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 D. E. MORPHY & SON, at 10 o'clock, at No. 404 Ursulines street, groceries, shelves, fixtures, etc.

# Local Intelligence.

DIED AT HIS POST.—All that was mortal of Thomas Isabelle will to-day be consigned to the tender keeping of mother earth. The history of the deceased has been an eventful one. A native of the Attakapas country, a free man of color, the war found him a skillful mechanic, possessed of independent means. He commanded a company of colored troops in Butler's Native Guards, and bore the name of being an excellent officer. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868 from the First District of Orleans, and after the organization of the State government thereunder, Governor Warmoth appointed him a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, which place he filled until 1873. Although an earnest and sincere Republican, his personal attachment to Governor Warmoth induced him to follow his friend into the labyrinths of Fusion politics, and he served as chairman of what was subsequently known as the DeFeriet Returning Board of 1872.

Although the Democrats obtained and held control of the municipal government, but little care was taken of Isabelle, and he was forced to eat the dry crusts of penury. Only a few weeks ago Administrator Burke took into consideration his necessities, and appointed him a night watchman on one of the city dredgeboats in the swamps behind the city. He attended faithfully to his duties till a few days ago, when he was attacked with malarial fever, and at two o'clock yesterday morning he died on board of his dredgeboat.

His funeral will be held to-day from the residence of his brother, Hon. Robert H. Isabelle, at No. 211 Julia street.

Whatever may be said of the deceased, his mistakes were never of the heart. There was much of innate chivalry in his disposition; in his darkest hours he never abandoned the deportment of a gentleman. Those who knew him well will earnestly regret that the beating of his generous heart is still.

WHERE DO THEY COME IN?—The several officers who are on duty in the municipal police courts are making close inquiries as to where their pay is to come from. The city does not pay them, and they can not look to anybody else for remuneration.

CLUB MEETINGS.—An important meeting of the First Ward Central Club will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the hall, corner of Thalia and Front streets.

The Tenth Ward Central Club will meet on Tuesday evening, at the hall, corner of First and Liberty streets.

A meeting of the First Ward Central Republican Club will be held at the regular hall, corner of White and Melpomene streets, on Tuesday evening next. Messrs. Dibble, Devezin and Vigers will visit the club as a committee from the parish committee. Judge Dibble will address the club.

AMUSEMENTS.—Mr. James Flynne, manager of the St. Charles Theatre, has just returned from the North with a full list of engagements for a variety season. He will open his theatre on the first of October with the Novissimo ballet troupe, Stansil and Harper, one legged singing and dancing men: the Snow brothers, acrobats; Kernell and Bennett, Irish comedians; the Lawrence sisters, Misses Clara Moore, Ida Morris, Lena Rivers and the Richmond sisters, singing people, and Murphy and Morton, song and dance men. Flynne has made some good engagements, to be announced later in the season, and promises first class entertainments for his patrons.

THIRD DISTRICT GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The second meeting of this organization was held Friday evening, and was well attended. Philip Schultz, president pro tem., occupied the chair. The committee on constitution and by-laws made their report, which was adopted.

Mr. George de Lanzac introduced a resolution strongly indorsing the national Republican platform, and pledging the undivided support of every member of this club to each and every one of the candidates on the Republican national and State tickets. The resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

The club went into permanent organization and elected the following officers:

Philip Schultz, president; H. Wilkins, vice president; J. R. Commons, secretary; Henry Nolting, assistant secretary; Henry Brown, treasurer; John Hanson, sergeant-at-arms; P. Bordonais, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the club adjourned, to meet again next week.

FIRE ON POYDRAS STREET.—A fire was discovered between two and three o'clock yesterday morning in the frame cottage at the corner of Poydras and Clara streets, owned by Mr. McEnvoy, and occupied by Mrs. Tuham as a grocery and dwelling. The building, together with the stock and furniture, were totally destroyed. The building was insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $2000, and the stock and furniture in the Hibernia Insurance Company for $1000. The cause of the fire was not learned.

THE ASPINWALL ROWING CLUB.—At a regular meeting of this club, held Sunday, August 6, the following named officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: John Evans, president; John Rizzoli, vice president; Charles Burmister, secretary; William Brooks, treasurer: David Burke, captain; Henry Lambert, lieutenant.

THREATENED INUNDATION.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning a break occurred in the embankment of the Old canal, at the intersection of Tonti street. The water ran through with considerable force, and for a time fears were entertained of a disaster such as occurred at the New canal in 1871. Only prompt action prevented a crevasse, which would have inundated the entire rear of the city, between the two canals—the width of the third and fourth wards. The break was promptly reported, however, to Mr. Cavanac, Administrator Burke's efficient deputy. He quickly got together such of the recently discharged laborers as he was able to find, and with such tools as came to hand, work was commenced on the break without loss of time. Shortly after daylight the repairs were completed, and a thickly settled portion of the city, perhaps, saved from a disastrous inundation.

OFF FOR BILOXI.—Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Sixth District, will make an excursion to Biloxi on the twenty-sixth instant, and if the members do not have a good time it will be their own fault. On Saturday evening, the twenty-sixth instant, the company will give its semi-annual ball at the Magnolia Hotel, and during Sunday the excursionists will take their ease and return on the twenty-eighth refreshed.

BUTCHER KNIVES.—A difficulty occurred at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning in the Sorapuru Market, between two butchers, J. Seeger and James Cassens, during which the former was cut and severely wounded in the left side of the neck with a butcher knife by the latter, who made his escape. The wounded man was taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wound was dressed, after which he was conveyed to his residence by some friends. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

The attention of the private market men of the city is called to a notice in another column of a meeting to be held on Monday evening at the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets.

A BAD TUMBLE.—While Joseph Simons, driver of a City Railroad car, was driving on Royal, between Louisa and Clouet streets, at eight o'clock last night, the mule attached to the car got frightened by a procession of small boys, became unmanageable and jerked the driver from the car with such force as to break one of his legs. He was sent to the Charity Hospital.

BRIEF MENTION.—Captain Lawlor, third police precinct, made a charge of murder against Mr. Guinault, for murdering Etienne Carlon in the courthouse, and the coroner charged him with manslaughter, which is bailable. Judge Staes was not acting when the case came up, and his assistant admitted accused to bail. The examination will be had next Wednesday before Judge Heidenhain.

A press reporter was robbed Friday night, in his house, and if he had not been informed of the fact by an intelligent gentleman he never would have known it; however, it is possible that in the morning he might have missed his pantaloons without having been informed of the fact.

John Craig, housekeeper of Washington Fire Company No. 20, while going to the fire on Poydras street yesterday morning, was thrown from the seat of the engine on Girod, between Liberty and Franklin streets, and badly injured. The accident was caused by the terrible condition of the highway along the railroad track on Girod street.

A sneak thief entered the office of Judge M. A. Dooley, No. 20 St. Charles street, Saturday morning during the temporary absence of the judge, and stole a coat and some papers, after which he left in a hurry, forgetting to leave his name or address.

Vessels in port—Eight steamships, eight ships, four barks, four brigs, six schooners.

Keep your weather eye on the fellows who are anxious for you to contribute five big dollars to build a Democratic wigwam at some impossible place, as for instance at the corner of Felicity and Elysian Fields streets.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES AND SELECT SPEECHES OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.—By J. Q. Howard. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

Our thanks are due the publishers for this excellent record of the life of our candidate for the presidency. It is comprised in a book of 260 pages, and is a plain statement of the facts, without fulsome praise or unnecessary ornamentation. The eight chapters give in detail the ancestry of Governor Hayes; his boyhood and education; his practice at the bar; his services in the field; promotion from major to Major General, his record in Congress; his first, second and third election as Governor of Ohio; his nomination to the presidency. Added to which is an appendix containing several speeches delivered at different times, making a book of great interest at this time.

HEAVY YOKES. By Janet H. Hadermann. Published by William F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale in New Orleans by R. G. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street.

This is a graphic English story of love and adventure, told in capital style, by the author of "Against the World," "Dead Men's Shoes," and other stories which have been well received.

### One of Tilden's Little Mistakes.

Attention has been directed to the declaration in Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance that the interest on the public debt is payable in gold. The statutes have been carefully examined by Senators and Representatives, and no authority is found by them for any loan the principal or interest of which is payable exclusively in gold. Coin is the term used on all occasions. Senator Sherman, the chairman of the Finance Committee, who has been consulted, says that no law has ever been passed binding the United States to pay in gold, but, on the contrary, both principal and interest of all the bonded indebtedness were originally made payable in coin. The funding act of July, 1870, under which the new bonds have been issued, makes them payable in coin of the standard value of the date of that act. *Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.*

The defects of great men are the consolation of the dunces.

[Translated for the Republican.]

## LA PERICHOLE.

We find in "Souvenirs de L'Amerique Espagnole," par Max Radiguet, the original legend from which the libretto of Offenbach's opera bouffe, "La Perichole," was founded. It is thus narrated. The old Alameda of Lima, so much the resort of the *gente medio pelo*, or mixed breed, still preserves the memory of a cholita, or Indian girl, who was a comedienne of talent, the favorite of a viceroy, and who is renowned in Lima under the name of La Perichole.

The childhood of Mariquita Villegas—it was her Christian name—is lost in the obscurity which usually envelopes the infancy of a Bohemienne. It is only known that about 1760 she appeared on the the stage of the Coliseum, in the first burst of her youth, her beauty and her genius, and that the public surrounded her with the most enthusiastic idolatry. Don Antonio Amat, the viceroy of that period, who had contributed greatly to the magnificence of Lima, in spite of his advanced years, was inspired by one of those fiery souls fatally devoted to an imperishable youth, saw the beautiful Marequita. He felt the ice of his old age melt under the tropical ardor of her glances, and laid at her feet his heart, his treasures and his pride as a hidalgo. Mariquita took, like a true Limenienne, all that he offered, and filled the City of the Kings with her insolent pride and mad extravagance. Proud to avenge upon the person of the highest dignitary the contempt and insult with which Spanish pride had humiliated her race, every concession of her love became the price of the most capricious exactions. One night she required her royal lover to descend in the simple costume of a *robe de nuit* and bring from the fountain in the grand plaza a glass of water as the only beverage which could at that moment satisfy her thirst. Another time, apprehensive that her favorite mules had not had their usual provender, she insisted that Don Amat should go to the stables and see that the hostlers had done their duty. It was no doubt upon his return from some such nocturnal annoyance that the viceroy formulated his indignation under the brief and insulting epithet, "Perra!"* But the enchantress had changed the iron into gold; the insult was softened to a term of endearment, and was pronounced with an affectionate intonation which deprived it of bitterness, and remained but as one of those phrases of metaphorical absurdity peculiar to amorous affection. Often uttered by the viceroy, it passed from the alcove to the chamber, which gave it circulation. The city took it up, and it is under the name of Perrichole that Mariquita preserves her popularity. The royal caprices of this favorite were often inspired by noble and generous objects. She relieved a great deal of misery, swayed the clemency of her lover in favor of offenders who deserved it, and even obtained pardon for a convict at the moment and upon the spot that he was to have suffered death. Then the demon of vanity would put into her heart the insatiate appetite for applause and ostentation common to her class, and she would distinguish herself by some new eccentricity in which the victim enveloped in the net of her seductions, would become her accomplice. At the approach of a great solemnity, when the viceroy, the officers of State, and all the Spanish nobility were to appear in grand procession and display their splendor and luxury, a triumphant fancy crossed the brain of the Perrichole. The occasion afforded an opportunity to mortify the arrogant pride of the oppressors of her race in taking precedence of them at the approaching ceremony. She put in practice, at once, her most irresistible cajoleries, to obtain from the viceroy the privilege to ride in his coach. This caprice, however, had a stormy time of it. It was known, and there was a general uprising of the nobility. A red skin; an Indian girl; a daughter of the people, and as such subject to servitude to have precedence of the noble race of the *azur sangre*. Rather than submit to such an insult they would make an *auto da fe* of their parchment titles and coats of arms. All conspired against La Perrichole. It is said the Inquisition itself was moved in its den, and occupied itself with the matter in such sort that the viceroy, alarmed, endeavored to compromise with his self-willed mistress. She decided to abdicate the seat by his side on condition that she should participate in the ceremony in an elegant carriage with which the viceroy would present her for the occasion. The treaty concluded, La Perrichole received the coach, and when the great day came she reveled like a peahen arrogant in beauty and splendor, in the midst of the aristocracy, but as she was returning to her home, animated with the glorious memories of the scene, she was stopped at the corner of a street by a priest, who, preceded by a bell and followed by a straggling crowd, was going to administer the last rites to the dying. A sudden purpose seized this versatile spirit. She ordered her coach to turn around, descended and followed on foot this mournful procession, kneeled with it upon the threshold of the dying, and shocked with the contrast which this humble office of piety offered to her sinful luxury, she gave the next day her coach to carry about the holy sacrament. This Christian sentiment, which from time to time was, as has been seen, awakened in the soul of La Perrichole, very soon occupied her entirely. Had she been touched by Divine grace? Who knows? But it remained garnered in the bosom of profane pleasures for many years yet in their bloom, when she was seen to abandon her triumphs, live piously in retreat and consecrate a fortune acquired by culpable indulgences to works of charity. This exemplary result palliated the errors of her life. She died in 1812, in her little home in the Old Alameda, covered with blessings, carrying with her universal regret and leaving memorials of her benevolence and contrition dear to the inhabitants of Lima.

*Perra, a female dog; perrita, whence perricholi, little Indian slut.

### A Planter's Life in Brazil.

If I have a little luck I shall be worth about $50,000, in a short time. I can sell my plantation for $30,000 at any time. I have no negroes, and only two girls as cooks and washers. My crop of coffee for this year is small, on account of last year's frost, but I am now planting 20,000 new trees. In five years they will bear, and I shall then have 40,000 trees, which will give me annually about 100,000 pounds of coffee—an income of $9000 or $10,000 a year.

Reflection is a flower of the mind, giving out a wholesome fragrance; but reverie is the same flower, when rank, and running to seed.

### A Non-Sequitur.

Mr. Garfield has shown that a plaintiff can not obtain possession of a controverted property on the weakness of an adversary title, but upon the strength of his own. In like manner the Democracy could not claim possession of the government, even were the incumbents unfit, unless upon some demonstration of Democratic competency. Unfortunately, the Democratic record is sadly defective, both in moral and mental capacity, to administer public office.

We clip from that old, reliable, Republican Whig organ, the Baltimore *American*, some record notices of the "Golden age of Democracy." The *American* having lived an honest life for more than a century, has known the Democracy under all its pretenses:

Long before Jackson's election New York politics had become synonymous with corruption. Jefferson is said to have expressed regret when, in 1821, Van Buren was elected to the United States Senate, saying that he would introduce into the Federal administration the spoils system of New York. The "New York system of proscription," as it was called, was the dread of the "Democratic Republicans" of the Jefferson school, and one of the things urged against the confirmation of Van Buren's appointment as minister to England was that he was an unscrupulous practitioner of the spoils system. The most prominent advocate of Van Buren's claims was Senator Marcy, of New York, who laid down the now historic Democratic doctrine, that "to the victors belong the spoils." His obligations to Van Buren may be judged by the following extract from a letter written by Van Buren to Jesse Hoyt, afterward collector of the port of New York:

ALBANY, February 8, 1829.

Jesse Hoyt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It is impossible to judge correctly without a view of the whole ground. Some two or three weeks before the meeting of the Legislature Sudam, by letter, requested my neutrality. I showed it to Mr. Butler (General B. F.), and with his approbation replied that I would consider it my duty under all the circumstances not to interfere. Bronson's friends had the address to push Dudley into the Senate, and Marcy was so situated that I must make him a judge or ruin him.

This was written while Van Buren was Governor of New York and related to the division of the spoils. Shortly afterward he went to Washington as Secretary of State in Jackson's Cabinet. The election of Jackson was followed by a fearful charge of the New York office-seeking brigade upon Washington. The tone of the public service may be inferred from the following portion of a letter written by an active New York politician:

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1829.

My Dear Jesse (Hoyt):

Your very beautiful and interesting letter of the eighth was received in due course of law. I hold to your doctrine fully, that no d—d rascal who made use of his office, or its profits, for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and General Jackson out of power is entitled to any lenity or mercy, save that of hanging. So we think both alike on that head. Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder remains to be proven; but I rather guess I shall. What it will be is not yet so certain, perhaps keeper of the Bergen lighthouse. * * *

SAM SWARTWOUT.

Swartwout was appointed collector of the port of New York, and held it during Jackson's administration. He seems to have been allowed to keep his accounts as he saw fit and make returns as he pleased. He finally fled to South America, having embezzled money of the government to the amount of $1,205,035 60.

This Jesse Hoyt to whom Swartwout's letter was written, was disappointed in the scramble for plunder at that time, and wrote reproachfully about it to Van Buren, then Secretary of State. Among other gems of Democratic political doctrine contained in that letter is the following:

"For my political education I am mainly indebted to you, and I have learned that politics is a matter of dollars and cents, and adherence to party the only hope of gain. You are aware my fidelity and faithfulness have benefited you. I may say here that I have been promised your aid, and that I have strong claims on you as a party man and personal friend."

Manipulation of election returns was known in those days, and when Tilden issued his famous circular devising a plan for early returns of the vote outside of New York city, so that enough votes might be put down for the city to neutralize the Republican majority in the rest of the State, he only followed precedents established by the political school in which he was reared. On November 8, 1828, during the Jackson campaign, Van Buren wrote to Hoyt discussing the political probabilities, and concluded:

"We shall therefore have votes enough to put Jackson's election out of all question, and what is over is only important on the score of bets."

Betting on the elections and manipulating the returns so as to save the bets seem to have been favorite practices with the New York politicians of that day. Eighteen letters that passed between John Van Buren, son of President Van Buren, and the Attorney General of New York, got into the public prints of that day and created a great sensation, as the letters made frank confession of lobbying, swindling, stock operations, and mentioned "a betting ring" that had been formed. The following is a letter written during the presidential campaign of 1836, when Martin Van Buren, the father of the writer, was the Democratic candidate:

MY DEAR HOYT—I'll do you the justice to say (and so does my father) that you have stood the d—d lies from Pennsylvania better than most of our friends in New York. In this State our majority will range from 15,000 to 25,000. Bets on 15,000 are perfectly safe. For God's sake let our friends turn all their attention to New Jersey, and not be caught napping there as in Connecticut. My father wishes me to say so to you.

Yours truly,
J. VAN BUREN.

Albany, November 11, 1836.

In another letter he says:

"Can you get any bets on the Governor even? We shall lick the dogs so this time that the Great West will hear the howling."

Martin Van Buren himself once wrote to Hoyt:

"The result of my success will be that you'll be district attorney and Sherman clerk."

After Swartwout's defalcation Hoyt was given the collectorship of New York, and following in the footsteps of his predecessor he, too, became a defaulter to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

Governor Tilden was but a young politician in those days, and was without the power he subsequently obtained. The practices in which he had been reared he followed when he became one of the party managers. In 1866 he wrote to "the Hon. W. M. Tweed:"

"Begging to present the case of Mr. Samuel Adams, a very old friend of ours, who is in great need of a small appointment, for which he has applied. He would be content with something for a time of not a very high rank. You know him so well that I need add nothing. He used to be a very efficient and useful worker, and is an entirely reliable man, and I should be personally glad if you could help him."

His care for "efficient and useful workers" is characteristic of the school of politics to which he belongs, and which is now endeavoring to obtain control of the national government. As to the result we can not do better than to quote the words of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democrat), written before the nomination:

"It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known."

Governor Tilden was a Van Buren Barnburner. Is it supposed he has forgotten how the lion hide of Jackson was eked out by the fox skin of Van?

Would it follow, even if a Republican official be convicted of default, that the vacancy should be filled by the first Democratic disciple of Van Buren at hand? It would be a sad *non sequitur*.

### Firemen's Charitable Association.

The REPUBLICAN has received, with the compliments of the officers and members of the Firemen's Charitable Association, the annual reports of that organization for the years 1874 and 1875.

There are many things particularly commendable in this pamphlet of about 150 excellently printed pages. It is most intelligently compiled, and though every officer reporting has the strongest incentive to present the most favorable side, nothing of a partisan nature can be wrenched from its surroundings as a reproof.

President Marks' communication refers to the pitiable condition of the finances which would have ruined any organization unsustained by such self-sacrifice, devotion and patience as have been exhibited by all members of the fire department. The city does not pay it; still they protect the city. They are running in debt; yet they protect their debtors. Daily they save the insurance companies from loss; still almost daily there is an exhibition of avowed antagonism from the underwriters. To sustain the department when the city could not purchase, the merchants would not aid, opposition interests combined to destroy, the fund for the widows and orphans was pledged, sacrificed, and perhaps will never again be such a guarantee of honorable aid as it was four years ago. Yet no one has heard a complaint.

Mr. Marks does not refer to these things, but his report suggests them when statements at renewals of contract with the city are considered. In his twentieth annual consecutive communication, submitted January 1, 1876, he states that it is impossible for the association to stand up under the calls made under the relief fund, more than $36,000 being expended in 1875, an increase of over $3700 from 1874 above the income. The debt of the city at this date was $143,401 34. With reference to other reports Mr. Marks concludes with a repetition of his advice for fifteen years that the association continues exclusively a fire and a benevolent organization, and have nothing to do with the miserable political struggles of the day.

The finance committee report $473,348 94 of assets, including engines; cemeteries and the debt of the city, $228,030 21, of liabilities, and $35,725 75 of securities on hand. The committee present mildly but forcibly the condition of the association, their assets, composed in part of almost worthless city bonds, and insist on retrenchment. They also ennumerate a number of debts which could not be liquidated if demanded.

The treasurer shows $779 07 on hand. The receipts have been $186,029 72, and the expenditures $185,250 60 for 1875. The balance sheet foots up $473,348 94. In addition to the debt of the city this includes $145,034 54 of stock, $63,000 of seven per cent gold bonds, and $25,000 of the Firemen's Insurance Company.

In 1875 the relief committee expended $14,630 65, the widows' and orphans' committee $21,657 30. The cemetery committee present a favorable report, and that of the sexton shows 948 interments in the Cypress Grove and Greenwood cemeteries.

The report of Chief Engineer Thomas O'Connor occupies nearly one hundred pages, and reviews every possible detail under his supervision. Incendiarism has diminished. There were 175 actual, sixty-eight false, one chimney, and eight general alarms of fire in 1874. In 1875 there were 146 actual, sixty-six false, three chimney, and four general alarms. In 1874 the report exhibits a total loss of $1,146,139; in 1875 of $719,400. These figures are not strictly accurate, being in many cases based on the amount of insurance, etc., and much less than the actual loss to the individual. There are also many cases where an estimate is not given. It may be considered certain, however, that these amounts are within four-fifths of all losses by fire within the two years comprised in the report of Chief Engineer O'Connor.

The reports, taken altogether, present a condition of affairs of the fire department which calls at once for praise for its efficiency, devotion of the members to duty, fidelity of officers to its interests and administrative ability, as well as mortification that so noble an organization is forced to struggle unaided against the combined obstructions of lack of funds, consistent, determined and unremiting opposition and internal dissensions. The simple statement that the average loss of New Orleans by fire is not more than $1,000,000 per annum, or less than one per cent, should be sufficient to show that in spite of all disadvantages the firemen of New Orleans protect their city, without pay, better than the municipal organizations of other cities.

[Communicated.]

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Seeing the theory advanced by your Connecticut correspondent as to the unconscious inspiration of a *Times* writer, I have thought it may be useful to those who are discussing the theory to furnish them with an original specimen of *Times* script record from a file of some two years since. Here it is:

One of the conspicuous merits of the fire organization of this city has been the uniform manifestation of a progressive and practicable spirit, and a versatile aptitude of mind, which would not allow *esprit de corps*, and tenacity of old form and conditions of fraternity to stand in the way of increasing efficiency by the adoption of improved methods of utility.

The authenticity of this extract is undoubted. It shows the native and normal perspicuity of statement and ratiocination which distinguishes your contemporary when undisturbed by outside psychological influences. It is not for me to attempt a commentary upon the structure of the sentence quoted, far less to infer what it can possibly mean. It undoubtedly shows a very different style of thought from that coincident with the *Cornhill Magazine*, and renders the theory attributed to Mrs. E. Hardridge possible. SCEPTIC.

### Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 12, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, eighty feet. High tide at 3 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet six inches. Depth of channel at high tide nineteen feet. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

We should practice temperance, if it were for nothing else but the very pleasure of it; it is the glory of a man that hath abundance to live as reason, not as appetite directs.

## LETTER FROM NATCHITOCHES.

### Democratic Mass Meeting—What the Speakers Said.

NATCHITOCHES, August 8, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The Democrats in this place had a mass ratification meeting yesterday. P. A. Morse, Esq., was chairman, and Mr. W. A. Strong was secretary. There were about 150 white voters there and about half that number of colored men, who went from curiosity. If any of them were disposed to vote the Democratic ticket before, which I do not believe, I am sure they were convinced of their error by the bitter and vindictive speeches which they heard. There were some ladies present, and a lot of boys, so that there was a pretty good crowd, and they, that is to say, the Democratic men, boys and ladies, were quite enthusiastic.

Lawyer Pierson made the first speech. He was hard on the carpet-baggers, and he said the negro race, like all other inferior races, must disappear before the progress of civilization. He said that if they, the blacks, continued to follow those who have led and counseled them heretofore, they must be crushed out; and if the Democratic party did not succeed in electing Tilden the land would be deluged in blood.

Lawyer Pierson is a big gun among the Democrats up here, and he looked and talked as if he intended to eat up the whole Republican party himself.

Squire Elam made a speech. Judge J. B. Elam is the way they call him in the newspapers. He is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fourth district. He is a smart man, but I don't think he ought to have his speeches published. He said that universal suffrage was not a success, and that colored citizens must learn to labor and to wait, before being qualified for the rights of citizenship and to hold office. I could not help but think that they had had a good deal of experience in trying to learn to labor, and that they had waited a good while already. However, the good judge said they must learn to labor and wait, and I suppose it must be so—from his stand point. By the by, this is what they call the "Mississippi plan" down your way, is it not? Well, the judge said further, that the reconstruction acts are at war with the enduring principles of the constitution. "It can not be said," said he, "that we are not equal to the task of dying on the battle-field to carry our points." And the dear, good man looked as if he wanted to die right there, before all those ladies. "All races must fall before us," he cried. His speech at this point became extremely violent. He said in substance that they, the Democrats, would have a majority of votes if they had to resort to violence, and if necessary they would annihilate the Republicans, regardless of General Grant and his soldiers. "What is it if he sent a hundred men here? It is as if three boys were to be sent into a field to catch a thousand birds."

Mr. Editor, do not forget that these sentiments were uttered by a Democratic candidate for Congress in Louisiana in the year 1876.

Mr. W. H. Jack also made a violent harangue. But notwithstanding all this talk the Republicans of our parish are firm and united, and we will give the national and State Republican tickets a majority in November. Respectfully, PINE TOP.

[Communicated.]

### A Protest from Senator Whitney.

ST. JOSEPH, LA., August 8, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your issue of the fifth instant, under the head of "Political Notes," I find the following:

"We have information from Tensas parish that a 'rifle club' is being formed in each ward, 'and all the white men are brought up to the clubs and *made to join them*.'

"For a white man to refuse to join these Democratic organizations in either parish is to incur social ostracism, if not personal contumely. Fair play, as against Republicans, is not thought of, and conservative, peace-loving citizens are coerced into a seeming acquiescence in the violent schemes of the bloody-minded White Liners. In these parishes the Democratic managers are evidently determined to have a quiet election, in accordance with the Baton Rouge pledges, even if not a single Republican ballot be cast. 'How long, O, Lord! how long?'"

Which, for downright falsifying, beats anything I ever saw. I don't believe that you would permit such items to appear in your paper without having received information which you thought would warrant their publication. That the REPUBLICAN, as well as all political papers, are imposed upon by such (unreliable) information, for political purposes, is not a matter of much surprise; but that you should be selected to give official recognition by the publication of this reliable lie is to the Republicans here a matter of sincere regret. The only truth contained in your "information from Tensas" is as to the existence of (two only) "rifle clubs" in this parish. One is organized at St. Joseph and the other sixteen miles above on Lake St. Joseph, to both of which Republicans do or have belonged. No one is made to join these clubs; on the contrary, they are inclined to be a little choice as to who they admit, as is shown by the fact that one black ball rejects an applicant. The initiation fee is $5, and the estimated cost of the rifle, about $35, must be satisfactorily provided for. I am acquainted with all the members of the St. Joseph Club, and with many of those of the Lake St. Joseph organization, and a more honorable and law-abiding set of men can not be found in any State of this Union, and it would be no more of a miracle for the Jews to embrace the Christian religion than for these clubs to assume even the character of Regulators, Ku-Klux, bulldozers or scarecrows.

The fact that Republicans belong to these organizations is sufficient to prove their non-partisan character, and should be a guarantee of security to the most timid.

There is and has been for years a friendly and social feeling existing here between all classes, and it is a matter of regret with all that such articles should appear in a paper which has for its aim, truth; and for its object, justice to all.

A little political buncombe won't hurt, but when it comes to downright prevarication, no man or party can survive it. It creates distrust and disgust, which in the end destroys party patriotism.

We propose here to have a quiet and orderly campaign, nominate and elect good men, and give the Republican national and State ticket 2800 or 3000 majority.

You shall have reliable information of anything that may occur in Tensas during this campaign that is not in accordance with law, justice and fair play, so in the future please consign to the wind or flame all such trash as that "information from Tensas" herein referred to.

I am aware that there are in this State organizations known as bulldozers and Regulators, and that their aim is not "laudable or praiseworthy," but such have no existence in Tensas, and to create them by a Republican press is unkind to say the least. To rob a man or a community of their good name is no less wrong than the crimes committed by these organizations.

By giving this a place in your column of "Political Notes" you will do an act of justice to a law-abiding people, both Republican and Democrat, and much oblige yours,

E. L. WHITNEY,
Senator, Sixteenth District.

Sterne says in his Koran: "I never drink; I can not do it on equal terms with others. It costs them only one day, but me three; the first in sinning, the second in suffering, and the third in repenting."

## COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

### Superior District Court.

Abraham Hayem vs. H. A. Olwell et als.—Injunctions on keeping private markets within twelve squares of Magazine Market. Cause to be shown, Tuesday, August 15, why B. Barthe, J. Machado, Adam Wagner and Joe Hugg, defendants, should not be punished for contempt.

Louis Balles vs. F. Commingo, Basil Medua, Sylvain Viala, D. Cougot, E. Astregue, Noel Lacassiere and Jean Marie Bruno.—Petition against keeping private markets within twelve squares of Treme Market and for $500 damages. Injunction issued of $2000 bonds.

### Fifth District Court.

State vs. Charles Ferris.—Petty larceny. Sentence of forty-five days.

William Wilkinson vs. keeper of Parish Prison.—Habeas corpus. Continued to August 14, the court having the question of jurisdiction under deliberation.

### Third District Court.

Judge Meunier rendered the following decision:

B. Courtney vs. George Swan, Shakspeare, Smith & Co, garnishees, apellants. Bartney Courtney having obtained a judgment against one George Swan for the sum of $31 before the Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, instituted proceedings of garnishment against Shakspeare, Smith & Co., of New Orleans. To the interrogatories served on these latter as garnishees, Shakspeare, Smith & Co. answered that George Swan, the judgment debter of B. Courtney, was employed by them in their foundry as laborer and machinist at the rate of $2 75 per day, and that they were indebted unto him at the time of the service of the garnishment process, in the sum of $13. On a rule to show cause being taken against Shakspeare, Smith & Co., the garnishees herein, and these latter having been condemned to pay to B. Courtney, the judgment creditor of George Swan, the sum of $13 due him for his wages as above stated, the said garnishees have appealed from that judgment.

The only question presented by the pleadings herein, is whether, under the act of April 4, 1876, amending article 644 of the Code of Practice, and exempting from seizure the "laborer's wages," George Swan, who is employed as workman and machinist in the garnishee's foundry, is, in legal intendment, a "laborer," whose wages are not liable to be seized? I am of opinion that this query must be decided in the affirmative. The services of George Swan in Shakspeare, Smith & Co.'s foundry, as laborer and machinist, do not proceed from the study of the science of the laws of matter and motion, as applied to the construction of machines, of that science that treats of forces and powers, and their action on bodies, either directly or by the intervention of machinery; but Swan's services consist of a manual labor, being employed in the garnishee's foundry, merely as a workman, attending to the casting of pieces of machinery, and preparing and working the same to be adapted to the intended effect. Swan, therefore, belongs to that class of laborers whose wages are exempted from seizure under the act of April 4, 1876, amending article 644 of the Code of Practice.

For these reasons it is ordered and decreed that the judgment rendered by the lower court against Shakspeare, Smith & Co., garnishees herein, in favor of B. Courtney, creditor of F. Swan, be reversed and annulled; said B. Courtney paying costs in both courts.

### Why Men Smoke.

No habit adopted by a whole race of men—indeed by all races of men—but must have a *raison d'etre*. The dhudeen of the Irishman, the chibouk of the Asiatic, the calumet of the Indian, the cigar of the white American, would not exist simultaneously on every part of the globe, if in the use of tobacco there did not slumber some spell of great potency over men. The lazy man it seems to make lazier; the nervous man it makes more nervous; the brain-worker it inspires, and on the artist it bestows visions of beauty. All lecturing against it has proved vain. The habit spreads with population over Australia and Polynesia, and in a couple of centuries from now smoking will be as universal as eating.

It behooves us, then, to see that something is done to insure the rehabilitation of the better qualities of tobacco, which seem deteriorating so fast. Manilla is ceasing to produce even a decent cheroot, tobacco culture dying out there like wine culture in Maderia. One thing is certain, that the substitution of the cigarette for the cigar is exceedingly dangerous.

The doctrine that the necessity of labor is a blessing, and not a curse, can not be insisted upon too strongly. It is to this very necessity that mankind owes not only its first redemption from the savage state, but every step of its advance in a civilization, from which, we trust, a great deal more may be expected still.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**A Card.**—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. mhl eod&w6m

**Private Market Association.**—Members of the Private Market Association are requested to meet on MONDAY, August 14, 1876, at the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, at 7:30 P. M., on business of importance. All private market men are respectfully invited to be in attendance.
By order:
au13 1t* F. COMANGE, President.

**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 td JOHN G. DEVEREAUX, Cashier.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

**Rally! Rally!**—Hall Fourth Ward Central Republican Club, Derbigny street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.—All Republican residents and voters of the above ward are hereby notified that the club will, from MONDAY, August 14, 1876, hold its regular meetings.
ROBERT MALCOLM, President.
CHARLES P. VIGERS, Secretary. au13 1t*

**Rooms Republican Parish Campaign