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A DEMOCRATIC DEMAND

GOVERNOR ANTOINE'S RESPONSE

REPUBLICAN GUARANTEE OF FAIR PLAY

Acting Governor Antoine received on Wednesday last the following communication:

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Democratic-Conservative Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 23, 1876.

His Excellency C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor:

SIR—On the part of the State Central Committee I have the honor to ask that you will appoint, at each registration office in each parish of this State, and at each ward of the parish of Orleans, one clerk of registration from the Democratic party. Should you grant this request I will furnish you with a list of names for such appointments. Your obedient servant,

I. W. PATTON,
President State Central Committee Democratic-Conservative Party.

He transmitted yesterday the following reply:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 26, 1876.

Hon. I. W. Patton, President State Central Committee Democratic-Conservative Party:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the twenty-third instant, asking the appointment in the registration offices in each parish of this State, and each ward of the city, of one clerk of registration from the Democratic party, to be selected from a list to be furnished by you. I presume this proposition is made in the interest of a fair and free election. Both political parties in this State have put themselves on record as desiring such a result. The Republican party is especially interested in asking that all citizens shall be protected in the exercise of the right to vote, as guaranteed by the the fifteenth amendment, and that "certain, condign and effectual punishment" may be visited upon all persons who shall "attempt by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage." I, therefore, will consider the matter as being presented in this light. I frankly say to you, as the representative of the Democratic party of this State, that, in my opinion, the principal obstacle now existing to a fair expression of the will of the people at the next election consists in the system of terrorism which members of your party, not forming, I admit, the most numerous or the most respectable class, have established, unrebuked by you, in some of the parishes of the State, where black men are nightly whipped and shot at or even killed, where they are prevented from holding political meetings and are deprived of all freedom of political action. I trust the statement contained in a circular recently issued on behalf of the Democratic party, over your signature, that "we (the Democratic party), have the means of carrying the election and intend to use them," was not meant to announce a set policy of intimidation, such as was pursued in 1868, and was only laid aside in the next presidential campaign for a policy of fraud. It is certainly susceptible of that construction when read in connection with the other instructions contained in the same circular, and in connection with the existing condition of intimidation and violence which prevails in certain parishes, and notably in that section of the State in which the Democratic State nominating convention was lately held.

With regard to the specific request contained in your letter, I beg to remind you that the law requires registration to be opened on the twenty-eighth of August. In view of this fact it became my duty as acting Governor to take such steps as would enable the registration offices in the distant parishes of the State to be opened by the day specified. For eight or ten days previous to the reception of your letter I had been engaged in making registration appointments, which were daily published by the press, and when your letter of date August 23 reached me the requisite appointments had nearly all been made. No list of recommendations had been forwarded to me by the Democratic committee. No such list accompanies your letter. No list had been supplied to me by the Republican committee, nor have I made any appointments at their request. I acted upon such applications as were before me, proceeding as they did in most cases from residents in the respective parishes and wards. I found in many instances recommendations on file for the appointment of Democrats, both as supervisors and as clerks. In all such cases where the applicants recommended appeared to me to be competent and proper persons I appointed them.

It is a theory of Republicans that the opposition to an administration which has the conduct of an election have the right to demand a fair opportunity to scrutinize the whole election, from the beginning of registration down to the final casting and counting of the votes. This right was peremptorily denied to us in 1872, but we are entirely willing to accord it to our political opponents. If it be made apparent that the interests of a fair election can be promoted by changes or removals in the registration appointments already filled, those changes will be made; and any recommendations which you may send will receive their due weight. I would greatly prefer, however, that recommendations should proceed directly from citizens of both political parties resident in the wards or parishes for which officers are to be appointed. They have much better opportunities of knowing the qualifications of the persons selected than can possibly be enjoyed by the presiding officers of partisan committees

In conclusion permit me again to assure you that no proper effort will be wanting on the part of the State government and the Republican party to insure at the next election a full, free and fair expression of the will of the whole people of this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

The Catholic Church as an Educator.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I read in your paper of last Sunday a communication from "John Scollard, Catholic pastor St. Helena Church," in which he seems to desire to have it understood that the Roman Catholic Church is in favor of general public education. I hope the reverend gentleman will not object to my prefixing the word Roman, inasmuch as the Protestant Episcopal claims to be "the holy Catholic Church," and I know of no other means of distinguishing that which recognizes the supremacy of the Pope.

I would like to ask your correspondent if it be not a fact fairly deducible from history that general education of the people has not been advanced in proportion with the influence of that Church? Did the increase of the Church authority in Italy from the time of Constantine tend to the advancement of education? Did not learning decline and ignorance prevail in proportion as the Church authority increased? Was not learning more encouraged and schools better patronized in that part of Italy and Spain occupied by the Saracens during the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries than the parts of Europe under the influence of the Catholic Church?

Is the reverend gentleman ignorant of the historical fact that the Church of Rome discouraged all secular learning; that Pope Gregory I. (called the Great) prohibited the study of secular authors, and severely reprimanded Desiderio, Bishop of Vienna, for teaching grammar? If so, he can satisfy himself by a review of Munatori, Gregory, Bayle and Fleury.

Will not history also inform him that a revival of literature commenced with the decline of the Church authority, the invention of printing, and the dissensions from the recognized Church? And did not the popes claim and exercise, as far as permitted by the different sovereigns, a rigid censorship over all publications?

QUERIST.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Will the *Democrat* and the other high-toned organs—the *Picayune*, too—please tell us why the Democratic Parish Committee has failed to report on the so-called Craig outrage? Craig is an outrage that must not be ignored in this manner. He is sacrificing his time in collecting subscriptions to run a Democratic colored club—utterly regardless of unshaven customers. He has furnished headline artists work for two days, and can not be summarily dropped.

It is all wrong. Either Craig is a damaged Democratic patriot or the Democratic papers have let go their hold of the truth. We don't propose this shall continue. The REPUBLICAN asserted on reliable authority that there was no colored club. The *Democrat* alleged that "*three hundred*" innocent colored men had been dispersed by white Republican roughs, and called upon its party authorities to organize for the protection of the outraged. The *Picayune* announced that a committee of inquiry had been appointed, and demanded immediate action. But there has been no report—not even an admission that the whole thing was an unwholesome concoction!

Would it not be well for the Republican campaign committee to report to the public the exact truth of this affair? It might stop a repetition of such humbuggery.

Six hundred and thirty-eight names are on the lists protesting against John Fitzpatrick's admission to membership of the Democratic State Committee, and thirty-two are doctors. Yet they couldn't work him off.

Had the polls been open an hour longer Burke would have been beaten in the eleventh ward for the State Committee. It was night or Blucher with him, with a preference for night.

There will be a grand mass meeting of the Republicans of St. Tammany this morning, and Mr. Victor Gerodias will be the genial host of the delegation which will go over on the Camelia this morning to Mandeville.

The question was generally asked yesterday: "How will Burke's victory affect Fagan's chances for civil cheriff?" This will best be answered at the convention, but the Faganites say they permitted Burke to be elected because of his usefulness as an organizer. This was very considerate and proper.

It was, we believe, on the battlefield of Waterloo. Wellington rode slowly along the lines, scrutinizing the faces of his sturdy veterans. "Is Corporal McGinnis here?" he asked. "Present!" said McGinnis, stepping to the front and saluting the commander. "All right, then; let the battle begin," said the Iron Duke.

This may not be historical, but it is illustrative. For nearly a month now the new Democratic State Committee has failed to organize for the campaign. Friday night, it appears, Burke was elected in the eleventh ward. "Then let the battle begin." The committee met and organized within twenty-four hours thereafter.

The nomination of Mr. Farmer for Congress by the Democrats in the fifth district proves very unsatisfactory to the Ouachita *Telegraph*. It reproduces, with its entire approval, the article in the Vienna *Sentinel*, which was reproduced in the REPUBLICAN yesterday.

The Public Schools in the Fifth District.

General Chester, superintendent of the the fifth district schools, has addressed the following communication to the parish treasurers:

DELTA, August 15, 1876.

SIR—I forward with this letter a blank report for the convenience of treasurers of parish school boards, in the preparation of annual reports. As the scholastic year ends on the thirty-first of August, to which computations of statistics are required, your attention is earnestly but respectfully directed to a compliance with the forms herewith transmitted. You will, I trust, at your earliest convenience, forward your annual report to this office, as full and complete as your data may warrant. Constituting, as it will, an important part of the history of the State, in which the friends of human progress are deeply interested, I feel confident that your pride and patriotism will stimulate you in the performance of duty. Charged with a sacred trust, it becomes imperative in you to render a faithful and accurate account of the annual administration of the school fund, which will bear the test of public scrutiny.

An early acknowledgement of this communication and prompt compliance with its directions are reasonably expected and respectfully enjoined.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration, and believe me, yours truly, T. MORRIS CHESTER, Superintendent Public Education, Fifth Division.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 26, 1876.

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

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, eighty feet. High tide at 2 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet three inches. Depth of channel at high tide eighteen feet nine inches. Bottom soft.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, August 26: At 8 A. M., 86°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°. Lowest point during the night of August 25, 80°.

A naval international contest is announced for to-morrow, being a match to walk under water the distance of half a mile in diving costume. The parties are Daniel Rogers, of England, and John Haggerty, one of the most expert submarine divers on the coast, who champions America. The match is for $1000 a side, and comes off at Rockaway beach.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

Turnout of the Third and Fourth Districts.

The third mass meeting of the campaign series of the Republican party of New Orleans was held last evening at Mechanics' Institute. There was a large crowd outside, and more than enough to fill the hall, but they waited for the clubs to appear. Forgetting the long distance of the march many became impatient and left. Among them were some prominent speakers. When the clubs did arrive, which was about half-past eight, they were dissatisfied at first at this defection but considered themselves repaid after hearing the speeches of Messrs. Dibble and Perkins. Several declared they didn't care for the others any way; they couldn't talk like Judge Dibble, nohow.

It was nine o'clock before the meeting was called to order.

Judge Dibble, in performing the duty devolving on him by virtue of his being chairman of the campaign committee, stated the chairman of the meeting would be Mr. R. L. Desdunes, and that the next meeting would be held by the Sixth and Seventh Districts, at Jefferson Market, next Wednesday evening.

Mr. Desdunes was then introduced, and thanked his audience, which filled the hall, for the honor they had done him in ratifying the nomination of the central committee.

The secretary, Mr. Thomas Boswell, then read a list of vice presidents, etc., which was also ratified.

Hon. Henry C. Dibble was introduced as the first speaker.

Judge Dibble congratulated all that they met to-night without fear or favor. That to-day there was an opportunity to enter the campaign and present Republican principles to all; that by speeches, mass meetings, pamphlets and a personal campaign the issue could be clearly presented. If in such a campaign the Republicans could not demonstrate that they were right and the Democrats wrong, then let the colored man vote with the Democratic party. Now both sides can be satisfied by argument, but it was not till now. Now it could be shown to all that the Republican party was the party of progress and liberty. He referred at length to the action of the Democratic party, and was satisfied by cheers that none of his hearers would vote with it. That party or policy would not win the black man. But we are assembled on the line of peace and wish to see if we can continue on this line. We don't want any army if the White League is disbanded. We only want to stump the State with our oppenents, and leave all, after a hearing, to trust to their consciences for their vote. The army is not wanted because the necessity was not wanted. If the Democrats succeeded there was no guarantee for any one, but if they did, all he wanted was justice and peace. Peace we must have, and if necessary we will fight for it.

He hoped that General Nicholls would canvass the State with Mr. Packard, and that he might meet his opponent, Hon. E. J. Ellis, on the stump. If he could not convince Republicans they should stay with the party, let them go; but if he could convince Democrats, let them come. He wanted no army interference, but he paid taxes for United States soldiers to protect him. If he had his way, every disturber should be summarily punished; not merely by State courts, but by the national government, that should protect all. We are a nation, and not merely the State of Louisiana. If he had his way there should be no militia in a State, but only soldiers of the United States—no criminal courts, superior or petty, but commissioners of the United States. If he had his way, bulldozers of any kind would be handled by the court officers of the United States, whether they injured white or black, Democrat or Republican, and he would have peace. He was aware he was ahead of his party in this, but if reform meant anything it meant saving of expense, certainty of justice, and security of rights. He closed amid great applause.

Mr. J. H. Perkins followed with an eloquent speech, and the meeting adjourning with cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, Packard and Antoine, and Hon. Henry C. Dibble, and the procession was reformed.

The procession was a fine one, the tenth and eleventh wards carrying off the honors.

Among the large number of transparencies, the following were the more conspicuous: "Reform, that we may preserve the liberties we have in peace;" "Internal Improvements;" "Nicholls is Good, but Packard is Better;" "Good Will to All Men;" "Louisiana will go 20,000 Majority;" "Long Live the Republican Party." These were supplemented by "Free Schools for All Classes;" "We will Hunt you, We'll do you Brown;" "We ask an equal chance in this world, and God will take care of us in the next;" "Our Lieutenant Governor can not be bought—he has been tried;" "Our next Governor, S. B. Packard, an Honest Man."

These latter mottoes distinguished the Packard Guards, of the eighth ward.

Among the clubs parading, some being unavoidably omitted, were the Minute Men of the eleventh ward, H. Jones, president; Taylor McKuthen, Fred Grant and B. Ford, vice presidents, and R. B. Baquie, secretary.

Central Club, of the eleventh ward—R. L. Desdunes, president; John Campbell, marshal.

Packard Guards, eighth ward—President, Peter Joseph; vice presidents, Robert Seaton, Frank Jones and C. H. Bowers; secretary; Charles Smith.

Tenth Ward Central Club—Thomas Boswell, president; Thomas Smith, marshal.

The Republican Sub-Club of the eleventh ward appeared with 100 lanterns. W. Tostrick, president, and James L. Morrison, grand marshal.

Altogether the clubs that turned out carried about 1200 lanterns and were in favor able opposition to the parade of the third-ward Democratic clubs. Their intention was to march to Camp street, but noticing after the meeting that they might have to cross the line of march or wait till after the passage of the latter procession, they proceeded directly home.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1876.

Before this reaches you, no doubt, you will have heard of the death of the Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The melancholy event occurred at Rockbridge Alum Springs on last Saturday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and presented one of the most memorable instances of perfect consciousness up to the very last moment upon record. The remains arrived here at six o'clock Tuesday morning, and were at once placed upon the westward bound train to be conveyed to New Albany, Indiana, the home of the deceased. Congress not being in session at the time of his death, of course no action, such as is usual on the death of a prominent official, could be taken. Nevertheless, the officers of the House have been assiduous in their attentions, and have rendered every service that could be desired. Mr. Sayler, Speaker pro tem. of the House, was present at the time of his death, and Mr. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has taken charge of the remains. Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate, who was here, having received a dispatch to the effect that the remains would be brought here this morning, has decided to delay his departure for Michigan and accompany the remains to New Albany.

Centennial visitors with the "irrepressible duster" continue to throng the White House, though the President is absent, having, with Mrs. Grant and his son Ulysses, left for Long Branch on Saturday morning last. The President will perhaps be absent till the middle of October. The *National Republican* of this morning strikes the Democratic party a deadly blow by attacking its vital principle, which is lying. It is by lying alone that it lives, and if all its sinues were as clearly cut as this one is its life would be of short duration. The paper says:

Among the many gross falsehoods put forth by the Democratic leaders to influence the coming election is the statement that there is an army of 100,000 officeholders, and that there has been an enormous increase under the present administration. A table prepared by Fernando Wood, a year or two ago, and pretended to be compiled from the biennial record or register from 1859 to 1875 inclusive, now figures largely in Democratic speeches and newspapers. This table is false in every particular. There is not a true statement in it. It is pretended that the total number of officeholders in 1869 was 54,207, and that in 1871 its number was 57,605, and that in 1873 the number had increased to 80,637, or an increase of 23,000 in two years, and that in 1875 the number had swelled to 94,119, being an increase of 37,000 in four years. Every man of common sense knows that this is false. In every department except the Postoffice, the number of civil officers has been decreasing for the last four years. The increase of postmasters is at about the rate of 300 per annum, and the letter carriers have increased by extending that service to cities of 20,000 inhabitants.

To settle this matter Senator Cragin introduced into the Senate a resolution calling on the heads of all the executive departments for the aggregate number of civil officers in or connected with each department, not including laborers and mechanics employed by the day or contracted for the year above named. This resolution passed the Senate on the twenty-fourth day of July last. The head of each department made reply, and Senator Cragin has compiled from the reports an official table which he presented to the Senate on the fifteenth of August last, and may be found in the *Congressional Record* of August 16, 1876, page eighty-two.

This table is also published in the paper from which I quote, but is much too long for insertion here, but a copy of it should be in the hands of every Republican to serve as a hammer with which to nail to the counter the Democratic lies in that particular. By that table it is shown that the total number in 1875 was only 62,172, and not 94,119 as falsely reported. The Democratic statement is only 32,000 too large, or about one-half greater than the actual number. This lie has been traveling for some time past, and it is about time it was stopped.

Sitting Bull Butler nominated Wade Hampton for Governor of South Carolina. He had been offered the nomination himself, but said he had obeyed Hampton during the war, and preferred being commanded by him during the pending campaign. It is a pity he did not have a commander in the Hamburg affair. REP.

The Late General Hays.

A writer in the *Orleanian* mentions the following incident, as illustrating the chivalric nature of the late General Harry T. Hays:

An ex-colonel of the Federal army rented, furnished and occupied a house in this city. Being called to Washington he was detained there some months. In the meanwhile certain parties, obsequious to Federal soldiers during the war, but inimical to their interests afterward, succeeded in purchasing for a small sum a claim of $150 against him, entered suit and obtained judgment for $194, and seized his furniture and household goods. His wife, dumbfounded at the sudden appearance of the sheriff's men, knew not what to do. But recently from the North, she had few acquaintances here, and those few were unable to render assistance.

In vain she begged the heartless officials not to despoil her beautiful home until her husband's return. At last, after having been coldly repulsed in many places, and driven almost to despair, she sought General Hays, to whom, with tears in her eyes, she told her story.

"No Federal officer's home shall be broken up in his absence while I am sheriff!" exclaimed the General, and immediately stopping the execution of the judgment, he sent with many treasured words of kindness a brother Master Mason's wife to her home rejoicing.

The Southern Democracy.

Said Hon. George F. Hoar, in his speech in reply to General Lamar:

Mr. Speaker, I do not deny that in all these years the Democratic party in the South have made some progress. But it has been a progress in which nothing is due to themselves. Whatever they have learned, either of freedom, of justice, or of republican government, they have learned from their opponents. They have been the unwilling pupils of the Republican party. Like Dante's souls, whose necks Satan had twisted, they have marched on, impelled by a strength other than their own, perpetually looking back.

Staub, at Goldthwaite's book store, No. 69 Canal street, continues to improve and enlarge his variety of periodical literature, and it is hard to ask him now-a-days for anything he can not readily produce.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, is reported to have said that Secretary Cameron's order to General Sherman wrests two Southern States from the Democrats.

Registration.

The following is the complete and official list of appointments to date relative to registration:

Assumption—Henry L. Boudreaux, supervisor; Joseph Castine and Elvain Heind, clerks.

Ascension—Louis Lefert, supervisor.

Baton Rouge, East—F. A. Clover, supervisor; J. J. Gainey and Ernest Loquet, clerks.

Baton Rouge, West—L. F. Boujnon, supervisor; C. E. Morrison and J. A. Malaison, clerks.

Bienville—S. J. Rabun, supervisor; J. R. Ellis and E. N. Warren, clerks.

Caddo—William McKenna, supervisor; F. Legarde and J. H. Ashton, clerks.

Calcasieu—Thad Mayo, supervisor; J. G. Gray and F. E. Haskell, clerks.

Caldwell—J. L. Sizemore, supervisor; J. W. Mayfield and John Godfrey, clerks.

Cameron—James Welch, supervisor.

Carroll—Edward Jackson, supervisor; C. J. Brown, clerk.

Claiborne—J. E. Scott, supervisor; M. Nalle and J. B. Blackburn, clerks.

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

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

Feliciana, East—J. C. Anderson, supervisor.

Feliciana, West—D. A. Weber, supervisor; J. R. Watson and J. Hunter Collins, clerks.

Franklin—W. H. McVey, supervisor; A. R. Hendry and B. L. Lampley, clerks.

Grant—D. A. Ward, supervisor.

Iberia—P. A. Veazey, supervisor; W. M. Cantine and Ernest Miques, clerks.

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

Jefferson, Right Bank—Leon Duforneau, supervisor; F. Strehle and Anthony Lafleur, clerks.

Jefferson, Left Bank—H. Raphael, assistant supervisor; O. T. Conner and James Dennison, clerks.

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

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

Lafourche—A. Panalla, supervisor; M. F. White and H. D. Menzies, clerks.

Lincoln—J. A. Green, supervisor.

Madison—Philip Joseph, supervisor; S. S. P. Dangerfield and Milton McCoy, clerks.

Morehouse—F. M. Grant, supervisor; John B. Reiley and J. H. Martin, clerks.

Natchitoches—E. K. Russ, supervisor.

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. Kernagh and E. J. Keating, clerks.

Fourth ward—K. C. Howard, assistant supervisor: J. H. Paty and V. B. Gonzals, clerks.

Fifth ward—Ernest Gauthier, assistant supervisor; W. H. Duke and Henry W. Vandrose; clerks.

Sixth ward—J. G. Puchtler, assistant supervisor; A. Capla and A. Commagere, clerks.

Seventh ward—William H. Moore, assistant supervisor; V. L. Gardere and A. Gaudolphe, clerks.

Eighth ward—Thomas Leon, assistant supervisor; Thomas Pike, clerk.

Ninth ward—H. C. Bartlett, assistant supervisor; George W. Wright and J. A. Pinson, clerks.

Tenth ward—T. H. Brown, assistant supervisor; Prieur Roach, clerk.

Eleventh ward—Louis Backers, assistant supervisor; R. R. Davis and C. A. Fawcette, clerks.

Twelfth ward—N. Underwood, assistant supervisor; Jackson Stringer and Thomas K. Flannagan, 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 and John A. Sheridan, clerks.

Fifteenth election precinct—William F. Loan, supervisor.

Sixteenth ward—Lem Williams, assistant supervisor; T. B. W. Evans and Willie G. Hodges, clerks.

Seventeenth ward—Jacob Gerber, assistant supervisor; Edward Kenner and Theodore Morton, clerks.

Plaquemines—R. B. Edgeworth, supervisor; L. O'Donnell and Albert Williams, clerks.

Pointe Coupee—J. P. Harris, supervisor; Clifford Morgan and Antoine Decuir, clerks.

Rapides—B. W. Woodruff, supervisor.

Red River—A. W. Cornog, supervisor; W. C. Price, clerk.

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

Sabine—Peter Munson, supervisor.

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

St. Charles—J. E. Horanson, supervisor; William Essex and N. Ranson, clerks.

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

St. John the Baptist—E. L. Bernard, supervisor.

St. Landry—Charles M. Thompson, supervisor; Daniel S. Edwards and C. A. Fragee, clerks.

St. Mary—John T. Gordy, supervisor.

St. Martin—O. Delahoussaye, Jr., supervisor; Gustave Journet and A. Bienvenue, clerks.

St. Tammany—Victor Gerodias, supervisor; William Hutchinson and George A. Chevalon, 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. V. Hayes and H. M. Lee, clerks.

Vernon—Thomas Franklin, supervisor.

Vermilion—W. H. Hanchett, supervisor; J. L. Labit and Oneal Lege, clerks.

Winn—J. W. Shumaker, supervisor.

Rather Rough on the Quincy Statesman.

In a recent interview at Saratoga, General Banks was asked if he thought Charles Francis Adams would receive and accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. Banks replied:

"I think so, and that will extinguish him. He not only has no personal following in our State, but he does not control his own vote. He voted his butcher's bill and came back in the afternoon to ask permission to take it out of the ballot-box, as he had found his ballot in his pocket. As a matter of curiosity they examined it. He had voted for his son, John Quincy, for Governor and for Grant for President. The Irish vote is a unit against him. He refused to go to court in England after the act was passed commanding our ministers to wear no uniforms. In short, the Adams mania is given up, even by Bowles."

Tobacco.

There is a little item in the history of tobacco that will be fresh to a good many old smokers and chewers among the tribe of gardeners: "Tobacco was brought to England in 1560. Jean Nicot, the French ambassador in Portugal, received it from Fleming, who came from Florida, and it was he who offered the first example to Catherine de Medicis. The Queen took a fancy to tobacco, the court followed her example, and the plant, which had been formerly called nicotina, from the name of Nicot, was named Herbe de la Reine, and became celebrated as a panacea. The taste for tobacco became so general that kings were alarmed at it. James I., King of England, in 1619, launched a pamphlet against the use of tobacco. Pope Urban VIII., in 1624, fulminated a special bull against it, and in all the churches the beadles were authorized to take possession of the tobacco boxes which they found in the hands of the faithful."

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

GOSSIP FROM THE SPRINGS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 18, 1876.

There is very little rest or recreation for those who pretend to enter into the gayeties of the fashionable watering place of the period. In fact, it requires a great deal of labor, on the part of the ladies especially, who endeavor to come up to the requirements of the occasion.

The following programme may serve to give some idea of the arduous duties imposed upon them by the daily routine at Saratoga. Rise and dress, go down to the spring, drink, listen to the music of the band, walk around the park, bow to the gentlemen, chat, have a little drink again, breakfast, see who comes in the train, have a little small talk with the gentlemen, have some gossip with the ladies, dress for dinner, take dinner an hour and a half, sit in the grounds and hear the music of the band, ride to the lake, see who comes by the evening train, dress for tea, get tea, dress for the hop, attend the hop, chat awhile in the parlor, listen to a song by some guest, go to bed.

It is not the fashion to dance, and if the ladies take more comfort in the demi-toilettes than in ball dress and hair arranged by a professional, then all that can be said is that the age is more sensible than formerly, when millinery formed the chief attraction and dissipation in the ballroom was preferred to the early morning walks and evening drive. Then too, it is alleged that there is not the wealth of lace that formerly characterized the ladies' toilettes. The war is over and with it an abundance of paper money. We are getting down to real values and all imitations are disappearing.

The clinging style of dress scarcely admits of lace flounces and overdress, as evening dresses composed of silk and damask or gauze can be rendered elegant and effective without a particle of lace; for instance, what more elegant than a dress of Paris muslin, white, with embroidered flounces and overdress draped with sash and looped with deep violet colored ribbons, lined with ciel-blue, the basque open in the neck, and with half long sleeves? Hats are little worn. The ladies go about with their pretty heads half concealed beneath the large black or cream pagoda parasols, or they beam under white tulle, which is tightly drawn over the face and head and fastened under the hair with a jeweled pin, the ends streaming below the waist. This style is newer than the scarf over the face and twisted about the throat. Dotted white muslins are again in vogue. Yesterday morning one of our belles appeared at the concert on the piazza in a rose-colored silesia, over which was worn a dotted muslin with a flounce and puffing of the same; basque and overdress of the same inexpensive muslin; pink ribbons, garnished sleeves, boddice and skirt, a narrow ribbon of pink, simulated lacing down the back of the basque. But it really opened in front; only the fastenings were concealed by ribbon bows.

The style for hair is the French twist, high comb and puffs. Some cling to hair scolloped on the forehead, but it is far more artificial looking than the short curls, a style that is generally very becoming.

The great scarcity of beaux at Saratoga is universally complained of. Almost any man would be a god-send to some of the girls here who ought to be belles. The masculine element seems to be pretty well represented, yet groups of the prettiest girls at the hotels sit beauless and inanimated evening after evening on the grand piazza. A city acquaintance of the winter balls tips his hat, and beaming upon them as he passes, or perchance he pauses a moment to exchange a society compliment, and then he is off, Heaven knows where!

AMICUS.

Sitting Bull Again—An Old Acquaintance Recognizes Him.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I have seen a great many wild statements going around that Sitting Bull was a graduate of West Point, etc. Now, sir, there is not one particle of truth in any statement of the kind. If you wish to know the truth, here it is:

The renowned Sitting Bull is no less a personage than Mike O'Brien, formerly of the old Second Infantry. Every old soldier will remember Mike. He was well known in the old army as the "Little Kerry Cow." What drove Mike to the mode and habits of an Indian life may be gleaned from the following:

One day at old Fort ——, away on the frontiers, Mike was passing through the garrison with a canteen of "old commissary." At that time it cost eighteen cents per gallon; and was far superior to what is called "commissary" now; there was no comparison between the two. General Harney was in command, and was seated in front of the adjutant's office. When he espied Mike he called him over and asked him what he had in the canteen. Mike answered:

"Milk, yer honor."

When Harney, to be sure it was milk, took the canteen, placing the same to his lips, he never drew breath until the last drop gurgled from its mouth. In the meantime, Mike was turning over in his mind some mode of retaliation, but not being a poet, he was forced to some other mode of revenge.

When Harney turned the canteen over to Mike, he simply remarked, "Not such bad milk; replenish it." Is it any wonder, then, that Mike became disgusted with civilization?

The General had no sooner sought his quarters, and found a horizontal position, than Mike had made up his mind. He made away with, or lost, through neglect, his army blanket. Taking the quartermaster sergeant's buffalo robe (that was myself) he left the garrison, never more to return to the haunts of the white man.

We learned, afterward, that Mike sought out the most bitter tribe on the plains, and casting his lot with them, is to-day the most virulent foe to our race.

This war on the plains may be traced to that one act of Harney's taking Mike's canteen. This ought to be a caution to regular army officers to let an Irishman's canteen alone.

As the above can be vouched for, you may use it or not. Truly,

AUGUSTUS DE VERE O'DOYLE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Deputy First Controller of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Colonel William Hemphill Jones has resigned deputy of the first controllership, at the request of the President, and the position is tendered to Judge Tarbell, of Mississippi.

NEW YORK.

Recruits for the Army.

NEW YORK, August 26.—One hundred recruits to join the army for General Crook and General Terry leave here to-morrow for Cheyenne.

Explosion on Board of a Steamship.

The Pacific mail steamship Colon, which sailed from here on the twentieth of August for Aspinwall, returned here to-day in a disabled condition. After being two days out, a terrific explosion took place. There was a great rush of steam which completely enveloped the vessel, and caused tremendous excitement among the passengers. After some time it was discovered that one of the boilers had burst, and that only two men had been killed—John Bunting, assistant engineer, and James Ferrel, sailor. Several passengers were burned by the explosion. The vessel hoisted signals of distress, which were observed by a tug boat, which immediately steamed to the disabled vessel and towed her back to this city.

Beecher Afraid of His Neighbors.

The counsel for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the suit for the alleged malicious prosecution brought on by Francis D. Moulton, have served on the latter's counsel notice of the application for the change of venue, on the ground that the selection of an impartial jury in King's county is impossible.

WAR.

A Revolt of the Greeks—Tchernayeff Claims a Victory.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome telegraphs: "A dispatch was received from Athens, August 24, announcing that a revolt had broken out in Argyropolia, and that armed bands were forming in Albania, Thessaly and Epirus."

The *Courrier de France* has a dispatch from Vienna to the same effect, and adds: "Musselman Albanians having pillaged the suburbs of Ianita, the Russian consul demanded justice of the Governor, who refused. The consul and rich Greeks organized a force of volunteers, and a combat took place at Prevesa between the Greeks and Turks."

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says: General Tchernayeff has telegraphed Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. General Horonavich abandoned pursuit of the Turks at Tresibia, and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wink. General Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's dispatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Another Battle Imminent.

RAGUSA, August 26.—A battle is imminent near Podgoritza. Dervish Pasha has taken command of the troops at Albania. It is stated the Miredets, a strong tribe of Roman Catholic Albanians, will remain neutral.

The Basis of Negotiation.

VIENNA, August 26.—It is asserted here that at the preliminary peace negotiations between signers of the treaty of Paris, including Russia, it was proposed as a basis of arrangements that Prince Milan should retain the throne of Servia; to pay war indemnity, and Turkey should have the right to place garrisons in Servian fortresses on the Turkish frontier.

Preliminary Negotiations for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.—The preliminary negotiations for peace opened last night between the foreign ambassadors, in consequence of steps taken by Prince Milan.

FOREIGN.

An Internationalist Arrested.

ROME, August 26.—The journals here announce that the chief of Italian Internationalists has been arrested.

Treason in the Spanish Army.

PAMPELUNA, August 29.—The reported discovery of a conspiracy here is confirmed. Two sergeants of the Spanish army, found guilty of high treason, were immediately shot. Some disturbances occurred at San Sebastian, but were at once repressed.

Condition of the Sultan's Health.

VIENNA, August 26.—The *Political Correspondence* reports the chances of the Sultan's recovery diminish daily. The ministers are seriously considering the question of the approaching change in the succession. The eventual successor, Abdul Hamid, has put himself directly in communication with the powers, notably Austria, for the purpose of preparing the way for a general understanding on the pending questions. All the powers have favorably received this step.

POLITICAL.

The Governor of Colorado.

PUEBLO, August 26.—The Republican State Convention nominated John L. Routt for Governor.

Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, August 26.—The Democrats of the fifteenth district renominated Hon. Rufus P. Banning for Congress.

SPORTING.

Boat Racing on the Hudson.

NEWBURG, N. Y., August 26.—At the Newburg bay rowing races to-day, single scull race, three miles, between Ellis Ward, of the Ward Brothers, and John McKeel, was close and exciting and was won by McKeel by three lengths in twenty-six minutes and thirteen seconds.

In the double scull race the following started: Dan and Gil Ward, of Cornwall; John McKeel and Alfred Moshier, of Cryskill, New Jersey; Richard White and Peter Adams, of Fishkill, and Ellis Ward and Dennis Gilmartin, of Cornwall. A very close contest between Dan and Gil Ward, the former winning by one boat's length in twenty-four minutes, Ellis Ward's boat third. The first mile and a half to stake boat was made in eleven minutes and ten seconds.

Chess at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Two games were played to-day in the chess tournament. That between Mason, of New York, and Davidson, of Philadelphia, was won by the former. In the second game Roberts, of Philadelphia, defeated Ware, of Boston.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Bostons 15, Mutuals 4.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Eleven innings—Cincinnatis 3, Louisvilles 1.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 26.—Tenth and last game of the championship series—Mutuals 10, Bostons 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 26.—The fire last night destroyed Kelly's block, four six-story buildings, Stoddard's upper range, three five-story buildings,