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

F Presidential Electors,
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG,
J. H. BURCH.
irst District—PETER JOSEPH.
econd 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.

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY CONSTABLE M. O'SULLIVAN, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Delord street and Tivoli circle, fifty-one pieces of marble.

BY O. VALETON, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the Holland bark Thorwald, as she lays in Mississippi sound, her tackle, etc., and load of lumber.

Local Intelligence.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.—Administrator Laudry, having failed to obtain satisfactory bids for all the city markets last Friday, yesterday received the following proposals, which were accepted: French Fruit and Vegetable Market, to B. Dumestre for $3325; French Meat, to G. Rey, $2520; Poydras and Pilie, to C. Fos, $2810; St. Bernard, to Pierre Adir, $330; St. Mary, to Tomas Pickles, $520; Magazine, to J. Bilgery, $1750.

AMONG THE CAR DRIVERS.—On one of the upper lines of street cars a system of robbery has been discovered, and now the stockholders secure better returns. It is managed thusly: Some of the discharged drivers take seats in the cars, not far from the starting points, taking up positions near the front door. When ladies enter and hand up bills for change, the ex-driver is promptly polite, and on receiving change, makes a motion as if dropping the fare in the box, but it is all a sham, as the regular driver has retained the nickel. By this process, which is carried on nearly all day, the driver and his confederate manage to share three or four dollars between them. As this little arrangement has been exploded, the drivers must resort to some other trick to cheat the company.

Florine, a preparation made from the cotton plant, is the only remedy known for the *positive* cure of female complaints. We guarantee it in every case. For sale by all druggists. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

A FISH STORY.—It is a fish story, if a shark is a fish. During a recent excursion to the Chandeleur islands by a party of gentlemen of this city, one of the gentlemen, so it is related, made himself quite disagreeable to all his companions, and all the bad fortune was placed to his account. A council was held on his case; a vote was taken on the question as to whether he should be banked or thrown into the sea. It was unanimously agreed to throw him overboard, with the hope that that would be the last of the Jonah. The conclusion was a terrible one, but the conspirators, knowing that they were on the high sea, thought their henious crime would never be discovered. The victim was informed of the fate awaiting him, and he begged like a Canal street cripple. All sail was set, and the breeze was fair, and when word was given, the unfortunate man, still pleading for dear life, was launched into the roaring deep with no more regrets than if he were rubbish. As the schooner sailed away the condemned man floundered around a few minutes and then disappeared. The excursionists thereafter pretended to forget their awful crime, and in two days afterward landed on Horn Island, and the men amused themselves by catching sharks. One very large one was hooked and landed, and as his appearance was somewhat peculiar he was cut open on the beach. To their great surprise out jumped the man who had been thrown into the water, and the way he tore and swore was a caution to sinners. Fate being in his favor his enemies were confounded, and they concluded to restore him to his rights, provided he would never lisp a word of the attempted murder. He promised, and as soon as possible returned home, and informed on his persecutors, but nobody would believe him, and the less stock taken in this yarn by the reader the better.

BRIEF MENTION.—More than a week has passed since the case of Peter Coyle, charged with the murder of Franz Zeigler, was examined in the First Municipal Police Court, Judge Quinn acting in the place of Judge Evans, and no decision has yet been rendered. The excuse is that the short hand reporter has failed to produce the copy of the testimony, but that excuse is insufficient for the public.

Mr. Dominique Pochelu, of ice factory fame, is now in Paris, where he says he can obtain a good square meal slapped up by cooks who are artists.

Administrator Bertoli will to-morrow start for Hot Springs, as the climate of New Orleans is altogether too cool for him. His creditors will please make a note of this fact.

The First Court reports collections for the week ending the twenty-second instant, amounting to $145; Third, $16 50; Fourth, $18 50; Falls, $10.

Eighty-nine dogs disappeared Friday night. Cause, poisoned sausages.

Only one fire company has ventured on an excursion this season.

The Magnolia Club will, at six o'clock this evening, endeavor to have a little sport in a rowing match against time. After that contest there will be an interesting tub race, at the Magnolia bridge, New basin.

George Haywood was arrested on Franklin, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, and locked up in the fourth precinct station, charged by Robert Edwards with robbery.

Great credit is due to Captain Aucoin and his officers, of the latter particularly Mr. Ware, for their energy and activity in searching for and arresting the culprit, Emmerson, who robbed one of the school teachers. If all our officers were as prompt we should have little cause for complaint, and few such daring cases as this would occur again.

Magdalene Rohrer, a junk dealer, was arrested on a warrant on St. Philip, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, and locked up in the third precinct station, charged by Mrs. Hilaire with having stolen property in her possession.

Vessels in port—Nine steamships, eight ships, two barks, two brigs, six schooners.

FIRE ON MORALES STREET.—A fire was discovered at four o'clock yesterday morning in the frame cottage at the corner of Morales and Annette streets, owned by John Gaillet and occupied by Joseph Ponstine as a grocery and dwelling which was totally destroyed. Loss about $1200. The stock and furniture were insurred in the New Orleans Insurance Company for $600. The adjoining building owned by Jules Brown was damaged in the amount of about $100. The alarm was turned in from box No. 314, at the corner of St. Claude and St. Anthony streets.

In twenty-four hours the most stubborn case of fever can be broken by the use of kernine, one of the recent discoveries from the cotton plant. We guarantee it in every case. For sale by all druggists. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

MORE COAL OIL.—Mrs. Englebright having obtained her puroline oil at the store of Mr. Englebright, corner of Live Oak and Jena streets, was, perhaps, a little too confident. At any rate, her lamp exploded as she was holding it, at half-past eight last night, and slightly burned her left hand.

FIRE.—The grocery store of John Gaiellet was totally distroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, about four or five o'clock, causing a loss of $1200, a part, $600, being insured in the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company. The adjoining house, owned by Jules Bouron, was damaged $100.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

First District Court.
INFORMATIONS.
Assault and battery.—Mary Jane Braun.
Petty larceny.—Millie Parker.
Entering, etc.—Marshall Carroll.

Second District Court.
Successions of J. B. Guillon and Frances A. Knapp, wife of J. S. Knapp, opened.

Meteorological and River Report.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service officer stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	86	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati	77	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	76	S.	Fair.
Dubuque	80	N. E.	Cloudy.
Fort Sully	100	S.	Clear.
Galveston	91	S.	Cloudy.
Indianola	94	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	73	N. E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	82	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	87	.....	Clear.
Louisville	80	S.	Fair.
Memphis	88	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	73	W.	Light rain.
New Orleans	84	S. W.	Heavy rain.
Omaha	85	N. E.	Clear.
Pittsburg	81	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	96	N.	Fair.
St. Louis	81	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	84	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	94	N.	Fair.
Yankton	89	S. E.	Clear.
Augusta	86	S. W.	Cloudy.
Mobile	79	W.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	82	W.	Cloudy.
Key West	84	S.	Cloudy.
Savannah	90	S. W.	Fair.
Corsicana	103	S. E.	Fair.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low. water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	11	22	4
Cincinnati	..	..	8	0
Davenport	..	6	3	3
Dubuque	1	..	4	6
Fort Sully	..	1	7	4
Helena	..	30	30	9
Keokuk	..	8	6	0
Lacrosse	..	..	0	1
Leavenworth	..	1	12	1
Louisville	..	1	5	6
Memphis	..	9	22	2
Nashville	12	..	16	0
New Orleans	1	..	*5	3
Omaha	..	1	9	7
Pittsburg	..	4	2	1
Shreveport	..	1	29	4
St. Louis	..	13	13	11
St. Paul	..	..	2	11
Vicksburg	..	2	29	5
Yankton	..	1	9	5

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Staub.

For this Sunday's reading, Staub, at Goldthwaite's, No. 69 Canal street, has laid on his counters more than his usual supply of popular reading matter. The weeklies are full of illustrations and accounts of the war, the frontier, the centennial and other events of the past month, and the almost innumerable magazines have tales and articles in infinite variety. The advantage of purchasing of Staub is that the price is as near that of New York as our currency will allow, and there is an inexhaustable stock to select from.

To Donaldsonville.

Of late travel has increased on the New Orleans and Texas railroad, especially to Donaldsonville. It is a pleasant ride, the road passing through the sugar district, and made more agreeable by the management of General Agent C. E. Payne and Conductor J. P. Stewart.

Sedine is a perfect substite for quinine, and has none of its bad effects. We guarantee it to cure chills and fever. For sale by all druggists. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

The hardest times the world has seen must have been in the "Iron Age," described by Professor Draper, although the "Stone Age" was rather solid.

As the first of September is approaching, all merchants of this city are reminded that the same care is now being used in compiling statistics and facts in relation to the business of the past year that has been characteristic of the *Price Current* for the past half century, and those whose orders are about to come in are assured that the "Price Current Annual Statement" of 1876 will be compiled in compact form, with a view to the lowest rates of postage.

To advertisers a rare opportunity presents itself, as the issue will be extraordinarily large and will circulate extensively throughout the whole South, West, North and East.

The news edition and letter sheet forms are both prepared expressly for merchants to send to their correspondents, and early orders for them would greatly facilitate us in their early delivery.

Send your orders to the *Price Current* office, Nos. 129 and 131 Gravier street.

Austin, Nevada, has a "Liar's Club," the insignia of which is a hatchet and a branch of a cherry tree.—*Exchange.*

One of the first acts after organization was to elect the editors of the *Inter-Ocean* and the New Orleans REPUBLICAN honorary members and present them with leather medals.—*Shreveport Times.*

We have received no such medal. Can it be that the editor of the Shreveport *Times* is a member of the club?

POLITICAL NOTES.

In a paragraph yesterday we spoke of the "*rival* contestants" for the governorship at Baton Rouge, and the types very unkindly made us call them "*venal.*" That the expression was simply an accidental blunder doubtless our readers discovered.

This is told of the manner in which Baton Rouge Democrats repose trust and confidence in their colored recruits. At the late city election a colored club had been formed of draymen, warehousemen and others holding situations from Democrats. When voting time arrived, Democratic tickets were stuck in the hadbands of the members, who were then marched to the polls, their hats passed up to the commissioners, who extracted the ballots and dropped them in the box. The voters were not permitted to touch them for fear they might be exchanged for Republican tickets.

Thus was destroged the secrecy of the ballot, which is the sacred right of the voter, the safeguard of his liberty of conscience, and of his independence as a citizen.

Recently a colored man was called out of his house, in Baton Rouge, in the night, and shot down by a young man with a grievance, real or imaginary. The wound was not fatal, and under the protection of the military he made an affidavit against the guilty person, who was arrested and admitted to bail. Thereupon the admiring citizens of the former State capital presented him with a Winchester rifle and a full supply of ammunition!

A prominent merchant of Baton Rouge, suspected of a leaning toward Republicanism, sued a debtor and obtained judgment. He was promptly notified that if he enforced this judgment by sale of the property under seizure he would be forced to leave the parish. He compromised under this persuasive argument.

Not a single "carpet-bagger" is now left at Baton Rouge, Major Husted, the deputy clerk of court, the last one remaining, having taken his final departure a week ago, after struggling for a number of years to win a peaceable right to live there as an American ought to be enabled to live. No evil word is uttered against him by any one; he was conservative in his politics; but he was socially ostracised and snubbed, until life there became unendurable. He has gone to Washington to reside, where he has powerful friends and good standing.

The emigration of this "last of the carpet-baggers," necessitated the telegraphic recall from his exile in New Orleans, of Berbel, the colored clerk of court, and he left for his home, on Tuesday last, in fear and trembling. Certain bonds were to be given, and other legal duties done, upon which large interests depended. It is believed the necessities of others will secure him present safety, if he carefully eschews politics—that is Republican politics.

The results, too, of driving Judge Davis from the parish are proving costly to the taxpayers, and many private interests are suffering. Expressions of regret at his enforced departure are not infrequent among the staider citizens; but it is not believed they could protect the judge's life from the young men who are being taught to love riot and bloodshed, should he venture to return home.

It is said of young Brown, one of those shot in the attack upon Representative Lane, that just before he died he rose up and exclaimed: "God is a just God," and spoke no more on earth. As Coroner Morgan feared to hold an inquest on the deceased, no legal evidence in this killing has yet been adduced; but if we are not misinformed, a power which neither "bulldozers" nor their backers can interfere with is collating an array of facts for the day when the law shall again resume its sway, that will astound the country and carry terror to the hearts of those who have committed crime.

Another of the young assailants of Mr. Lane, who was wounded in the thigh, is recovering.

In perfect keeping with the Democratic declaration that "negroes may vote our ticket, but shall not help to form it," is the political equality accorded at the Democratic barbecue in Baton Rouge last Monday. They were permitted to fire the salute, play fife and drum, to march, to orate, and to perspire side by side with the whites, but when the feast began they were remanded to a separate table from that reserved exclusively for the superior race.

They will scarcely get even a second table at the feast where the fruits of a Democratic victory shall be divided up.

Henry Martin was one of the coloped men hung between the gateposts of the Point Pleasant plantation; Levin Foster was hanged and shot; Wilson Rhodes and Bill Lewis were hanged. The bodies of these victimes were "viewed" and buried by the justice of the peace at Port Hudson, but for evident reasons no inquest could be held.

While the murderous work was being perpetrated at the Point Pleasant place, leading men of the parish remonstrated with the "poor whites" from the pineywoods, who constitute the main working force of the Regulators. It was urged to these roughriders that the negro organization had been broken up; that they would not again dare to take part in politics; and that unnecessary slaughter would so panic them that not enough would be left to take off the corps. The significant retort was: "D—— n you, we don't want to work agin niggers! Plow and pick your own cotton, as we have to!"

Herein lies a serious danger that the well-to-do planters of the Felicianas and East Baton Rouge must consider—we may say, in many instances, are now *painfully* considering. They have unleashed a fiendish spirit, which defies law and human rights, for the purpose of curing the evils they found in the ignorant and not always too scrupulously honest negroes. Now that the negro is thoroughly cowed and servile as the most exacting master could wish, can they subdue and chain up their evil agent? Many fear that they can not and the indications are that this fear is but too well grounded.

Puffing candidates who are unknown to the scribe is about the hardest task to which a jaded newspaper employe can be set. The *Times* man overcame a difficulty of this sort in the following ingenious manner:

Mr. Acklen is noted for his fondness for field sports, and is one of the best shots in America. So steady are his nerves that he has frequently—to show his skill—killed birds on the wing with a dueling pistol.

Surely, a young man possessed of such shining and at the same time rare qualities, ought to be elected to Congress. He would prove a very effective disputant in some such controversy as Henry S. Foote and Thomas H. Benton used to engage in.

The *Bulletin* informs us that Mr. Ogden's opposition to the New Orleans and Pacific railroad is only professional. As he aspires to a place where he would be a very formidable enemy, it would be interesting to know if this professional hostility is likely to continue for the next four or five years. Gentlemen in his line of business are much in the habit of subordinating their "personal and political preferences to their professional duties, and it is more interesting to know on which side they are retained than on which their sympathies are.

Park Godwin thinks if Tilden were elected the taxes would be reduced one-half and the currency question disposed of by gentle and imperceptible means. Petroleum V. Nasby and Sam Bard entertain equally hopeful views on the subject of postoffices in case their cross-eyed patron is ever permitted to do his squinting in the White House.

There is not the least chance in the world for any change on the Republican ticket. Nobody desires any change except it may be some of the friends of the Baton Rouge candidates; no one has heard anything about such a change except the *Times*, and that rockety paper simply dreamed it. To paraphrase a modern instance, "Those who bet on such an event have no chance to win, and therefore can not lose." So make your bets freely, gentlemen; you run no risk.

The city Democrats imagine the big fuss and noise they have made over their own defeat by their country cousins at Baton Rouge has frightened the Republicans. On the contrary, we are all delighted to find the Democratic ticket to be so respectable and consequently so weak. The old Bourbon element, the White Leaguers, the tax resisters, the bulldozers, and the law resisters of all sorts are to be put under hatches, while General Nicholls is trying to sail an honest ship. This will never suit the pirate crew, who expected to rove in quest of plunder. The ticket does not represent the Democratic party; the platform is entirely new to the "traditions;" General Nicholls' speech is a rebuke, which either means what King Henry said to Falstaff, or nothing; and it is altogether as satisfactory to the Republicans as they could wish. If, with the promised good behavior on the part of the Democrats and the aid expected from the North, the Republicans do not carry this State next fall by 20,000 majority, they do not deserve success.

An Associated Press dispatch gravely informs us that—

Evidence is cumulative that the President has no present intention of interfering with Marshal Packard.

As it takes a good deal of evidence to prove a negative, why not attempt the other side? Can anybody show that the President ever had any intention of interfering with Marshal Packard? A little cumulative evidence on that side of the question would be interesting.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine has been playing one of his practical jokes upon a *Times* reporter. In a conversation between the two, the latter sought a corroboration of the *Times'* foolish report of the breaking up of the Republican slate. The Governor, in order probably to hear what his interviewer had to say, pretended to treat the matter seriously, and declared, in the most positive manner, that he, for one, had no idea of giving way. The commissioner departed, fully persuaded that there was a rupture in the Republican party, and the waggish Governor beamed a smile on the retreating coat-tail as it vanished out through the door. Next.

The New Orleans *Democrat* says:

We have not yet heard that any particular position with reference to the New Orleans Pacific railroad is necessary to identify a man with the Democratic-Conservative party.

We have yet to learn that the advocacy of anything for the benefit of the State was necessary to identify a man with the Democratic party. To be sure, the Baton Rouge platform says:

We declare ourselves in favor of the passage of the Texas Pacific railroad bill, now pending before Congress, and recommend our members of Congress to advocate its passage at an early date.

But that is a platform platitude, signifying nothing. So far as urging or opposing anything for the good of Louisiana is concerned, Mr. Ogden or any other man is left entirely untrammeled, and at liberty to express his personal bias upon all subjects and all occasions.

The "poor whites" feel that the rewards of their begrudged toil is cut down because their products are brought into competition with the cheap, well organized labor of the negroes, conducted on a scale to which they never even hope to aspire. They hate, therefore, the negro and the system which his service renders possible. For once, and for a political object, the rich neighbors have withdrawn from the negro their protecting influence, and joined with the despised "poor whites" in assisting him. The alliance has conquered the negro, but at the same time has destroyed the influence and command of the wealthy class, formerly absolute, over the other—his temporary ally. A common violation of law—moral copartnership in crime—has made them equals. We need not point to the evils that will grow from a knowledge of power, and immunity from punishment, among the violent and uneducated "bulldozers;" and the next few months may find the property owners of that section as heartily praying for the protecting presence of the blue jackets under General Brooke as ever did their maltreated Republican victims. And it will be granted.

We hear it repeatedly and positively asserted that Mr. Lusher, Democratic nominee for State Superintendent of Public Education, is not only a Roman Catholic, but a lay disciple of the Jesuit order. We heartly believe in excluding religion from politics, but the peculiar contest that is now going on in regard to public education, and the general anxiety on the subject makes this allegation a significant one, as its frequent discussion indicates. Authentic information from any source on the point raised will be willingly printed.

The Jesuits, as is known, are opposed to the free public school system in vogue in this country, and to destroy it, would consider that "the end justified the means" employed.

"Thersites," of the Carrollton *State Register* plumes itself upon its skill at toadyism thus:

The REPUBLICAN supports the entire ticket; the *State Register* does not, yet we never published as mean a fling against a reputable colored candidate as the above.

In the next column he forgets himself by railing at Achilles, thus:

The *Times* says: "What a splendid spectacle it would be to see the martial Chester in hot pursuit of a Sioux."

The spectacle would be "more splendid" to see a Sioux in pursuit of the "martial Chester."

This fling at General Chester is mean enough, but perhaps he is not considered "reputable" by the *Register* man.

The party will regret to learn that the *Register* does not "support the entire ticket."

According to the various organs of the Democratic party, those gentlemen of this city who went up to Baton Rouge the other day to see the country delegates nominate a candidate for Governor are all "heartily pleased" with the result. This does not accord with what we see every day on the streets and in the street cars. There the tears of envy almost rush to the eyes despite the efforts to keep them down.

One of the candidates for a State office at Baton Rouge asked a Republican to take a drink. A zealous trainer who had him in hand objected on the ground that it might hurt his prospects if seen talking to a Republican. As the gentleman was not nominated it luckily made no difference. He was not hurt.

Another "trainer" didn't want any Republicans about the hotel where he had installed his man, lest some great State secret should leak out. After the convention had buried this candidate it was found out the precaution was unnecessary.

The majority of the Republican party of this city are exceedingly rejoiced at the manner in which the Baton Rouge convention rebuked city arrogance and cheek. Some of the worst men that ever disgraced the annals of any political party have been buried out of sight by the defeat of better men whose satellites they were. This of itself is the next best thing to a Republican victory. But we are bound to have the latter, notwithstanding. The Democratic ward bummers of this city don't like Nicholls, and we infinitely prefer Packard to him.

Latest from Baton Rouge.

Since the Mount Pleasant massacre and lynching there seem to have been some legal proceedings taken in Baton Rouge. Of course, if they are regular it is not proper that the proceedings of the grand jury should be known till the parties are arraigned, and if irregular those executing them will do their utmost to keep them secret. Therefore, nothing can be told of them. But they appear to be directed against the colored people. Yesterday, at about 11 A. M., three men, representing themselves as deputy sheriffs of Baton Rouge, arrested two colored men, named E. Triplet and C. Turnbull in front of the Custom house. They took them to the Parish Prison and gave out that they intended to return with their prisoners. It was also said they had warrants for three others.

This little affair caused much excitement, and their friends believed that if they were taken away by the sheriffs they would never have a trial, but would meet the fate of John Gair. No district court was in session at that time and a writ of habeas corpus was beyond reach.

But Saturday morning there was a difficulty on Customhouse street, between Burgundy and Dauphine, and these men were supposed to have been engaged in it. They were therefore arraigned on an affidavit charging them with the offense, and Judge Staes committed them on $500 bail to appear for a hearing. Being unable to give that amount they remained in the Parish Prison, and consequently did not go to Baton Rouge.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel are constantly doing something to add to the comfort and convenience of their numerous guests. Recently they have expended $25,000 in improvements, which are just completed. These include additional bath rooms and water closets, an elegant and luxurious elevator, besides much overhauling of wood work and frescoing of ceiling. A noticeable improvement has been made in the main entrances, where very elegant and substantial doors have been put in, and the halls newly wainscotted. Beautiful bird's-eye maple, rosewood and black walnut have replaced the plain white wood work of the halls and the change is most agreeable to the eye. The solid doors are of the Elizabethan order, and are models of fine workmanship and beauty. This work was done by Pottier & Stymus, and is in every way worthy of them. The halls have been newly and elegantly frescoed, which, combined with the contrasts afforded by the rich dark and light colored woods, produces a charming effect. At the end of the main hall leading to the office, and opposite the main entrance, a large and magnificent mirror has been put up, which reflects all that is passing in front of the hotel, and in Madison square also. The effect is very beautiful, and in walking toward it seems as though you were walking directly into another large shady park.

Those improvements, while adding nothing to the capacity of the house, add materially to the comfort of the guests. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was first opened in 1859, and from that time to the present has enjoyed a popularity which has not been equaled by that of any other hotel in this country. Its reputation is world-wide. Its great success is attributable to the fact that it was built originally on the right principle—its rooms are large, high and airy—and its proprietors make it their business to attend personally to their guests. It will probably be as popular, if they live, in the next centennial year as it is in this.—*New York Evening Mail.*

The Old South Church, Boston.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

A great deal of controversy has been going on for some time past with some of the inhabitants of Boston relative to the Old South Church. The aristocracy of Boston and descendants of ancient times are not disposed to see the old church destroyed by pulling it down, it being a relic of the war of 1776. It will be borne in mind that while the British army occupied that city they demolished the pulpit and pews on the lower floor, for the purpose of erecting stalls for the horses belonging to the officers of the army. The pews in the gallery were also destroyed to make way for the storage of hay and grain. The bell was only made use of in case of an alarm, or tolled during the funeral ceremonies of those who died in the army.

The above are the reasons for opposing the destruction of the church, it being a great relic of the past.

THOMAS J. SPEAR.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The passage of Bland's bill, reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining, with with some amendments, is confidently anticipated. As reported to the House, it provides for the issue of coin notes of the denomination of $50, and multiples thereof up to $10,000, to be redeemed from the gold and silver bullion deposited at the mints and assay offices of the country, and unlimited in amount by the value of such deposits. These coin notes are to be receivable for all dues to the United States, and for all debts, public and private, not specified to be paid in gold. In this way it is hoped to accomplish almost unlimited inflation, and restore silver to its old place as a legal tender; and as the value of silver is now very much depreciated, it can readily be seen what a gigantic shave the passage of the bill would be to the creditor class. But there is no denying the fact that the matter is the most prominent question to-day in or out of Congress.

The Indian war; the inhuman butcheries at Hamburg, South Carolina; the Turco-Servian war; the Belknap trial, and even the played-out condition of the bogus reformer, Tilden, as indicated by his inability to write his letter of acceptance, and to inaugurate his boasted "aggressive campaign," all pale and shrink into insignificance before that one-absorbing topic. Large numbers of Congressmen heretofore known as hard-money men, infatuated by this new method of paying debts, are reported as among the converts; and others are being continually swept off their feet by the deluge. What part Hendricks and and his aggressvie army of strikers from the West may have taken in bringing about this craze can not be stated; but it is pretty generally believed that he and his friends, dissatisfied with his place as second on the ticket, have from the first determined on revenge; and that they will utilize the present excitement for Tilden's condign punishment, and to oblige him to take a back seat during the campaign; and it really seems that Tilden has grown timorous and apprehensive of disaster.

Up to date the Banking and Currency Committee have disregarded the angry menace of the repudiators, and evaded reporting a bill for the repeal of the resumption act upon one pretext or another. Whether they can maintain their present attitude up to final adjournment, remains to be seen. The conference committee, having charge of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, has, it is asserted, agreed upon the terms of a compromise; but no report has yet been made. As this was regarded as about the most difficult to compromise of any now pending before conference committees, the speedy adjustment of the others is looked for, and then, with the Belknap case disposed of, an early adjournment may be had. The big job of the session is still before the Senate. As it went from the House its iniquitous provisions had been so thoroughly ventilated that no doubt was expressed that it would not be promptly strangled in the Senate, and the Senate committee having charge of it did subject it to a very severe course of treatment, cutting off some seventy of its appropriations, made, ostensibly, for the improvement of certain unknown rivers, harbors and creeks, but really, as generally believed, to enhance the popularity of members having an eye to re-election, but when the bill came before the Senate the action of its committee was repudiated, the appropriations were restored, and others equally unwarrantable were voted, increasing the total amount appropriated, so that it now reaches about $7,000,000. But it is believed the President will kill the swindle by a veto.

Senator Logan succeeded in bringing up his equalization bounty bill on Monday, in the morning hour, but with its expiration it went over without definite action. He expresses himself as confident that he will be able to secure a vote before final adjournment.

The end of the Belknap trial is at hand, and as the hour of the final verdict approaches the latent interest manifests itself through discussions about the hotels and other places of resort. It is admitted that Mr. Carpenter surpassed himself in his argument. Senators are very reticent as to their views, and any predictions as to the result must be based on speculation chiefly.

Messrs. Glover and Whitthorn have, it seems, so far moderated their virtuous and patriotic promptings as to abandon their proposed impeachment of Secretary Robeson, and in lieu thereof propose to refer the testimony to the Judiciary Committee, thus hoping to secure some partisan return for all the time and hard labor vainly devoted to the vindictive attempt to ruin that official. Mr. Robeson was before Glover's committee yesterday, and by his straightforward replies to Democratic conundrums, he increased public respect for himself, and decreased what little was felt for certain members of the committee.

The malignant efforts of the rebel Democracy seems to be chiefly concentrated now upon the one object of fomenting misunderstandings and discord between President Grant and his probable successor, General Hayes. With this view, and to poison the minds of timid Republicans against the present administration, their organs are repeating alleged conversations with Hayes, condemnatory of the President, and representing the President as very bitter toward Governor Hayes, and in furtherance of this policy every day's mail from this city goes out with a batch of insinuations as to the President's intemperate habits, and outspoken lies as to his threats to send an army of occupation into the South during the campaign, and back it with oceans of money.

LOGAN.

Bitten by a Cat.

Miss Leonelle Truxillo, daughter of Mr. Joseph Truxillo, who resides near the village of Paincourtville, was bitten by a cat supposed to be mad. The animal was in her room, and suddenly sprang at Miss Truxillo, bit her, and also severely lacerated her person with its claws. The cat was immediately killed and buried, so that Dr. Robert Lawse, who was hastily summoned, could not precisely determine whether it was rabid or not; but he is under a strong impression that the case presents strong symptoms of hydrophobia.

Miss Truxillo is a charming young lady, and her speedy recovery would be a subject of sincere congratulations on the part of her numerous friends and relatives. We have repeatedly, as other humane journals continually do, warned our people of the necessity of confining dogs at this season of the year. Here in Napoleonville a number of worthless curs might be disposed of without any injury to their owners.

Since writing the above we learn from Captain Tony Dalferes that Miss Truxillo, under the skillful treatment of that able physician, Dr. Robert Lawse, is rapidly recovering, and no fears are now entertained of her safety.—*Assumption Chronicle.*

CITY ORDINANCES—OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, July 29, 1876.

[No. 3599—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the commissioners of the McDonogh school fund be and are hereby authorized to effect an exchange, on the best terms possible, of the lot of ground belonging to the city situated in the square bounded by Napoleon avenue, Magazine, Camp and Jena streets, and measuring about seventy-six feet front on Lawrence square, by —— feet in depth, for six lots situated in the square bounded by Chestnut, Marengo, Milan and Plaquemine streets, and that the Mayor be authorized to sign the necessary contract in the premises.

Be it further ordained, That the said commissioners be and are hereby authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for the erection of a brick schoolhouse on the property last designated, according to plans and specifications in the Mayor's office.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, July 29, 1876.

Yeas—Bertoli, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans.—New Orleans, July 22, 1876.—A general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Banking House, THURSDAY, August 31, 1876, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., to take into consideration the reduction of the capital to $400,000. By order of the Board.
jy25 1d JOHN G. DE VERGAUX, Cashier.

Special Meeting.—New Orleans, July 30, 1876.—The following named gentlemen, composing the Finance Committee of the Republican Parish Executive Committee of Orleans, are requested to attend a special meeting of said committee on MONDAY, July 31, 1876, at 2 P. M., at the Mechanics' Institute, viz: P. Creagh, chairman; William Vigers, Joseph Diaz, W. P. Greene, C. W. Boothby.
Punctual attendance requested.
By order of the Chairman.
jy30 1t CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Gruenewald 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 Fifth Ward Radical Republican Central Club, New Orleans, July 13, 1876.—Whereas, The State Nominating Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana has nominated a State ticket headed by S. B. Packard for Governor, C. C. Antoine for Lieutenant Governor, Emile Honore for Secretary of State, William H. Hunt for Attorney General, George B. Johnson for Auditor of Public Accounts, and William G. Brown for Superintendent of Public Education; and

Whereas, These nominations meet with our entire confidence and approval, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby ratify and indorse the said nominations, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election in November next. Be it further

Resolved, That we also ratify and indorse the nomination of H. C. Warmoth as a candidate for Congress in the first congressional district.

JULES LANABERE, President.
O. P. FERNANDEZ, Secretary. jy30

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

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

ROOMS STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
Republican party of Louisiana
New Orleans, July 29, 1876.

The headquarters of this committee are established at Mechanics' Institute, Dryades street, near Canal. Meeting daily at 1 P. M.

jy30 A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Peter Patterson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 38,753.—Whereas, Samuel M. Todd has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Peter Patterson, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
jy25 30 au5* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of M. B. Clifford.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,849.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Julia M. Clifford has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late M. B. Clifford, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
jy30 au4 8* FRANK PACE J