

# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2918.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### THE CANVASS IN MOREHOUSE

An Immense Gathering of Republicans

### STRIKING INSTANCES OF DEMOCRATIC RUFFIANISM.

### HARRIS STAMPEDES AND PACKARD ANNHILATES THE ROWDIES.

### THE PARISH SAFE FOR THE TICKET

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

BASTROP, La., September 25, 1876. There was an immense gathering of the clans here to-day. There were 1300 colored and 300 white men at the meeting. The speakers were J. P. Harris, Esq., Hon. S. B. Packard, Judge H. J. Campbell, General W. L. McMillen and General Jack Wharton.

The bulldozers were out in force. The Democratic pole was hung with carpet-bags, and decorated with an effigy of Mr. Packard. Mr. Harris opened, and though the bulldozers attacked him on all sides with interruptions and insults, he was a successful skirmisher line, and he carried everything before him. He effectively silenced the ruffians who interrupted him by the most brilliant repartees, and even gained the applause of some of the Conservatives.

When the Fusion Returning Boards had hidden the proofs of their attempted fraud, and the mob spirit had quieted under the silent and crushing neglect with which the first Democratic House of Congress treated its revolutionary appeals, and when Louisiana was assuming a peace and content that ere this would have made her property a mark of envy to her sister States, a small band of a squad—renewed the strife. A bare half-dozen of nervous, quick-brained, determined men, with a thrust here and a reproach there, reawakened the fell spirit of party hate—rekindled the smoldering fires of revolution. It has been a sad and costly experience to Louisiana, and was all done that Democracy might be in the ascendant.

The most tireless, the most determined, the most irrepressible of these partisans was Mr. Charles Cavanaugh, who is before the sitting Democratic Convention for nomination as Administrator of Commerce. In the name of peace and good order give it to him! If we can only feel this persuasion, detaching "out" is transformed into an official responsible and sedate "in," it will seem as if we had enjoyed the privilege of slyly turning a stream of water into the enemy's ammunition chest. We can put a finger on one Republican vote he will get.

### TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT

### RECRUITS FROM THE DEMOCRACY

NEW IBERIA, September 24, 1876.

The meeting in Iberia parish to-day was a grand success.

At about eleven o'clock a mounted procession was formed in the lower part of the town of New Iberia, and marched up Main street, taking at least an hour to pass a given point. It was headed by the New Iberia band.

On arriving at the place designated for the meeting at about twelve o'clock, I found an immense crowd of people, and after reviewing the grounds it was ascertained that there were at least 2000 people present. Among them were some of the most prominent Democrats of the parish.

The meeting was presided over by Major Allison, surveyor of Iberia parish, and was addressed by Hon. Morris Marks, J. A. Brookshire, J. Henri Burch, W. B. Merchant, V. E. McCarthy, Pierre Landry, C. B. Darrall and others. The immense crowd was enthusiastic and cheering.

The speeches of Hon. Morris Marks and J. H. Burch were both lengthy and telling. The other speakers were limited in time, but they had the desired effect.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man who attended the meeting, and who knows the relative strength of the two parties in Iberia, but that the Republicans will carry the parish in November by at least 400 majority.

It is a notable fact that such sharp politicians as Hon. L. A. Wiltz concede that their party will meet with a poor show in this parish.

There are at least 300 white men who have heretofore voted with the Democrats in Iberia who have come over to the Republicans and are now openly advocating the success of the State and district ticket. They are all the personal and political friends of Hon. Theo. Fontelle, our candidate for district judge.

The Democratic orators are making speeches to the Teche to their constituents, and a few colored people, who attend their barbecues for the purpose of seeing and hearing what they can, and to help eat up the immense amount of beef, mutton, etc., provided for the occasion. Their meetings in Iberia, St. Martinville and Breaux Bridge were very slimly attended, and the enthusiasm was not such as pleased the orators and politicians present.

Our speakers will leave for Abbeville Monday, where they have an engagement to speak on Tuesday. They will then return to New Iberia, preparatory to filling other engagements.

### Accidentally Drowned.

From a passenger who arrived in the city yesterday, it is learned that on Sunday morning last, as Elder Hannibal, a colored preacher of some local note, was crossing the Mississippi river in a boat, in company with several other persons, the boat was swamped and the elder and seven of his companions were drowned. The party were crossing over to the Acklen place, near the mouth of Red river, for the purpose of attending divine service, at the time of the catastrophe.

### The Levees.

The State engineers, who have been absent for a month at work on the levees with W. C. Melvin, Esq., as acting chief engineer, returned to New Orleans Saturday. They have examined all the levees from Longwood, in Carroll parish, to New Orleans, and staked out most of them. There are more than can be built. Wednesday the commissioners will meet and determine what work shall be attempted.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

We suppose it is in order to congratulate Mr. Burke, "the gentlemanly and efficient" nominee of the Democracy for the Improvement Department, upon his good fortune. It seems to be conceded that he will have a walk over.

Several days ago we predicted that the short-hairs would not have sufficient nerve to resist any slight which the convention might put upon them. This is exactly the truth as regards the office seekers and the hummers. They seem to "gnaw their file" with excellent gusto. But there is a strong element of independent voters, who—conscious that fair play and the expressed will of the majority have been deliberately ignored to satisfy an imperious clique—are determined to support any respectable and honest opposition ticket, which may be put in the field. An opportunity will surely be afforded them by the various organizations and combinations in this city which desire an end put to the power of the ring Democracy.

The New York Sun has done the country good service by showing that a "united South" and Tammany rule in New York together represent enough electoral votes to place Samuel J. Tilden in the presidential chair. Great Heavens! to dare deny the country by heaving the success of such a combination. The nation will respond to such a "what are you going to do about it?" as it did to Tammany's boss. It will put such a combination where it can do the least harm.

When the Fusion Returning Boards had hidden the proofs of their attempted fraud, and the mob spirit had quieted under the silent and crushing neglect with which the first Democratic House of Congress treated its revolutionary appeals, and when Louisiana was assuming a peace and content that ere this would have made her property a mark of envy to her sister States, a small band of a squad—renewed the strife. A bare half-dozen of nervous, quick-brained, determined men, with a thrust here and a reproach there, reawakened the fell spirit of party hate—rekindled the smoldering fires of revolution. It has been a sad and costly experience to Louisiana, and was all done that Democracy might be in the ascendant.

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and did not offer the least indignity, which makes the matter of their harsh treatment all the more a matter of surprise.

The excited anticipations of the Democratic press concerning the threatened outbreak yesterday (the eighth day's session of their parish convention) and especially the Times' narrative that "an armed and determined body of men" had been selected to repress violence, proved to have been altogether unnecessary. These alarm notes and preparatory musters were based on the supposition that the short hairs would not be set down upon without kicking, but the sequel showed that "they took their gruel like little men."

There was an increase of confidence in Democratic circles yesterday. The destruction of Hell Gate, close to New York, gives hope that that State may yet be carried for Tilden.

### LOUISIANA CONSOLS.

#### Statement from Governor Kellogg.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, September 25, 1876.

Sir—I notice with regret that the Picayune of yesterday, under the head of "State Consols"—"The Interest on the State Debt"—"Have the State Funds been Tampered With?" gives publicity to a statement which inquiry of the proper officials would have shown to be untrue in every essential particular.

No money was diverted from the general fund to pay the July interest on our State consols. There has been no diversion of any general or special fund for any purpose whatever. All persons familiar with State finances know that any such diversion would be impossible without its being promptly known. Moneys coming into the treasury to the credit of the general fund are absorbed as fast as paid in by outstanding warrants. Any attempt to disturb the other three funds, viz: The levee, State House and school funds would be immediately met by an unmistakable outcry on the part of persons interested.

The interest fund is intact, and I see no reason to doubt that the State will have a sufficient amount on hand to pay the Jan. 1st interest on our State consols as it falls due.

Assertions similar to that quoted by the Picayune have been circulated for some months by a little ring of speculating brokers in this city for the purpose of "bearing" the new State consols so long as these misstatements were confined to their original channels they did little or no harm. But when the Picayune, by republishing them without inquiry gives them a circulation which the character and standing of the parties making these charges are unknown, grave injury is done to the credit of the State. I therefore ask you to make public this authoritative contradiction.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. KELLOGG.

### An Assault on the Flag of our Union.

The tattered and torn appearance of the United States flag suspended across Camp street, belonging to the American Union Club, told yesterday a sad tale of New Orleans hatred to our national colors. Late on Sunday night it was assaulted by a crowd of young men, who sadly clubbed, batted and stoned it, many of the rocks thrown going completely through the bunting, leaving ugly holes and marks of spite and disloyalty, which must have existed in the minds of the marauders. There is no doubt but what if the flag could have been reached from the street it would have been torn down and trampled in the dust. The policeman of the beat stands that when he approached the scene of outrage the mob fled toward Canal street, and scattered, eluding his pursuit. The young rowdies roaming at large in this city may think it a smart thing to destroy the property of the American Union Club, and the act in that light may not be generally condemned; but a loyal North, battling against Democracy and the newly confederated South in the party field, will not lightly regard this insult to our colors. The American flag must be respected wherever it flies, whether or not it has inscribed on its folds the name of Tilden. The "Boys in Blue" have sworn to protect it, and it is a harm and shame to New Orleans that the stars and stripes should receive injury and insult in our streets.

### Board of Health.

The Board of Health, through Dr. Holt, sanitary inspector of the Fourth District, is now making a scientific examination and test, more thorough than has ever before been attempted, of carbolic acid, and expects to be able to show its exact value as a disinfectant.

The recent experiments in New York with the Gironid disinfectant, and the favor with which physicians there regard it, have interested all the members, and an examination of it will be had as soon as possible.

### Personal.

Judge Billings is expected to arrive here October 1, and by an official notice, published to-day, will open the United States District Court, Monday, October 2.

Those accomplished physicians and noble hearted gentlemen, Drs. Warren Stone and W. R. Mandeville left, with a corps of nurses, last evening, for Brunswick, Georgia. Whatever skill can do, and tireless work, to relieve the sufferers from the horrors of yellow fever, they will accomplish.

### Registration Cases.

There were eighteen cases tried in the United States Commissioner's Court, before Judge Southworth yesterday, all on having given different numbers and streets in the ward than those that indicated their proper residence. All were heard and argued and all dismissed.

### About 150 new warrants have been issued.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.—A. H. M. Petersen, the skillful engraver at the corner of Exchange alley and Bienville street, has invented a neat and tasty campaign badge, which he is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, to Hayes and Wheeler and Brandeburg, E. P. McDonald, John Cullinan, James Wright, Patrick Kane, R. J. Barnes, M. F. Dwyer, Thomas Griffin, Sr., John McNeil, Frank P. Renton, Patrick

## DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.

Fifth Day.

This body, assembled to make nominations for parochial and city offices, met again yesterday, having adjourned last Thursday to allow the committee on credentials opportunity to hear what the contesting wards had to say. That committee worked very hard during the three days and yesterday morning, when it was announced that two reports, a majority and a minority report, would be placed before the convention. Half an hour after noon yesterday the doors were opened to a favored few, it being understood and pretty well carried out that persons seeking office should not be allowed to enter the hall.

The first work was to hear from the committee on credentials. The majority favored the conference or O'Brien ticket in the first ward—ten delegates.

Second ward—It was decided to give the regular and contesting delegations seats on half votes.

Third ward—This was the great bone of contention, and which had caused more trouble than any other ward. The Finerty ticket and the Vizard ticket had put in strong claims, but the committee finally determined to split the difference by giving each delegation seats on half votes.

Fourth ward—The Kells or central club delegation was seated.

Fifth ward—The Hubbard delegation was seated.

Sixth ward—The conference delegation was seated.

Seventh ward—Each delegation half vote.

This settled, the contesting wards, as far as the majority report went, and subsequent action adopted it.

The minority report favored the Shakespear ticket of the second ward, as in opposition to the Diamond delegation; the anti-Finerty men in the third ward, and a new election in the fourth and fifth wards.

Mr. Lewler, who submitted it, asked to be allowed to read some of the evidence taken in the contested cases, but he was ruled down.

On motion of Mr. Gill, sixth ward, the majority report was finally adopted. The vote stood for adoption—60 yeas, 13 nays.

The minority report was TABLED.

This brought business down to a point where permanent organization came in order. A report from a committee was read and adopted, but before further proceedings could be had the roll had to be amended to conform to the majority report as adopted.

At this juncture somebody discovered that the list for city and parish officers had been tampered with, which caused the committee to retire for consultation. The error was but a trifling one and quickly rectified, and the list adopted.

The subject of permanent organization was then resumed, on urgent motion of Mr. Riley, of the third ward.

Messrs. W. A. Bell and E. J. O'Brien were placed in nomination for permanent president. Mr. O'Brien received 80½ votes, and Mr. Bell 23½.

Mr. O'Brien was escorted to his seat and cheered. He thanked the convention for the honor, and reminded the members that order must be preserved; also hoped that good men would be nominated.

Messrs. W. A. Bell and H. T. Lawler were elected vice presidents.

Mr. George Schriber was unanimously chosen permanent secretary, and Messrs. Kelly and F. Armand assistants.

It required a call of the roll to elect a sergeant-at-arms, and only two nominations. Messrs. Flood and Stevenson were made, and Flood beat his opponent nearly two to one.

Mr. M. Bienville, seventh ward, offered a resolution, the preamble mentioning a resolution, the preamble mentioning the fact that Governor Kellogg has in his hands an act to change the manner of compensating the sheriffs, clerks of courts, etc., and his resolution was written to hold none hereafter, whether the bill became a law or not; that is, in case the Governor signs the bill, nominees must not find fault with the situation—whether in their favor or against them.

A motion to adjourn was not carried, as the president announced that a committee of well known citizens desired to place something before the convention. After a short delay that committee appeared, being composed of Messrs. W. C. Raymond, I. N. Marks, John I. Day, John Chafe, E. D. Willett, and two or three more. Mr. Raymond read a short speech, advocating the present city financial system inaugurated by Administrator Pillsbury, and suggesting that any change would prove disastrous.

In substance he, for the committee, advocated the nomination of Mr. S. M. Todd for Administrator of Finance; also, Mr. Pillsbury for Mayor; Mr. Brown, the present incumbent, for Administrator of Public Accounts; Mr. T. H. Hunt for Administrator of Commerce; Mr. P. L. Bouny for Administrator of Assessments. Mr. Raymond, after reading the above, announced that Mr. Hunt had decided not to become a candidate, therefore, no other name was suggested. Mr. Marks read a long list of signers, well known citizens, who approved of the above suggestions.

The propositions were received by the convention, and the committee informed that their document would be duly considered.

## Special Correspondence of the Republican.

### NORTHERN POLITICS.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1876.

It is gratifying to know that, be the result of the pending presidential election what it may, there is a fixed "set" in public feeling for peace, and for a peaceful solution of the Southern problem. If Governor Hayes is elected he stands pledged to peace. Governor Tilden occupies the same position. The German vote at the North is almost solid for peace. The German Americans say that they did not leave Europe in order to plunge their families into war. They came here in order to enjoy the blessings of peace, and they will undoubtedly, from this day forth, vote solid against any party which proposes the use of the sword to settle any domestic issue inside of the Union. These intelligent Germans believe in the ballot, in education and in civil reform, and they are making their determination known to political leaders of all parties. Another most significant and encouraging feature of the peace movement is found in the growing sentiment in New England that she and the South, so long divided, must be one, before there can be any quiet for this nation.

I had a long conversation the other day with the Rev. Dr. Robinson (Presbyterian) on this subject. He is a strong anti-slavery man, and of Puritan stock. He has just been selected by the American Tract Society as managing editor of the Christian Illustrated Weekly. Dr. Robinson holds the view that New England and the South must come together, and that he should do all in his power to promote the alliance.

Here, then, we have an entirely unexpected development in American politics, and one which will control the politics of the nation for many years after the election, if it does not in fact control this election. This development consists in the "unification" of the German vote for peace and reform, and in an alliance, social, industrial, educational and political, between New England and the South. This development will lead to an increased emigration to the South of Germans, and to large investments of New England capital in Southern securities.

I regard this subject as so important and one possessing such special, immediate and permanent interest to the South and to Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, particularly, that I purpose in this correspondence to devote particular attention to it. I shall avoid as far as possible all discussion of its political aspects in a mere party sense. Because, after all, our interests are in common, and it is the duty of all good citizens to promote those things which build up a State in population by the influx of capital and labor all through the influence of education. The New Englander and the German both believe in education, in "work" and rule of law. If the South can secure an increase of German emigration with the aid of New England capital, we shall be a double gainer. As to the effect or the cause of national unity it is needless to speak.

Every German settler at the South forms a band of peace with two German voters at the North. Every New England dollar invested profitably and safely at the South, represents "other dollars," waiting to follow it. The Germans make good citizens. They are generally farmers and are just the people we want.

I trust the REPUBLICAN will use its influence independently of all political considerations to promote this Southern and German alliance and the Southern and New England alliance in the interest of peace and good will.

"At It Again." The Times has got "at it again." It found "several white citizens standing about, and one of them—Tim Connor"—gave it the astounding information that a negro politician named Grant posted himself "as usual" in the registration office of the first ward, and on the appearance of "a well known politician" tossed him a package done up in yellow paper. Such an astounding performance aroused the aforesaid Tim Connor, who incontinently deserted his post as loafer around that registration office, and followed the desperado—at a safe distance. What the valiant Tim might have done, or what powerful strategy he might have developed is not disclosed by the Times, because the "prominent politician" overcame by his own terrible accusations of conscience, and who in this part of the story is degraded into the mental position of "messenger," dropped the yellow package, which Tim, fearing no dynamite, immediately grabbed.

It contained a list of voters of the first ward.

In order to make a good story the Times asserts that none of them live where they are registered. Such a public assertion is a damaging charge on the efficiency of the Democratic canvassers, and a usurpation of the powers of Judge Southworth's court.

But an examination has shown that they are registered. One of them, indeed, is the Democratic United States supervisor. As additional information it may be stated that Mr. Grant gave or tossed no yellow or any other package to anybody. Where the distinguished Tim, of whom the Times says "much credit is due Young Connor, and the young men who are attending to registration matters in the first ward, for the shrewdness exhibited," got that list is not known, but it is generally supposed to be one that was used at a club election.

### The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows: September 24—At 8 A. M., 74°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 6 P. M., 91°; September 25—At 8 A. M., 79°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 85°.

### Lowest point of the mercury of the night of September 23 and 24, 71°.

### Registration Appointments.

The following have been appointed, on recommendation of each party as indicated opposite their names, United States supervisors of registration: Wm.—Robert L. Johnson, Republican. Natchitoches—Joseph P. Johnson, Democrat. P. A. Simmons, Republican. Jefferson—R. G. Gardner, Republican.

There is more than brotherly love in the city of Philadelphia.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON.

Librarian of the House.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Colonel Hardie, of North Carolina, has been appointed Librarian of the House.

### South Carolina Affairs.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, had a long interview with Solicitor General Phelps. Nothing determined upon.

### South American Mail.

Mail matter for Brazil and the Argentine Confederation now goes only via England. The postage to Brazil is twenty-one cents for half an ounce; Argentine Confederation twenty-seven cents. The Argentine newspapers for either point four cents each; other printed matter four cents each two ounces.

### Personal.

Postmaster General Tyler has returned. Mr. Chandler is expected to-morrow.

### The Surrender of Tweed.

The Cuban patriot interest here is greatly excited over the action of this country and Spain in regard to Tweed. The uneasiness is not confined to this class. The acceptance of Tweed from Spain without question on her part will be a precedent for the unqualified surrender on our part of any person whom Spain may want. It is feared Mr. Fish has blundered.

### HEALTH.

#### The Epidemic at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 25.—Total interments to-day twenty-two, of which eighteen were from cholera.

#### Relief from Atlanta.

ATLANTA, September 25.—Atlanta contributes \$1000 for the Brunswick sufferers.

#### Relief Meeting in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., September 25.—A meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Va., presided over by Mayor Kemper, was held to-night, to adopt measures for aiding the yellow fever stricken Savannah and Brunswick, Georgia. Resolutions were adopted requesting the city council to make an appropriation to that end, and authorizing Mayor Carrington to appoint canvassers to solicit subscriptions from the citizens generally. \$700 to \$1000 voluntary subscriptions had been already sent. An entertainment will be given to-morrow by the children for the same object.

#### Later.

Later—The three gentlemen heard at a meeting to-night adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$500 for Savannah.

#### Portland's Gift to Savannah.

PORTLAND, Me., September 25.—Portland contributed \$12,000 for Savannah.

### SPORTING.

#### The Rifle Teams at Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The American, Scotch, Irish and Australian rifle teams have been competing for some time. The prizes for the Scotch and Irish teams have been prepared by their respective countries, and for the Australians by the citizens generally. The teams shoot Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

#### Rowing for the Championship.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—The Western Rowing Club beat the St. Louis Rowing Club for the championship of the Mississippi.

#### Beacon Park Races.

BOSTON, September 25.—At the Beacon Park races, class 2-30 was won by Frank Hill in three straight heats; best time 2:31. Five heats of the 2-31 class were trotted, when the race was postponed until to-morrow.

### NEW YORK.

#### Success of the Hell Gate Explosion.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The explosion of Hell Gate yesterday was successful and harmless. After the last gun of warning a deep hush fell upon the multitude. The steamers gave a mighty cheer, and from then until the third gun at ten minutes to three o'clock, which was followed precisely at nine minutes to three by the explosion. On a straight and seemingly narrow line running north and south for about 300 yards the water whitened and arose evenly three or four feet high.

What the work was effectually done is the general feeling, and this also appears from the fact that the police boat passed over the spot safely. The tide has been materially changed by the explosion, and now the current sets directly on Big and Little Mill Kocks. They will have to be exploded next.

General Newton pronounced the Hell Gate explosion a thorough explosion. Some persons were inclined to believe, from the slight noise and shock, that only a part of the explosives had been discharged. A general Newton's daughter, May, a child aged three years, touched the key which exploded Hallett's Point yesterday.

#### Towed into Port.