

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Times' announcement that Mr. Finerty, of the third ward, is a candidate for the Administration of Improvements, with the seventeen solid votes of the ward at his back for voting and trading purposes, appears to have been the straw which broke the camel's back of Democratic patience.

The complaint against the Finerty party is that they have already fixed the slate for delegates to the parish nominating convention and that people are getting worried of this selfish and corrupt ring rule. It is a pretty little fight and is rapidly spreading throughout the city, and if it will only result in reforming the party whose disastrous way of enlightening the prosperity of our city all good, decent people will heartily applaud it.

We suspect that the Times is wrong, though, regarding Mr. Finerty's strength for the Administration. His candidacy may have been on the original ring slate, we admit, but the defeat of Mr. Witz for Governor, which sends the appointing power to tax collectors, the mortgage and other fat offices into new and sympathetic hands, appears to have necessitated a change.

According to the chat of the wireworkers, Mr. E. A. Burke's declension of a congressional candidacy, was with a view to a re-nomination for the bill he now so successfully administers—for his friends. With his customary pluck and energy he has proceeded to demonstrate to his enemies that he will not quietly be "shut out," and that if the Finerty combination desires to make Mr. John Fitzpatrick the next criminal sheriff they must relinquish all hope of putting their chief in command of the city's street and gutter brigades. This is a stunner. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a strong man and ambitious, and he is Finerty's personal friend. Therefore, it may come to the issue whether Damon or Pythias shall submit to be sacrificed.

In the meantime Mr. Fagan presides the even tenor of his way, content of changing the peaceful shades of the Superior Criminal Court for the profitable activity of the civil courts' branch of the shirivally.

By a roundabout method a general is put before the public that General Nicholls will permit himself to be sent to the United States Senate, and turn the Governorship (when he gets it) over to his Lieutenant. This does not give his constituents the fullest satisfaction, especially as it is coupled with a statement that he is much averse to active political life. It will be borne in mind that when this delicate question first arose, it was contended by some that General Nicholls' ambition was to occupy the supreme bench of Louisiana—and such an exchange as this from the executive chair would exactly fit his desires. What about this branch of the question?

Why don't the Democratic journals of New Orleans all repudiate the Patton circular? It is said that they would have already done so but for two reasons. First, they were all taken aback at its exposure by the REPUBLICAN, and, secondly, before they—except the Pic—could recover from their amazement and chagrin, the stupid Pic had admitted that Corporal Patton really distributed copies of the circular at Baton Rouge. This confession sorely embarrasses a concerted effort at denial. The Democratic Central Committee would like to pummel Patton and then shroud him in a final copy of the Pic. There is a lively hankering for a funeral around there at the Democratic headquarters.

Yesterday there appeared something very like a little snow storm in town, such as we often see in theatres. It was at the Democratic headquarters. The air was full of a posse of Democrats had been detailed to tear into infinitesimal fragments several hundred-weight of the "confidential" Patton circulars. The gutters were creamed all the way to the swamp.

[Special Correspondence to the Republican.] NORTHERN POLITICS.

The political shift recently saturated in human blood at Hamburg, South Carolina, promises to shake its gory folds before the faces of the people at the North. It will not only "down" Lamar, of Mississippi, who declares on his "honor" on the floor of the American Congress, that he is more an American than a Confederate, and seeks by this shift aloft, and seeks by patriotic tears to wash away its stains. The nation looks upon this interesting performance in a sense, for this Lamar performance means a great deal or it means nothing. The United States Senate also calls upon the President for any official action in the possession of the government bearing upon the massacre at Hamburg. The President responds in a message which rings forth a clear tone of self-evident truth and self-dispute its facts. The press all over the North is full of the "bloody shirt" business, and so we have this issue at last entering the presidential contest in spite of all efforts to suppress it.

Under these circumstances it is interesting to watch the policy of the leading Northern organ of the Confederate power. The New York World, seeing the danger of the issue thus imminently raised by its Southern allies, hastens to contrive means of escape by which its party will be saved from the consequences of this last act of Confederate terrorism and folly. In doing this it becomes necessary to get rid of the one material witness whose testimony in the South Carolina affair will be accepted all over the North. This witness is Governor Chamberlain. The man whom the World and all the other Democratic papers have been lauding to the skies as *par excellence* a true representative of Southern conservatism, is suddenly placed in a position where his word is called for in order to settle the question of responsibility for the recent Hamburg massacre. What Governor Chamberlain's testimony will be—indeed, what that testimony is—is no longer a matter of doubt. He places the responsibility where it belongs. He calls the Hamburg butchery a political assassination. He charges that the "Confederates" perpetrated the crime. He shows that Georgia Confederates invaded the State of South Carolina in order to perpetrate the crime; that the invasion was unprovoked and revolutionary in character. Thus the material fact in this ugly business is proven. The motive was prompted the crime; the witness does not deal with. He simply deals with facts. The question of motive is a question for the jury which is now trying this case. This question of motive will be fully discussed at the North between this and November. The Republicans charge that the motive for the Hamburg massacre is the determination on the part of the Confederate leaders to "unify the South" in the political interest of the Northern Democratic party. So the question stands. As before, stated the World proposes to meet this dangerous issue at once and effectively. It proceeds to attack Governor Chamberlain by a process of indirection which is exceedingly adroit. I here reproduce the World's editorial of to-day on Southern politics:

THE PROSPECT IN SOUTH CAROLINA. In making up the table of States which are certain or likely to be carried by the Democracy in the coming year, we have reckoned as lost to the party beyond hope of redemption. This seems to us by no means a surety, provided that the Democrats of the South are not oppressed nor led astray by certain illusive promises made them from the ranks of their opponents. The prospect of success in South Carolina is certainly not more hopeless in 1876 than that which presented itself to the Democrats of Mississippi in 1875. In both States the colored vote was in large majority over the white, and was believed to be a unit. In the case of Mississippi, however, it was divided into two wings, which had not voted since the war, and thousands of negroes of the better class united in the majority which triumphantly carried the State in the late election. The Democrats have since assumed the States of future prosperity and present good order, peace and honest government. In Mississippi the Republican majorities at the successive State elections were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Republican Majorities. Data: 1872: 35,693; 1873: 34,725; 1874: 31,463.

The Democrats thus went into the campaign of 1875 with a majority of 21,000 against them, and swept the State by a clear majority of 30,147. In South Carolina the Republican majorities in successive State elections have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Republican Majorities. Data: 1872: 33,594; 1873: 32,565; 1874: 31,500.

A like reduction of the Radical vote in the coming election would secure the State to the Democracy by a handsome majority. While it is probable that some of the causes which operated in Mississippi are absent in South Carolina, it is not probable that the casual observer of South Carolina politics that the Radical leaders are quarreling bitterly among themselves, and that there is an open rupture between the two wings, which is impossible to heal. It is the old story of the rogues falling out about the spoils, and it is the part of honest men to profit by their disputes. It will be seen that a change in the vote of the State, which would secure the Democratic success. The miriads of the Radical leaders and the wholesale robberies and consequent high taxes affect the honor of negroes of South Carolina in the same degree as those of Mississippi, and it is evident by the great change in the vote of 1872 and that of 1874 that many of them failed to go to the polls in the latter year. Something of the same kind is true also of a very large proportion of the Democratic vote in the State, and that a like effort to make in Mississippi would draw out these neglected and despairing citizens to the polls, and greatly swell the vote for a representative and popular candidate. The issue is such before

the country, and surely is of such moment to the people of South Carolina, that they can not afford to neglect any effort or opportunity to redeem their State from the clutches of those who have despoiled it so long, and at the same time contribute to the victory of the national ticket, in whose success more than they are interested. To secure a Democratic majority this year it is the duty of the party in South Carolina to place a candidate at the head of their ticket who will command the confidence and esteem not only of his own party, but of all honest elements of the people. Compromise of principle is always as impolitic as it is dishonest, and any such success is more to be contemned in certain quarters of the State, with those who have been prominent in its misgovernment and spoliation, will be as unfortunate for the country as it will be fatal to the present integrity and future welfare of the people of South Carolina.

It will be seen from this article that Governor Chamberlain is now to be thrown overboard by the South Carolina Conservatives. He has ceased to be "available" for these Conservatives. Furthermore, he has become the material witness in an issue upon which will turn, sooner or later, not only the presidential election, but the whole question of Southern reconstruction. This is so because the Hamburg matter connects itself with the Louisiana matter and with the Mississippi matter. It furnishes what the lawyers call the needed link in a chain of evidence in a given case, making the case clear. In other words, Hamburg "proves crime" against the Confederate leaders in Louisiana and Mississippi.

We may now soon expect to see the World bring forth the "counter motive" against Chamberlain. He will now be charged with being a "disappointed" political aspirant. His failure to secure the further political confidence of the "Conservative" leaders of South Carolina will be quoted as his reason for turning "State evidence" in the Hamburg matter. But this sharp practice will not avail in this instance. Governor Chamberlain's statements in regard to the recent murder of American citizens in his State by a band of "Confederates" from Georgia will be accepted as truth all over the North. The motive for the deed, the policy of terrorism which it proves, and the final consequences of this policy, are matters for discussion before the jury of the nation. B.

THE VERMILION PARISH HOMICIDE.

Statement of the sheriff. The sheriff of Vermilion parish has sent us the following statements of himself and Mr. F. W. Liggins, a member of the Republican parish committee of Vermilion, in reference to the affray which resulted in the death of Carl Schneider:

ABEUVILLE, La., August 7, 1876. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: In the issue of the REPUBLICAN of the fourth of August I find a statement in regard to the killing of Carl G. Schneider by Captain F. R. King. No witness appears from the testimony taken in the preliminary examination of Mr. King. Yours, respectfully, L. C. LYONS, Sheriff of Vermilion Parish.

ABEUVILLE, La., August 7, 1876. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: In an issue of the REPUBLICAN of a recent date I find a statement of the killing of Carl G. Schneider, by Captain F. R. King, in this parish.

I desire to say that you have been entirely mistaken in the cause of the killing, as well as to the actions of the sheriff of this parish on that occasion. The unfortunate affray had no political significance attached to it whatever, and I, being neither a fabricator nor a man of any office of the Republican parish executive committee, and having known both Captain King and Mr. Schneider for some time, and knowing the character of each, and being just and liberal ideas, deem it a duty on my part to see that public opinion be not misinformed, as the above paper certainly has been. Very respectfully, F. W. LIGGINS.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876. Superior District Court.

Bartolomeo Beaubay vs. Octave Anfoz.—Suit for possession of property purchased February 20, 1876, at a sale by F. E. Dumas, tax collector of the Third District.

First District Court. INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Henry Williams, Oscar Bulvar, Ed. Harrison.

Assault with intent to kill—Alexander Walker, James W. Williams. Petty larceny—Ed. Gordon. Assault—E. Theodore.

PLEADED GUILTY. Alex. Walker, for petty larceny, one day.

ACQUITTED. F. B. Fleitas, of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Second District Court. Successions of Theodore Hemm and Barnett B. Hart opened.

Fifth District Court. Judge Tissot presiding in the absence of Judge Cullum.

Mrs. Widow R. Godchaux vs. Leon Godchaux.—Argued and taken under advisement.

Musical Soiree To-night. Grunewald Hall will be the scene to-night of a pleasant musical soiree, given in honor of Mrs. Rosch, a lady who has for years assisted in some of the leading church choirs. The programme is an interesting one, and several prominent musicians will appear to assist the lady, vocally and instrumentally. Lovers of concerted music may expect to realize something out of the ordinary.

Tilden on Finances. Tilden quotes at considerable length from a speech he made in 1868, to show what a dismal picture he drew of the financial state of affairs at that time. The Cincinnati Gazette says he does not go back far enough.

He could refer to still more pictures which he drew in 1864, 1867, 1862 and 1861, and how he pronounced the defense of the Union against secession the destruction of constitution and liberty, and how he called Lincoln a traitor and a murderer, and every Confederate soldier whom he made to turn up his toes a martyr. Indeed, Samuel has been saying very bad things about our government for many years. The worst he said in the war, when his Southern masters were getting hurt. If he goes back to reproduce himself, in the despairing view he took of the country, he should go back to his stronger and blacker pictures, when he was pronouncing the war of defense unconstitutional, and was encouraging draft riots in New York city.

Shooting Affray on the Steamer Frank Pargoud.

Last Saturday afternoon the steamer Frank Pargoud landed at Lake Providence, on her upward trip, a number of gentlemen of that place went on board the boat. Among the number was Mr. Lanier, a Republican official, and several other gentlemen of the True Republican published at that place, and his friend Mr. Tompkins. While they were standing at the bar, drinking Major Montgomery and several other gentlemen came on board of the boat, and on going into the cabin, Major Montgomery walked up to Lanier, and drawing his pistol, struck Lanier a severe blow over the head with it. Carroll Lanier, over the other side of the boat, and inflicting a severe wound. Lanier reeled, and as he did, threw his hand behind him and drew his pistol, and fired at Morgan, Tompkins and the other gentlemen on the boat, and immediately several other pistols were drawn by friends of Major Montgomery who had accompanied him on the boat, and the shooting became general and promiscuous. There were a number of passengers on the boat and near the scene of the fight, but they all scattered as soon as the firing commenced, and sought a safe retreat from the bullets. It was almost impossible to obtain from either the officers or passengers of the boat any thing like a complete report of the affray, as the shooting originated in a quarrel, and that stated above, or as to how many shots were fired or who fired them. Some of the passengers say as many as fourteen shots were fired from the boat, besides those that found lodgment in the bodies of those engaged in the affray.

Major Morgan, it appears, broke his pistol, and fired it over the side of the boat, and therefore did not fire at all. Tompkins' first ball is said to have struck Lanier in the left hand, carrying off one of his fingers, and the other hand he held in his right arm, and a third clipped off a piece of his right ear. Lanier had no use of his right hand, it having been riddled with bullets some years ago, and he was holding his left hand to his forehead, and took one of the fingers of that hand.

Major Morgan received a bullet in his hip, inflicting a painful flesh wound, but he escaped without injury. No witnesses saw the great number of shots fired, none of the other parties were injured. The beligerent parties separated as soon as the firing stopped, without any further quarrel being made, as far as we could ascertain, to separate them. The cause of the shooting is attributed to a feud which has existed for some time between the two parties, and it is believed that the meeting on the Pargoud was in part premeditated. We have given the facts in connection with the shooting, and we could gather them, but nobody seems to have witnessed more than the beginning, so we can not go more fully into details.—Vicksburg Herald.

The Soft Money Triumph in the House of Representatives.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes under date of August 5:

The soft money Democrats celebrated the appearance of Mr. Tilden's letter to-day in the House, by reporting and with determined vigor opposing the bill. Mr. Tilden's letter, which was read by Mr. Cox, once a hard money man, and so considered when Speaker Kerr made him chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, reported the repeal of the resumption act, and debated upon it, in which Mr. Hewitt took an early and determined part in opposition to the repeal; but the other opponents were Repeal, and by the vote of 100 yeas and 93 nays, the bill was passed. Mr. Kesson, who made a forcible speech, and was supported by Messrs. Hale, Burnhard, Wilson, of Iowa, and others. Arguments were made, and Mr. Tilden's letter was read, and the bill was passed. Mr. Tilden's letter was read, and the bill was passed. Mr. Tilden's letter was read, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Small, of South Carolina—That is not your opinion. I never expected that any white politician or any colored politician would acknowledge it.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The Senate during the morning hour passed a number of bills on the calendar not objected to.

Mr. Windom, from the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and addressed the Senate at length as to the condition of the bill, stating that the committee had been unable to agree, except as to the compensation of the President of the United States and Representatives and Senators in Congress. He moved that a new conference be appointed, and the committee would be able to agree finally.

A new conference committee was appointed. They will report conference on the part of the House and the bill will pass to-morrow.

The Hamburg document debate resumed. Mr. Patterson closed his speech by declaring that he had been more murdered in the South for opinion's sake since the war than were killed on the federal side in any battle during the war.

A motion to make the Hawaiian treaty the special order for Friday was rejected.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, said he had the pleasure of stating yesterday that the election in Alabama on Monday was quiet. The bill giving \$30 a month to the wife of Captain Bates, killed in the war, passed.

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TURKEY.

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The minority report concludes, when the historical testimony is taken into consideration, that the admiral of the Postmaster General should subject him to the censure of the House.

Bluford Wilson's Case. The President is preparing a statement respecting Bluford Wilson's testimony.

Ordered to Duty. Lieutenant M. L. Marshall, engineer corps, has been ordered to Chattanooga.

Improvements in the Concrete. Concrete is to be used for paving Pennsylvania.

Nominations. Henry W. Hawes, appraiser of merchandise at Louisville.

A Minority Report of the Louisiana Committee. Messrs. Conger and Darrall have concluded to make a minority report on the New Orleans Federal officers. They will be ready to report to-morrow.

WAR.

The Defeat of the Servians—Tchernev's Whereabouts—The Servians Keep Up Their Courage—Talk of Mediation—Armistice Advised—Mieck.

LONDON, August 9.—A special dispatch to the Standard dated at Paris, August 8, says: The fall of Saitsehar is confirmed. The Turks who fought at Gurgusovatz advanced down the valley of the Timok, driving the Servians before them, and the heights south of Saitsehar commanding the town and pass of Viatnara, and opened fire at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before sunset the Servians had been driven from Saitsehar. Gurgusovatz and Alexinzat were crowded with Servians, who, with their wives, children, cattle and household goods, were being driven by the invaders, spreading a panic everywhere.

The authorities show courage, and deny that Saitsehar has fallen. They say the peasants are terror-stricken because the Turks fired some villages on their march. The country around Gurgusovatz is depopulated and villages have been burned. The Servians now build hopes on the expected attack of Tchernev on Saitsehar.

The fact that the pick of the Servian army has not yet engaged inspires confidence. Tchernev has fortified the passes of Kiseura, and the army is in a position to make military operations are difficult.

A Vienna special reports the Servians throwing up fortifications at Banja. The Servians are now in a position to make military operations are difficult.

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