[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

of those who have joined hostile bands to this fact, rather than a desire for war.

An apprehension of inability to carry out the orders to disarm all these Indians before allowing them to return to the agency exists at Camps Sheridan and Robinson.

The companies of the Fifth Cavalry go to Camp Sheridan, increasing the force at that post to four companies, while at Camp Robinson there are only three companies, exclusive of one of the Third Cavalry at Sidney crossing, not far distant.

The report made by John Warick in forwarding the memorandum book belonging to L. P. Richardson is contradicted by W. H. Hubbard, who arrived here this evening, having met Richardson, and a coachload of passengers at Pot Creek on the twenty-sixth instant.

NEW YORK.

The Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, July 29.—In the Bennett challenge cup race, the Idler passed Quarantine Station, bound in, at 5:20 A. M., the Wanderer coming next at 6:45 A. M. The Countess Dufferin is now, 9 A. M., outside the bar. Nothing has been seen of the America or Tidal Wave.

Stabbed by a Burglar.

Mr. Hendlow was fatally stabbed by a burglar. The police, attracted by the noise, arrested the burglar, who gave his name as William Keller. He is an Italian, six feet high, and muscular.

Demonstration of Laboring Men.

A number of unemployed working men are to have a mass meeting and parade in Tompkins square next Monday. They will proceed in a body to the City Hall and express their views, and make a demand for labor to Mayor Wickham and other city officials.

THE TURF.

The Races at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Yesterday the free for all race, for a purse of $1000, excited great interest. The various horses were applauded as they came on the track. Goldsmith Maid was the favorite, selling in the pools at two to one. The contestants were the Maid, Smuggler, Lucille, Golddust, Judge Fullerton and Bodine.

First heat—The Maid led pretty generally from the start, but on the third turn she broke, and Smuggler pressed her very hard. The Maid won the heat, however, by a length. Time—34½, 1:07½, 1:41½, 2:15½.

Second heat—Smuggler dropped a long way behind all the others in this heat, which was won by the Maid, making the following time: Quarter, 34½; half, 1:08; three-quarters, 1:42; mile, 2:17¾.

Third heat—At the three-quarter post Smuggler showed wonderful speed, passing all the other horses and winning the heat by half a length, amid tremendous applause, with Lucille third and Fullerton fourth. Time—34½, 1:08½, 1:42, 2:16½.

Fourth heat—Goldsmith Maid took the lead at the start, and Lucille, Smuggler and Judge Fullerton close up. Coming down the home stretch Smuggler got in behind Lucille and the Maid, and so had to swing to the centre of the track to get by; this he did, coming home very fast, a nose ahead of the Maid, Lucille a close third. This performance of the Smuggler called forth repeated cheers from the immense crowd with whom he was a favorite.

Fifth heat—On the fourth score for a start Smuggler lost a shoe and had to go to the stable to be shod. This encouraged Goldsmith Maid's friends, who trusted the rest would give the Maid a better chance, and in the pools she sold about even against the field. The horses finally got off well together. At the half mile, however, Smuggler went to the front, the Maid making an effort for the first place and passing Fullerton, but breaking up before reaching Smuggler, who won the heat and race by a length, Lucille a good third.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Summer meeting—The first race, half mile, was won by Zoozoo, Seward second, Puryear third. Time—51½.

The second race, Saratoga cup, two and a quarter miles, was won by Tom Ochiltree. Parole second, Big Sandy third. Time—4:06½.

The third race, one mile for three year olds, was won by Freebooter, Courier second, Waco third. Time—1:48.

The third race, selling race, one mile and a quarter, was won by Picalo, Grey Nun second, Spendthrift third. Time—2:14.

WAR.

Items From the Disturbed Country.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Echo's* Berlin dispatch says Prince Nikita intends to resign the chief command of the Montenegrin army.

Several prisoners captured by the Turks say they were recently released from the Russian army, and that the Servians are commanded by Russian officers.

The Servian plan of operations has been changed. Prince Milan commands the Western army in person.

The Servians are massing in the Valley of Moravia.

It is persistently stated that the powers will intervene August 8.

Monkton Pasha outflanked Prince Mikatas and reached Bilek. Prince Mikatas' army is in a critical position.

The Garrison of Kleck.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—The Porte has accepted the proposal of the Austrian government to convey the garrison of the port of Kleck, with the war material, to Antwar.

Defeat of the Turks.

CETTINGE, July 29.—Official dispatches state that the Turks who attacked the Montenegrins near Medun on Friday were completely defeated.

Repulse of Dervish Pasha.

RAGUSA, July 29.—Advices from Sclavonic sources announce that the Servian Colonel Antitch repulsed Dervish Pasha on Thursday while the latter was marching to reinforce the Turks at Sientenza.

The Turks attacked Schekulare in the northeast of Montenegro and were repulsed losing 129 killed.

Proposed Reconciliation.

BELGRADE, July 29.—Mr. Pesther Lloyd, British representative in Servia, is endeavoring to induce Prince Milan to make an offer of reconciliation to the Porte before final operations take place.

General Lesch-Janin announces that he cannonaded Osman Pasha's camp, at Izar, compelling him to withdraw to the distance of four kilometres.

FOREIGN.

Parties Who Swindled the Spanish Government.

HAVANA, July 29.—Edicts have been issued calling on Senor Teodorico Feijo, a lieutenant colonel, formerly secretary of Captain General Valmaseda, and Senor Tratcha, of the firm of Arran & Co., provision dealers, to answer charges preferred against them before a special tribunal, of defalcation and misdemeanors in connection with supplying provisions to the Spanish army here. If they do not appear within thirty days they will be declared culpable and tried by courtmartial.

A Murderer's Confession.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—At the Assizes here the man Fisk, who was indicted for the murder of Emily Holland, a girl seven years of age, at Blackburn, on the thirtieth of last March, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity, confessed his crime and was sentenced to death.

Failed.

LEEDS, July 29.—The *Mercury* says Royalton & Dixon, iron ship builders, Middleborough, have suspended in consequence of Thomas Vaughan & Co.'s embarrassment.

A Match Proposed.

Mr. Sanford has proposed a match between Preakness and New Holland, the winner of the Goodwood cup yestesday.

A Swedish Town Barned.

The town of Soderhauen, Sweden, on the Gulf of Bosnia, burned, causing great distress and the loss of many million crowns.

The Produce Market.

Business at Mincing Lane has not shown any symptoms of reaction yet, and the very low prices obtained for many kinds of produce fail to create confidence. Sugar maintains the recent improvement, and shipments again have been made to America. Refining West India has sold rather over last Friday's quotations. A large business is reported in floating cargoes for the United kingdom. Low brown sorts have been firm, but less active. Colony coffee has again advanced. Stocks of the ordinary and pale sorts are rather heavy, and have sold with difficulty at prices in favor of buyers. The tea market has been exceedingly dull for private contracts. The new season's morning and Congor at auction have been lower for most grades.

The Jesuits and the Newspapers.

PARIS, July 29.—The action of M. Deysae, the director of the Jesuit College, and fifty-five students against newspapers, was decided yesterday. Six newspapers, including the *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, were fined 2000 francs each.

The radical papers had charged the heads of the Jesuit's College with having fraudulently forewarned the students concerning the subjects of examination at the Polytechnique. The affair caused great excitement.

A Duel.

De Moltke, nephew of the German field marshal, and Von Fessen, officers of the Empire Guards, fought a duel. Fessen was mortally wounded.

Isabella Thanks MacMahon for Courtesies Received.

The ex-Queen Isabella, now on the eve of departure to Spain, has written a letter to President MacMahon, thanking him for the kindness shown her during her eight years residence in France.

Spanish Mortgage Bonds.

MADRID, July 29.—The Bank of Spain has been instructed to issue 2,500,000 reals in mortgage bonds.

Minister of Finance.

Senor Jose Barzanalla was nominated Minister of Finance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Transportation in the Upper Red River.

SHREVEPORT, July 29.—The steamer Clifford, now at Fulton, has been sold to the Iron Mountain railroad for $5000. She will run the upper river, in connection with the railroad, and as the raft has cut us off from that section of country, will take a good trade away from New Orleans.

Fire and Loss of Life.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 29.—A tenement house, with Mrs. Long, burned. Two ether women jumped from the windows.

Prize Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—John Keenan whipped John Collins in ninety-five rounds, in one hour and thirty minutes. Both badly punished.

The Coal Ring.

A Schuylkill Coal Exchange met here today and indorsed the action of the board of control of the New York combination, in advancing prices twenty-five cents per ton on all sizes, for the month of August. It was also decided to suspend operations for two weeks, commencing August 8.

The Lehigh operators, it is said, have also agreed to fifteen cents advance, with the exception of lump coal, which is used in furnances.

Excitement in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

There was great excitement at the Stock Exchange to-day, caused by the decline in Hestonville city railroad shares from $40 to $30. It is rumored that two firms will be compelled to suspend.

Grain in the Chicago Elevators.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The committee appointed by the president of the Board of Trade to investigate the condition of the grain in elvators, report it in good condition, with the exception of about a dozen bins, which contain warm wheat.

Plow Works Burned.

BELOIT, Wis., July 29.—John Thompson & Co.'s plow and wagon works burned. Loss $65,000.

Ellen Shelton's Baby.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Ellen Shelton, colored, was committed to jail for murdering her infant, one year old, by throwing it into a well. The child had four arms and three legs. The well had been constantly used. The child has been missing since September.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, July 29, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, variable winds, mostly from the south and west, rising temperature and slight changes in barometer.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 29, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.55. Weather calm and cloudy. Arrived—Steamship Morgan City, at 3 P. M., Read, master, from New York, to C. A. Whitney & Co.; Spanish brig E. M., Valero, master, fifteen days from Santiago de Cuba, in ballast, to M. Puig & Co. Sailed—Bark Elverton and brig Carmelita.

SHREVEPORT, July 29.—Weather clear. Mercury 87. The river fell one inch since last report and falling at all points above. Departed—Dawn for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, July 29.—Weather hot and clear. River fell two inches. Passed up—City of Vicksburg and Pargoud at noon.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—River fell nine inches, and now stands twenty-two feet two inches. Weather cloudy. Maximum thermometer 92°. Arrived—Maude from St. Louis. Departed—Garland for Arkansas river, Ruth for White river.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—River eight feet eleven inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool. Departed—Shannon, for New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, July 29—River two feet one inch and stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Arrived—Bee and barges, from New Orleans. Departed—Bee and barges, for New Orleans; Grand Tower, for Vicksburg. River falling, with nine feet out to Cairo. Heavy rain last night.

CAIRO, July 29.—No arrivals. Departed—Yaeger, for New orleans. Fell eight o'clock last night. River twenty-two feet three inches and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 84°.

EVANSVILLE, July 29.—River seven feet and falling. Weather cool and cloudy. Up—Mitchell, at nine o'cloek last night.

LOUISVILLE, July 29—River falling; five feet four inches in the canal. Rain this morning; now fair.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 29, Evening.—Money closed easy at 2. Sterling dull; $4 88½. Gold closed strong, 112@112¼. Governments dull and steady; new 6s lives 116¾. State bonds quiet and nominal.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans decreased $1,125,000; specie decreased $1,375,000; legal tenders increased $2,375,000; deposits decreased $875,000; reserves increased $1,125,000.

Stocks dull and irregular.

Sub treasury balances—Gold, $33,881,424; currency, $29,366,043.

The Sub-treasurer paid out $128,000 on account of interest, and for bonds $1000.

Customs receipts to day, $345,000.

Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 11¾; Orleans 11 15-16c; sales to-day 736 bales; net receipts 55; gross 55; consolidated net receipts 274; exports to France 456; to the continent 990 bales.

Futures closed steady; sales 15,500 bales, as follows: July 11¾@11 29-32c; August 11 29-32c; November 11 15-32@11 7-16c; December 11 7-16@11 19-32c; January 11 9-16@11 19-32c; February 11 23-32@11¾c; March 11¾@11 29-32c; April 12 1-32@12 7-16c; May 12 3-16@12 7-32c; June 12 5-16@12 11-32c.

Flour firm; fair export and home inquiry; $4 85@5 75 for common to fair extra Southern; $5 80@8 50 for good to choice do. Wheat very firm; moderate export and milling demand; good and prime ofered less freely; 75c@$1 05 for winter red Western. Corn ¼@1c better; fair export and home trade inquiry for graded mixed; 57@58c for yellow Western. Oats less active, closing heavy; poor lots lower; 28@42c for mixed Western and State; 34@48c for white. Pork firmer; new mess $19 40@19 60. Lard firmer; prime steam 11.20@11 25c. Coffee firm; moderate demand. Sugar quiet and firm. Rice quiet. Molasses firm. Turpentine firm; 30@30½c. Rosin quiet; $1 60@1 75. Freights firmer; sail, cotton 5-16d; steam, cotton 5-16d; wheat 10d.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall excited and irregular; opened at $1 27, advanced to $1 35, and closed at $1 28; No. 3 do 95c. Corn—No. 2 mixed 41@41¼c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 31c. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady, $1 10. Provisions—Slightly firmer feeling throughout, but only a small jobbing trade done. Hogs steady; bacon $6 10@8 25. Cattle still unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged; red 35c. Corn inactive at 44@45c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye dull and weak; 57@58c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; $19. Lard firmer; steam 10¾c bid, 10¾c asked; kettle rendered 12½@13c. Bulk meats moderately active; clear rib sides 9½@9¾c; closing 9¾c; clear sides 10c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky steady; good demand; $1 10. Butter steady and firm for choice; low grades dull. Hogs quiet; fair heavy $6 50@6 75.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring 99¼c. Corn steady; fair demand; No. 2 45¾c spot. Oats firmer; No. 2 30c spot. Rye firmer; 55@55½c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork active; $18 70@18 75 spot. Lard lately active; 10 35c spot. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 10¾.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 28, Noon.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 6d; Orleans 6¾c; sales 15,000; speculative exports 300; receipts 15,600; American 3600. Futures 1-16d nearer; middling uplands, low middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 1-16d; new crop, middling uplands, low middling clause, shipped November and December, per sail, 6¼d, also 6 5-32d; shipped December and January, per sail, 6 5-32d. Additional sales, late yesterday, 2000 bales. Sales of American 10,200 bales.

"MY HEART WAS HEAVY."

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been
Abused, its kindness answered with foul wrong;
So, turning gloomily from my fellow-men,
One summer Sabbath day I strolled among
The green mounds of the village burial place.
Where, pondering how all human love and hate
Find one sad level, and how, soon or late,
Wronged and wrong-doer, each with meekened face,
And cold hands folded over a still heart,
Pass the green threshold of our common grave,
Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart,
Awed for myself and pitying my race,
One common sorrow like a mighty wave
Swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgave!

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Confederate Power—The Negro Power and the Future of the Union.

BOSTON, July 24, 1876.

The other day I called on the managing editor of one of the leading papers of Boston and we fell into the following conversation in regard to Southern affairs:

Boston Editor—It is plain that the South is a political unit once more.

Correspondent REPUBLICAN—You begin to see that?

Boston Editor—Yes; that is plain.

Correspondent—For what does this unit stand?

Boston Editor—It seems to me that it must control the government if not checked. You see there are the 138 votes in the electoral college which the South represents. It only needs a few more votes to make this the government. This presents a great peril. We must in some way get rid of it.

Correspondent—True, but how do you propose to get rid of it?

This question brought my editorial friend to a stand-still. He had no reply to make, so I ventured to help him out of his difficulty as follows:

Correspondent—You must find a power somewhere at the South as the counterpoise of this Confederate power and this power must be national in its instincts and American in its sympathies.

Boston Editor—That is true.

Correspondent—The negro power presents such a counterpoise.

Boston Editor—The nation must build on the negro. There is no help for it.

Correspondent—Who else can you build on at the South?

Another pause.

Correspondent—Did it ever occur to you that the negro may be alienated from the Union? That he may become, under the necessity of self-protection, an enemy of the Union? Have you ever thought of this.

Boston Editor—Yes, I have. It is this contingency which I fear in the future of our politics. If the negro abandon the cause of the North the Union is gone!

I was startled at this declaration. The man uttered it with deep earnestness. Such an unexpected confirmation of my own views made a deep impression on me. I therefore determined to continue this feature of our conversation.

Correspondent—Do you not see that you have gone too far with the emancipated race to abandon it now? It is impossible to check the growth of this race or its progress in culture and intelligence. You can not trifle with it.

Boston Editor—That is true, and it is clear to me that the North must put forth all its power to build up the negro and attach him to the Union. We can not build on the Confederate power.

The balance of the conversation was of the same character. Here then we have a clear conception of the Southern peril in its three-fold aspect, entering at last into the convictions of the men who create and direct public sentiment at the North—*i. e.*, First, The fact and character of the Confederate power; secondly, The existence and nature of the negro power; thirdly, The relation of each of these to the future stability of the American Union. When these convictions become fixed in the Northern mind the Southern Confederates will find themselves suddenly confronted with a new "difficulty," and one which will prove dangerous to their purposes.

The facts which I here give possess a peculiar interest for all those who are working for a peaceful, just and wise solution of the Southern problem. It shows that so long as the Confederate power, as such, continues in existence as a political force in Southern society, that the negro power, as such, will, by the operation of the color line policy, exist as a political force also. It shows that as between these two forces the North will be forced to side with the negro power in the certain race conflict which must sooner or later grow out of this color line antagonism. Let the Southern whites bear this in mind. They can not follow the lead of these Confederates any further without inaugurating another bloody conflict, into which the race element will enter, the negro being the armed ally of the North for the preservation of the Union.

The solution of the questions which now convulse Southern society can only be found through peace, and the policy of peace can only "be made effective under Conservative Republican auspices. Let no Southern Confederate deceive himself for one moment on this question. The character of Governor Hayes is a guarantee of peace and prosperity to the South. There should be no such thing at the South as either a "Confederate" or a "negro" power. We should be "one people" living in peace under just laws, under one flag and having a common destiny. Shall this be so, or shall there be another trial of battle between the North and South more terrible and bloody than the one which closed with the surrender of Lee. B.

The Herald's Plan.

Says the New York *Graphic:*

"Mr. President, I move that all knaves and dastards be arrested!" shouted an excited deputy in the midst of a French revolution. The motion was in the interest of good morals, but it was impracticable. So when the *Herald* and other papers insist that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, proceed at once with a black sheriff and mulatto *posse comitatus* to arrest "General" Butler and the other white assassins of Hamburg, they leave out of the problem some important elements—in fact, the forget to consider the very point at issue. Butler and his gang of "gentlemen" have no scruples about resisting the officers of the law, providing the color of those officers is objectionable. They besieged and captured officers of the State only the other day, then they assembled them in a field, and shot them dead as they ran. It was the police justice of their town whose house they pillaged after he had saved his life by flight. What reason has the *Herald* to suppose that they would now respect officers of the State sent for their arrest? Does it desire to furnish them with more victims? Governor Chamberlain and his sheriffs ought to arrest those men, certainly; no other power is competent to do it in the present state of calm, but to do so he ought to be backed by Federal troops in sufficient number to overawe the white ruffians of that turbulent neighborhood. And if the Democrats do not see to it that Butler and his partisans are arrested somehow, and surrendered to justice, how many electoral votes do they suppose Samuel J. Tilden will secure in the Northern States?

The New Southern Issue.

The red-hot secession journals of the South, aided and encouraged by the New York *World*, are still upholding and justifying the recent massacre of unoffending negro prisoners at Hamburg, South Carolina, and seeking to offset the feeling of horror which has been created in the North with false statements, exaggerations, and bravado. They virtually are adopting Boss Tweed's boast, "What are you going to do about it?" Men like Lamar, who have had the manliness to protest against this murder, and the few Democratic newspapers which have had nerve enough to stigmatize it as a shocking outrage, have become the target of abuse and vilification all through the South. There are some of these papers, however, which hit back, among them the Charleston *News and Courier*. It pertinaciously adheres to its original comments, and still declares that the ostrich policy in treating the affair was neither wise nor practicable. In answer to the statements of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, that the publication of the particulars of the Hamburg affair was injurious to the State and to the national Democracy, and was, therefore, wrong, it replies, that "the publication was and is injurious; but only because tha facts, as published, were shocking and scandalous." The *Constitutionalist* asks the *News and Courier* if it is necessary to condemn the action of the whites at Hamburg, while publishing the accounts of the affair, to which the latter answers "that every friend that the State has in the North and South, condemns it in unmeasured terms, and that the people of the State condemn it as heartily as we have done;" and that the fact is uncontradicted so far, "that a body of whites, without authority of law, put to death a number of black men at Hamburg." It stigmatizes it as "an outrage and an act of barbarism." There are some Democratic papers in the North also, though few in number, who do not whip into the traces at the bidding of the New York *World* any more readily than the Southern paper we have just quoted, and among these is the St. Louis *Republican*, which says:

"The white men who shot the unoffending colored militiamen at Hamburg ought to be severely punished—and we heartly hope they will be. But it were far better that they be punished by the State authorities than by any other power; it would have a more wholesome effect. It would force the lawless and violent white class to respect the local government they now despise, and deter them from shooting unoffending negroes in the future. It is said that as soon as the inquest shall indicate the offenders in the Hamburg affair, Governor Chamberlan will order the arrest of them, and, if need be, call on the law abiding citizens of the neighboring counties to assist in the work. If he do this, the whole country will applaud and uphold him."

The extracts we have made from the Charleston *News and Courier* and the St. Louis *Republican* show that there is some dignity and manliness left in a few of the Democratic papers, and that there are some Democrats who will not follow the demagogue Cox in apologizing for the murder of negroes, nor the malignant *Constitutionalist* and the equally malignant Butler in defending it. It is to be regretted, however, that Democratic manliness is in such a feeble minority. The majority of the Democratic newspapers in the North are apologizing for the massacre, and the majority in the South justifying and egging on the ignorant white mobs to repeat it. As they are determined to make negro killing an issue in this campaign, they will be accommodated, and they will find that if the Hamburg murderers are not speedily brought to justice and punished, and if ample guarantees are not given that a repetition of this infamous outrage shall not occur, that the Northern people will not forget it. If the ex-slave masters and their tools, the ignorant whites, are determined that the negro shall not have perfect freedom and equality before the law, and shall not be allowed to vote the Republican ticket unmolested, they can be assured that all men in the North, in the Republican party and out of it, who love liberty and respect the authority of the laws, will rally at the polls in November, and vote down the candidates that represent the oppression and persecution of the weaker race. If the ex-Confederates of the South want to make an issue of this kind with the North, they will have no reason to complain that the campaign is not a lively one.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Ride Through West Feliciana.

Deputy Sheriff E. T. Fisher left here a week ago last Monday night with two insane persons, Jim Shepherd and Julia Davis, sent to the Insane Asylum by order of the parish court, and returned by the Ouachita Belle last Sunday. He reports that when he got to Bayou Sara he had great difficulty in getting anybody to drive him to Jackson on account of the danger of being attacked and murdered by the "regulators." Not a colored man could be found who was willing to take the risk. Finally an Irishman was employed, and at two o'clock Wednesday morning the driver, sheriff and prisoners set out for the insane asylum, about twenty miles distant.

On the way back, when about eight miles from Bayou Sara, they were stopped by five finely mounted and well armed men, one of whom made several inquiries of Mr. Fisher, asking where he was from, where he had been, what was his business, etc. Noticing a revolver by his side, one of them asked the sheriff if he did not know that "niggers are not allowed to carry pistols in these parts," wanted to know when he was "going to leave," and wound up by telling him he had better be G——d—— careful how he walked around in that country. He was then permitted to depart, the "bulldozers" disappearing in the woods. Mr. Fisher reports that there is a perfect reign of terror in West Feliciana. Cotton fields are deserted, the crops are neglected, and everything bears the marks of desolation and ruin.

During his whole trip from Bayou Sara to Jackson and back, he saw but two colored persons. On the evening of his arrival in Bayou Sara a colored man was shot by a white man in broad daylight, the ball from a Spencer rifle passing through his body. The night before he reached Jackson, one man was killed and another wounded. West Feliciana has been guilty of giving about one thousand majority to the Republican ticket. Verily, this is a free country.—*St. James Sentinel.*

True Economy of Life.

The true economy of human life looks at ends rather than incidents, and adjusts expenditures to a moral scale of values. De Quincey pictures a woman sailing over the water, swakening out of sleep to find her necklace untied and one end hanging over the stream, while pearl after pearl drops from the string beyond her reach; while she clutches at one just falling, another drops beyond recovery. Our days drop one after another by our carelessness, like pearls from a string, as we sail the sea of life. Prudence requires a wise husbanding of time to see that none of these golden coin are spent for nothing. The waste of time is a more serious loss than the extravagances against which there is such loud acclaim.

There are thousands who do nothing but lounge and carouse from morning till midnight; drones in the human hive, who consume and waste the honey honest workers wear themselves out in making, and insult the day by their dissipation and debauch. There are 10,000 idle, frivolous creatures who do nothing but consume and waste and wear what honest hands accumulate, and entice others to live as useless and worthless as themselves. Were every man and woman honest toilers, all would have an abundance of everything and halt of every day for recreation and culture. The expenditure of a few dollars of taste is a small matter in comparison with the wasting of months and years by thousands who have every advantage society can offer, and exact every privilege it affords as a right.

Colonel Charles Hooker, of Mississippi, made a speech at Tammany Hall, in which he said, "If the men who crossed swords during the war could control the government, we would have had ten years of prosperity in the South." He must have been thinking of Hancock, for Tilden and Hendricks were a long way in the rear when they crossed swords.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice July 30, 1876.

Office hours on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised," and give date.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Miss Kate
Anderson J Mrs
Alsten Mattie Mrs
Aethen L Mrs
Alien R W Miss
Ayles Eliza Z Mrs
Ada L B Mrs
Armstrong C Mrs
Bland Sarah Mrs
Bayonne K Mrs
Baley Mrs
Bell F Mrs
Bien Lawrence Mrs
Butler M J Mrs
Burt E A Mrs
Clabier Marie Mrs
Carr Ella Miss
Clarton Jane Mrs
Creda Mrs
Collin Mary Mrs
Cook A N Mrs
Colman Eve Miss
Cohen A Mrs
Crowell H Miss
Kroos A Miss
Cinder Miss
Childs Emma Miss
Clifton A Miss
Christian M Mrs
Culligan Mrs
David Flora Miss
Dehsle F Miss
Dewald M Miss
Deslisle L G Mrs
Dromedi Lillie Miss
Duffy Ann Miss
Duncan E Mrs
Edson Lou
Ellison Sarah Miss
Fisher M S Mrs
Fletcher Miss
Froxan Mrs
Forster E Miss
Foster Mary Mrs
Freiman C A Mrs
Field M B Mrs
Galliand Mrs
Getz Jennie Miss
Glenn L B Miss
Green L A Mrs
Gatan J O Miss
Gourley Ella Miss
Goochun E Widow
Goothen E Miss
Hawkins Elizabeth
Harrod Charles Mrs
Hayston Lucy Mrs
Harding Josephine
Hay Jeanet
Har is Mrs 3
Holmes C J Mrs
Howell J M Mrs
Harvard V E Mrs
Jones Liddy Mrs
Jones H A Mrs
Jones Albert Dr Mrs
Johnson J A Mrs
Johnson Sarah Mrs
Johnson Louisa 2
Johnson V Miss
Jonnson Julia Mrs
Johnson H Miss
Karston M Mrs
Kimbull M L Mrs
Louben C C Mrs
Laerson G P Mrs
Lanstnan S A Mrs
Lazanes H L Mrs
Landrit J Mrs
Louis Clarra Miss
Lewis M C Miss
Levy Maggie Miss
Lewis Kate
Marr Virginie Miss
Melford Mary Ann
Miller Jennie Miss
Millirons B H Mrs
Minor C L Mrs
McLean Miss
McVicar Miss
Nichols Edward Mrs
O'Connell C Miss
Paserl A Mrs
Perry Sophie Mrs
Preunear C A Mrs
Pister Lizzie Mrs
Poirier Julia Mrs
Plom Alvinia Miss
Poole S A Mrs
Pors Sardd E Mrs
Philbur Mrs
Reido Mrs
Ridley Mrs
Richardson Cecelia
Sanders A Mrs
Salter B Miss
Schaffler C Miss
Schlatre J D Mrs
Schafcail L Mrs
Synchair Lydia
Spieri M A Mrs
Syndez Mrs
Spence James Mrs
Seat Bell Mrs 2
Simmons Lou Miss
Simmons C Mrs
Stone E Mrs
South Suny Miss
Sludgrass R Mrs
Train Lilly Miss
Trainer Rose M
Toby E Mrs
Thrust L Miss
Turner K Mrs
Turner M Mrs
Underbile O S Mrs
Utloff Mrs
Vanderwert E Mrs
Von Quirin E Mrs
Vincent C Mrs
Vicuilio E Miss
Villa Henrietta
Washton A Miss
Waddill L G Miss
Warm ted M Miss
Watts Emily Mrs
Wesley Mary Jane
Wells E Mrs
Weeks H R Mrs
Witte P W Mrs
Williams L Miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Andrans H B
Adam Anton
Anstuett Rev
Adams Jas A
Alexis Joseph
Alden Edwin
Anderson S E
Anderson Abram
Atkin Phil
Aramstrong H
Brandon David W
Brand Henry N
Batan Alf
Brondon M E
Barrett J R
Brassil Wm
Babied C
Bates Charles
Baer H J
Baptist H J
Barber E
Black Daniel
Ballard Henry
Barry John
Blackly R P
Black Jon W
Blake Geo F
Bragg Braxton Gen
Barr Wm
Bremen G J
Belan Louis
Benjamin W L
Berault Judge
Brisel B & L
Brenan James
Bigger R H Dr
Bywater J K
Bryan Wm
Bilhofer Leinhart
Bowman R J
Brown Chas
Brown Loyd
Bobut Mr
Boehm T J
Boyd & Co R S
Brown Alfred E
Brosson Rosamond
Burneson Jno C
Burtwick George
Butler J B
Boslier Jasper
Chapsky & Goette
Carroll James J
Callian Henry
Clark Webster
Calvin James
Chalaton A J
Case Geo H
Carter Geo
Casabeer Elmor 2
Carey Monroe
Causson L
Caldwell C H
Charvin Charles
Carrio Samuel
Caruthers S
Clark Louis
Castle Phillip
Crickard John
Cohen L
Crossman & Simpson
Cohen G M
Coffey H J
Cochran G W
Chubbuck E E
Davis J L
Davis J H Capt
Daggs Jno W
Davilla Jno A
Daverger Paul
Davis J R Capt
Deluront Harry
Dzebe K P
Diebing F
Dreyfus Thos
Denison D A
De La Croix Jules S
De Nise L
Dyer T W
Dykers R H
Dickson J W
Durr E L & Co
Duchard John
Essert Geo A
Estes J H Capt
Everett J F
Ennis Wm
Euntriner Jno B
Flanigan Thos
Ferguson Dr
Ficcis Gus
Fernandez Joe
Fitzgerald J
Finerch T
Finley W D & Co
Foster H H
Flowers J
Furcher Mr
Gay E H
Gray E W
Gassman A H
Galivan Pat
Grandjean Louis H
Grenby Edward
Gregoria Lucinio
Green Peter
Griffiths Wm Capt
Gottschalk James V
Grobiel John S
Golden Willie
Goldstein S
Goldstein P
Gross Theo
Goodwin Jimmie
Grossinger Carleo
Gulliver John
Haley J
Hamelton Scott E
Halders L
Hay Eli
Haywood J A
Harrison W R
Hay J P
Hance James
Hawley J H
Hanly Jerome
Harney Louis W
Hawkins Armond
Hahensee Aug
Henderson Nat
Heidingsfelder Adolf
Heiman W
Heller Wm
Herman Lucian
Herman F
Hebert V
Hyer John
Hire John
Hodges Wm
Hooper Geo E
Robiay Jno T
Hopkins Joseph
Hoener Julius
Hunter A Wallace
Innes John W
Ingol John
Jackson Wm A
Jary & Hanese
James Thos W
Joseph W
Johnson T C Rev
Johnson Philip
Jones J W
Jones Henry
Jones Cesar
Jones D W
Jones Arche
June H H
Kavanagh Thos
Keiter Julius M
Keffer F A Dr
Keane A H 2
Keith J H
Kelly Alex 2
Kessler D L
Kendale James T
Kornan B A
Koschel G G
Kohn Simon
Krume Joseph
Lastrapey Alphonse G
Lawrence B E
Larsfan Charles
Lapton R
Lambert Richard
Lawler John
Langley C & Co
Land A
Lewis G
Levey Carlos
Lewis Ephraim
Levy Lewis F
Lee Geo B
Lewis F
Levy Charles
Livaudais J E
Littman M
Leininger Geo M
Lyons L L
Lippman A L
Locke & Co
Love James H
Lehmann H C
Loeb Samuel
Luffner Chas
Lusk J
Laidlow Walter
Marze W George
Marbles Charles
Marquez Antonio
Maynard Wm L
Marshall G G
Mattingley Chester B
Mahl Chas
Maire George
Marcuse Jacob
Mogissy Henry
Mapleson Chas E
Meyer H
Metz Jacob
Mible Louis N
Mible N
Midrum J S
Meyer Chas
Meyers N
Minaldi A & Co
Miltmore L K
Miller G Y & Co
Monnier D
Morris Wm
Mollen Ben
Morell Louis
Morgan John
Murphy W E
Murphy Geo W
McKenzie W R
McCarale Jas F
Neal George
Neville A L & Co
Nelson Monroe
Nensume H J
New Wm
O'Flaherty John
Obiol A
Oncal A T
Olevia Felix
O'Donnell Jno
Ogden Mr
O'Keefe Patrick
Quaid James
Quintero Manuel
Quinn James H
Racone Charles
Patterson P E
Parker A
Page J H
Peitz A
Perris Mr
Perrow Benj Rev
Perrenoux Chas E
Perdol F
Pitfield W F
Pierre John P
Pilsbury Wm
Pokorny L
Portman James
Powers J E
Reed J O
Reed L V
Ryan Thos P B
Riehman A Capt
Robinson G E
Rodriques Joseph
Robinson Hiram L
Rodgers N C
Soulsevre Berthemie
Sampolippo P
Swan J S
Stapleton M & Co
Starke Charles E
Sewell Henry
Sander John
Savia Augustin
Shelton F Lea Dr 2
Scber J P
Sherman E & Co
Sperr Jos
Shemmel Joseph
Stewart T C
Seelcon A
Schleicer E G & Co
Sirus Wesley
Symes D N
Simpson P T
Synalair William
Schuling H T
Stiff & Buckner
Sone A
Sofiley Major
Shook Isaac
Sullivan L
Stuart Robt S Rev
Sutherland Peter Captain
Schultz Louis
Sturtevant J H
Smith Fread E
Smith Anthony
Smith G H
Smith G W
Smith J S
Tallant James
Troy Manuel
Talon C J
Tairnay James
Tirpin Jno A
Tinotant Jules
Thomas E
Townsend T W
Trousdall James
Togarona Jesse
Touya Etienne
Turner W H
Vinsent Charles
Velker Michael
Vornadore Newton
Vacuzovich M
Vanhorn Gerome
Walpole J McH
Watts Chas B
Walgomet J A B
Wall John W
Wetmore Julius N
Weeks, Coyl & Miller
West J Jr
West J
Wells George W
White E D
James Thos W
Wilson H M
Wilcox Walter E
Wing Joseph
Wilkins James
Wilson Jerry
Wolf Bros
Wolfs G
Wollom J E
Williams Jake
Williams S M
Williams James
Williams Abrams
Williams F
Williams Henry
Williams Thomas D
York s E
Young C J
Yonem Granperson
Zimmerman & Co
Ziegler L F

SHIP LIST.

Ship Andrew Jackson
Bark Ban Mazaranich
Ship Cunatti
Ship Countess of Minto
Ship Duke of Newcastle
Ship Mary Fraser 2
Steamer Mary Lewis
Ship Mary Bange
Bark Margaret 2
Bark Malta
Ship David
Steamer Dahlia
Bark Eruinia
Bark Elios
Bark Elvira