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GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED IN EARNEST

THE FIRST DISTRICT IN LINE

MEETING AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Speeches, Music and Torchlights

The Republican mass meeting of the wards of the First District of New Orleans, called last evening at Mechanics' Institute, was in every respect a great success.

Before the hour fixed a large audience had assembled in the old hall of the House of Representatives, intent on securing seats before the greater number of people outside should enter.

At eight o'clock the band inside struck up, and almost at the same instant the parading clubs commenced to file in, headed by the third ward.

All the clubs had transparencies, bearing the names of candidates, with such mottoes as: "Workingmen's Union;" "In God I Trust, in Grant I Believe," an ancient standard; Packard, Antoine, Hunt, Hayes, and other "Guards;" "Liberty, Equality, and Justice to All;" "Peace and Good Will to All;" "In Union there is Strength;" "With a Fair Election there will be a Thirty Thousand Republican Majority;" "The Friends of Liberty Expect Every Republican to Do his Honest Duty in this Campaign."

An immense number of torches had been provided, but were insufficient.

Cheers were enthusiastically given for the next President, Rutherford B. Hayes, S. B. Packard, H. C. Dibble and others.

Soon after Hon. Henry C. Dibble appeared at the desk and order was immediately obtained. Mr. Dibble said:

Fellow-Citizens of the First District—As chairman of the parish campaign committee, it has been made my duty to call this meeting to order. I desire to say in addition to this duty that the campaign committee have determined to open the campaign in New Orleans with five mass meetings, this being the first, that of the First District. On Tuesday, the Republicans of the Second District will hold a mass meeting in this hall. On Saturday those of the Third and Fourth Districts will hold theirs in the same place. Wednesday, August 30, the Sixth and Seventh will hold theirs in Jefferson, at Jefferson Market. Saturday, September 2, there will be held a general mass meeting in and all around the Mechanics' Institute.

I have now the honor to introduce to you your president, Hon. W. L. Evans.

Judge Evans said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of the First District—I appreciate highly the honor conferred on me this evening by you and the campaign committee. This opening of the campaign in Orleans will result in a great and glorious victory for the Republican party in November next. I say so because I am sure that the principles that triumphed in the last war shall be maintained at the ballot box. We are assembled tonight, not only determined to inaugurate the campaign vigorously, but to secure success. I am satisfied that if we are true to ourselves, true to Republican principles, knowing our rights and insisting on maintaining them, the ballot boxes in November will show a Republican majority of 30,000. And if there is any representative of the so-called Democratic and Conservative party here present he will go away in fear and trembling, confident that the Republican party is here aroused, going into this campaign as it has never done before, intending to have a free, fair and impartial election.

We are assembled to-night under the assurance of the President of the United States and of the Democratic House of Representatives that whoever harms or intimidates his brother, neighbor or any citizen in the exercise of the rights guaranteed him by the constitution will be punished for it. We are assembled on the assurance of the chief magistrate of the mightiest people among the nations of the earth that every man, no matter who he is, may vote and think as he pleases, whether he live in Louisiana or Maine. Again I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me.

The secretary, Mr. Charles A. Baquie, then read the following list of

VICE PRESIDENTS.

W. P. Kellogg,	W. Barrett,
George B. Johnson,	Louis Carter,
P. G. Deslonde,	T. Flanagan,
T. B. Stamps,	Jacob Gray,
William Wright,	Alfred Allen,
A. S. Badger,	William Martinez,
Louis Volz,	Sylvester Ward,
P. F. Herwig,	C. E. Royer,
Lawrance Scott,	James F. Thomas,
F. C. Antoine,	J. L Davis,
George Devezin,	B. W. Belden,
George D. Geddes,	Henry Woods,
J. L. Herwig,	M. Oliver,
Joseph Harris,	Joseph McFarland,
Reuben Elmore,	Theodore Grant,
E. W. Stansbury,	Paul Bonseigneur,
Dr. J. T. Newman,	John O'Neil,
C. E. Ingalls,	William Wallace,
Robert Barry,	F. J. Stevens,
James Casey,	J. J. Flathy,
A. F. Nolasco,	Robert Magee,
William Jones,	William R. Mason,
W. F. Davies,	John Anderson,
P. B. S. Pinchback,	W. H. Pemberton.
S. B. Packard,	G. W. Bryant,
C. C. Antoine,	George C. Norcross,
W. G. Brown,	Pat Creagh,
W. H. Hunt,	R. C. Cammack,
J. R. G. Pitkin,	W. W. Jackson,
Philip Schulz,	Zenas Jones,
George de Lanzac,	P. R. Emerson,
C. F. Glaudin,	James Walsh,
Robert T. Creamer,	C. A. Thiel,
C. F. Ladd,	John French,
H. C. Stone,	William Taylor,
Thomas H. Wynne,	E. D. Humes,
Thomas H. Burke,	W. S. Wilson,
T. Lipshuts.	J. W. Quinn,
G. W. Wright,	H. C. Warmoth,
J. H. Gifford,	James F. Casey,
William Kinney,	Antoine Dubuclet,
Simeon Belden,	H. C. Dibble,
John Walsh,	P. E. Bechtel,
William Geoy,	A. G. Brice.
J. B. Hunter,	James Lewis,
Joseph H. Lawlor,	A. J. Brown,
William M. Robinson,	Thomas W. Wickham,
Charles Stuart,	William Thompson,
R. Lewis,	W. G. Elliott,
J. E. Northrop,	Louis Brim.
George Dean,	J. C. Miller,
William Walsh,	Robert Dimond,
Dr. Belden,	Robert Johnson,
Ben Steele,	David Wilson,

And many others.

Secretary—Charles A. Baquie.

Assistant secretaries—J. H. Meilleur, J. P. Murphy, J. B. Hunter, Sam Bills, A. Frilot, S. Cheever, C. W. Rouan, W. H. Penn, Ben Rice, E. J. Keating, M. P. Creagh, G. C. Mason, G. G. Johnson.

The list was put to vote and adopted unanimously.

President Evans than announced that Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin would be the first to address the meeting.

Mr. Pitkin said:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of New Orleans—Permit me to congratulate you on this splendid demonstration to-night. In this year of the completion of the first century of the American republic this demonstration is evidence of the energy that quickened the men of Lexington and promises a new Yorktown in November. Our country speaks this year; she moves by great thoughts; great things mark her progress; her smile is gracious to all men; she heaps blessings on all who seek her shores; she is the marvel of the world. May God bless her in her struggle now against those who would destroy her. New dangers are upon her and she calls on us to move forward that we may not see her brow lowered but raised more gloriously than when she triumphed over those who would have once before destroyed her.

As you know, two parties assembled this year and announced their platforms. They are at issue. The Republican party hastens to proclaim fidelity to the Union, and declares first that this country is a nation. We believe in the preservation of the Union, says the Democratic platform. It would have been more graceful to tender their thanks to the Republican party for preserving the Union and giving them a country to live in. But they charge something like this: That the Republican party is endeavoring to excite sectional hate, to set two people, who should be one, against each other. Now, which army in the last war marched to fight for the Union, and which to fight for a section? One part of their party attempted from the South to riddle the constitution with bullets, and the Northern Democrat beckoned them on with cheers behind the soldiers of the Union. They were driven to silence when the Northern Democrats were crushed by a Republican majority, and the Southern army pulverized to atoms by that of the Union. It was the Republicans that did this.

There are thousands of Democrats in the South to-day who insist that secession was a right, which failed only in its first experiment, and was never surrendered. Mr. Davis' speeches confirm this. If the Union is undivided, none of them are entitled to credit, for it exists, despite their efforts, by which tens of thousands of noble lives on both sides were sacrificed. If it remains undivided, it will be because the Northern people will trust neither Southern nor Northern Democracy; never again will they allow them to lay their hands on this country as administrators of her trusts. Through the graves of those who fought for the Union, seventy men, who sought to destroy it, have marched into Congress; they are seventy denials of the professions of the Democratic platform; seventy witnesses of the magnanimity of the Republican party against which they have sought to charge injustice and animosity.

If the resolution of adherence to the Union is right now, then they were wrong before. Has the Democratic party confessed their wrong? A last witness comes. General Nicholls himself, an old Democrat, makes congratulations and declarations in accordance with the peaceable assertions of his party, yet in ten minutes the convention apologized to the White League by nominating Mr. Wiltz.

It is time that armed mobs should cease to be esteemed and respected; time that respect should not be given merely for the color of the skin; time that an assault on a citizen because of his skin should be considered an assault on the government, that proclaims the lives of its citizens are in its charge. An assault on the bricks of Fort Sumter called out all its energies. Assuredly the lives of those it has promised to protect are as valuable, for the nation has guaranteed. When a citizen is shot down by the White League the government can not condone the crime nor abandon him. I charge directly upon the Democrats at Baton Rouge, that they deliberately indorsed the White League. They denounce the government the White League attempted to overthrow; they call it illegal, as did the White League. They fail to denounce what the League did, and then they nominate for Lieutenant Governor the man who, as the representative of and backed by the White League, one year ago, attempted to seize the House of Representatives. They fail to condemn or denounce the ruin and desolation wrought, but by this nomination indorse it.

Mr. Pitkin here showed that not one colored voter would vote the Democratic ticket unless forced by intimidation.

He continued by saying that the State citizenship was an inter-garment; that of the nation, the body within. He might unbotton the one and take it off, might be a citizen of Louisiana, Colorado or Maine, but wherever he was no State could impair his natural rights or defense, which the national government would protect when the State failed to do so. The Ku-Klux, the Vigilants and the White League declare they represent their section. And they do so, just so far as it does not punish them for acts they would hang or shoot a black man for. The Democratic candidate of 1872, Horace Greeley, said a government that did not prevent its citizens from robbery, fraud or murder, or deprive him of his rights, was a sham. The speaker then referred to Marshal Packard. His character was clothed with iron mail, and every shaft hurled at him breaks as it strikes. It is admitted by the *Times* and *Picayune*, and by the Democratic committee, that he is not corrupt. The Democrats ask for execution of the laws. So he has executed them, not as the Democratic committee would interpret them, but only as they stood. One thing was certain, whenever a man stretched forth his hands for aid S. B. Packard, as Governor, would employ the whole force of Louisiana to insure that justice was done him. Now a colored man might be chased from here to St. Louis and shot there in the presence of the Democratic convention, and under one clause of that platform his slayer might have shouldered his gun and marched off. This clause is most suspicious. In it the serpent lies coiled, ready to dart out its fangs, as it did on the fourteenth of September. It proclaims equal rights under laws of "our own enactment." Not the laws enacted by the colored man. In this equivocal sentence is embodied the whole history of the fight. It is the fight renewed. The clause is a fair avowal of the old hatred against the black man. Is there no man who shoulders the responsibility of attacking it? Yes, S. B. Packard. What did they say on it at Baton Rouge? Nothing specific. Are we not ready to meet it? Yes. How many colored men will go to the polls and vote the Democratic ticket on that? None. They will not vote for the Democrat who has one hand full of promises and holds a pistol in the other. The Republican party saved you from slavery, embodied the guarantee of your suffrage in the constitution of the country, not as white or black men but simply as a citizen.

He closed by saying that there was one man who kept his forefinger on these amendments, and the other stretched out to collar the man who violated them, and called for three cheers for S. B. Packard, which were given with a will.

Colonel James Lewis was next called on, and referred in detail to both tickets, national and State, claiming that the ballot-box would show a universal triumph for Hayes and Wheeler and for Packard and Antoine. The Democratic party had so swallowed the Conservative party that only the tail was left. It had never allied itself to any one but what it had deceived them, and now called on the colored men to join it. None would do so. What act had the Democratic party ever done for their benefit to elevate or advance them, or in the interest of the poor people, black or white. One of the strangest things was that Jews and foreign born people, who had been persecuted for their race, who had died by thousands, should adhere to the party that had committed these wrongs on them, when only the Republican party gave equal lights to all. He believed that the going out of the lamps was caused by a purchase from some Democrat, for a Democrat was always cheating somebody. He would stand shoulder to shoulder with all in the Republican party on every occasion. The invitation to meet in debate had been given the Democratic party, but had not yet been accepted. When it was, those who complained that the Democrats could not get colored men to attend their meetings would be more than satisfied. All that was wanted was for them to come half way. Then we will meet them face to face.

Colonel William Wright was then introduced by the president:

Colonel Wright said it was with great pleasure he answered the roll call at the first meeting of the campaign. He came to make no apology, but claimed he had a perfect right to serve in the Republican ranks as a private soldier. It was not improper for him to tell why he was a Republican. Ten years ago he had stood in this hall, wearing the uniform of his country, and then he was as pronounced a Democrat as there was in the country. But soon enough there occurred what made him raise his hand to God and swear that never again would he cast a Democratic ballot. He saw the whole scene from beginning to end and it was no wonder he became a Republican. As such he would do his duty, and it was the duty of all to do the same. That duty only was to go to the polls November 7 with his ballot and see that there was an opportunity to deposit it. A few days ago a friend reproached him with being a Republican, claiming both platforms were the same, and asked him where he saw the difference. He answered, that if that was so, the only difference was that the Republicans had all the offices and the Democrats all wanted them. That was the only thing they had against the colored people; they knew they would all vote for Republicans. But that was impossible. In the fifty-four years the Democrats had had power, they had done nothing to advance the people. If the Republicans had had it New Orleans would long ago have had a population of 500,000 of peaceful and prosperous people, with factories, elevating industries and schools. Under Democratic rule they had nothing. Lately he learned that there were people who had never crossed Canal street, fearing to be contaminated by contact with the Anglo Saxon. Such people should learn that Louis XVI. no longer reigns, nor is Louisiana a province of France. The trouble is the want of information. Seventy per cent of the population can not read or write. There should be schoolhouses, but it is not in the nature of the Democrat to learn. Irishmen, his own countrymen, were Democrats because they would not learn. But how few were honored with positions as leaders! On the other hand, the few who were Republicans, and true as steel, were elevated in honor of their independence in thinking for themselves. There was no hope in the Democratic party, and if it succeeded chaos would come, and all would be lost that had been gained in fifteen years.

Rev. George W. Bryant followed, and was, perhaps, the most popular orator. He arraigned the Democratic party, and claimed that not fifty darkeys would vote the Democratic ticket. He referred to the speech of Colonel McEnery, of June 23, 1874, and read extracts from Democratic papers, claiming that on these the colored people would not believe Democratic protestations of to-day, for they were not fools. He gave an amusing account of his visits to Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee, and at the former place, instead of 650 colored Democrats, found only two, who were too drunk to be responsible for their acts.

President Evans then announced that a grand mass meeting would be held Tuesday evening, at the same place, composed of the Republicans of the Second District.

With hearty cheers for the candidates, and more music from the various bands, the meeting adjourned.

The Meetings Outside.

A large audience, and portions of the several clubs being unable to gain admittance to the Institute, held meetings outside.

The most important was directly in front and was organized by the election of Mr. John Reynolds as chairman, who assumed the duties of the office as composedly as if he had been born in the speaker's chair. He dispensed with secretaries. There were many calls for speakers, but Mr. L. D. Herbert seeming to be the one most desired he mounted the stand.

Mr. Herbert delivered a most successful campaign speech, reviewing and comparing the different candidates. He predicted the success of both the national and State candidates, and rejoiced that all differences were healed, and now the Republican party presented a more solid front than ever before. A vote of thanks was tendered him, though the continued approving interruptions indicated no necessity for it.

Mr. W. H. Green followed, making an able speech; going over points left untouched by Mr. Herbert.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to him also, and adjourned to join in the procession.

Other gatherings were addressed, Mr. George Mason making a short speech, and by the time they were adjourned cheers from the Institute announced the conclusion of the first mass meeting.

The Marching Clubs.

The First Ward Central Club turned out about 350 members. Marshal, Laurence Scott; aids, A. Campbell and Henry Banks.

The Second Ward Central Club had about 500 members in line. Marshal, Robert McGee; aide, R. C. Cammack and William Jones.

The Third Ward Central Club appeared with about 800 members. Marshal, M. C. Oliver; aids, Moses Kellum, L. D. Hubbard, David Hill, Edward Alexic and Emile Jones.

The Packard Guards, of the third ward, had about 250 members. Marshal, H. C. Stone; aid, W. H. Harrison.

The Antoine Guards, of the third ward, marched with 200 members. Marshal, John Reynolds.

The Workingmen's Union Club of the third ward turned out about 100 members. Marshal, Robert Diamond.

The Packard Reserves, of the rear of the third ward, had about seventy-five members. Marshal, Peter Williams; aids, Reuben Hogg and Joseph Murphy.

The Parisian journals have given currency to a good if not a very probable anecdote concerning a witticism attributed to the Persian ambassador to France apropos of the Eeastern question. A group of diplomatists were discussing the probable course of England, when the Persian said: "She will do as the monkey did." On being asked for an explanation, he said that a learned man of old, wishing to test the power of maternal affection in the monkey, took a female of the species, with her young one, and put them in a large tin box over a hot fire. When they began to feel the heat, the old monkey seized the young one in her arms and danced about on the hot floor. Finally, when she could not save herself from being burned by leaping any longer, she put the baby monkey down and stood on it, saving her feet by roasting her offspring. In like manner, said the Persian, England will sacrifice Turkey when the heat becomes intolerable, in spite of her former maternal solicitude.

To know a man, observe how he wins his object rather than how he loses it; for when we fail, our pride supports; when we succeed, it betrays us.

"ORDER REIGNS IN" LIVINGSTON

The Playful Bulldozers Dedicate a Church.

SAVED BY PRAYER

The attention of Mr. E. D. Craig and all others who do not think it possible that anybody in Livingston parish is called to the following letter received yesterday from Ponchatoula.

Now, it may be that all the Republicans and colored people of Livingston parish are possessed of a terrible nightmare—a fearful hallucination—and there is no other foundation than fear for their repeated reports of outrage.

We all remember that while the hanging, store burning and raiding, so graphically depicted by the testimony taken before the Senate committee, were going on, we were daily assured in the most positive manner that everything was quiet, and reports to the contrary Republican lies. We have grown suspicious of this convenient and characteristic mode of disposing of unpleasant truths, and incline to a strict confidence in the direct, positive, affirmative testimony of eye witnesses, even though deponents might be unable to stand a competitive examination before Thurman in the laws governing oaths. We find there is a good deal of truth to be found in unsworn witnesses, and quite as much on the Republican side as the other.

We copy the letter, except the name, which is omitted at the special request of the writer.

PONCHATOULA, LA., August 18, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I write to inform you of the terrible condition of affairs in our parish—Livingston. Last Sunday night, while our church was in session in Springfield, a party of men surrounded the building and fired at least a dozen shots into the church. Our being at prayers and upon our knees at the time is all that saved us from the bullets that passed over our heads. One ball struck within a few inches of my daughter's head, and had she been sitting in the pew at the time would most certainly have been killed.

A number of persons who have joined our club have been notified to leave the country. A number of such notices have been served, bearing the signature "Coal Oil Company." When I was in the city last a number of persons brickbatted my house, and now they with impunity hang and whip colored people in the northwest of the parish.

Every word here stated is the truth, and can be proved by the residents of Springfield, both black and white.

Do not mention my name as being the writer of this, for were it to become known I would most certainly be shot some night.

Attached to the above letter is the name of a person known to us to be a prominent Republican residing in Livingston parish. We do not approve of the practice many of the country politicians have of sending such reports and requesting the suppression of their names. Perhaps in some cases prudence requires this course. The better way would be to get as many signatures as possible. This would compel belief, even among the apologists of those who attack churches and brickbat private houses.

The Stock Exchange Quotations.

Something has gone wrong with the New Orleans Stock Exchange. Its quotations no longer represent the true state of the market, and the journalist who depends upon them and accepts them as true deceives his readers.

Yesterday morning, and again in the evening, all the city papers quoted Louisiana consols 57@57¼, remarking that the market had declined ¼ since the day before. Upon reading these quotations in the morning a buyer sent an inquiry to his broker, and received the following:

I am offered ten State bonds at 58. Answer soon. Respectfully, ——.

The buyer answered by calling attention to the quotations of the Stock Exchange as showing the market at 57@57¼, and offering to buy at the outside figure. The broker replied:

The quotation is not correct. The lowest price I can buy bonds at is 58, and difficult to get at that. The market is firm and advancing. If you wish to wait I think you will have to pay higher.

In two hours after this the evening papers came out with the following:

New State consols—Offerings are light and rates easy. They opened at 57@57¼, and are now ruling at the same rate, with a moderate inquiry.

Another leading broker, when asked to explain the difference between the Stock Exchange quotations and the actual market, remarked that there were no sales at the Exchange except a few small bonds of the denomination of $100. By a special resolution of the Exchange consols of this denomination are not deliverable in ordinary transactions, and therefore they require special rates. Upon a sale of a few hundred dollars' worth of these small bonds, however, has been based quotations at least one point below the market, and the city papers have been deceived and misled their readers for twenty-four hours. Both the brokers mentioned above are members of the Stock Exchange.

The Triumph Awarded.

That friend of the colored voter, the *Picayune* announces—

For the past four years Mr. Gerson has had the triumph each year of furnishing the first bale of new cotton from Ouachita.

In another paragraph it is said—

Ouachita's first centennial bale of cotton, raised by Richmond Dunn, colored, of this parish.

In awarding the meed of industry the *ami des noirs* has passed by the humble toiler who planted, plowed and picked out the cotton, and attributed "the triumph" to—the man that shipped the cotton to market!

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, August 19: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 91°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of August 18, 78°.

Appointments.

Acting Governor Antoine has added the following to the registration appointments: Assumption—H. L. Boudreaux supervisor, Joseph Castine clerk.

The attention of the members of the Republican parish campaign committee is called to the notice for a meeting of said committee, to be held at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Well might Captain Douglas Kilpatrick exclaim: "Save me from my friends!" Just in the heat and fervor of a red-hot contest with a skillful and strong political antagonist, the *Picayune*, under the guise of a special champion, coolly informs the public that there is virtually no opposition to his election, and inferentially that his friends may absent themselves from the polls. Even during the very hours of the balloting it flings broadcast the information that he is "the only prominent candidate so far heard of," a statement productive of that over-confidence so frequently the precursor of defeat, as in this instance.

All sorts of ruses were resorted to in this second ward contest to influence the fiery, untamed Democracy. Among others, the report that Captain Kilpatrick had influenced Governor Kellogg to appoint a "carpet-bagger" to the Fourth District assessorship over Messrs. Jonas, Kaiser and other native or Southern Republicans, who were applicants. Another was that Messrs. Shakespeare, Mitchell, and other employers, directly threatened to discharge any workman who might vote for Royes. Fraudulent votes were alleged to be plentiful on both sides, and, altogether, the fight has not ended in that harmonious lying down of the lions and the lambs of the "Old Second," so gushingly predicted and described in Thursday's *Times*.

The proposition for a joint canvass of the State by Republican and Democratic orators is received in commercial circles with the highest favor. Estimates of the result of such a practical peace policy to the business of this city are put down in sanguine colors. Millions of dollars of trade that will otherwise seek St. Louis, Memphis and other rival cities, will come to New Orleans in the next four months should this new phase of our politics be inaugurated. Every interest seems to demand it, and we hope the managers will lose no time in consummating the preliminaries.

There was considerable rejoicing at what was considered Mr. Fitzpatrick's overthrow in the third ward; but his enemies begin to suspect that they prematurely discharged their voices. It is true Mr. Fitzpatrick has resigned as a State committeeman, but it is understood to be only that his supporters may yet more hopelessly confound and defeat the independents and the bolters. Bets are freely offered that he will be re-elected by the people of the ward in any manner and at any time or place that may be agreed upon. Such a result must snuff the conceit of the organs which claim to know that the Democracy don't want and won't have Mr. Fitzpatrick as a political leader. "Ti-ime!"

Governor Kellogg, Judge Steele, Governor Warmoth, Mr. Pinchback, and other Republican leaders and orators, have all signified their willingness to return at once and participate with the Democrats in joint discussions of the campaign issues.

We have had the opportunity of talking with a number of citizens of East Baton Rouge parish regarding their new parish Democratic ticket, and, as we suspected, find it does not meet the unstinted admiration of the people there, as our contemporaries allege.

Says one prominent man: "Leave off Dr. Williams, who is a gentleman, and always protected his niggers, and the ticket is bulldozers of the worst sort." With another, the following is the substance of an interview:

REPUBLICAN Reporter—"I should like an analysis, colonel, of the ticket from your standpoint, if you don't fear to give it."

The Colonel—"Fear, bedamned. We're getting tired of intimidation up there. Why, would you believe it, the Duncan gang—lusty young men, too—beat poor old Gilly Lockwood half to death because he wouldn't go in for Booth for sheriff. There was talk of using brass knuckles, but I wouldn't put them down that cowardly without positively knowing it."

[Without calling attention to the illogical deduction from the facts herein shown we proceeded.]

REPUBLICAN Reporter—"What do the Conservative people think of their present rulers?"

The Colonel—"*Think!* Why they fear to say much about that. The third ward is a sort of Conservative stronghold and it bolted the Democratic convention. Granville Pierce is 'spied on' all the time since that affidavit of his came out, and Tom Brown—one of the strongest men in the parish out of the city—openly repudiates the way the ring has fixed things, but I don't see what they can do, *yet!*

"As for the ticket, this is about the way we look at it:

"W. S. Booth was nominated for sheriff, because he is the head of the White League, and as a reward for running off Judge Davis and other parish officers.

"Newton Sherbourne was shot in the heel at the Mount Pleasant affair, and is for that made parish judge, over the head of such responsible men as Judge Joor, and other old and solid citizens.

"The candidates for the House are Dr. J. W. Dupre, an intense white liner; Dr. Williams, a large planter and a gentleman, and H. C. Young, a bulldozer leader from Port Hudson. He neatly laid out the Missouri carpet-bagger who expected to win by organizing nigger Democratic clubs. Ha! ha! ha! It is a good joke on him, with his big barbecue, got up to impress the State convention."

REPUBLICAN reporter—"About the ward officers?"

The Colonel—"I have not finished yet. Old man Hubbs does not amount to much himself, but he has two lusty sons in the ring, which fact gave him the nomination for clerk of court; while you know John McGrath as well as I do. He gets the recordership, and of course he's in the ring. He is head of the Grange and captain of the Pelican Rifles, but he would do right if it was the fashion. He won't let anybody do a wrong, I don't think, right before him."

REPUBLICAN Reporter—"And the others?"

The Colonel—"If you mean the justices and constables, why they are all bulldozers or controlled by them, and a nigger under their rule would just catch hell, I tell you."

Our conclusions are what we have heretofore stated in regard to East Baton Rouge. There is a field there for political missionary work, and we hope Republican leaders will avail themseves of all the peace-loving elements which will offer or can be secured.

It is to hoped that the opposition will make as little political capital as may be compatible with their interests out of the commutation by Governor Antoine, to imprisonment for life from hanging, of two colored murderers confined in the Natchitoches parish jail. It is very unpopular to hang or even to convict white murderers in this State, but this fact would not justify letting colored murderers have a little leniency with the average Democratic squib writer were there not especially palliating circumstances. In the cases in question, the condemned have been chained through all this hot weather and for nine months to the floors of their cells, because the prison was insecure; the parish authorities and the people represent them to be dying of slow torture; further, that they are neither aggravated cases of criminality. We think Governor Antoine acted a humanitarian part, but still are by no means sure that this will exempt him from political assaults, with this commutation for the text.

Louisiana Consols Abroad.

The efforts of the bears to affect the credit of this State, in order that they might buy in her bonds at low rates, have been more widespread and systematic than was ever suspected by those cognizant of the existence of the ring. Our new consol was accepted with high favor by the thrifty and cautious Dutchmen, and large amounts were purchased and sent to Amsterdam. To this point, therefore, did the unscrupulous bears direct there lying shafts and statements that the Democrats were about entering into control of the government and had repudiated the funding plan, and that no more interest would be paid were industriously circulated.

But, fortunately, with these phlegmatic and sober minded business men the scheme failed of fruition. Instead of becoming panicked, and sacrificing their property, the holders simply wrote letters asking official and authentic intelligence from the seat of government. Of course all inquiries were promptly and satisfactorily responded to by the executive departments.

Out of this correspondence may develop a means of imparting still futher popularity and confidence to Louisiana bonds in the great Dutch money mart. The president of the Stock Exchange and others at Amsterdam, also Mr. D. Burger, of Amersforrt, a large holder of consols, urge that arrangements be made to pay interest through an agency at Amsterdam. The State can not establish such an agency under the law and the constitutional amendment relative to the State debt, but the State Fiscal Agent might arrange to comply with this not unreasonable demand. The letters bearing upon this subject will be submitted to Mr. Oglesby upon his return.

The Prophecies of Shakespeare.

It is often noted that scarce a prominent name occurs among American politicians that Shakespeare has not made, in his drama of the civil wars, an allusion pertinent to some incident in the fame of such politician.

The prediction is apparent in regard to the surrender of Congressman Lord to the Republicans, and his capitulation and signature of the enforcement resolutions.

Here is what the prophet Shakespeare says. It was at the close of the January battle of Shrewsbury. Falstaff had just made an apostrophe, which we have been compelled in more courteous language to repeat. He said:

"Lord! Lord! How this world is given to lying."

King Henry has declared:

Thus ever did rebellion find rebuke.

When Prince Henry, in answer to the paternal question, "How goes the field?" replies:

The noble Scot Lord * * * * when he saw
The fortune of the day quite turned from him,
The noble Percy slain, and all his men
Upon the foot of fear fled with the rest;
And falling from a hill he was so bruised
That the pursuers took him.

It is thus, with a few pardonable changes of punctuation, made evident that Shakespeare had a vision of the Democratic Lord of to-day palpably before him. When our Mr. Lord had seen the whole country concerned that the conspiracy to repeal the constitution and reinstate the Confederate Democracy, he was aware that the fortunes of the fight were decided against him. "The noble Percy slain" was undoubtedly Hancock or other royal aspirant demolished at St. Louis, all Lord's men flying in the panic of Hamburg and Vicksburg and every other burg. Shreveport, Hudsonport and every other port fled with the rest. Falling from a Hill evidently refers to the ground and lofty tumble with which Ben Hill so bruised the doughface Lord that the pursuing Republicans took him, and, like the other noble Lord, he is now in the Republican tent, whence, having signed the capitulation and the enforcement resolutions, he will be discharged on parole.

Sunday Reading.

The most available place to purchase reading matter, for those who go to the postoffice for the Sunday morning mail, is at Galdthwaite's book store, where Staub keeps his counters filled with all the leading Eastern and Western dailies, illustrated weeklies and monthly magazines.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 19, 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, 100 feet. High tide at 8 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.

List of passengers per steamship City of Havana, for Vera Cruz:

A. L. Cervantes, L. Zamora, J. M. Duran, Miss Matilda Duran, Miss Louisa Duran, Miss Amelia Duran, Mrs. F. S. Trowbridge, Miss C. Trowbridge, Miss L. T. Trowbridge, Miss M. Trowbridge, J. Caplat, P. Caplat, Mrs. C. J. Caplat, W. H. Young and J. A. Skilton.

Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year; you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.—*Chalmers.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Gone to Long Branch.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The President left Washington to-day for Long Branch. Several members of the Cabinet are also absent.

Courtmartial Sentence of Navy Officers.

Captain Bancroft Gherardi, United States navy, has been suspended for two years for punishing seamen contrary to law.

Pay Inspector Spalding, who was on duty at San Francisco when his clerk, Finney, absconded with government funds, has been dismissed from the service.

Pay Inspector James N. Carpenter, of the navy, having been found guilty of neglect of duty, is suspended from rank and duty for five years.

Death of Speaker Kerr.

A dispatch was received here to-night by the wife of Dr. Pope, Mr. Kerr's physician, announcing the death of Speaker Kerr, at Rockbridge Alum Springs, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

A casket will be sent from this city to Rockbridge Alum Springs, to-morrow morning, in which the remains of the late Speaker will be conveyed to his late home at New Albany, Indiana. There will be no official ceremonies at Rockbridge, though it is probable that several members of Congress will attend the remains to New Albany. There is a very general expression of sorrow here at the sad though not unexpected news.

NEW YORK.

The Escaped Fenians.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The whaling bark Calapa, Captain Anthony, arrived here this morning from New South Wales with the Fenian prisoners who escaped from that country some time since.

The names of the men are Michael Harrington, Thomas Darrah, James Wilson, Robert Cranston, Thomas Henry Hasset, John J. Breslin alias Collins, Thomas Desmond alias Johnson, John King alias Jones, and Thomas Breman alias Hall.

Thames Rowmen Coming.

The Williams and Guion line steamer Idaho, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, the sixteenth, for New York, has on board the Thames professional four, to participate in the international regatta at Philadelphia.

WAR PATH.

An Apocryphal Message from Sitting Bull—The Strength of the Hostiles.

ST. PAUL, August 19.—Sitting Bull, July 27, replies to Major Mitchell, Fort Peck: Tell him I am coming before long to his post to trade; tell him I did not commence the fight; I am getting old; that I did not want to fight, but the whites rushed on me, and I am compelled to defend myself; that but for the soldiers stationed on the Rosebud, I, with my people, would have been there before; that if I surrender to the protection of the Great Father, I would go to Fort Peck for the purpose of making peace. I and other chiefs want the Black Hills abandoned, and we will make peace.

Medicine Cloud estimates the hostiles at from 8000 to 10,000 fighting men. They are living entirely on meat, which is hard to get, owing to the close proximity of the whites.

The hostile camp is now on Tongue river, south of the Yellowstone.

WAR.

Turkish Defeat Confirmed—Prisoners to be Shot.

LONDON, August 19.—The Turkish defeat at Biesanski on the eighth is confirmed. The Turkish loss was 1100.

It is reported that General Tchernayeff has issued an order to shoot all Circassians and Bashi Bazouks without parley when captured.

A New Commander—The Turks Change Their Base—Their Defeat—Reputed Strength.

RAGUSA, August 19.—Prince Milan has intrusted Colonel Despotovich with chief command of the insurgents in Bosnia, who has defeated the Turks at Pretrovatz.

The Turks have left the Austrian frontier and are concentrating in the vicinity of Levino.

A body of about 5000 Turks has been defeated at Jankova.

The Turkish forces now in the vicinity of Albania are estimated at 40,000 men.

Ready to Resume the Offensive—The War to be Continued to the Last Extremity—The Prince of Montenegro Takes the Field.

BELGRADE, August 19.—A dispatch from General Tchernayeff to Prince Milan reports that his army is perfectly organized ready to resume the offensive.

An extraordinary council was held yesterday, Prince Milan presiding, at which it was resolved to continue the war to the last extremity.

The Prince of Montenegro, understanding that the Turks intended to invade Montenegro from Albania, has left his brother-in-law, Vakovitch, in command of the troops in Herzegovina, and has marched with eight battalions into Montenegro, whence he will invade Albania, where the Catholics promise him support.

It is understood that the Skoupchtina will be convened shortly.

Excitement at Crete.

VIENNA, August 19.—The *Political Correspondent* announces that great excitement again prevails in Crete.

POLITICAL.

The Warring Sachems Bury the Hatchet.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Tammany and anti-Tammany executive committees met yesterday to arrange difficulties. No result.

A New Jersey Man Writes for Information.

Mr. Van Nootwick, a member of the New Jersey Senate, on behalf of the order of the O. A. U., has addressed a long letter to Governor Hayes respecting the seventh plank of the Cincinnati platform relative to public schools, and asks:

"Was the seventh plank of the Cincinnati platform merely inserted to beguile the O. A. U., and similar organizations, into the support of certain party nominees? Is it only a delusion, a snare, a lie? Were the men who so uproariously greeted its reading in the convention only so many claquers hired to get up a cheap demonstration?"

And says: "The men of this organization have an interest in understanding whether the seventh plank of the Cincinnati platform means business or otherwise. If the resolution be a sham—a mere wordy exhalation—then they must bide their time if on the other hand it means that the school question is a live issue in the present canvass, then they expect that the word will be passed to make fight along the whole line. Until that word is given and the movement begins in earnest, they will necessarily feel that they have no part or lot in the matter."

Sixth Alabama District.

MONTGOMERY, August 19.—Hon. G. W. Hewitt is nominated for Congress from the sixth Alabama district. This defeats Hon. B. B. Lewis, at present member from the State at large.

FOREIGN.

Bullion in the Bank of England.

LONDON, August 19.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, on balance,