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POLITICAL NOTES.

What must be the antecedents of a club where it is thought necessary by solemn resolution to forbid the secretary making "alterations, either in additions or erasures" of the rolls upon which voting at the primaries is conducted? Is it not a confession of past fraudulent practices? Yet such a resolution was passed by the Finnerty third ward club. As the resolution also declares that the club may change the enrollment at will, and that no one not enrolled shall be permitted to participate in the elections, and as, further, the Finnerty wing appears absolutely to control the club, we don't see that any set of politicians could want a softer thing.

The adoption of these resolutions appears to be the snub direct to the Walker-Brickell bolters; and, in the language of Asa Hartz, these latter may be expected to "git up and rar."

Mr. Archibald Mitchell intimates that the Property Holders' Union is not an association organized to advocate resistance to the payment of taxes. But it can not be denied that in their individual capacity the members both preach and practice this doctrine.

We have in mind the case of a poor widow in the Sixth District, which illustrates some of the fruits of their work. A prominent "property holder," visiting her house professionally, advised her not to pay the taxes on her little property. She could have done so at the time, but had faith that her adviser's recommendation would prove a saving, and followed it. Her place was sold for the accumulated tax, and the inevitable array of charges and costs added to her original debt. Does any one suppose the eminent "unionist" sped to the relief of the poor woman he had so grievously involved? Not any, we judge. The widow was looking for aid from a sympathetic broker a day or two ago, and a prominent Republican official has promised to obtain relinquishment of all the extra charges that he can.

Will some one who is cognizant of all the facts regarding the attack on a white Republican, on the night of the Democratic ratification meeting at Lafayette square, send them to this office? It seems that for expressing a Republican sentiment a number of Democratic roughs chased him into a Camp street store, and but for the determination (and strategy) of the proprietor, would have executed their threats upon him before he could have escaped. We should like the details of the assault in an authentic form.

A writer from the Teche says, through the *Times*, that "the evil which overshadows all others is vagrancy," and that "one-sixth of the able-bodied men have no visible means of support, and do no work, but get their entire subsistence, with that of their families, by petty and grand larceny." He wants to know what the Democratic party is going to do about it—has it "any plan which, while it secures to every citizen his constitutional rights, will at the same time make him earn his own living?" This countryman is not writing about the ornamental loafers of Canal street, nor of the thousands of well dressed idlers and "cousins" who mysteriously live upon the dripping of office spoils. This energetic Techite evidently means negroes. If he could control the Legislature of Louisiana how long, think ye, colored men, would it be ere the vagrant and labor laws—only a degree removed from the Black Code itself—would be reinscribed upon our statute books? And there are thousands of Democrats who think as this writer does, but who will await a safer moment for expressing themselves.

It appears a similar game to that so successfully played in the third was to have been tried in the second ward. A meeting was to have been held the same night, and it was whispered around among the initiated that a delegate to the State committee might be chosen; but the opposition clubs entered so vigorous a protest that a postponement was deemed advisable. The "short hairs" don't give up, though, by any means.

Befouling Its Own Nest.

"Antelope," the special correspondent of the *Picayune*, writes from New York, as follows:

The enmity against the consolidated bonds of Louisiana would seem to continue. The city journal which assailed them a few weeks since, and which assault was followed by a break of several per cent in the bonds, has returned to the attack, and now says, "the peril of a civil revolution in November, in the race struggle for the electoral vote and State government, have greatly impaired confidence. Others assert that the January interest is in danger, because there is reason to believe the State collectors will hold on to their collections.

But it is believed the enemies of the bonds have done their worst. They have sent them down fifteen per cent since their admission to the Stock Exchange, and this has brought in new buyers. Yesterday 50 was the best offer for the bonds, but to-day 55 is bid, without sellers. They are offered at 56¾. This better feeling is doubtless due in part to a report that the true cause of the fall in the bonds is the fact that large amounts of the non-funded bonds have recently made their appearance for funding, the result of which would be a natural increase in the supply.

Almost daily in the *Times* of this city may be found insidious attacks upon the State credit, which are sufficient to furnish texts for the New York paper's (the *Commercial Advertiser)* articles alluded to. Whether by under-quoting the price of bonds in this market by exaggerated accounts of irregularities of tax-collectors, or other means, its attempts to undermine public confidence have been unremitting. But, as suggested by "Antelope," all the evil that can be has been done, and the investigation which these attacks have elicited has placed th State credit upon a firmer basis than ever. This, though, has been at the price of ruin to many innocent holders whose securities have been sacrificed in a causeless panic.

Democratic Nominations.

A Democratic district convention was held at Thibodaux last Saturday, and the following nominations were made:

Senator of eighth senatorial district, L. D. Moore, of Lafourche; judge of Fifteenth Judicial District, Lewis Guion, of Lafourche; district attorney of Fifteenth Judicial District, T. L. Winder, of Lafourche.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Repealing Act and the Effect on the Presidential Election.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1876.

The action of the House of Representatives in repealing so much of the law which fixed a day for the resumption of specie payments, indicates clearly the line of policy which the Confederate-Democracy will now pursue in the presidential election. I say this because it is generally understood that this repealing act was demanded by the political necessities of the Confederate-Democratic party. It is a most sagacious move, but it comes too late to accomplish its purpose. But it does not come too late to impart a new interest to the great contest in which we are engaged. This act of repeal accomplishes two objects at one and the same time.

First—It developes and sharpens the greenback issue, and thereby makes it a prominent issue in the canvass.

Second—It leads the country away from the real issue in the pending election, and to that extent weakens the Republican party.

Let us first examine the question as it relates to the greenback issue, and see how far the Confederate-Democracy has strengthened itself by this motion. By reference to the official record of the vote as taken in Congress, it will be found that of the Republicans, sixteen voted for repeal, and that there are forty-five Democratic votes recorded against repeal.

The sectional interests as developed by the vote are as follows:

Sections.	For.	Against.
Nine Eastern States	28	68
Sixteen Southern States	70	21
Nine Western States	46	37
Three Pacific States	2	4
Total	156	130

The sectional character of this vote confirms the statement made in this correspondence from Washington during the organization of the present Congress. The repealing act was carried by Southern and Western votes, thus repealing the policy which made Kerr Speaker last winter. It was carried on the demand of Hendricks, who thus becomes really the head of his ticket. It makes the financial issue the leading one with the Confederate-Democracy, and makes the West the battle-field of the campaign. The Republican votes cast for repeal are from the West, which goes to prove the strength of the greenback issue in that section. For these reasons the issue thus formed will prove a dangerous one to the Republican party. This danger I pointed out some time since in my letters to the REPUBLICAN. I then stated that danger to the Republican party lay in this direction.

The second effect of this movement will be to divert the attention of the country from the main issue in the campaign. That issue is, "Who shall govern the nation?" The issue of government rises above any question of detail in the administration of the government itself. The life of the nation is the surest guarantee of its credit to currency. So long as the national life is endangered there can be no security for either bonds or greenbacks. Hence the living issue of the day is what effect will a Confederate-Democratic restoration have on the future of the nation? Will such a restoration lead to peace or war? Will it promote reconciliation between the sections of our common country? Will it advance all the best interests of the nation? These are the considerations which form the one overshadowing issue in this contest. The development of the greenback issue by the act of repeal will, for the time being, lead the country away from this issue. But it will only be for the "time being." The Republican party will in the nature of things keep the "main issue" uppermost, and this issue will weigh with the people of the West.

There is another influence which will weaken the Confederate-Democratic ticket at the very point where it expected to acquire special strength through this greenback movement. That influence is the independent ticket with Peter Cooper at its head. It will not do for the opposition to even attempt to ignore the importance of this ticket. In fact, the act of repeal is a tribute to the cause which the Independents have in hand. The other day I gave you an article on the strength of the Independent ticket as a "third party" movement taken from the Brooklyn *Argus*. The renewal of this question by the act of repeal justifies me in making another selection from the same paper bearing on the same subject. The *Argus* says:

HOW THIRD NOMINATIONS HURT.

It has several times occurred in the United States, as well as in the State of New York, that a candidate receiving a minority of the votes, has been elected President and Governor.

In 1848, the total vote for President was 2,698,604. The Whigs polled 1,361,362, and the Democrats but 1,337,243. But Polk was elected over Clay because James G. Birney drew off 62,300 of Clay's vote.

In 1848 the Democrats polled 1,571,807, while the Whigs polled but 1,360,099. But that year Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and other dissatisfied Democrats held a seceder's convention at Buffalo and nominated Martin Van Buren. Van Buren took 291,263 of Cass' votes, and Taylor was declared elected.

In 1856, Buchanan was elected by 1,838,169 votes, although the opposition polled 2,215,856 divided between Fremont and Fillmore.

Mr. Lincoln was beaten by the popular vote in 1860. He received but 1,866,352 votes against 2,810,501 divided between the various candidates on the other side.

In the State of New York, Hamilton Fish was made Governor in 1848, with 218,776 votes, while 229,622 votes were cast against him, divided between Dix and Walworth.

In 1854, Seymour, Ullmann and Bronson received 312,627 votes, but Myron H. Clark was elected with only 156,804 votes.

In 1858, Morgan was elected by a minority vote. He received 247,953 votes, against 296,883 cast for Parker and Burrows.

If the Democrats now stood an even chance against the Republicans, the votes to be drawn from Tilden and Hendricks by Cooper and Cary would be quite sure to defeat the regular nominations. The forced contraction act of Mr. Tilden, compelling every man to pay his obligations in gold, when the gold is not to be had, will convert a great many men to the non-contraction theories of Peter Cooper, Richard Schell, Gideon Tucker and Samuel Cary before election day comes around.

The repealing act will not arrest the greenback tide which, at the West, is setting in more and more toward Cooper and Cary. Of course, this weakens Tilden and Hendricks. On the other hand, the Republicans hold their own, and will leave the financial issue to be fought over by the Confederate Democracy, and the Independents. Our aim is higher than any "single" issue like that of finance, or civil service reform, or administrative reform. We are aiming to save the nation—to save the country from another war; to give the land "good government," under which the financial question, as well as all other questions, can be adjusted properly. In fact, I believe that an accurate count of Republican voters would show a majority against contraction. The majority of Republicans do not regard the promise to pay of a nation like this as a debt, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. The promise of the United States to pay ten dollars is *money*. The only question is how to regulate the issue of this money, and what limitations to place on it. The man is not born who will see the death of the national greenback and the restoration of State banks and State bank currency.

While the war rages over the financial question, the Republican party must keep steadily in view its great mission—that of solving the race problem at the South—and of giving peace to the country and stability to the nation. B.

The Auditor's Office.

For several days other city papers than the REPUBLICAN have made comments on the Auditor's office without having any facts to found them on. Because Colonel Johnson is absent the impression has been sought to be conveyed that the business of the office was at a stand still; that there was no one to conduct it; that collectors could not hand over the money to the State because there was no proper official to settle with, and that Mr. Johnson had appointed no one to represent him.

These statements are entirely erroneous and are either inspired by interest or are the result of ignorance. If suggested by any one transacting business at the Auditor's office they are known to be false by the author. By any one else their publication is malicious, because personal motives must dictate them and inquiry would show they were unwarranted.

The law settles this matter. See statutes of 1873, chapter 20, section 2, page 53:

Whenever it shall become necessary, by reason of sickness or otherwise, that the State Auditor should be absent from his office he may deputize his chief clerk to act in his stead.

Auditor Johnson is absent, sick, and has leave of absence. Every requisite of the above statute, some not being quoted, has been complied with. He has properly deputized Mr. Sholtz, the chief clerk, to act in his absence. Mr. Sholtz has performed such duties to the satisfaction of all during the absences of Mr. Johnson's predecessor. He is now performing them to the satisfaction of all who come to the Auditor's office with an intention to deal as honestly by the State as to any other creditor they may have.

The tax collectors need not "skirmish around," as the *Times* says. All they have to do is to pay to the State the money they have collected. Whether there are one or a million assistant attorney generals, is nothing to them. If they have any money that taxpayers have given them, the law requires them to go to the Auditor's office and say so. Then the law says that money must go into the treasury. When it gets there this anxious collector will find no difficulty in finding a legal official in the Auditor's office who will give him a quittance. So far as the amount named in it is concerned, it will be evidence that he is an honest man.

Personal.

Hon. Don A. Pardee, judge of the Second Judicial District Court, having received intelligence of the serious illness of his father, left last evening for Ohio. He obtained leave of absence yesterday for thirty days, but proposes to return before the expiration of his leave.

Jacob Hassinger, Esq., editor of the *German Gazette*, left for the North last evening by the Mobile route.

J. Kittredge—"Little Kit"—treasurer of the Varieties Theatre, left last evening for the East. He will join the new Varieties Theatre company, at Baltimore, on the eleventh of next month, and return with them to this city, where they will open November 13.

Improved Mail Facilities.

From J. J. Maguire, Esq., deputy postmaster, we learn that hereafter the Eastern mails hence, via the Mobile railroad, closing at 4 P. M., will be dispatched via Petersburg, Virginia, arriving at New York at 6:15 A. M. on the third day. Included in this mail are all letters for Washington, District of Columbia, and the States of New York, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania (except Pittsburg), all New England States, Canada and foreign. They reach New York in sixty one hours instead of seventy-two hours as heretofore, a saving of eleven hours.

The Fair in Rapides.

Everything promises a great success to the fair of the Agricultural Association of Rapides. The managers have already published a paper, full of advertisements disclosing the purpose and the prospects of the fair. New Orleans merchants have already seen that it is an advantage that their goods should be known to be presented there, and even St. Louis competes with others. It will be opened Tuesday, October 17, and will continue four days.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 60 Chartres street, stood as follows, August 15: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 89°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of August 14, 77°.

Appointment.

Acting Governor Antoine has appointed ex-Governor Michael Hahn, State registrar of voters, vice Colonel William Wright, resigned.

"Crown or Tail."

Bayard Taylor tells of a Yankee, who, walking the streets of St. Petersburg one muddy day, met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two to pass, and the street was deep in filth. The American took a silver rouble from his pocket, shook in his closed hand and cried out, "Crown or tail?" "Crown," guessed the Duke. "Your highness has won," cried the American, looking at the rouble and stepping into the mud. The next day the Yankee was invited by the Grand Duke to dinner.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Among the merits of Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance, those of brevity and explicitness were apparent in every line, unerringly indicating the character of the author. There was no attempt at dodging questions of public interest, or concealment of the writer's views thereto. Every prominent issue involved in the present campaign—the currency, civil service reform, the public schools, the Southern and the one Presidential term questions—were squarely met, and the method of their treatment indicated, in case of Republican success, to the satisfaction of a large majority of those addressed. On the contrary, Governor Tilden has so disguised his meaning and purposes—designedly it seems—upon these points that his declarations are susceptible of almost any construction, and may mean much, little or nothing at all. Such, at least, is the almost universal opinion begotten here by a perusal of his letter of nearly forty days incubation. His utterances relative to the currency are regarded as symptomatic of a complete, abject surrender to the repudiators of the West, headed by Governor Hendricks, rather ambiguously expressed as a blind to his hard money supporters of the East. Notwithstanding his professed desires for a non-partisan civil service reform, his treatment of that matter is accepted as a notification of a clean sweep of every Republican official upon his induction into office, the resulting vacancies to be filled by political friends graded in accordance with the partisan services performed. Inasmuch as he is the recognized leader of his party in a State where one particular sect, from the ranks of which the bulk of his party is made up, has been the recipient of special favors at the expense of all others and where the efficiency of the public schools has been notoriously sacrificed at the behests of the priesthood, and in the absence of anything said to the contrary, he must be, and is, considered in sympathy with the usages and traditions of the New York Democracy on that point.

The letter of Governor Hendricks is everywhere accepted as proof that he is a hidebound Bourbon, without variableness or the shadow of turning, who yearns for a return to the days of slavery with all its attendant barbarisms and debasing influences. The studious avoidance of both of any mention of the Democratic outrages and murders in the South, leaves them in the position of tacitly approving the Ku-Klux and White League methods of conducting political campaigns and piling up Democratic majorities.

The date of final adjournment of Congress has been often anticipated and the immediate passage of the remaining appropriation bills as often predicted. Nevertheless one of the most important of these—the legislative is still in doubt. The last conference committee reported that no agreement had been reached and the discussions among its members showed that a compromise was hardly possible so long as that prince of salary grabbers, Randall had the management of the House portion of the committee. Evidences of mutiny against his tyrannical rule multiply on the Democratic side, both in the House and Senate; and a demand for his retirement is imminent. He is the real stumbling block, and his egotism and pig-headed obstinacy is coming to be appreciated by his own party. The river and harbor bill will probably pass the House without material alteration as sent to it from the Senate.

Mr. Throckmorton yesterday startled the reformers and economists of the House by the introduction of a resolution to pay Fitzhugh his salary up to the first of August. He has been loafing around town, cogitating upon the mutability of political positions, ever since his summary disgrace last May. He is not near as much of a "favorite," nor does he compare as favorably in stature with "old Grant" as he did when he and Fay were feeding out of the public crib; and it is sought by this steal from public funds to get him out of town, where he is a standing menace to many of his Democratic friends.

A very hot debate occurred the other day in the Senate over the motion of Mr. Morton to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's message relative to the Hamburg butcheries. It was probably intended by the motion to force Democratic Senators to declare their position. It was an embarrassing matter to them, and they, no doubt, were sincere in their protestations of abhorrence, but the humiliating fact remains that the exigencies of their party leads them to ignore such atrocities until driven to take sides for or against the assassins; and in their effort to evade the consequences and to belittle such Democratic murders their condemnation is half-hearted, and always expressed in an apologetic strain, and deprived of all force and point by admixture with wholesale denunciations of the murdered victims of Ku Klux savagery and of the Republican party. The report of the committee sent to investigate Mississippi will tax their ingenuity to the utmost. It shows a condition of terrorism impossible except in a community under the dominion of savages. Intimidation and wanton murders were everywhere the rule. The committee declare that the present officials secured their places by such means, and should not be recognized by the United States government, and they further recommend that the State be remanded to a territorial form of government in the event that such practices are persisted in.

The inflationists have been jubilant ever since the passage of the bill repealing the clause of the resumption act which fixes a definite date for resumption. It is not believed that Bland's bill can be got through, its opponents having so far defeated every move to bring it before the House.

A wild rumor of the discovery of something that will compel the withdrawal of Hendricks is current on the street. Its precise character is hardly known except to a few.

There is much doubt as to when adjournment will take place. Many are of the opinion that it will not occur before spring, I do not think that probable, but any predictions relative to the length of time Congress will continue here must be based entirely on speculation. LOGAN.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

The following are the items of the river and harbor appropriation bill, as it finally passed Congress. The bill, as finally fixed up by the conference committee, elicited considerable opposition in both the Senate and the House, but the combination was too strong, and the bill finally passed. In the Senate Messrs. Boutwell, Cockrell, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, McCreery, Morrill, Wadleigh, Wallace and Whyte voted in the negative. Mr. Edmunds, who voted in the negative, changed his vote to the affirmative just before the vote was announced, and then entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to. This motion was lost.

Although the President has approved the bill, he has notified Congress that he does not propose to have the public money squandered on useless works. The items are:

Harbor at Dunkirk, New York	$18,000
Harbor at Buffalo, New York	65,000
Harbor at Wilson, New York	10,000
Harbor at Oak Orchard, New York	2,000
Harbor at Pultneyville, New York	3,000
Harbor at Great Sodus Bay, New York	5 000
Removing obstruction in the East river and Hell Gate, New York	250,000
Improvement of natural entrance to Superior Bay, Wisconsin	3 000
Harbor at Duluth, Minnesota	15,000
Harbor at Ontonagon, Michigan	15,000
Eagle harbor, Michigan	12 000
Harbor at Marquette, Michigan	2 000
Harbor at Frankfort, Michigan	3,000
Harbor at Manistee, Michigan	14,000
Harbor at Ludington, Michigan	10 000
Harbor at Pentwater, Michigan	10 000
Harbor at White River, Michigan	5,000
Harbor at Muskegon, Michigan	15,000
Harbor at Grand Haven, Michigan	15,000
Harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin	8,000
Harbor at Menomonee, Wisconsin	8,000
Harbor at Almepee, Wisconsin	3,000
Harbor at Two Rivers, Wisconsin	5,000
Improvement of the Falls at St. Anthony, Minnesota	120,000
Improvement of Minnesota river, Minnesota	10,000
Harbor at Toledo, Ohio	60 000
Harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio	25 000
Harbor at Vermilion, Ohio	5 000
Breakwater at Cleveland harbor, Ohio	50,000
Repair of east pier, at Cleveland, Ohio	8,000
Improvement of Connecticut river below Hartford, Connecticut	20,000
Harbor at Fall River, Massachusetts	10 000
Harbor at New Bedford, Massachusetts	10,000
Improvement of Penobscot river, Maine	10,000
Improvement of Cocheco river, New Hampshire	14 000
Harbor at Burlington, Vermont	20 000
Harbor at Swanton, Vermont	2,000
Construction of ice harbor, Chester, Pennsylvania	2,600
Improvement of Passaic river, New Jersey	10,000
Removing obstructions from and improvement of harbor at Wilmington, Delaware	16,000
Construction of piers in Delaware bay, near Lewes, Delaware	30,000
Harbor of Chicago, Illinois	5,000
Improvement of Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river	230,000
Harbor at Baltimore, Maryland	75,000
Improvement of Rappahannock river, Virginia	10,000
Improvement of James river, Virginia	60,000
Improvement of Cape Fear river, North Carolina	132 500
Improvement of French Broad river, North Carolina	10,000
Improvement of Pamlico river, North Carolina	15,000
Improvement of Hiwassee river, Tennessee	10,000
Improvement of the Cumberland river	52,000
Improvement of the Great Kanawha river, West Virginia, purchase of sites for dams and locks	270,000
Removal of Beaver and Sailor Bend rocks, and cleaning out snags in Little Kanawha, West Virginia	7,300
Harbor at Savannah, Georgia	62,000
Improvement of Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, Georgia	20,000
Dredging and removing obstructions in Cypress bayou, Texas	13,000
Improvement of Sabine Pass, Blue Buck bar and Sabine bay; deepening channel at mouth of Sabine and Neches rivers	38 000
Improvement of Pass Cavallo, Texas	20,000
Improvement of Coosa river, Georgia and Alabama	30,000
Improvement of Ouachita river, Arkansas and Louisiana	12 000
Harbor at Cedar Keys, Florida	10,000
Improvement of the Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea	20,000
Improvement of the Upper Willamette river, Oregon	20,000
Improvement of the Upper Columbia, including Snake river	15,000
Improvement of Oakland harbor, California	75,000
Improvement of San Joaquin river, California	20,000
Improvement of the Delaware river below Petty's island	40,000
Removing raft in Red river, and closing Tones' bayou, Louisiana	35,000
Harbor of Little Sodus bay, New York	5,000
Improvement of Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania	20 000
Labor at Bridgeport, Connecticut	10,000
Labor at Southport, Connecticut	5,000
Labor at Black Lake, Michigan	15,000
Labor at Saugatuck, Michigan	3,000
Labor at St. Josephs, Michigan	12,000
Labor at Manitowoc, Wisconsin	8 000
Labor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin	6 000
Labor at Port Washington, Wisconsin	8,000
Labor at Oswego, New York	90,000
Improvement of Hudson river	50,000
Improvement of Appomattox river, Virginia	30,000
Improvement of south branch of Elizabeth river, Virginia	5,000
Improvement of Pamunkey river, Virginia	5,000
Improvement of the Yazoo river, Mississippi	15,000
Improvement of White river at Buffalo Shoals, Arkansas	10,000
Improvement of Perquimen's river, North Carolina	3,000
Harbor at Charleston, South Carolina	10,000
Improvement of Etowah river, Georgia	10,000
Improvement of Ocmulgee river, Georgia	15,000
Improvement of New river, from lead mines in Wythe county, Virginia, to mouth of Greenbrier, West Virginia	15 000
Harbor at Norfolk, Virginia	35,000
Improvement of the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama	15,000
Improvement of Choctawhatchie river, Florida and Alabama	5,000
Improvement on outer bar, Galveston, Texas	142,000
Improvement of the Missouri river, above mouth of Yellowstone	20,000
Improvement of Chester river, at Kent Island and Narrows, Maryland	5,000
Improvement of Wicomico river, Maryland	5,000
Harbor at Michigan City, Indiana	35,000
Improvement Mississippi river at St. Louis	29,600
Improvement of Rush Chute and harbor of Burlington, Iowa	10,000
Harbor at Fort Madison, Iowa	10,000
Harbor at South Haven, Michigan	10,000
Improvement of St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls canal, Michigan	30 000
Harbor at Sheboygan, Michigan	10,000
Improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan	1,000
Improvement of Saginaw river, Michigan	11,000
Harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin	36,000
Harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin	3,000
Improvement of Mississippi river above Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota	20,000
Harbor at Monroe, Michigan	5,000
Harbor at Charlevoix, Michigan	10 000
Harbor at Thunder Bay, Michigan	4 500
Harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio	5,000
Harbor at Port Clinton, Ohio	5 000
Improvement of Fairport harbor, Ohio	5,000
Repair of piers at mouth of Black river, Ohio	6,000
Improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers	270 000
Harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania	40,000
Improvement of breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island	40 000
Harbor at Boston, Massachusetts	50,000
Improvement of Little Narragansett bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut	5,000
Improvement of Kennebunk river, Maine	5,000
Improvement of Belfast harbor, Maine	5,000
Harbor at Rondout, New York	30,000
Harbor at Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York	6,000
Improvement of channel between Staten Island and New Jersey	10 000
Harbor at Provincetown, Massachusetts	4,000
Construction of piers of ice harbor, and removing obstructions at Newcastle, Delaware	12,000
Improvement of Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan, including removal of wreck of City of Buffalo	75,000
Improvement of Chippewa river, Wisconsin	10,000
Improvement of Wabash river, Indiana	70,000
Harbor at Calumet, Illinois	20,000
Improvement of Illinois river, Illinois	40,000
Improvement of Red river of the North, Minnesota	10,000
Improvement of Upper Mississippi river	20,000
Improvement of Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river	25,000
Improvement of Mississippi, Missouri and and Arkansas rivers	100,000
Improvement of Mississippi river, between mouths of Illinois and Ohio rivers	300,000
Removal of bar in Mississippi river opposite Dubuque, Iowa	15,000
Improvement of the Ohio river	175,000
Gauging waters of the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries	5,000
Improvement of the Tennessee river	270,000
Ascertaining depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained by James B. Eads at South Pass of the Mississippi river, and to enable the Secretary of War to report upon the progress of the work, etc	15,000
Construction of a canal around the cascades of Columbia river, Oregon	90 000
Harbor of Racine, Wisconsin	8,000
Continuing work on ship channel in Galveston bay	72,000
Improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, not available whenever there shall be eighteen feet water at mean tide through South Pass	100,000
Making survey for ship channel through Galveston bay, etc	10,000
Incidental repairs of harbors for which there is no special appropriation, and for examination of rivers and harbors	30,000

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

You have by this time heard of the safe return of the mammoth balloon "Buffalo" from its aerial voyage. The correspondents give very interesting accounts of their strange travels amid the clouds, and all seem happy to get back. It is no longer a disguised fact that outside shows draw as well as the Exposition itself. The receipts of the commission were increased $3000 on the day of the ascension. Some of the intensely exciting events are thus graphically described by one of the voyagers:

On the morning of Saturday at two o'clock the balloon crossed the Delaware. Just at that time the moon, which had been hidden by a cloud, again peeped out, and staying so while the balloonists were crossing, gave the scene the highest style of beauty of which it was capable. As the air ship reached the New Jersey side, two trains passed directly under it.

At three o'clock a peculiar ball of fire came suddenly into view at about the same altitude as the balloon, apparently now and then emitting sparks. It was too large to be mistaken for a star, and at too great a height for a terrestrial light. We were not able to decide as to its character. At five oclock the most exciting incident of the voyage occurred. The balloon was going directly towards a railroad train. The drag was touching the ground, and if it had become entangled with the train it would probably have jerked the ship to pieces. It was neck and neck as to which should first reach the crossing, and as the professor remarked it was a legitimate subject for bets. We, however, crossed about three yards in advance of the train.

At half-past five o'clock the air ship was over Berkswille, New Jersey. They were told that New York was distant twenty-five miles and that the ballon was making directly for it. At half-past six o'clock the ship left Berkswille and passed over Morristown, Westminster, and a pretty little place called Bernardsville. Shortly after the vessel passed over New Brunswick and at that time, the sun expanding the gas, they a arose to a height of three miles when a most beautiful mirage became visible. The balloon was depicted in the centre of five prismatic circles.

The weather has raised the mercury up among the nineties again. The heat is torrid, and many cases of prostration from its effects are reported daily. The hospital department on the grounds is constantly filled with patients, and as usual from the same causes—a too free indulgence in ice water, combined with over exertion.

Extensive preparations are being made for a grand parade to-day. The soldiers at Camp Anthony Wayne are the participants. Their camp is so beautifully situated and their exercises are so interesting that they have been a source of attraction ever since they came. Thousands witness their dress parade daily.

The Cincinnati Light Guard, as is well known, marched on foot from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, stopping at various places along the route, at some of which they were very hospitably entertained. They are now in the most destitute condition, some of them actually starving, having been without a morsel of food for above forty-eight hours. They have only been saved from death by starvation by the kindness of strangers. Arrangements have been completed by which they will be hereafter regularly supplied with food. The director general, whose attention was called to them, is now endeavoring to procure them railroad passes, and as soon as successful the company will return home. It seems that $500 had been subscribed by Cincinnatians to enable the Guards to come here. This money was intrusted to the commander, who served under General Magruder during our late war. He contracted to supply his men with food while en route, and for two weeks after their arrival. The camp, which was recently moved within the grounds, is deserted by him, he not having put in an appearance since the change, or paid any attention to their wants. He says the trip cost him $1900, which he gives as a reason for his neglect of them.

The Actors' Home, for which Edwin Forrest made provision in his will, is completed and ready to receive inmates. Mr. Joseph McArdle, for many years agent and manager for Mr. Forrest, has charge of the home. The accommodations are all first-class, and twenty-four inmates can be comfortably provided for. It is an exceedingly old fashioned mansion, three stories high. The porticoes are tastefully decorated with evergreens and vases of flowers. The first floor is divided by a hallway, handsomely carpeted. On either side are busts of Burns, Forrest, Milton and Napoleon I., and a life-size statue of the actor, executed in marble. It is a representation of Forrest in the character of Coriolanus. Paintings and portraits are hung in this hall, including fine pictures of the elder Conway, Macready, Miss O'Neil, John Green, the great Irish comedian, "Old Jim" Wallack and others. There are three very handsome engravings representing "The Plains of Heaven," "The Last Judgment" and "The Great Day of His Wrath." There are many curious relics and antique pieces of furniture, among them a sette carved in 1620. The library is very valuable and contains upwards of 8000 volumes, most of them treating upon art, history of the stage and works embracing the classics.

AMICUS.

Appealing to the Rebel Archives.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

The use of the rebel archives, for the search of which the House refused to make an adequate appropriation, is illustrated in a recent instance. A man by the name of De Haven made claim for the loss of a vessel destroyed by the United States, fixing the amount at $50,000. The claim was before a committee of the Senate, and was quite favorably considered on the papers presented. The claimant, among other acts, had made oath to his loyalty during the war. It happened that the case was searched out in the archives, and it was discovered that De Haven had sold his vessel to the Confederate government, and his signature, proved to be his own by comparison with his present handwriting, was discovered upon the vouchers for the payment. Moreover, he had received pay for the use of the vessel as a freight boat. These records being called to the attention of the committee, Mr. De Haven may as well disappear as a claimant. In this case alone a few minutes' work among the rebel records saved the government more than eight times the amount appropriated last year for the search.

Some persons are so tenacious of memory that they forget nothing but the services they have received and the errors they have committed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Senate at an early hour this morning rejected a substitute for the House amendment to the constitution relating to schools by 28 to 16, not two-thirds.

Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

A large number of pensions passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to reinforce the army for the Indian war. A conference committee was appointed.

A bill to promote telegraph communication between America and Asia passed.

Messrs. Spencer, Windom and Whyte were appointed on the commission to frame a permanent government for the District of Columbia.

The political disabilities of James Argyle Smith, of Mississippi, were removed.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. James K. Polk passed.

A large number of private bills passed.

The report of the conference committee on the bill to reinforce the army for the Indian war was adopted.

The Chair announced as members of the commission on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, and the causes thereof, etc: Messrs. Jones, of Nevada, Boutwell and Bogy.

The resolution to adjourn at half-past seven o'clock was adopted, and the Senate took a recess to seven o'clock.

House.

The House passed the bill authorizing the President to raise 5000 volunteers for the Indian war, and appropriated $1,000,000 for expenses.

Monday night's session of the House continued till six o'clock this morning, most of the time after midnight being taken up in dilatory motions and maneuvers to prevent Mr. Cox resuming his speech in reply Mr. to Kasson.

At last, about five o'clock in the morning, a truce was effected by the opposing forces, and an opportunity was afforded to both Messrs. Cox and Kasson to make due apology to the House and each other for the exhibition of any angry passion, or the violation of any parliamentary decorum that they might have been guilty of.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, then took the floor, and defended Governor Tilden from the assaults made on him, and eulogized him as the standard bearer of the national Democracy.

The resolution regarding the wreck of the Tecumseh in Mobile bay was adopted.

The bill confirming sales of hospital grounds at Natchez, Mississippi, passed.

On motion of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, the Senate bill removing the practical disabilities of Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, C. M. Wilcox, of Maryland, and John G. Walker, of Texas, was passed.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, made a conference report on the bill to increase the cavalry service in the Sioux war, and proceeded to explain it. The House recedes from its proposition to authorize the raising of 5000 volunteer cavalry, and accepts the proposition to increase the regular cavalry force operating against the Sioux by 2500 men. He quoted Senator Maxey, of Texas, as authority for the statement that the country is on the verge of the ugliest Indian war that it has ever gone through—a war not confined to the Sioux, but extending to all the hostile tribes.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, also explained and advocated the report. The increase was confined to the raising of cavalry companies to one hundred men each, but the aggregate strength of the army was not confined as under the existing law to 25,000 men.

Mr. Thornburg, of Tennessee, advocated the conference report in the interest of economy and efficiency. The bill as it passed the House would have cost the government not less than three million dollars, and the country would have had the services of the troops only from the fifteenth of October to the fifteenth of December, when they would have to go into winter quarters, and their six months' term would have expired before the winter was over. On the other hand, the bill as agreed on in the conference