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GRAND RALLY OF REPUBLICANS

SECOND DISTRICT MASS MEETING

Enthusiastic Ratification of the Nominations.

UNION, JUSTICE, CONFIDENCE

The second of the series of five mass meetings ordered by the parish campaign committee was held last evening at Mechanics' Institute, by the Second District, composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of Orleans.

As at the previous meeting the hall was half filled before the arrival of the ward clubs in torchlight procession. Before that hour those assembled were entertained by Kelly's band with several popular airs.

The meeting was late in coming to order, as the torchlight procession had to march from Congo square. After eight o'clock the fourth, fifth and sixth wards marched in, headed by Lamberg's band of the Second District. Not half could enter the hall, even though all seats were abandoned, and standing room was at a premium. Besides the old banner of the Fifth Ward Central Club, "Union, Liberty and Equal Rights," presented September 8, 1868, there were many bearing mottoes and sub-club notices. The fourth ward was especially conspicuous by its discipline and numbers. Besides these there were hundreds outside who were addressed by Colonel James Lewis, Rev. George W. Bryant and Mr. J. H. Perkins. At least 2000 bore torches in the procession, and precautions were taken to prevent their premature burning out as on Saturday night.

Hon. Henry C. Dibble called the meeting to order as chairman of the parish campaign committee. He stated that the next meeting would be at the same place Saturday night, and held by the Third and Fourth Districts. He then introduced Hon. Eugene Staes as the president of the meeting, who was saluted with cheers. President Staes said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens—I thank you for the honor and compliment you have paid me this evening by calling me to preside over this vast gathering of Republicans.

Your presence here to-night in such great numbers indicates that you fully understand the emergency of the moment, and that you are determined to employ all honorable means in your power to insure success to our cause. Remember that we are contending with a bold and unscrupulous enemy, and that they will leave no stone unturned to triumph; but if you are true to yourselves and true to the party that made four millions of freemen out of slaves, I say that there is no such word as fail. We have the majority on our side. All that is required to triumph is to be brave, bold and determined; to assert your rights, and with the help of God and the assistance of our great chieftain and patriotic President, General Grant, we will in November next achieve the greatest of all our political victories.

The following list of officers was then read by Assistant Secretary William Vigers and was ratified by acclamation:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. J. R. West,	Thomas Lee,
Joseph Mansion,	P. Maritche,
Felix Fagouet,	E. P. Pianchard,
A. L. Young,	Hy. Cheval,
William Rodolph,	L. Lamanier, Jr.,
B. F. Joubert,	Alfred Capla,
V. E. Macarthy,	Joseph Diaz,
Louis Cerre,	A. O. Boyle,
Gabriel Alcina,	William Smith,
Jacques Pierre,	Jules Lanabere,
Ernest Chesse,	O. Rey,
Victor Souteire,	V. Gerodias,
Edward Fleury,	W. M. Burwell,
Henry Jean,	O. P. Fernandez,
Charles Joubert,	H. Boutte,
A. J. Sexton,	J. A. Raynal,
Hugh J. Campbell,	Benjamin Scott,
L. Montplaisir,	J. J. Miguel,
Chas. Bergeron,	Edgard Davis,
Joseph Auld,	U. Populus,
F. J. Delhomme,	E. Alix,
A. Smith,	E. Schlesinger,
Charles Edgard,	L. M. Kenner,
Joseph De Gruy,	J. H. Paty,
Hercules Jean,	Henry R. Ringgold,
Hyman Smith,	R. Guiguesse,
Eusebe Dupre,	R. St. Amand,
Hyp. Belot,	C. W. Ringgold,
John R. Clay,	Charles Middleton,
George Henning,	O. Demouille,
Louis Diemert,	Anthony Lafleur,
William Vigers,	R. T. Wheeler,
Gust. Macarty,	C. P. Vigers,
J. A. Hall,	Larry Duffy,
Robert Malcomb,	Amede Ranson,
Alphonse Lassere,	R. M. J. Kenner,
John P. Montamat,	T. J. Perry,
A. Dugue,	F. Callico,
Col. James Lewis,	H. Heidenhein,
Gadane Casanave,	P. Z. Canonge.

Secretary—Louis De Gruy.

Assistant Secretaries—Joseph Ernest Mathieu, Albert Emmanuel, John Brett, James Dillon, J. G. Patchler, Gabriel Pichon.

The president then announced that the first speaker would be the Hon. William M. Burwell, who, being introduced, was received with applause. Mr. Burwell said:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of the South—Your presence here to-night is an evidence of the success of the grand experiment on which depends the progress of the country, and that you intend, by your order, intelligence and fidelity to your principles to aid in carrying it out. I am satisfied that your determination will aid in making it permanent, as I am satisfied that now, for the first time you may approach the polls to cast your votes safely and with respect. The reason why peace is anticipated at this election is because the interest of the whole people of the South is in its preservation, and if there is apprehension of the reverse the South will suffer. Why? Because sectional lines are again drawn, and it is because the colored people have been granted suffrage that they are drawn and fortified. If you are deprived of any of your rights, then the South goes under. This is now seen by the whole of the citizens of the South; all the country is satisfied that it is so. This Republican principle has been accepted; it is the law of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court which our people have accepted. The question of your rights has been settled by the war and by the courts. It is therefore the duty and interest of all to keep peace and maintain the laws.

If this is settled, then the question arises to which of the two parties it is best to intrust the interests of the country. Now, fellow-citizens, you have seen the legislation of the Democratic party when in power. So far as Louisiana and the South are concerned, nothing has been done south of the Missouri line. When the overflow occurred Congress denied the aid necessary to build the levees. If the relief was granted, which was our due, whose labor but yours would have thrown the levees up? Whose hands protected the interests of hundreds of families, and who but you would have received the wages? We have not received it. Again, North and West the country is a net work of railroads, while you are denied means of reaching the fields of labor.

On labor society rests; it is the creator of value. If the levees were constructed there would be larger fields for it. Again, though our sugar and rice require protection, it is the Democratic party that proposed to admit them duty free. What could you expect from a party that has always been hostile to labor and every mode of improvement?

If the South is expected to continue in contention there is no end but in violence or force. The right of suffrage has been bestowed on one class that it might be educated and employed, because if it is not, instead of becoming a benefit it will become a curse and a trouble to the people among whom it lives. Accordingly it is the interest of all white people to see that the colored people are elevated and improved; that the sugar and cotton crops, which cross the ocean and bring back hundreds of millions of gold and silver, which could pay the debt, should be increased. There are two debts due this Southern labor—one from the United States and the other from the people among which it is reared. And these debts go further. There is a greater truth. It should be taught the mechanics and manufacturers, and the women could be so taught that the pound of cotton raised by the colored man, worth three times as much in the North as cotton cloth, should be worth by her labor the same here. Every owner through whose land runs a mill stream should utilize it, employ, protect, and elevate the labor around him that this people may not be left to the barrel-house and crime. A little while since a boat among other passengers carried away thirty-eight convicts and only three were white. This is not a boast of suffrage, but a cause of sorrow. Reduce this crime by education and instruction in intelligent labor, or instead of thirty-eight it will be a hundred to three.

It is the duty of every Southern man to go among this people, to seek to aid them, to encourage them to be useful citizens, or they will prove a curse to all. No man living can expect to see the day that the number of colored people is not the largest in the State of Louisiana. If ever the time comes for the last colored man in the United States to die, he will die in Louisiana. He was brought here first; he comes now because here he finds hot weather and bread and meat. If ever commerce revives here, it is on the colored men we must depend for our marine. Our government loses from twenty to thirty men on every ship she sends here; the sailors of Norway and Sweden die like sheep, but the hotter the sun the better the descendant of the African feels. They do all the labor; they laid the first and the last brick on the best of our buildings last year; they navigate our little schooners, and if I were going on a tropical voyage I would take the schooner every time. There is not a single pursuit they can not follow here. They can underwork every white man, because the whole colored family works, and the colored man at $1 a day has more at the end of the week than a white man at $2 50.

Encourage them to all labor, that we may not have to send North for our bedsteads, plow handles, canned fruits, vegetables, meats and a thousand articles that we have made necessaries, though once thought superficial, and which could be made here. Why, for sixty years New Orleans sent to France for everything, and the first ship she sent out went to the coast of Africa for slaves. It has been the policy of the South to produce much and manufacture little, but if its people can not make the colored people manufacturers and mechanics, if they try to drive them to the forests the cottonwood tree will overrun their plantations. There is one State that has found this out—Virginia. There they have never had a massacre—it's a luxury they don't indulge in—not a single murder. They have made friends of the colored man. We only vote once in two years, but we eat three times a day. Between us is a relationship like that of the man who quarreled with his wife, when she said, "What's the use of our quarreling when we are obleeged to make it up?" We must dwell here together, in the same climate, and having the same interests, and if there is any difference we are bound to make it up.

There is one thing I never understood, and that is why some men will speak with the greatest violence against the negro, and then spend money and blood to get elected to the Legislature, and sit alongside of him. I understand this people, for I have lived among them all my life and I know they do not always say what they mean to do. Why, a young journalist, witty and ambitious, went to Mississippi to aid the Democratic party. He found Uncle Ben, who was a little timid, as people are when they are likely to be shot at from behind a bush, and he complained that he had lost confidence in the 'Publican party. So our friend gave him a Democratic ticket and some more for his friends, and on his promise to vote it got him a piece of work. But Uncle Ben didn't come to time, and when taxed for his duplicity said: "Well, I'se 'sidered dat matter, and I couldn't vote dat ticket, but I kep it fo' you arter de 'lection, an' here 'tis."

There is another point. The colored population is 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, and in Congress or the electoral college is entitled to thirty-seven votes. They belong to the South, and if the vote of the colored man is lost it is lost to the South; one vote in every 133,000. But the constitution says that any State that deprives them of their vote, by any means, by any disturbance, that State shall lose that representation. So if we give way to anger and animosity, it is we of the South that will lose by it. It is the true interest of the South to see that every man casts his vote without regard to race, color or condition.

I am proud to say that I shall vote for Hayes. He was a soldier who did not talk about the war, but went to it. I never did believe in blockade runners or bomb proof soldiers, who were never implacable till all danger was over. I like the spirit of Richmond, which answered the threat of bombardment with "Shell, and be damned;" of Charleston, that stood a bombardment of nineteen days; of Atlanta, that was wiped out of existence; but not that kind of people in New Orleans who made flags of truce of their shirt-tails, of whom 30,000 claimed French protection, and 40,000 were soon drawing government rations. What could they have suffered from a bombardment? If they had chosen, not a ship could have landed a man. Could they not have sacrificed their property when hundreds of thousands gave up their lives?

I support Hayes because he is a Western man, and it is from the West we must look for commerce. Her trade with South America must go through us.

I shall vote for Mr. Packard, because he is a man who can carry his own knapsack; he needs no one to defend him. On his record as a man there is no spot. He never stole, nor robbed, nor run away. He has an honest record. He has never had anything to do with any monopoly, the lottery, the meat or waterworks, nor with any of the brokers in them. He has got grit in him, and is going to stand where he is. He can defend himself, and a man who can not do that can not defend you.

I am glad of the proposal of discussion, for with that there will be no bloodshed; honest men may meet, not keep from each other and say all the bad things they can, but speak of men, their principles, their politics and their patriotism. General Nicholls' first speech was a step toward this, and saying nothing of the rest of his ticket, I am satisfied this will lead to peace. More than that the people of the United States will not stand anything else.

There is another candidate I shall vote for. I mean Governor Antoine. I know him well; he is an unpretending man of much ability, great influence and an excellent representative of his race. It was he who was selected, because of these qualities, to become one of a delegation to proceed to Washington to prevent the passage of the sugar and rice bill. By his representation he checked it, because he showed the injury it would do his race.

One word more. I am satisfied it is the intention of all to permit every vote to be cast in peace and quietness; that you are inoffensive, and that the just rights of all are to be regarded. The white and colored man of the South are in the same boat; if one swims the other must swim; if one sinks the other must go down. An injury to one will affect all races and the interests of the State.

The president then introduced Dr. J. T. Newman, who spoke in substance as follows:

Fellow-Citizens—We have met this evening to take counsel with each other before entering upon the arduous duties of a great campaign. We are here to compare notes, seek advice and give one another the benefit of our observations. We know from the bitter lessons of the past that the Democracy is the national political enemy of the newly enfranchised race. We know that every advanced step we have made has been in the face of every species of opposition, even to bloodshed and death, that the Democracy could conceive and execute. On the other hand we know that to the Republican party we owe everything of the past, and without the permanence of that party guaranteed, the work of the past may go for naught. Only at the last hour the Democracy has accepted the inevitable, only now have they given up, for the time being, the hope of undoing the work the Republican party has done. In this campaign, then, for the first time, the Democracy, with the blood-stained hands of every former campaign, are bidding the colored men to join and co-operate with them in the election of their ticket. Colored men know what this invitation means—they do not forget the party that plunged the nation in a baptism of blood to maintain the ascendency of human slavery. They know, too, that an abandonment of the party that gave them freedom, and a desertion into the ranks of the enemy of so many long and bitter years, would be folly, ingratitude and crime. The duty of the negro is not to himself alone. As he maintains, by his loyalty to the party of the Union, his own rights as a citizen, he secures peace and liberty to all. The political perils are not simply confined to the helpless negro. They involve the Irish, the German and the Pole. Our ministers abroad represent this land as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, which it is now under the control of the great Republican party, who compose the majority of the people of this land. There are many from the sunny plains of France, many from the land of the olive and the vine, many from the banks of the murmuring Rhine, many from the Emerald Isle and from Scotland's tranquil vales, and many from Ethiopia's arid plains, and we all feel a common pride in the aggrandizement of our native and adopted land, and we all have a common heritage in her glory. When we start to the polls next November, let us write these principles upon our ballots and keep them before our eyes, and my word for it, the Republican nominees will be intrusted with the destinies of this State for the next four years to come.

Judge Staes then introduced Joseph Duvigneaud, Esq., as a gentleman he was glad to see present, a member of the bar well known to him.

Mr. Duvigneaud said he was really proud to be invited to address such a meeting; he had not thought it possible that such an audience could be gathered, and little expected such a signal favor. As a member of the bar he had never sought to become prominent, but only to strive in the interests of his clients. He was glad to see the three wards of the Second District together in unity. To learn politics one must go to school, and the mass meeting was the schoolhouse. He would first speak of the platform before what was on it, for when one bought a home it was best first to examine the foundations before looking at the tiles.

First, it was to the Republican party the colored people owed liberty and suffrage, and having granted them they were bound to protect them. Not a week's talk or twenty books could tell all there was in that valuable instrument, the Cincinnati platform. It declared that the subject of Chinese immigration must be investigated. This was to protect the colored man, for if he were not protected the pig tail would swallow him. The Chinese was a heathen, not educated, with no morality, corrupt and of no use. Therefore the Republican party wished to know whether or not his immigration should be checked. Another admirable plank was the care of education; the declaration against sectarian schools; that all over the country might be alike; that white and black might both be educated, and in a quarter of a century the black race would show an education that Europe would be proud of. Of all admirable, that on the public debt was to be the most esteemed. The Republican platform declared the country was a nation. That question had divided the best men of the country for years. The war had settled it, but the Republican party was the first to declare it. We are not an assembly of nations. A State can not make war or coin money, but Uncle Sam can, and we are a portion of the greatest nation in the world. He spoke heartily in praise of General Grant and his administration. Of the dread of the "boys in blue" he said no man could be found who ever heard of one of them preventing a white man from voting, but take them away, and the shotgun would prevent the black man. General Nicholls said he wished for peace, and he was going to get it, anyway.

Mr. Duvigneaud closed with great applause, and was followed by Rev. F. J. Thomas, who made a short address.

The meeting was then adjourned with three cheers for the Republican candidates, and the procession was again formed.

The clubs as they marched along Canal street and up Camp, serenading the REPUBLICAN as each passed, presented a fine appearance.

The Fourth Ward Central Club turned out about 450 members, the officers of the club being: Robert Malcolm, president; Charles P. Vigers, secretary; James Johnson, grand marshal; C. Recknagel, aid.

The Packard Guard Sub-Club No. 1, of the fourth ward, had about 200 members in line. Its officers are C. W. Gottschalk, president; A. Bodechtel, secretary.

The Hayes Guards Sub-Club No. 2, of the fourth ward, has about 275 members.

The Fifth Ward Central Club turned out about 350 members. Marshal, Joseph Pascal.

The Workingmen's Sub-Club No. 1, of the fifth ward, were the guests of the central club, and marched with about 100 members.

The Sixth Ward Central Club turned out about 300 members. Marshal, Hall Smith.

The procession was commanded by James Johnson, of the Fourth Ward Central Club, as grand marshal.

The Texas Democracy.

An Austin correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, August 18, speaks of the recent convention of the fifth district Democrats:

John Hancock, who has served three terms in Congress, and who leads the forlorn hope in this State for Democratic loyalty and reform, was to-day defeated in the Democratic convention for nomination by D. C. Giddings, a supporter of the salary grab act, and a bitter Confederate-Democrat. The only issue made against Mr. Hancock was his loyalty during the war. The greatest enthusiasm was awakened in the convention over resolutions to send men and money to carry Louisiana for Tilden and reform. Since Wade Hampton's nomination for Governor of South Carolina the reform Democrats here claim that State, and express great satisfaction at the idea of a united South.

THE DEMOCRATIC RESERVES

NICHOLLS TO BE REINFORCED FROM TEXAS

A Democratic Scheme Shown Up

Several times, when massacres and political murders in Northern and Western Louisiana have shocked the country, the excuse has been tendered that these crimes were not committed by the people of the vicinity. They repudiated such violence, and would have protected the unfortunate victims, but were overpowered by armed bodies of "men from Texas." Notably was this the case at Coushatta. Aiding the White League in getting rid of Republicans seemed to be a favorite pastime of Texan desperadoes or Democrats. But the Texans themselves were not given to boasting of these exploits. They permitted their friends in Louisiana to do it for them—without denial, however.

It has been well understood in Republican ranks that more aid of that kind would be furnished the Louisiana Democracy from Texas. On election day all superfluous voters in that Democratic State were to be sent over the border to vote for Nicholls and Wiltz. Thus the adjacent parishes were to be carried with ease. Of course these men will not be masked, though the concoctors of the scheme no doubt intend that their local habitations shall remain a secret, and the whole arrangement have the appearance of honesty.

In Texas, however, they are not so discreet. The Galveston *News*, of the nineteenth, probably through inadvertence permitted the following to appear in its report of the convention, at Austin, that nominated Colonel Giddings for Congress. Mr. Spann, of Galveston, presented a series of resolutions, which he stated would be submitted to each congressional convention:

WHEREAS, Owing to the overwhelming Democratic majority in Texas, there will be little or no necessity for prosecuting a vigorous canvass or for expending either much time or money upon the same in this State; and

Whereas, Our sister State, Louisiana, for years under the iron heel of oppression and misrule, and now weak from the continuous and incessant sapping of her life blood by the vampires of Radicalism, only needs the helping hand of this, her sister State, for her to rise in the strength of righteous indignation for her many wrongs, to enable her to shake loose the throttling hand of despotism; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention does most earnestly recommend the Democracy of this congressional district to direct their energies in the coming presidential campaign to raise funds for the assistance of our brethren in Louisiana. That State, which has for fifteen years been under an alien and despotic government, will, if she have the necessary assistance and a fair election, be redeemed from thraldom at the coming election.

Resolved, That we urge upon the local Democratic organizations, and on individuals everywhere, the immediate appointment of subscription committees, whose duty it shall be to raise funds to be devoted to the cause above indicated, and that the subscriptions so raised be forwarded direct to Major J. D. Savers, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas, to be by him forwarded to the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Louisiana, there to be by him distributed as he may see fit.

Resolved, That the Democratic Executive Committee of this State be requested to send out to the assistance of our friends in Louisiana the best campaign speakers that the State affords, and that they be empowered to use any funds for that purpose that may be subscribed for campaign purposes.

These resolutions and the remark of Mr. Spann show conclusively that there is a concert of action in the scheme, and that the Republican suspicions were well founded.

Judge Trimble.

The strange course of Judge Trimble something over a year ago led irresistibly to the conclusion, that he had abandoned the party that placed him in office and gone over to the Democrats. Subsequently he confirmed this by open adhesion, and has been an active Democratic politician ever since. In the eulogies pronounced on him by Democratic members of the House at the last session of the Legislature much stress was laid on the fact that Judge Trimble only acted from a sense of duty, he desired no office; had no expectations of any favors from the Democratic party, and would retire from the bench contented with the approval of his conscience. If anything was needed to show that the Democrats correctly estimated the character of their new recruit the convention at Vienna on the fourteenth demonstrated it. The members of that body at all events, with one exception, believed it, as shown by their votes. The Vienna *Sentinel* says no such amount of log-rolling was ever seen at a convention before, and is much amused at the manoeuvres of those who had an ax to grind. General Young secured the adoption of the majority rule, and then nominations for district judge were in order. The result was as follows:

The names of Colonel E. M. Graham, of Lincoln; Colonel John S. Young, of Claiborne, and Judge J. E. Trimble, of Union, were placed before the convention as candidates for nomination to the office of district judge, and the nominations closed. Upon the first ballot Colonel Graham received 13 votes, Colonel Young 11, and Judge Trimble 1. Thirteen votes secured an election, and upon motion of General Young, the nomination of Colonel Graham was made unanimous.

The receiving of a complimentary vote of one out of twenty-five must be a source of gratification to Judge Trimble. It assures him he has not labored in vain. Twenty-four to one believe that he desires no office, but only to do his duty and have the approval of his conscience. They will not force anything else upon him, but permit him to retire.

Soldiers' Convention.

A meeting will be held this evening, at No. 82 Camp street, jointly by the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Union Club, to choose delegates to the Soldiers' Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, September 20. This convention will be an important one, and Louisiana should certainly be represented.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, August 22: At 8 A. M., 82°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 85°. Lowest point during the night of August 21, 76°.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the seventh ward are actively preparing for the campaign. The meeting of the Central Club of Monday evening was large and enthusiastic. Judge Duvigneaud, Captain Peter Joseph, Major William H. Green and Paul Trevigne addressed the meeting in relation to the relative merits of the two political parties, national and State. It is needless to add that the speakers understood their subject and by plain comparisons drew a very fair picture of the hollow hearted pretensions of honesty and the hypocritical promises of friendship held out to the country and to the colored people by the hungry Democracy of Louisiana and the nation. The Packard Pioneers, and Wide Awake Auxiliary Clubs meet weekly and are largely attended. The Germans have organized an auxiliary club under the auspices of the German Republican Central organization, and submitted the names of its members to the Central Republican Club for enrollment. The banner ward is apparently losing none of its former prestige for earnestness in the Republican cause.

Hon. Aleck Boarman, formerly Democratic member of Congress from the fourth district, is reported to be a Republican candidate for district judge. Such conversions are in the highest degree encouraging and full of promise. It is evidence of an awakening to the fact that the true reform and progressive party of the South is the Republican, and that reason and common sense is destroying the prejudice and sectionalism which have diverted so many of our best citizens from their true interests.

A report will be made, August 19, by the presidents of the various West Feliciana clubs of all the persons in the parish acting in union with the Democratic party. We will then be able to count up our promised majority in the parish.—*Democrat.*

If the report includes the nine hundred and odd colored voters who have been frightened to swearing an oath of allegiance to the Democratic nominees, we can assure our neighbor it will remain a "promised majority," and can never be realized.

The *Democrat* revamps an old rumor that Governor Warmoth is about to retire from the congressional contest in the first district. We hope it may prove true. The Governor's many friends, from the beginning of the campaign, urged that he could render infinitely more service in the Legislature, and should he decide to make a change it will be to come to the lower House, from Plaquemines parish. As to the "authorized" part of the *Democrat's* statement, we leave that for the present to the gentleman interested to notice suitably. It is:

In connection with this important incident in our political affairs, we are authorized to announce that Colonel Effingham Lawrence, of Plaquemines, the treasurer of the Radical executive committee of Plaquemines, has announced his determination to support General Nicholls for the governorship.

We are authorized to inform our Democratic friends that in a few days Governor Warmoth will return, and that from this time to the election he will devote all his time, ability and energy to a thorough canvass of all parts of this State in the interests of our State and national candidates.

The Hon. Effingham Lawrence has been at the North for two weeks, but his friends expect to soon hear from him on political subjects.

A new phase of the political situation has developed. Messrs. Thomas McKnight and Leonard Sewell, respectively president and Secretary of the Southern Republican Club, have been elected honorary members of the New Orleans Workingmen's Association, and it is rumored that Mr. Sewell will address the latter powerful organization on Monday evening next. It is understood, too, that this will be an open meeting, and, if so, will doubtless attract curious politicians of all parties should time and place be announced.

The Democratic papers are making very much of an alleged attack upon a so-called club of Conservative colored men, which holds suppositious meetings under a barber named Craig. This is all bosh, and the great brains who run the opposition press know it, or can know it if they want to. There never was a club or gathering worthy the name of a club; no white Republicans have, or desire to, interfere with the talkative old nuisance who is announced as the head of the movement and who is its tribute-gather, and altogether it is a very silly affair for newspapers to base heavy editorials on.

Let Joe Craig and his club make affidavits against his assailants; the vigilant reporters won't let them by smothered by "corrupt Radical officials." Or better yet, let the colored Conservatives adopt the *Picayune's* suggestion, and "parade the streets," and thus indubitably prove the now doubtful question that there is a club.

If the Democrats realized how heartily the Republicans surrender the Joe Craig class of colored men to their tender mercies, they would never have the audacity to charge upon us a desire to drive them back into our fold.

"Eight Masked Men."

This time it was a bank at Goliad, Texas. But the robbers had on their regular Ku-Klux uniform. As there was but one man in charge of the bank at the time, the maskers had an easy time of it. They didn't get much, however, as most of the money was locked up in a thief-proof vault. The robbers of Texas have pretty well cleaned out the niggers and the white Republicans, and are ripe for banks, stores, churches, or anything that comes handy in the way of "portable property." The correspondent of the Galveston *News* tells the story thus:

VICTORIA, August 17, 1876.

Mr. S. C. Ferrell arrived from Goliad last night, and he reports that eight masked men made a raid on Messrs. Seeligson's bank, between two and three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and robbed it of between $200 and $300. Captain Mitchell, who has charge of the bank, was alone at the time, and he had the vault locked. The robbers commanded him to open it. He told them he could not do it, as the lock had two combinations; he only knew one, and Mr. E. J. Seeligson the other. They then took what money was out, and left, whooping and yelling. Captain Mitchell's strategy saved the bank of being robbed of a large amount of money.

Registration Appointments.

The following is a corrected list of all election appointments to date, made by Acting Governor Antoine:

Baton Rouge, West—L. F. Banghum, supervisor; C. E. Morrisson and J. A. Melaison, clerks.

Caddo—William McKenna, supervisor; F. Legarde and C. J. Brown, clerks.

Caldwell—J. L. Sizemore, supervisor; T. A. Verbois, clerk.

Carroll—Charles J. Sweet, vice M. A. Sweet, resigned, supervisor; P. Ricord, clerk.

Catahoula—C. J. Blackman, supervisor; O. G. Ballard and R. W. Johnson, clerks.

Concordia—W. H. Nutt, supervisor; T. C. Simms and Philip Hough, clerks.

Franklin—W. H. McVey, supervisor; A. N. Hendry and B. L. Lamprey, clerks.

Iberia—J. W. Shoemaker, supervisor.

Iberville—Frank V. Deslonde, supervisor; A. J. Gordon and Charles A. Brasly, clerks.

Jackson—W. M. Fulford, supervisor; H. S. Embry and W. H. Allen, clerks.

Lafayette—Joseph A. Veazie, supervisor; Galbert Bienvenu and John P. Mouton, clerks.

Morehouse—F. M. Grant, supervisor; John B. Reiley and W. G. Shelton, clerks.

Orleans—First ward—H. F. Brennan, assistant supervisor; J. J. Walsh and J. H. Milleur, clerks.

Second ward—A. J. Brim, assistant supervisor; George Dean, clerk.

Third ward—Pat Creagh, assistant supervisor; Alex. Kenaglan and E. J. Keating, clerks.

Seventh ward—William J. Moore, assistant supervisor.

Ninth ward—H. C. Bartlett, assistant supervisor.

Tenth ward—T. H. Rowan, assistant supervisor; P. R. Roach, clerk.

Twelfth ward—N. Underwood, assistant supervisor; Jackson Stringer and Thomas K. Flanagan, clerks.

Thirteenth ward—M. B. McGarry, assistant supervisor; J. H. A. Roberts and T. H. Poree, clerks.

Fourteenth ward—P. J. Maloney, assistant supervisor; N. D. Bush, clerk.

Fifteenth ward—James Monroe, clerk.

Sixteenth ward—Lem Williams, assistant supervisor; Willie G. Hodges and Thomas Martin, clerks.

Seventeenth ward—Jacob Gerber, assistant supervisor; Edward Kenner and T. B. W. Evans, clerks.

Ouachita—W. H. Dinkgrave, supervisor; James B. Ray and John E. Newman, clerks.

Richland—J. F. Kelly, supervisor; T. H. Gardner and J. M. Callaway, clerks.

Sabine—Peter Munson, supervisor.

St. Bernard—J. P. Fazende, supervisor; C. Marrero and F. Gleeson, clerks.

St. Helena—B. W. Thompson, supervisor; Franklin P. and William O Watson, clerks.

St. Tammany—Victor Gerodias, supervisor; William Hutchinson, clerk.

Tangipahoa—S. M. Rheams, supervisor; J. B. Sanders and M. N. Barkston, clerks.

Tensas—C. S. Kinney, supervisor.

Terrebonne—William R. Boyd, supervisor; T. W. Carrane, clerk.

Union—J. M. Lee, Sr., supervisor; B. Hoyes and H. M. Lee, clerks.

Vermilion—W. M. Hanchett, supervisor; J. T. Labet and Oneal Lege, clerks.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of the Boiler at Oien & Burke's Saw Mill—Four Men Killed and Three Wounded.

One of the most shocking and frightful accidents that has ever occurred in this country took place last Wednesday morning. During the still hours of the forenoon a distant rumbling noise issued from a direction on the lake, and awakened an alarming apprehension in the community of Providence and surrounding vicinity. Fears of a serious nature were entertained, and the conviction magnified at every moment. Finally, a dispatched messenger from the country arrived, and revealed the terrible news. This revelation circulated from mouth to mouth, and a large body of people hastened to the scene of destruction, and as the report spread, greater became the consternation, and the road leading to the mill was one mass of human beings, bent on one mission, and all inwardly fearing a friend would be of the number so hurriedly whirled into eternity. The sun was pouring hot, in fact, the warmest day of the season, and the distance to the mill is estimated at one mile from town. Arriving on the ground a gloomy sight attracted our attention. Here and there were scattered fragments and large pieces of machinery, revealing the damage occasioned by the explosion. A large assemblage of persons were discussing and commenting on the sad accident, but from no one could we glean an accurate description. Pressing further on a heart-rending and sickening scene was presented to our view. The bodies of three men, mutilated and scalded, lay on the grass "dead to all that was dear on earth." Uncovering the sheet thrown over their mangled forms we recognized the face and features of Mr. A. Oiens. An eye witness states that he was hurled a distance of fifty yards, striking in his rapid flight the house built as a bedroom for one of the employes. By the side of Mr. Oien was a huge portion of the boiler, which it is supposed caused his instant death. The room would have been shattered to pieces but for the striking of this iron abreast of the sills. In the small bedroom were confined Mr. P. C. Burke, the other partner, and Mr. R. R. Robbins, a spectator, whom we learn was a friend of the firm, and in riding by on horseback delayed a few moments to chat with Mr. Burke, and thus met his sad fate. He lingered two hours, suffering internally from the effect of steam, which pervaded his whole system, then quietly passed to another world.

The survivors, Mr. Burke, Jasper Hughes, and a colored man whose name we could not learn, are recovering from their injuries, but Mr. Burke will be compelled to remain in bed many days, a severe and painful cut on the head requiring much patience and diligence in healing. He is also suffering from scalds and burns inflicted on his back and arms. The two colored men are in a fair way of convalescence, and will stir around in a few days.

The two colored men, Frank Reynolds and Lewis Irvin, who were killed, were both hard at work, one engaged as fireman, the other in wheeling sawdust. Lewis had his left leg severed entirely from his body, and Reynolds was scalded to death.

The saw mill which has occasioned so much sorrow and grief in the community, was erected but a few weeks ago. The boiler was second hand, and a very defective one, having remained in the swamp twelve or fifteen years, and was in state of decay when purchased, experienced persons say that the pressure of steam was too great, the steam gauge indicating 100 pounds at the moment of explosion. Other saw mills and steam engines in the neighborhood have never averaged over seventy-five pounds.

In conclusion we have to remark that this will only be another lesson to the world regarding the employment of unreliable boilers for purposes of manufacture. Thousands of persons have suffered a painful and prolonged death from explosion of boilers every year, and many a maimed and crippled person now bears the marks of such rashness and folly. The government should attend carefully to this matter, examine every boiler throughout the country, and express the condemnation of all that are defective in any particular.—*Lake Providence Republican.*

Black Hills Gold.

A *Bee* reporter this morning saw at Hubermann & Co.'s jewelry establishment $1000 in $20 gold pieces, which were coined from Black Hills gold, and which are the first coined from dust from the new Eldorado. The work was done at the Philadelphia mint, whither Mr. Hubermann sent a lot of dust and bars, which he had bought from time to time, until he had more than he could use in his manufacturing department. The gold pieces are very handsome, and while they are so near, yet they are so far.—*Omaha Bee.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Remains of Speaker Kerr.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here at seven o'clock this morning, accompanied by Hons. Milton Saylor and S. S. Cox, Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, Mrs. Kerr and her son. Mrs. Kerr being averse to any display, the remains were not laid in state at the Capitol, as had been contemplated. The body was so much emaciated as to be almost beyond recognition. The train with the body left here about noon with a tearful party, including Vice President Ferry and other distinguished gentlemen, for New Albany, Indiana. The funeral will take place Thursday.

New Treasury Loan.

The negotiations for the new treasury loan have not yet been concluded.

WAR PATH.

Terry's Treacherous Allies.

CHEYENNE, August 22.—All but twenty-seven of the Utes who left Fort Fetterman, after being feted and armed, have deserted with their arms furnished to fight as scouts.

The Blackfeet Invited to Join the Sioux—They Decline to Do So.

OTTAWA, August 22.—Advices received at the Interior Department this morning from Fort Ellis, August 7, says "that the Sioux now at war with the United States sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet Indians in Canada and requested the latter to join them." The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace and would not join the Sioux. The latter sent a message in return that when they had finished with the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. The Blackfeet wanted to know if they would be assisted by the mounted police. The officers in charge assured them they would be protected. The Indians say they could muster 2000 warriors if any trouble arose.

A Battle with the Apaches in Arizona.

PRESCOTT, A. T., August 21.—The following information is announced officially: Captain Porter, of the Eighth Infantry, under instructions from General Kautz, commanding the department of Arizona, left Camp Verde August 12 with a detachment of the Eighth Infantry and fifteen Indians scouts in pursuit of a hostile party of Apaches, which had left San Carlos reservation and committed depredations upon settlers in Northeastern Arizona. Captain Porter's command struck the renegades thirty miles north of Verde, and immediately attacked them.

After a severe fight of some hours the Indians were defeated, with the loss of seven bucks killed and two women and five children captured. Porter's casualties were one Indian scout badly wounded. He is still in pursuit of the Indians, and will probably capture or kill the whole party.

WAR.

The Battle Near Alexinatz—Prince Milan in Doubt—Servia Asking Aid.

LONDON, August 22.—Turkish official dispatches from Nissa report that the Ottoman forces defeated the Servians near Alexinatz and that the Servian loss was considerable.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says General Tchernayeff sends frequent dispatches urging Prince Milan to continue the war. The Prince appears to be still undecided.

It is understood that only three of the Servian ministers favor the continuance of the war.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from Semlin, says:

It is stated in well informed circles that the Servian Prime Minister, M. Ristics, interviewed M. Kartzoff, the Russian representative at Belgrade, on the eleventh instant, and appealed to the generosity of the Russian officers and soldiers to enter the Servian army. He also asked for pecuniary assistance, as Servia had determined to continue the war.

The Russian government has replied, granting the above requests under certain conditions. In consequence of the arrangement the Sclavonic commissioners in Russia have commenced sending funds in large amounts.

Russian officers and sub-officers in parties of ten reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. The officers give their services gratuitously.

Prospects of Mediation.

BRUSSELS, August 22.—A special dispatch from Vienna to *Le Nord* says:

Whatever may be the issue of the fighting now going on, there is every reason to expect that the mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted.

Milan's Position.

VIENNA, August 22.—Prince Milan, in spite of the war party to the contrary, has received the communications of England with considerable favor, and is personally inclined to apply to the powers for mediation.

The Battle at Alexinatz.

SEMLIN, August 22.—Forty thousand Turks under Kerim Pasha met the Servians on Sunday, between Alexinatz and Supevatz, and made several attacks. They were everywhere repulsed. One wing of the Servian army successfully assaulted the Turks.

The battle was renewed on Monday. The Servians will probably fall back to Alexinatz, and a decisive battle will be fought there. If the Servians win, the war will be continued; but if the Turks are victorious the Servians will be willing to conclude peace.

Conflicting Reports.

PARIS, August 22.—The accounts of the fighting near Alexinatz are still conflicting. The Porte has sent a telegram to its representatives abroad announcing that the Servians, who concentrated all their forces one and one-half hours' march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated.

Repulse of the Turks.

BELGRADE, August 22.—An official dispatch received here claims that the Turks were repulsed twice during Monday, despite their numbers. They were unable to approach the fortifications of Alexinatz, and only succeeded in burning some Christian villages.

SPORTING.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 22.—*First Race*—Mile dash for all ages. Won easily by Mattie A. by two lengths over Waco, who had half a length the lead at starting. Mattie took the lead on the back stretch and kept it to the end. Time 1:45.

Second Race—Mile and a half. Won by Sandy; Preston 2, Gray Friar 3. Time—2:44½.

Third Race—Mile and an eighth dash for three year olds. Won by Fredericktown; Josie 2, Jennie L. 3. Time 2:02½.

Fourth Race—Selling race; mile and a quarter dash. Won by Arcturus; Willie Burke 2, Violet 3. Time—2:13¼.

The Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 22.—First day's races at the Driving Park:

First Race—2:36 class, won by Governor Sprague, Membrino Kate second, Irene third. Time—2:26¼, 2:20½, 2:21¼, 2:21¼. Kate took the first heat.

Second Race—2:24 class, won by May Bird, Little Fred second, Frank Reeves third. Time—2:23¼, 2:22¼, 2:22¾, 2:24½. Little Fred took the third heat.

National Regatta of Amateurs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—The national regatta of amateur oarsmen opened to-day upon the national course, Schuylkill river. The attendance of spectators was very

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]