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## THE CAMPAIGN.

### THE PACKARD PARTY AT MONROE

#### Marked Case of Democratic Indecency

#### A ROUSING MEETING NOTWITHSTANDING

#### General Jack Wharton's Splendid Effort

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

MONROE, La., September 23, 1876.

Mr. Packard and party spoke to-day to an assembly of over 1000 people, notwithstanding all kinds of intimidation was used to keep the colored men away.

Good order prevailed during the meeting, though the Democratic pole in Monroe yesterday and to day was covered with carpet-bags and to burlesque the party, and cayenne pepper had been sprinkled on the ground to distress the audience.

The crowds that flock to hear the speakers are immense, considering the efforts of the bulldozers to keep the people away. The enthusiasm is unbounded, and very discouraging to the Democrats.

Mr. Packard is assured of 1300 majority in Ouachita.

The speakers to-day addressed the assembly in the following order: Wharton, Packard, McMillen, Campbell and Harris.

Jack Wharton's effort at the opening was the speech of the campaign, holding his audience spell-bound for over an hour.

At the conclusion the Republicans shouted and threw their hats in the air, and even the Democrats seemed to be affected with the general enthusiasm.

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### AT COUSHATTA.

#### RED RIVER REDEEMED

#### OUR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE FIELD.

#### LEVEISE ON STATE FINANCES

#### KENNEDY'S BRILLIANT EFFORT

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

COUSHATTA, La., September 23, 1876.

There was a grand Republican rally to-day. Eleven hundred people were present, including a large number of Democrats. The national and State nominees were ratified. Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Judge A. B. Leveise and James D. Kennedy spoke.

Governor Antoine made a telling speech, and criticized severely the people for allowing desperate characters to perpetrate outrages. He did so in a way that was kindly received, and led to a happy impression.

Judge Leveise made a masterly defense of the financial policy of the Republican administration, contrasting it with the extravagant Democratic expenditures of the past.

Although Mr. Kennedy was the last speaker, the people were held spell-bound one hour and a half. He was interrupted no less than fourteen times by the Democrats present, and promptly answered every question in a manner that brought repeated applause. His effort here to-day and at Shreveport last Saturday, proves him to be a brilliant stump orator.

All the speakers were afterward complimented by the Democrats present, who maintained the best of order. The best of feeling prevailed.

Pat Red River parish down for 600 Republican majority.

The Democrats say Mr. George L. Smith will lead his ticket. His effort on behalf of railroad interests and other internal improvements will secure many conservative votes.

Mr. Smith and speakers leave this evening for Natchitoches, to fill the other appointments in the Red River district.

## NORTH LOUISIANA.

### IN ST. MARY.

#### IMMENSE MEETING AT FRANKLIN

#### AT CONGRESSMAN DARRALL'S HOME

#### Unbounded Enthusiasm on the Teche

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

FRANKLIN, La., September 23, 1876.

One of the largest mass meetings ever held on the Teche was held in Franklin to-day.

The speakers, all except Senator Cagle, who was called home, left Morgan City on the steamboat Mattie, chartered by Congressman Darrall for the occasion. At eight this morning several hundred came on at Morgan City, and then, with band playing, flags flying and cannon firing, the Mattie steamed up by Pattersonville, Centerville and the various plantations, talking on hundreds more, till finally the captain decided she could carry no more.

All were safely landed at Franklin, and were met by the clubs from above, all mounted; and after the procession had formed and moved through the main streets, the immense crowd gathered at the courthouse square, and till dark listened to speeches from Senator Burch, Congressman Darrall, Judge Marks and Hon. Pierre Landry.

We should have said that a landing was made at the plantation of Mr. Acklen, the Democratic candidate for Congress, by the boat, where his hands were taken on and a salute given him by firing cannon, playing "Hail Columbia," and giving three cheers for Darrall.

The captain estimates six hundred on his boat, and the crowd from above and here would make up a total of near three thousand.

The speeches were heartily received and with greatest enthusiasm.

Good order and quiet prevailed throughout, the white people, many of whom were present, giving close attention to the speeches.

We go to New Iberia to-night.

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## POLITICAL NOTES.

In certain crises it behooves the non-partisan to retire to his study and reflect upon what is the best attainable good. This idea applies, too, directly to Republicans where, as partisans, their success is uncertain.

The facts are: 1. A united Democracy will put into the office of government any creatures of their nominating convention. 2. The Republicans have no possible chance of electing a ticket placed in the field under the sole auspices of their party. 3. The present Democratic nominating convention is a compound of fraud and chicanery, and has no right to exist, because it is without an uncontested quorum of members.

From such dishonesty can honesty be born? Does any honest non-partisan believe an untrammelled, unpledged parish and city government can come out of such trading, bartering, knavery and false swearing as now leave their imprint at every step of local Democratic politics?

The Republicans pay their taxes and are interested in the faithful expenditure of them. If they can not have an honest and efficient government of Republicans, let them take pains to secure an honest and efficient government at any cost of direct party pride.

We are at the point where honest men are at a premium. The people will no longer take the stamp of Democracy as a guarantee of integrity; and, what is more, if a man is called a knave simply because he is a Republican, they ask for proofs!

The Democratic New York Express declares that the New Orleans REPUBLICAN is filled with announcements of property sales by our Democratic sheriff, and the "people of Louisiana groan under this impoverishment." And the *Picayune* promptly proceeds to gross—at the reminder that these advertisements are not in its own columns. Never mind, neighbor, when the reform party gets full control, you shall have a chance to assist in selling out the recalcitrant taxpayers. But lay in a long stock of patience.

A high compliment was paid at Indianapolis to the Union Veterans' Association of Louisiana. The latter adopted, in August last, a preamble and resolutions declaratory of their loyalty in the new conflict for the preservation of the Union, and their determined opposition to Tammany rule as embodied in the nomination of Tilden; and these resolutions were adopted as a platform of principles by the Union soldiers and sailors in mass convention assembled.

Should the nominees of the parish convention not prove satisfactory, the *Picayune* broadly intimates that it will not support them. It is "opposed to the formation of a third party in this parish, but our opposition is not altogether unequalled." On the other hand, a number of the delegates who are threatened with rejection, and who are not clad in silks and fine raiment, and whose hands are hardened with toil, but whom the populace have selected to represent them, declare that they will not support a ticket conceived in such gross outrage upon popular rights.

Here are two horns to the existing Democratic dilemma, both of which the convention wirepullers will hardly succeed in grasping and controlling. The split will tend, however, to the selection of good men by both factions, so the average citizen and taxpayer has cause for satisfaction at the disconcertment of the rings.

The Democrat's Madison parish correspondent and recruit, Bill Murrell, is trying to sneak back into the Republican party. The Democracy promised him a nomination on their legislative ticket, but finding that he had no following except in his mind, they innocently kicked him overboard. Bill is plainly in Madison, and will have to skip to pasture now.

Some good man ought to be promoted to the captaincy of the Madison militia company—if that organization still exists—before William departs.

The Shreveport *Times*, following the example of the Mansfield and Bossier Democratic press, announces that this thing of gratuitously advertising candidates is opposed to its ideas of sound finance. On the seventeenth it announces that in its next issue the ticket will appear in regular form, and thereafter "the names of those candidates who fail to pay will be taken out." As a large part of the Democratic ticket is made up from this parish, we insert this cautionary notice in the most friendly spirit—and don't charge a nickel.

We enter a protest against any possible disappearance of the naturalization records of the Second District Court. The recent exposure in the REPUBLICAN has produced naturally a feeling of alarm, but Mr. Pece must see to the safe keeping of these records of the court, whether signed or not, if he would maintain himself clear.

Surely the world moves, and enlightenment is penetrating ever the Democratic mind. Says the Alexandria Democrat:

The Radicals have chosen W. M. Burwell, a gentleman and a scholar, to fill Warmoth's vacancy in the first congressional district. We are at a loss to divine a cause in Mr. Burwell's past which should cause him, at his advanced age, to be made a target for Radical sacrifice. But there is no telling what a day in the politics of Louisiana will bring forth.

Mr. Burwell is admitted to be a Republican and "a gentleman and a scholar." Well, well!

## Religious Notes.

Mr. Hartzell will discuss the subject "Harmonious Methodism," this morning in Ames' Church, at eleven o'clock. The sermon is suggested by the action of the joint commission appointed by the Southern and Northern Methodist churches, which met lately at Cape May.

The Rev. J. A. Ivy will preach on Sunday night, September 24, 1876, at half past seven o'clock, at the Central Congregational Church, corner Gasquet and Liberty streets. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Mass Meeting Postponed.

By reference to a notice published elsewhere, it will be seen that the grand Republican mass meeting and torchlight procession announced for Wednesday, the twenty-seventh instant, has been postponed.

## GOSSIP FROM THE CENTENNIAL CITY.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1876.

"What do you think of the centennial?" ("exhibition" understood) is the first question asked by those who have not visited it of those who have. To which one involuntarily exclaims, "What do I think of the solar system; what do I think of the history of the world, or its geography, its science, commerce or manufactures?" It would take a long time to answer such a question, and then the reply would probably be confused and unsatisfactory. The pictures in the illustrated papers give some notion of the various buildings and the most remarkable exhibits; but only personal observation can afford any adequate idea of the vastness of the plan or the multiplicity of its details. Moreover, to what purpose should one expatiate upon the gems and gold and silver; the velvets, silks and laces; the pictures, statues and sumptuous furniture; the natural products or mechanical inventions—all the innumerable objects which dazzle the eye or bewilder the mind, when the main point of interest to the thoughtful spectator is not any one of these things, nor all of them together, but the great fact of the exhibition itself—that our young nation should give a birth day party to the assembled nations of the world, accepting with lofty simplicity the rich offerings of princes and potentates, and with imperial hospitality receiving appropriately the haughtiest and the humblest, the oldest and the youngest, of her guests; assigning a conspicuous place to proud Great Britain, and a modest one to self-contented Switzerland, and introducing hoary Egypt, the oldest of nations, to the Orange Free State of South Africa, one of the youngest.

Beside this Christian idea of harmony and good-fellowship among differing nations, the great exhibition embodies another characteristic of the present century—namely, the commercial spirit as manifested through the medium of advertising. What indeed is the exhibition, regarded from a commercial standpoint, but a huge advertising bazaar, wherein the wares of all nations are brought to the notice of all others under the happiest auspices, and with a conspicuousness not otherwise attainable.

Another thought suggested by the exhibition, as a whole, is the extreme importance of organization, a virtue which the board of commissioners have carried to absolute perfection, so that the innumerable details of its management are lost sight of in the admirable results produced.

To the student of human nature, moreover, the multifarious display of the products of human genius, industry and skill afforded by the exhibition awakens less interest than the vast throngs of human beings surging backward and forward through every walk and passage of the buildings and grounds; representing every rank and condition of life, every age, and nearly every nation of the earth. It is better than the best play to watch, for a time, this rushing stream of humanity, and see the various expressions of face, gesture and attitude that pass over its surface. Intense interest, animated observation, weariness, indifference, disgust, all appear by turns, pictured with a distinctness never seen except in a crowd where nearly everyone is apt to feel unobserved. One expression often seen is that of anxiety where members of a party have been separated, as frequently happens. No language can speak plainer than the look seen on some of those peering faces, saying over and over again, "Where is he? A moment ago he was here, and now he is not to be seen." Of course, however, it is not until the main features of the exhibition have been received at least a superficial notice, that these living pictures command the attention.

It is not at the exhibition alone that crowds are to be seen. The whole city is teeming with people, the hotels being so full that beds are made in the halls for unprovided men, and sometimes ladies are obliged to occupy chairs in the parlors all night, waiting for a chance to get rooms in the morning, while every place of amusement is a perfect crush. Neither is the chief subject of conversation, even here. Politics commands its appropriate share of attention, and that share increases daily. So does the confidence of Republicans in the triumph of their party in November next. The recent victories in Maine and Vermont, and the growing disgust at their own party leadership of the best portion of the Democratic party in the State of New York feed this confidence. Nor is it to be wondered at that Republicans should feel encouraged, and Democrats the reverse, when the drift of public sentiment at the North is observed to be leaving the subordinate issue of hard or soft money off on one side, and making directly for the more important one of the condition of the South. It is true that the people of the whole country are tired of the subject, and disgusted with it. Nevertheless, it can not be ignored. It is alive and rampant. It is the question to be settled, and it is to be hoped definitely settled, at the approaching presidential election. That it will be so settled in accordance with Republican theories is becoming (as has been already intimated) daily more apparent. The unwise return of the Southern Democrats to the system of terrorism is driving their fellow partisans by thousands and tens of thousands into the Republican ranks. These profess to be Democrats still, but declare that in the present emergency they intend to vote the Republican ticket. In fact, the candidacy of Tilden, connected with the watchword "reform," is becoming daily more and more ridiculous. Patriots will not permit the government to pass into the hands of a party committed to the support of every theory of government over-ruled by the war; capitalists will not permit it to pass into the hands of a party which would lessen its credit by the assumption of the immense liabilities of the defeated rebellion; men of common sense and common honesty will know how to choose the best of two candidates when one is a man of probity and the other is Samuel J. Tilden.

Such is the tone of common conversation on political topics, every sign of political significance, such as the resignation of Kelly from the Tammany ticket, being duly weighed and measured.

Bets giving New York State to the Republicans by a very large majority, are freely offered, but none are taken.

Great interest is naturally felt in political circles North in the prospects of Republicanism in Louisiana, and corresponding satisfaction felt at the confidence expressed by Louisianians in the wisdom of Mr. Packard's management.

Whatever may be the result in the South, there is no doubt that the North will be a fait for the R-Republican nominees.

## NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Washington, September 18, 1876.

The *National Republican* this morning publishes a letter, written by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conant, in reply to some verbal inquiries made by Senator Cragin. With all the data before him, Mr. Conant has conclusively shown that Mr. Tilden, with many other Democratic organs, has willfully misrepresented the administration and purposely sought to deceive the public to advance his partisan interests, in his charges of waste, improvidence, corruption, multiplication of needless offices, "inefficiency, peculation, fraud and misappropriation of the public funds, from the highest places of power to the lowest," made from time to time during the present campaign, or that he was grossly ignorant of matters of the greatest public interest to every American citizen.

Mr. Conant says that from the books of the department it appears that from the first day of March, 1863, to the thirtieth day of June, 1876, the public debt has been reduced \$496,923,915 62, and that the annual interest charge on the debt during that time has been diminished \$31,283,281.

From August 31, 1865, when the debt was at its highest point, to March 1, 1869, the reduction is given at \$309,963,331 42; total reduction to June last, \$656,992,246 44; expenditures of the government have decreased from \$239,809,416 93 in 1866 to \$258,459,797 33 in 1876, with a progressive decrease each year, with the single exception of 1873; average annual reduction, \$23,849,955 42; expenditures of 1876 less than those of 1866-67, \$962,319,619 65, while there has been an increase for pensions and Indians of \$15,371,596 55. The increase in the above two items comes from increased allowances to disabled soldiers, and from the cost of suppressing frequent Indian outbreaks and from increased gratuities to some of the tribes. Increase in the amount of civil and miscellaneous expenditures \$25,901,412 24. The itemized account of these expenditures are, in part as follows: Postage in lieu of franking privilege, \$1,500,190 36; refund of proceeds of captured and abandoned property, \$1,026,636 61; deficiencies in postal revenues, principally from reopening mail routes and postoffices in the South, \$4,517,549 36; Centennial Exposition, 1876, \$1,396,337 66; congressional expenses from increased number of courts, chiefly from those established in the late insurrectionary States, \$1,755,189 40; increased cost of printing notes, mostly to replace the old and mutilated issues, \$1,054,147 07; increased cost of collecting customs revenue, chiefly due to reopening Southern ports, and the abolition of the moiety system, \$1,384,400 42; increased debentures on drawbacks, strictly speaking not an expenditure, the amount being merely a return to importers of money previously paid by them as duties, the return of which they are entitled to upon the re-exportation of the merchandise, \$1,163,508 73; increased cost for lighthouse service, chiefly along the Southern coast, \$1,324,433 95; increased expenditures for public works, \$1,483,155 37. In reply to the specific charge that during eleven years of peace there have been collected through Federal taxation thirteen times the amount of the legal tender notes, and that four times their amount have been squandered in useless expense, it is shown that the amount of legal tender notes outstanding is \$369,619,228; thirteen times this amount, \$4,805,049,964, is the alleged amount of taxation; and four times the amount of the legal tender notes, \$1,478,476,612, is the alleged amount squandered. But during that time there has been received from taxation, in fact, only \$389,722,765 71, which is \$995,327,138 29 less than the amount alleged.

Of the money collected by the government during the past eleven years, there have been paid, as follows: For interest on the public debt, \$1,335,314,845 21; for redemption of the public debt, \$656,992,246 44; for pensions, \$296,229,855 86; for payment of war claims, bounties, premiums on loans, as against the premiums received, as far as ascertained by a careful examination, of the books of the department, \$905,253,107 82; total, \$2,893,825,365 33; leaving for payment of all expenses of the government for eleven years—army, navy, Congress, civil list, Indians, foreign intercourse—including the purchase of Alaska, the largely multiplied expense in handling the debt, collecting the revenue, etc., only \$1,298,808,436 01, which is less by \$179,658,475 99 than the alleged amount squandered.

As to keeping within its income, the government is shown to have met the expenses of the war, and all other current obligations, and to have had a surplus total income over expenses, during the eleven years, of \$624,165,126 19. Taxes reduced since the war, according to estimate of finance report of 1872, \$309,350,171.

A detailed statement of the loss of each administration from the first to the present one is given, and it appears that the ratio of loss per \$1000 on the amount involved has been less during President Grant's administration than during that of any of his predecessors from defaulting officers. It is also shown that while—prior to 1861—the average loss per \$1000 on amount involved was \$5 17; since that it has only been fifty-seven cents. The present condition of the credit of the country is unparalleled, its bonds selling above par in the principal commercial centres of the world. It is also shown that for the seven years immediately preceding 1850 the average annual expenses of the government were increased eighty-nine per cent, as compared with the eleven years immediately succeeding that date.

One of the most severe storms visited this city yesterday known for many years, inflicting some damage by the overflow of sewers, high tides, unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, signs, awnings, trees, fences, etc.

## NORTHERN POLITICS.

State Rights vs. State Sovereignty.

New York, September 18, 1876.

Nothing shows more clearly the dangerous drift of Southern politics than the attack made by the Confederate press upon the recent military order of the War Department and upon the instructions of the Attorney General of the United States which accompanied that order. Examined carefully, the concurrent act of the Judicial and War Departments of the executive administration of the government will be found to define an important principle, in which the Southern States are more interested than any other portion of the Union.

That principle is found in the reorganized concurrent authority and equality of rights as between the States and the general government, which the war order to which I allude, and the accompanying instructions from the office of the Attorney General, define in a manner so clear that he who runs may read. The problem which we are now to solve in this country is the one so clearly set forth in Attorney General Tait's opinion. That problem consists in harmonizing local self-government and local liberty with national authority and national unity. The purpose of the government in this instance is to check lawlessness at the South and to protect citizenship in its constitutional rights. The effect of this order will be to throw the best element of Southern society back upon moral agencies and moral influences in the solution of the race problem, which confronts us as a people, and in the work of moral reconstruction which lies before us. It says to the great body of Southern whites, "You shall be protected in your rights fully; you shall possess all the powers of local self-government; you shall have full and equal representation in the national Congress, but the government will not permit you to organize revolution and race conflict; the colored citizen has his rights also, and these shall be protected equally with your own." If the spirit of this policy could be adopted by the Southern Confederates, we should have peace and reconciliation in one year. More than that, we should have a natural, and needed, and healthful change of administration of the national government, brought about by the aid of enlightened Republicans at the North, who are fully aware of the fact that the long possession of power by any one party breeds of necessity corruption and other evils. On the other hand, the "shot-gun" argument, the White League organizations at the South, added to Southern sectionalism, are the things which will, if not overthrown, force the Union finally into centralization, and military centralization at that, if need be. The one argument at the North which is bearing down all opposing arguments, even as the reaping machine mows down field after field of wheat, is the existence of this Southern sectionalism as an organized political force within the Union. "The united South or the United States—which shall rule?" This is the grand battle cry of Northern Republicans to-day, and it sweeps every thing before it.

In speaking thus I speak as a Southern man, as a former slave owner and as a lover of local liberty, and as a believer in the doctrine of State authority under our federative system of government. Personally, I have found no trouble in adjusting my own relations with my colored fellow citizen. I treat him as a man and try to influence him by moral agencies. I find that he responds to my efforts. Nor do I find any difficulty in adjusting my relations with the government. I simply do what I would do if I were in the monarchy of England or the republics of Switzerland and France—that is, I obey the laws and respect the rights of others. If the men of social consequences and culture and family throughout the South would try this experiment and add to it the "schoolhouse and fair wages for work" for the colored people, they would awaken suddenly to the consciousness that the American system of government is a good one, and that the negro loses nothing of his value as a laborer because he is free, because he is educated, and because he is a citizen. I know two or three planters who have tried the same experiment in South Carolina, and the result in every case has been mutual benefit and mutual good will. One of the gentlemen is sent regularly to the State Legislature by the voluntary action of the colored voters of his district. He told me with his own lips that he never planted so profitably; that he experienced no trouble whatever with his labor, and that he was very willing to give his people the benefit of his education and legislative experience in the framing of good laws for their mutual benefit. Another planter upon whom I called gave me the same testimony:

"I understand," I said to this South Carolinian, "that you have solved the much-talked-of labor problem."

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply. "Will you let me have your secret?" I asked.

"It is no great secret. My plan is good wage, prompt pay and kind treatment."

And so it would be all over South Carolina if the same policy was pursued. And yet while these sensible men are accumulating wealth, there are hundreds of others in that State whose lands are going to ruin, and who seek to contract the evils of a false industrial system by violence and party politics.

I allude to these considerations in this connection simply to show that the labor question and the social relations of the races at the South would adjust themselves under national laws, through local self-government in each State, if we could be once freed from the evil influence and evil leadership of certain men who have fastened themselves on Southern society by appealing simply to its prejudices, and by pandering to its passions.

The government of the United States is a good government. Civil liberty, protected by local self-government, is a good thing. Education hurts no man; neither does freedom or temperance. Men are to us what we make them. And so following out the moral of this letter to the end, I again assert that the recent order of the War Department is in the interest of law, good government, and of all that is best at the South.

## The Shakespeare Club.

On Wednesday evening, at the Varieties Theatre, this dramatic club will give its last performance for the season, when it will be acted the emotional story of "East Lynne," for the benefit of Miss Katie Glassford, the clever young lady who has assisted the club during the summer representations. The piece acted by the Shakespeare Club this season have been "King of the Commons," "Rose Michel," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and "Dreams."

At Carrollton Gardens a soiree d'ansante was given, where was also played "A Morning Call" and "The Fellow that Locks Liko Me," making in all five pleasant entertainments given to friends at the expense of the club. The benefit to Miss Glassford, aside from the merits of the lady as a professional actress, calls for a few dollars from each gentleman who has found amusement in the performances of the Shakespeare Club, when other amusement was scarce.

Personnel.

William M. Smallwood, Esq., jury commissioner for the parish of Orleans has received leave of absence for twenty-one days.

Hon. Edgingham Lawrence returned to New Orleans yesterday, after an extended tour throughout the North. So far from the reports, published in Democratic papers, that he had ceased to act with the Republican party, being true, he has become more enthusiastic than ever in his principles. Mingling daily with the most elevated political society the conversations he has had and the observations he has made were responsive to the liberal views and enlightened sentiments he entertains. All things point to the triumphant success of the Republican party, and, though his private affairs demand almost his entire attention, yet he will sacrifice enough of his time to make a few addresses to his fellow-citizens.

Registration Cases.

At the night session of the United States Commissioner Southworth's court the following cases were disposed of:

Patrick Cressh, State assistant supervisor of the third ward, for refusing to register B. Mattox, discharged.

Francis Gomez, Eugene M. Dorio, James Avet and Henry Corcoran, for using false certificates of citizenship, \$250 bonds to appear before the Circuit Court.

Peter Graf, seventy years old, for using false certificate in the seventh ward, dismissed to appear before the Circuit Court on his own recognizance.

The case against T. H. Roman, of the tenth ward, was withdrawn, and those against John Stuffen and P. J. Von Wassenberg continued until Monday.

Remitted Tax Penalties.

If any impression prevails among those who have not yet paid their taxes that there will be a further remission of the penalties, they must disabuse their minds of it. Under the executive order of July 8, the time was extended to October 5. This is positively the final indulgence. No further time will be given. Taxpayers are therefore advised to settle promptly, that they may have the advantage of the relief already granted.

Staub on Politics.

Now that the political campaign is fully opened, Staub, at Goldwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street, has made a specialty of books and papers of a political character. Special attention is paid to Tilden's letters and Bob Ingersoll's speeches.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.—If you wish to replenish your houses in beautiful Brussels, Ingrain and three-ply carpets, check and fancy matting, oil cloths, rugs, etc., remember that Messrs. B. & W. Croner, No. 117 Canal street, have all the latest styles, at low prices.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—Ladies should remember that about the first of October, Mrs. George F. Hardon, formerly Miss Maggie Troy, will open her new store, No. 23 Chartres street, with a new and well selected stock.

War on the Flying Trapeze.

The trapeze is placed before the public in a new light. Emboldened apparently by the popular indignation caused by accidents from "trapeze acts," without proper safeguards a gymnasium named Holland has brought suit against the proprietors of the new Park Theatre, Brooklyn, for damages for disorder to his personal economy, occasioned while in the performance of such an "act," and because the said proprietors had failed to allow plaintiff to provide a netting. Possibly the responsibilities of managers may thus be brought to a test, it has long been known that these shows have been given without protection, because of the greater sense of daring, but Professor Holland (this is without authority, but we suppose he is a professor), proves that he desired to have the proper safeguard, but that the manager would not permit it. That individual has been summoned to answer.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

A Cry of Distress.

The *San* utters a cry of distress. It says in italics apropos of the Democratic canvass: "The want of means for the most legitimate purposes has been all along and is to-day one of the serious embarrasments of the campaign." This shows how little faith there is in the success of the ticket headed by Samuel J. Tilden. Were there a ghost of a chance there would be plenty of funds forthcoming. But the election of a Democratic President after the Vermont and Maine elections, and the *faucos* in New York is so improbable an event that even the most desperate political gamblers do not care to put their money up. What little money the Democrats have will be poured into Indiana. The contest there will probably be the fiercest ever fought in any State of the Union. Both Senator Morton and Governor Hendricks have personal reasons for wishing to be successful in the State they represent, and the immense importance of the issue will call out every vote in the State, and we fear a good many votes beyond the State. A Democratic success does not insure the election of Mr. Tilden by any means, but a Democratic defeat will cause a stampede to the Hayes ticket.—*New York Graphic.*

There are some who affect a want of affection, and flatter themselves that they are above flattery; they are not, and are thought extremely humble, and would go round the world to punish those who thought them capable of revenge; they are not so satisfied of the sturdiness of their own temper that they would quarrel with their dearest benefactor only for doubting it. And yet so very blind are all their acquaintances to those their numerous qualifications and merits, that the possessors of them invariably discover, when it is too late, that they have lived in the world without a single friend, and are about to leave it without a single mourner.—*Lacoe.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON.

Personnel.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Secretary Morrill has returned.

Calvin J. Cowley has been appointed assessor and paymaster at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Naval Master Berthele is safe in Philadelphia.

Governor Grover, Democrat of Oregon, has been elected