, forgot the beetle entirely, and sat down on it! Then there was a wild yelp of agony, and the poodle went sailing up the aisle; the yelps continued, and so did the dog; he crossed the house in front of the altar; he flew down the other aisle; he crossed before the doors; he clamored up the homestretch; his anguish grew with his progress, till presently he was a woolly comet, moving in its orbit with the gleam and the speed of light. At last the frantic sufferer sheered from its course and sprang into its master's lap; he flung it out of the window, and the voice of distress quickly thinned away and died in the distance.

Tom Sawyer went home quite cheerful, thinking to himself that there was some satisfaction about divine service when there was a bit of variety in it. He had but one marring thought; he was willing that the dog should play with his pinch-bug, but he did not think it was upright to carry it off.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

Superior District Court.

N. E. Bailey vs. city of New Orleans.—Petitioner prays that the sale of three lots in the First District, seized for taxes, be enjoined on the ground that the assessment is excessive and the description insufficient. Injunction issued on bond of $5000.

Society of the Sacred Heart vs. same.—Prayer that the sheriff may be restrained from selling four lots of ground, seized for taxes, on the ground that they are exempt. Injunction issued on bond of $300.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—C. J. Ligne, Anna Johnson, John Morris, W. H. Pemberton, Louis Filbright, Ida Johnson, Fred Williams.

Petty larceny—Levena Williams, Henry Johnson.

Second District Court.

Successions of Sylvester Blasini and Mrs. Victor Souterrie opened.

Mr. Wheeler's Letter of Acceptance.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15, 1876.

The Hon. Edward McPherson and others of the Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—I received on the sixth instant your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the national convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the fourteenth ultimo, for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention. A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler, and in the interest of the whole country.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has intrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme and unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of the committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. These views remain unchanged, and were thus expressed: "We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by temperate, fostering care of the government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable, agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary schoolhouse is full of suggestions. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal and exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging."

The just obligation to the public creditors, created when the government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and an an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders to be kept with religous faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment, the pledge of Congress, of January 14, 1876, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin, is the plighted faith of the nation and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people, whose permanant welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true modey as a basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

In our system of government, intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government, consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts, and not for private advantage.

The foregoing are the chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is the work it now has on hand.

To the completion of its great mission, we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that under God it is to that party we are indebted, in this centennial year of our existence, for preserved, unbroken Union, for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad dominions, and that emanicipated millions look upon the ensign of the republic as a symbol of the fulfilled declaration that all men are created free and equal, and the guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizens of the land.

To the intelligecce and conscience of all who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfections and shortcomings of human organizations, yet with the honest purposes of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people. Respectfully,

WILLIAM A WHEELER.

A Terrible Indictment.

It is now less than a month since Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was formally placed before the country as a presidential candidate, and yet in that brief time the same country has been made familiar with a long list of charges affecting his character as a statesman and as an individual. Nor are we speaking of the host of campaign stories that are wont to beset every aspirant for high office within the gift of the people. Reference is made only to such charges as are sustained by evidence undisputed and indisputable, and which strike directly and fatally at the purity and patriotism of the candidate, and at the honor and integrity of the man. The sustained proof of many of these charges has been printed in full in this paper, and that of the others will be printed again and again before this campaign is finished, in order that none of our people may be ignorant of what manner of man it is that so boldly demands their suffrages. But now, while the intensity of the weather renders any extended argument a burden to the reader, we ask simply that he shall go over with us a brief summary of the counts in this indictment—a mere mention of the separate charges which have been brought and proven against the Democratic candidate for the presidency:

He stands convicted of dislcyalty to his country at the time of her greatest need, and of such sympathy with armed treason as to demand an immediate cessation of the war for the preservation of the Union, and the holding a peace convention with the rebellious States.

He stands convicted in the courts of his country of making an immense fortune through the formation of railway rings, reaping immense profits at the expense of the farming population and of the legitimate stockholders of the roads.

He stands convicted of breaches of trust as attorney, involving large amounts of money, both to railways and individuals whose business he was engaged to transact.

He stands convicted, over his own signature, of lending the use of his name, if not his active personal assistance, to the planning and management of gigantic election frauds, by which Mr. Hoffman was counted in as Governor of New York, and Mr. Griswold defeated.

He stands convicted of being a political partner of Boss Tweed, and of holding the closest relations with the latter at the time he was plundering New York city to the extent of many millions of dollars.

He stands convicted of continuing his relations with the most corrnpt members of Tammany—those afterward sent to the penitentiary- and of acting with them in political conventions, after the whole nature of their villainies was exposed.

He stands convicted, on his own sworn testimony, of receiving $5000 from Boss Tweed, to aid in the fraudulent campaign of 1868 (before alluded to), and of cunningly evading a direct reply when pressed to state whether he did not receive still further moneys from the same source.

He stands convicted of refusing to assist in the movement to break up the Tweed ring, until forced to do so by the accidental securing of the books of the thieves by the New York *Times*.

He stands convicted of taking no steps to punish the officers by whose negligence Tweed was allowed to escape, and of pardoning from the penitentiary others of the thieves convicted with him, thereby justifying the conclusion that he was an interested party in the scheme by which they evaded the punishment of their gigantic crimes.

He stands convicted of being the legal counselor and manager of the Erie Railway ring, the Fort Wayne ring, and the "Continental Improvement Company"—all frauds of infamous character—and of receiving from them a princely reward for his services.

He stands convicted of being the legal counselor and trusted adviser of the infamous Credit Mobelier fraud, and the sworn testimony of Oakes Ames is on record that he (Tilden) declared that the course of this ring was in entire compliance with law.

He stands convicted of assisting in the Roman Catholic scheme against the freedom of the public schools by lending his signature to the "Gray Nun act," which an indignant people forced the Legislature to repeal.

He stands convicted of corruption of the public press, in permitting, if not directing, the widespread paid advertisement of himself as a presidential candidate; if not also of being a party to the wholesale bribery of New York papers under the regime of Tweed & Co.

These are not all of the charges made against Mr. Tilden's record and character, nor are they all which are entitled to belief. They are simply those which stand upon such unquestioned evidence as would sustain them in a court of law, and must, therefore, sustain them before a court of the people. And it is this man who comes before us in the character of a reformer—who unblushingly asserts before the American people the necessity of his election as the sole means of reforming the service of the country and of putting an end to public corruption. A more terrible indictment was never sustained against a public man in the history of politics than is here presented against this unblushing hypocrite who thus asserts the villainy of others and proclaims the purity of himself. We shall take occasion, in later issues, to renew in fuller outline the proof of each count in the indictment.—*Correspondent Cincinnati Times.*

The New Treasurer.

Albert U. Wyman, the new Treasurer of the United States, was born in Cornwall, Canada, of American parents, temporarily residing there, September 25, 1833. He received a common school education in Madison, Wisconsin, but his principal education was instilled in his youthful mind in his father's printing office, who conducted the *Express* in that city, and for a number of years State printer. He succeeded his father in the business, for at the early ages respectively of seventeen and fifteen his brother, William H. Wyman, and himself were elected State printers by the Legislature of Wisconsin. He was the most youthful officer on record, and now the youngest who has held the office of Treasurer of the United States with one exception, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina. From the printing office he went into the banking business in Madison and Omaha.

In 1863 Mr. Wyman was appointed to a twelve hundred dollar clerkship, and promoted to fill every grade in the Treasurer's office to his present honorable and responsible position. January 1, 1868, he resigned the office of assistant cashier of the Treasury Department. In September, 1869, he accepted the appointment as cashier, from which he was promoted to assistant treasurer April 1, 1875. On the twenty-eighth of June, 1876, President Grant nominated Mr. Wyman to the Senate as Treasurer of the United States, and on the twenty-ninth of June the Senate confirmed him as such. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office July 8, 1876. Mr. Wyman has worked his way up from a mere clerkship to his present high position by sheer force of merit and not by political "shenannegan." He is above that, being a medest, retiring gentleman in all the relations of life. As an honorable ex-member of the "fourth estate" he will be backed up by the craft with double "braces" to a faithful performance of all the duties and responsibilities pertaining to his office.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Classification of Clouds.

Whenever, on account of some topographic circumstances, the sun heats any locality on the surface of the earth more than the surrounding region, a gentle current or column of heated air rises, and its invisible moisture is condensed into small masses of clouds called *cumuli*, which spread and produce the mottled appearance commonly known as "mackerel sky."

But when, as is frequently the case in summer, a valley or plain, or island, or any other place, is much more highly heated by the sun than the surrounding region, the heated air over such locality rises more rapidly and with more ascentional momentum; and, as it reaches the higher and cooler regions of the atmosphere, its moisture is condensed into large rounded volumes or mountain-like masses of *cumulus* clouds. Such *cumulus* clouds always precede and characterize a local summer storm or shower.

When the warm horizontal current from the south, as in winter, meets with the cold current from the north, it slopes upward over the cooler current, and forms stripes or bands of *stratus* clouds along the horizon.

These *stratus* clouds indicate to the observer the fact that a warm current is coming northward.

When in summer a cool current is moving southward it encounters the warm equatorial or tropical current, which again glides upward and over it, and forms horizontal bands of stratus clouds along the upper line of contact, as in winter storms; but, in addition, the denser cold air from the north, moving with more momentum, will lift up the warm and saturated air from the tropics, and its moisture will be condensed into masses of *cumulus* clouds banked up against the top of the cold current, and arranged over the horizontal *stratus* clouds. Thus is produced the combination of *cumulo-stratus* cloud, which is characteristic of progressive summer storms.

To the tornado-cloud produced by a whirl of air, and resembling an inverted cone, Professor Blaisius gives the name of *conus*, which is both distinctive and appropriate.

These four typical classes of clouds, viz: cumulus, stratus, cumulo-stratus and conus, indicate and characterize the four different classes of storms.—*From "Blaisius' Theory of Storms," in Popular Science Monthly.*

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

THE MELLOW HORN.

BY F. FINLEY MORRISON.

How soft and sweet the mellow horn,
On the plaintive breezes borne,
While like tears the dewdrops rest
On the meadow's floral breast.

How sweet the sound, at twilight hours,
Comes stealing through the fragrant bowers,
In whisperings soft that seem to say,
Farewell, farewell, departing day!

When I recall the years long fled,
When I think of the loved ones dead
The mellow strains come back to me
Like tidings from eternity.

The French Workmen.

The St. Laurent, with thirty-one French delegates from the workingmen's societies of Lyons, one from those of Givort, and one from those of Vienne, arrived yesterday. Messrs. Debuchy, Leon, Deveure, Hubert, Fray and Pestel, of the French workingmen's committee at 102 Prince street, met them, and Debuchy welcomed the new comers, which was followed by an address by Mr. Macgregor:

"Delegates of Lyons, children of France, citizens of the universal republic, the representatives of the workingmen of America welcome you to the Western republic. Here, upon the threshold of the Union, we greet you! If the St. Laurent had brought a prince, a representative of the past, a hundred guns would have thundered a welcome; the stars and stripes on the national flagstaffs would have been dipped in the dust, and ten thousand men, clad in the panoply of war would have been forced from their homes to give him a reception. Such was the welcome given to the son of the despot of the North, the Grand Duke Alexis, and such was given to the semi-idiotic debauchee, the Prince of Wales. Such would be the welcome tendered to-morrow to Bismarck, the man of blood and iron, should he arrive. Such would be the welcome given to men of destruction, war and despotism generally. To you, however, as the representatives of peace, industry and republicanism, we, as workingmen, are alone left to give our hearts. They are all that we have. Let us never cease agitating until labor is emancipated from the thraldom of capital; until the United States of Europe and the United States of America become grand federations of working people—of producers. Let us shake hands.

Upon landing they were met by many of their countrymen, and cordially greeted. They then went to No. 102 Prince street and took lunch. Having seen their baggage lodged at the St. Charles, they departed in carriages on a tour of the Central Park and city. The names and occupations of the delegates are: Descombes and Berond, machinists; Rosenthal, worker in imitation jewelry and bronze; Laverriere, carpet worker; Poirot and Raviste, brass and copper smiths; Besset, iron and brass founder; Desplace, silk worker; Bert, scale maker; Ballet, clock maker and moulder; Milleron, designer; Paret, tinsmith and embosser; Bannelier, worker in marble; Moulier, trimmings maker; Vial, stone maker; Merique, locksmith; Feydel, dyer; Picot and Besson, weavers; Morin, worker in lace; Palling, blacksmith; Gutton, cabinet maker; Roix, hatter; Chicot, carriage maker; Berthomieu, shoemaker; Dujouchet, wood turner; Diard, joiner; Comte, tanner; Condanim, jeweler; Poufard, gilder; Savigne, iron moulder, of Givons, and Martin, weaver, of Vienne.

The delegates are required to report upon the average wages of workingmen in the United States; their hours of work; state of manufactures and health of workshops; whether industries are chiefly absorbed by large establishments; how much machinery has economized labor; whether workmen are often thrown out of work, and the causes and effects of such discharges; the condition of apprenticeship; laws and regulations between employers and employed; the condition of French workmen in the United States in comparison with that of those from other countries; the advantages or disadvantages of emigration; civil and political rights of emigrants; the injury to the workmen through competition; comparative value of French productions with those of other countries; whether French manufactures can compete in price with those of the United States and elsewhere; what manufactures exist in prisons, workhouses and religious communities, and their effect upon outside industries; general information upon manufacturing establishments, their prosperity, their regulations by law, and their provision, if any, for the old and sick; information upon public assistance to the poor; imposts; public education and whether compulsory; religious instruction in the free schools; whether free instruction in trades exists; whether the education of women is equal to that of men; whether the free union and association of workmen is untrammeled by the laws; whether universal suffrage exists in entirety, and how limited; whether public employments are open to all classes; the condition of women in manufactories, and whether they are recognized as the social equals of men; work of children, and at what ages; whether capital has a tendency to centralize or not, and views upon such centralization; the military organizations of the United States; information upon towns more especially given to manufacturing, and their regulations, and whether inventors are aided by government.

Each delegate has received $370 from the city council of Lyons, and also by subscription of workingmen's societies, for his expenses during the four or five weeks of his stay in the United States.

A banquet was given to the delegates in the evening. The small hall was hung with French and American flags. The chairman, Mr. Leon, announced that Mr. Normandat, silk weaver, of the Paris delegation, previously arriving, had died in Philadelphia, and a subscription was proposed for his family. Mr. Leon said that a song composed by the deceased would be sung at the close of the evening. The other principal speakers were Mr. Milleron, the spokesman of the delegation, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Hubert and Mr. Martin. The delegates will go to Philadelphia this morning.—*New York Sun.*

How the South Should Punish Outrages.

If the white people of South Carolina are wise they will not rest until the scoundrels who shot down and, it is now said, mutilated unarmed prisoners at Hamburg the other day are caught, tried and hanged. It is perfectly true that there are bullies and brutes in every community, and that riots have occurred in Northern as well as Southern States. But it is perfectly true, too, that such brutalities as disgrace South Carolina and Georgia in this Hamburg affair are punished in the North; that they arouse in the most vigorous manner the public spirit of the decent people, and that the community here, in such cases, demands and insists upon prompt and stern justice. We wait to see if the respectable white people of South Carolina will do their plain duty in this matter.

Mr. Rainey, a colored Congressman from South Carolina, a respectable and honest as well as able man, made a spirited appeal in the House of Representatives upon this outrage on Saturday. He was listened to with respect and attention; and his words ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the decent white people in the State he represents. Mr. Rainey is of opinion that the only remedy or preventive of such brutalities as that at Hamburg is the constant presence of United States troops. We do not agree with him; but we solemnly warn the South Carolina whites that if they allow such things to go unpunished, if they sit down and fold their hands and say, "Good enough for the niggers," if they make themselves the allies of the lawless part of their race, and encourage by their silence and inaction such savage violence, then the time is not very far off when it will be they and not the blacks who will call for United States troops; and when those troops will be urgently called to protect them from the negroes. Nor will any right-minded man anywhere feel very sorry for them when that day comes, as it certainly will, if they do not show some sense of the horror and detestation in which people who go to church and pretend to be Christians and civilized people ought to hold such acts. They are sowing the wind, and they are morally certain to reap the whirlwind.

The *Herald*, as is well known to its readers, has not upheld the so-called carpet-bag rule in the Southern States; it has urged that the interference of the federal government with troops in those States is unwise, and it believes that the people in each of those States, of different races, ought to be left face to face with each other to settle their own affairs. We believe so still, and we shall continue to believe so, even if the negroes in South Carolina, goaded to desperation by injustice and outrage, shall begin to assert their manhood and shoot back. That is what they ought to do, and what inevitably they will do. The Southern whites generally despise the negroes, because they are in the main a quiet, docile, harmless race. "Twenty of us can drive off 200 niggers any time," is a common saying among Southern roughs, and it is a lamentable fact. And so the decent white men of the South are but too apt to leave the negro to the white roughs, just as General Butler, who we suppose calls himself a "gentleman," is reported to have left his prisoners in the hands of the mob he had headed and went home.

We warn the Southern whites that such an occurrence as that at Hamburg is dangerous to them, not because of riot, but because they, the decent part of the population, have not public spirit, humanity and Christian feeling enough to stand up for the outraged law and to demand and insist on the prompt and relentless punishment of the murderers and of the bullies, miscalled "gentlemen," who were concerned in bringing on the trouble. What do we see in South Carolina? A cruel and brutal outrage perpetrated, worthy of the Sioux; one of the foremost and ablest Southern Democratic journals, the Charleston *News and Courier*, speaking out manfully about it, and yet the white community of the neighborhood sitting tamely by, unmoved by a sense of justice or a feeling of humanity to hunt down or arrest the white brutes who were guilty of these crimes.

We do not wonder that Mr. Rainey thinks federal troops should be sent down there. We are not surprised at the report that Governor Chamberlain means to ask for troops. Yet we trust he will not. What he ought to do, as Governor of the State, is to occupy Hamburg and its neighborhood with the militia of the State, and employ them—if the public sentiment of the neighborhood is inert—to hunt down and capture those who were concerned in these murders, and all who aided and encouraged them. He would do the State a great service if he had the nerve to do this. He would show the roughs and the "gentle men," too, that justice is sure and swift, and that it is not safe to "kill niggers."

There is one State in the South so quiet and peaceable now that we never hear of it. Yet only two or three years ago it was a "hell on earth," in which violence and lawlessness ruled everywhere, and the "nigger" was shot for amusement. We mean Arkansas. But one day Governor Powell Clayton armed and drilled some regiments of militia and sent them into the lawless districts to shoot down the roughs. They did it, according to all accounts, with a stern, unflinching purpose and a good aim; and they created peace and a desire for peace so strong that it lasts yet. We commend the example to Governor Chamberlain. It is his duty to see that justice is done to the Hamburg murderers. It does not belong to the federal power. Let him do his duty, sternly and relentlessly, and he will save South Carolina and arouse a public spirit which, to the disgrace of the State, seems to have gone to sleep.—*New York Herald*

Secrets of the Latest Fashions.

A Parisian lady is not said to be dressed nowadays, nor does she even order a dress to be made for her. She asks her dressmaker to mould a dress upon her, and when this is done, she is called a *moule*.

To be moulded you must begin by adapting every article of your underclothing to the shape and size prescribed by fashion. Therein lies the only secret of perfection in dress which the *Parisienne* possesses over other women. Next to the *Parisienne* it is the American woman who is considered to be "the best dressed." She has one fault, however—she is not always *juponne* according to the requirements of her toilet.

As a rule, each dress should have its separate skirts, to be worn exclusively with it, and this should be supplied by the dressmaker herself, as it should always be almost of the same length and width as the skirt of the dress, and always of the same shape. Now two underskirts, at the utmost, are worn. The one which accompanies the dress, and which is of white muslin, is trimmed with lace insertions and edgings. No flounces are worn on underskirts. They are too bulky for the present style of dress.

The skirt to be worn under this muslin skirt is of white foulard, which material clings better than any other to the figure. And the skirt (which is gored, so as not to form a single plait) is stitched to the edge of the corset, in order to leave the figure perfectly untrammeled by band or belt, however thin. The skirt is also trimmed with lace insertion and edging. The corset is very long—*a la Jeanne d'Arc*. As a guide, it should be of the length of the dress cuirasse, which cuirasse, by the by, is now only simulated by trimming on the dress. This, again, is to avoid giving extra size to the figure.

Some dispense with the second skirt of white silk; they wear an undergarment of white silk under the corset, which garment they trim with lace, as if it were a skirt. It is made as long as an ordinary skirt, and it takes the place of one. In reality, therefore, no skirts are worn by the most strict.

To recapitulate, a fashionable lady's toilet consists of a white silk bodice, inlaid with Valenciennes, which white silk bodice is continued into a skirt, which is also richly trimmed with lace insertions and edging. This garment answers two purposes and is called by two names. Then comes the long cuirasse corset of white or pink satin, which improves the entire figure. An extra white foulard skirt may be stitched to the edge of the corset, but this is not necessary. It should, however, be worn under costumes not provided with a special underskirt of their own. The dress itself, of whatever material it may be, is of the Princess shape—that is, in one piece from neck to hem of skirt.

The trimming on the dress simulates cuirasse and even tunic; but separate cuirasses or tunics are quite laid aside as being too bulky, and hiding the outlines of the figure too much. It thus follows that nothing is worn under a dress body excepting the under corset. Bad, indeed, must be the figure that does not look moulded under this system of underclothing. You may wear a cotton dress of $5, if you will, but under this must be worn the finest foulards and the richest lace.

Nor is it the dressmaker who can make the figure. This depends entirely on the corset manufacturer. There is even a talk of having dress cuirasses made by corset makers, and the skirts would then be fastened to the corset, which would at the same time form the body of the dress.—*Scribner's.*

Child Nature.

A child is social, therefore he must have companions and not be left to the solitude of his home. He is active and fond of making—keep him busy and help him to produce things. He loves the earth—give him a garden patch. He is an artist—give him music, imitative action, and other appropriate means of expression. He is curious—teach him to think and discover. He is religious—lead him to trust in God. On this last he said: "God trust, rock-firm God-trust has died out of the world. The Kindergarten shall bring it back so that the next generation of children shall be God's children."

Here is work for a child not against the grain, but with it; not in violation of God's law in the child's nature, but in loving obedience to it. Instead of punishing the lad that makes pictures upon his slate, the loving Kindergarten master puts him to making pictures, and gently shows him how to produce with his fingers the pictures that float in his brains. Instead of rebuking his curiosity and constructiveness, the Keilhau schoolmaster yokes them to his purpose. Instead of checking the child's sweetest impulse—the impulse to play—he consecrates it. Jean Paul has said: "Play is the child's first poetry." It was a wise and poetic saying of a poet. But Froebel was not a poet, but a schoolmaster and a philosopher. He went deeper, and said the supreme word about play when he called it the "first work of childhood." It is the child's chief business. Use play to serve the ends of education you may, but to do away with it is the unpardonable sin of the prevalent method of teaching.—*Egglestone.*

A Relapsed Sensationalist.

In a recent letter to the Baltimore *American*, Jennie June speaks of a famous character:

Walking through Madison Park the other evening in search of cool air and a water-ice, I received a nod and a "how de do," in return for my salutation, from an eccentric individual, always suspected, and now generally considered to be a lunatic, though certainly possessed originally of sufficient brains to supply any three men with the average amount.

The person alluded to, a model of physical health, strength and manhood, apparently, was George Francis Train, ex-candidate for the presidency, and one of the most curious outgrowths of Republican institutions. Of late years a very singular change has come over him; from being one of the most violent, obtrusive, assertive persons in the world, he has become one of the most quiet, gentle and reserved. Ten hours of every day he spends upon a shady bench in Madison Park, watching and playing with little children, but only with very little girls; when they are old enough to be shy, or to hint that their mothers do not like to have them speak to strangers, he says they are no longer innocent, and he will have nothing to do with them. He will not talk longer than two minutes with any person, nor will he shake hands. He says that shaking hands takes the virtue out of him. He declares that he is developing a will power that in time will enable him to kill anybody by an exertion of it. He drinks no stimulating or alcoholic liquors of any description, takes a Turkish bath once a day, eats no meat, and only two meals a day, consisting of Graham crackers, oatmeal, mush and other articles composing a rigid vegetable diet. He was the subject of some whimsical proceedings in bankruptcy recently, in which he swore to $40,000,000 of assets and no liabilities.

If his part lunacy sprang from diseased self esteem, as was asserted, what is to be said and what cause assigned for this new development, in which he expressly avoids and resents notice?

Thanks, Gentle Democrat.

In an article headed "Our Radical Contemporaries," the Biloxi *Mirror* takes occasion to say:

But we must except the New Orleans REPUBLICAN from this charge of acrimony, for its articles are all so very chaste, and elegant in tone, temper and style, that we have frequently examined it with a microscope without detecting a flaw or a crack in its lineaments or in its language. So much for the editorials. Now, if we turn to the columns of its funny man, we see so much to admire, that the editorials sink into insignificance. Happy man! more fortunate than Ormond, may you ever have an Ossory, in the shape of a silver quarter, with which to satisfy the inner man at Hawkin's Saloon, or to tickle your catatartrophe with a straw at the St. Charles. May your days be happy and your nights delightful—and may the old goose from whose wing you plucked your quill never pursue you in your dreams over a slippery shed, or pinch the seat of your "brichis" with the worse of all bills—his goose bill.

Why Mr. Foote is a Republican.

The venerable ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, now residing at Nashville, Tennessee, having been importuned to allow his name to appear upon the Republican electoral ticket for the State of Tennessee at large, replies in a lengthy letter, filled with sound political wisdom. Among other things he says: "I shall be content to fight in the ranks for the success of Republican principles, the firm and steady maintenance of which I deem essential to the national repose and happiness. It is my deliberate opinion that the present is by far the most important political struggle that our country has yet known. Between now and November next has to be settled, as I trust forever, through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, the great question whether we are indeed a nation, or a wretched league of ever antagonizing local sovereignties, entitled at pleasure to secede from and break up the Union, nullify the most wise and salutary enactments of the national legislature, ruthlessly trample under profane and factious feet the principles of civil order, and shamelessly set at defiance the supreme law of the land."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Grunewald 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. BENNER, Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Hall Tenth Ward Radical Republican Central Club.—Attention, Republican voters of the Tenth Ward. There will be a meeting of the above club at the corner of Josephine and Fulton (St. Thomas) streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1876, at half-past seven o'clock.

THOMAS BOSWELL,
First Vice President.
L. E. PRADAT, Secretary. jy23

To our Republican Fellow-citizens of German Nationality.—We the undersigned invite all the ex-officers and members of the various German Republican ward clubs, in short, every German Republican fellow-citizen willing to contribute toward the maintenance of the principles and the victory of the great national Republican party, to meet TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING at half-past seven o'clock, in the old Senate Chamber, Mechanics' Institute.

Object of the meeting—Consultation respecting the advisability and necessity of a permanent and proper reorganization of the German Republican element of this city for this year's political campaign.

It is particularly desirable that each one of the seventeen wards of this city be represented.

Now is the time to show our colors, and prove ourselves men of truly Republican principles.

Respectfully,

AUGUST BUNCK,	JOHN BONCK,
HENRY BROWN,	GEORGE DE LANZAC,
GEORGE HAENCHEN,	CHARLES BECKNAGEL,
WILLIAM PFAFF,	THEO. ANDERSSON,
G. FRIED,	FRED. Y. HARR,
JOSEPH HEID,	H. HUSTED,
HARRY SCHULTZ,	LOUIS BERMES.
And many others.	jy23 2t*

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 Gommittee.

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 Bourges, J. R. G. Pitkin, secretary; B. F. Joubert, treasurer; L. Lamanere, assistant secretary.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Acting President, State Central Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.
Attest:
WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. jy12

WANTED.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING INFORmation of any relatives of Thomas Hoyt (colored), deceased, lately shoeblack on Magazine street, will please call at No. 46 Magazine street. Winchester, Virginia, papers please copy. 3t

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE containing eight or ten rooms, with good yard, situated between Canal and Felicity streets, payable in monthly installment. Address
GEORGE PEARSON, Auctioneer.
jy21 No. 98 Camp street.

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
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NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. my23 1y