

POLITICAL NOTES.

The fate of those who fell at Baton Rouge has aroused the sympathies of the minstrel, who tunes his lyre to the following mournful ditty:

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

The Democrat labors assiduously with the political elements which make up its conglomerate party to convince them that the results at Baton Rouge should be accepted unquestioningly.

telling that this reduction is at the cost of increased public debt. It is merely a transfer of the account, not saving.

We notice a rise in the quotations of Confederate money at the brokers' offices. We hope, however, that the Northern papers will not get alarmed at this and consider it as indicating the re-establishment of the Confederacy.

Mr. Lusher has not yet favored the public with an answer to the inquiry whether or not he is a member of the Jesuit fraternity.

If he is under the religious tutelage of an order so inimical to our public school system, it is the right of the people to know it so long as he aspires to the control of the schools.

The Shreveport Times is not too enthusiastic over the Baton Rouge nominations. Of the opposition to Mr. Wiltz on the part of the county delegates it says:

They were certainly opposed to Mr. Wiltz, but we presume the opposition was mainly based upon the apprehension that he would lose votes in the city itself, notwithstanding his strength in the convention.

Of Mr. Elam, whose record, like that of Mr. Ogden, is not quite clear on the railroad question, it says:

We regret to say that the nomination of Judge Elam was not favorably received here. He is thought to be inimical to the railroad interests of this and the parishes east of us.

Mr. Strong, the nominee for Secretary of State, to succeed Brother Sam Armistead, appears to be what is called an obscure man.

The regular meeting of the Board of School Directors was held last evening. Present—Hon. H. C. Dibble, president; Superintendent Boothby, and Messrs. Bourgeois, Dumont, Walker, Glandin, Hartzell, Heath, Marks, Mascot, Rey, Tracy and Waples.

Mr. Waples presented the credentials of Mr. W. G. McConnell, who was appointed in place of Mr. McCarty, term expired, and he was invited to a seat in the board.

President Dibble stated the lessee of the building now occupied by the Fulton School was willing to repair it, or that the board might do it and a reduction be made in the rent.

The treasurer presented the following report of balances: Carrollton tax of 1874, \$26.00; Tax of 1875, \$26.00; Tax of 1876, \$26.00.

The balance of 1874 is required for the September roll of 1874, and that of 1875 for the roll of July 1875.

The committee on finance reported favorably on bills amounting to \$317 57.

The proposition of Mr. M. J. Savage to rent his building corner of Dryades and Washington streets, was referred to the committee on schoolhouses.

A petition of E. Steasin, that a few pupils be allowed to use the rooms of the schoolhouse at the corner of Royal and Hospital streets for an exhibition for charitable purposes, was received, and caused some discussion.

Mr. Trevigne assured the board the exhibition was to be a musical one, or for the benefit of the school, it would be proper to grant the petition.

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.) NORTHERN POLITICS.

Too Late

NEW YORK, July 28, 1876. The New York Herald having scanned the political field in America with its usual comprehensive sagacity, serves up the need of the Confederate-Democratic party thus:

Here, then, are the points which Governor Tilden should make with due emphasis: Reform, one term, protection to the South, specie payment, pacification to the North, and so on.

This may be called an excellent summary of Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance. It is a compliment to the Western peace maker which is well deserved, because Hayes' letter of acceptance saved the Republican party, rendered a Confederate Democratic restoration impossible, and inaugurated a new era in the politics of the country.

We are to have a government at last of which all Americans will be proud, a government in which political purity in administration is to supplement a higher type of statesmanship in legislation and a clearer conception among all classes of our people, in all parties, of what constitutes the true dignity of citizenship.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

It is too late, likewise, for the Southern Confederates to organize an effective opposition against General Hayes, or his Southern policy in the future.

THE TIMES DEFENDED FROM PLAGIARY.

BOBART, COED., August, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Again I find an example of unconscious mediocrity in the columns of the New Orleans Times, as quoted in a very light spirit, by its contemporary and apparent rival, the New Orleans Bulletin. Here it is:

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

He is a man of culture and intellect, capable of a high order of originality, and his mind is full of ideas for the improvement of his country.

He belongs to the liberal and unswerving school of journalism, and his practical sense and common sense are of the highest order.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

There is a prospect at last of this generation seeing the completion of the much desired incomplete pile of masonry which was designed to commemorate the fame of Washington and the patriotism of his fellow-citizens.

The bill appropriating \$200,000, less than one-half the amount required to finish the structure, passed the House of Representatives last Thursday. The Washington National Monument Society is confident that it will be able to raise \$250,000 more if this bill becomes a law.

The history of the monument, taken from the speech of Mr. Foster, who introduced the bill, and from the report of Mr. Chipman, Delegate from the District of Columbia to the Forty-third Congress, is interesting.

The Continental Congress, August 7, 1783, resolved to place at the capital an equestrian statue of Washington, when its site should be determined.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not think the Bulletin should assign such ridiculous cause for the almost identical identity. It is not the heat of the weather, nor the coincidence of great minds.

It is not the heat of the weather, nor the coincidence of great minds. The Bulletin unconsciously, almost innocently, approaches the reason when it attributes the remarkable similarity "to that happy communion of sympathetic souls that from fountains of inspiration well through our fancy yet."

I must refer you to my previous communication for the true and scientific cause. You remember that in my last I intervened to defend the Times from the imputation of plagiarism in having published an editorial largely identical with an article in the Cornhill Magazine.

I vindicated the Times from this charge. I believed it an innocent victim to the power of the spirits. The Times writer is an unconscious medium. His brain was saturated and exploding with the sympathetic eulogy of great and good men which emanates from the spheres where benevolent spirits congregate.

The plan of the obelisk is nearly that of Lieutenant Marshall, which discarded the "grand circular colonnaded building 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high."

An effort was made February 22, 1855, to secure an appropriation of \$200,000, but it was defeated. These reports have been made at previous sessions of Congress, each urging a completion of the work, but nothing was done until July 27, 1876, when Mr. Foster's bill passed the House.

The plan of the obelisk is nearly that of Lieutenant Marshall, which discarded the "grand circular colonnaded building 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high."

It presents a beautiful view of the Potomac; is so elevated that the monument will be seen from all parts of the surrounding country, and being a public reservation, it is safe from any future obstruction of view.

In addition to this, and kindred reasons, the address of the site was further and impressively recommended by the consideration that the monument to be erected on it would be in full view of Mount Vernon, where rest the ashes of the chief; and by the evidence of Washington himself, who, with unerring judgment, had selected this site to be the capital of the nation, and had also selected this very spot for a "monument to the American revolution," which, in the year 1785, it was proposed, should be erected on the site.

Mr. Foster's bill, as it passed the House, is an amendment to the Senate bill. The amendments doubled the amount appropriated, and averaged the payments in annual installments of \$50,000 each. It only remains for the concurrence of the Senate to cause a revival of the enthusiasm which gave the society a third of the total cost of construction, and in five years the monument will be completed.

There was an exhibition given by the pupils and boarders of the excellent institution of the Sisters of the Holy Family, Tuesday evening, at Globe Hall, on St. Peter street. The object of the exhibition was to aid in the establishing of a female orphan asylum.

The entertainment consisted of an opening address by Miss Stevens, songs, chants, tableaux, recitations and dialogues, and all acquitted themselves creditably, though one or two were not perfect in their parts.

The home established by these Sisters receives little orphan girls of all ages, educates them, and provides bountifully for their present comfort. It is desired to extend its influence by such exhibitions and contributions, and the object should receive hearty encouragement.

The New Orleans Democrat is willing to send money to the Custer monument fund.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The river and harbor bill is nearly completed. It passed as reported by the committee, without amendment.

The silver bill was filibustered over until tomorrow. The impeachment managers reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, proposed to make a speech on political subjects, but he was prevented by the adjournment of the House.

Such a development of public sentiment in England would have produced a change in the administration of the government within twenty-four hours.

He attributed the absence of reform to the principle of centralized party organization which carried to the exclusion of all other officers and men 100,000 expectants of office.

He quoted from the speech of Mr. Sanford, in the recent Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, an arrangement of the reforms which he proposed, and said, if it had been made by a Democrat would have been regarded as a gross partisan exaggeration, and yet that convention had endorsed that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The river and harbor bill is nearly completed. It passed as reported by the committee, without amendment.

The silver bill was filibustered over until tomorrow. The impeachment managers reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, proposed to make a speech on political subjects, but he was prevented by the adjournment of the House.

Such a development of public sentiment in England would have produced a change in the administration of the government within twenty-four hours.

He attributed the absence of reform to the principle of centralized party organization which carried to the exclusion of all other officers and men 100,000 expectants of office.

He quoted from the speech of Mr. Sanford, in the recent Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, an arrangement of the reforms which he proposed, and said, if it had been made by a Democrat would have been regarded as a gross partisan exaggeration, and yet that convention had endorsed that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.

He said that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service had endeared that administration and had in turn endorsed the reforms proposed.