

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME X.—NO. 145.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2920.

THE CAMPAIGN.

MEETING IN UNION PARISH

THE PEOPLE OF FARMERSVILLE TURN OUT

Speeches by McMillen, Packard, Wharton, Harris and Campbell.

THE MEETING A GRAND SUCCESS

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

FARMERSVILLE, September 27, 1876.

A large number of whites and colored, about equally divided, assembled here today to hear Mr. Packard and party.

General McMillen opened with an exhaustive review of the political parties. He contrasted Republican honesty and reform, and reduction of debt, with Democratic professions, defalcations and extravagance, presenting all the while documentary proof of his statements.

His speech made a profound impression on his Democratic hearers, and he was followed to his conclusions with breathless interest.

Mr. Packard followed. His exposition of State affairs and local interests was the most lucid and statesmanlike of the campaign. He discussed the levees, the State debt, taxation, and in a manner to almost capture the Democratic vote. Wherever he speaks his friends are enthusiastic and his enemies are silenced.

General Wharton, Mr. Harris and Judge Campbell also addressed the meeting. There were no bulldozers, no intrusions, and the large assembly dispersed with the best feeling for Mr. Packard and his party.

INDEX.

Death of Braxton Bragg.

General Braxton Bragg, well known in this city and Mobile, and an officer of the Confederate army, of some note in the early years of the war, fell dead yesterday in the streets of Galveston, Texas, where he was engaged in his profession as civil engineer. The immediate cause of his death is reported as syncope, induced by organic disease of the heart. General Bragg was born in North Carolina in 1815. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and graduated with the class of 1837, being commissioned as second lieutenant of the Third Artillery and assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. He soon after saw service in the Florida war, where he received his first promotion. With the exception of a year's absence on recruiting service, he remained in Florida until 1843. After that he was three years at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Then came the military occupation of Texas, and the Mexican war, in which he took an active part. He was appointed captain of a battery of the Third Artillery just previous to the battle of Monterey. For gallant conduct in that battle he received the brevet of major.

From 1847 to 1849 he was on the staff of Major General Gaines, as assistant inspector of engineers. After the close of the war with Mexico he was three years at Fort Barracks, St. Louis, then went on duty in the Indian Territory. He resigned his commission in the United States army in 1856, and engaged in planting in this State. At the breaking out of the rebellion he held the civil position of State commissioner of the board of public works. In 1861 he accepted an appointment as Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and was assigned to a command at Pensacola, Florida. The following year he was made a Major General, and commanded a corps at Shiloh. Soon after he relieved General Beauregard from the command of the Army of Mississippi. In August, 1862, he invaded Kentucky, and threatened Louisville, but was driven back by General Buell, making an undevoted fight at Perryville, and retreating by night to Tennessee. Bragg was next engaged with the Union army under General Rosecrans at Murfreesborough, where, at the battle of Stone River, he lost 9000 men, and at the battle of Chickamauga, where he lost 15,000 men. He was afterward defeated by General Grant at Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga. General Bragg was relieved from command in December, 1863, and was practically shelved for the war. For a time after the close of the rebellion he was superintendent of water-works in this city. He made his home in Mobile, to which place his remains will be taken for interment.

It is gratifying to be authoritatively assured that the Republican nominations for the Legislature made in this parish are not final, but merely recommendatory. Of course many of them will have to be set aside in the interests of the genuine reform movement, which must be the mainspring of the Republican campaign.

We will not omit the laudatory comments of the Democratic press upon the Democratic parish and city ticket. We heartily sympathize in the joy they manifest.

Says the venerable and conservative *Procyone*, the sage commander of the rear-guard: "It is not in every particular the sort of ticket we could wish, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case it is probably the best that could have been obtained."

The "peculiar circumstances" are the large Democratic majority in the parish. *The Times*, with desperate zeal, struggles at the opening with:

"The outcome of the convention is in many respects unexpected and in most respects, we are happy to say, satisfactory. Add vents its spleen on the unoffending and unimportant clerks of court, in this way:

"The satisfaction with the nominees, as a whole, is not so pronounced as in the case of the city ticket. *The Bulletin*, with cutting sarcasm, recognizes the ticket's weakness, and sarcastically laughs over the convention's miserable failure. We quote:

"We feel that by an effort we can contain our enthusiasm over the parish nominations. We shall not burst with ecstasy. Once or twice within our experience we have encountered joy and pride as great as this, and yet survived the strain. That recollection gives us comfort, and we turn to face the glory of our parish ticket with an abiding confidence in our ability to bear the strain of a dance."

The nominations are better than was anticipated. A majority of the chosen ones enjoy all the benefits attaching to obscurity, and many of the rest escape the charge of incapacity by reason of their being untried."

The Democrat, official organ of the Democracy as it is, thinks that silence is golden on this subject, and discreetly lets the public christen the child as it will, without in any way standing as a sponsor. *The Bee*, like any other orthodox Frenchman, shrugs its shoulders and accepts the inevitable with an shrug of resignation strongly suggestive of disgust.

Whether anticipating such a catastrophe, and trying to forestall it, we can not say, but very early yesterday the report was circulated that Major E. A. Burke had written a letter giving in his adhesion to the then uncompleted ticket and promising it his usual effective support. Such haste, before he was accused of defection, is very much like dirt-acting, and we don't believe in it.

On Mr. John Fitzpatrick a similar discreditable slur is put. If *The Democrat* had believed him true, common courtesy, it seems to us, would have prevented the publishing of this, at the very moment he was claiming a hearing on the convention floor. We quote:

"Among the malcontents some of the friends of Mr. Fitzpatrick can be classed, and unpleasant hints are uttered by them, which would seem to convey the idea that Mr. Fitzpatrick might be a candidate for criminal sheriff on the E-publican ticket; but it is due to Mr. Fitzpatrick to say that he is not believed to entertain any notions of the kind, and, in fact, some of his warmest friends scout at the idea that he would accept such a nomination if it were tendered to him."

The planters of Morehouse parish have formed a secret organization to protect their colored laborers from the bulldozers, who were running them into the swamps. Killing niggers to elect the Democratic ticket is all right, but when the game interferes with picking cotton, it must be stopped—at least, until the cotton is picked.

A good story is told on our candidate for

POLITICAL NOTES.

The bad impression made by the first nominations became solidified into continued antagonism by yesterday's proceedings. Disgust is the only word which can fittingly express the feeling with which accounts of the riotous and vulgar demeanor of the masses in the convention hall was received by the sober citizens who, by a political fiction, are supposed to have intrusted the actors with the guardianship of their governmental interests. Curses, foul expletives, and the most awful profanity from the floor and lobbies, greeted the equally unprovoked, unprovoked, and unprovoked of the chair. Modest men deserted the scene in shame, and cried aloud against the rite that were cloaked by reform pretensions.

The primary and this convention are the great Democratic disgrace of the age, and without a spark of partisan feeling we sincerely hope that the good name of our city will never again be so besmirched by such gross knavery and chicanery.

It is unfortunate that so many of our party leaders are away; but it is a safe promise that every reform element in the Republican party—and this element will control—stands ready to back up any ticket the non-partisan people will put in the field. This opposition ticket need not necessitate the defeat of the good men on the Democratic ticket. It might be deemed best, on the contrary, to take those who are in no wise tainted by fraud, or trading, or bribery, in the convention, and make them the nucleus of an entire ticket of equally pure and unimpeachable gentlemen and non-partisans.

Such a ticket would be overwhelmingly elected, with the backing of the fifteen or sixteen thousand Republican votes—and these can all be thrown to procure a positive reform administration of our local affairs, without the intrusion of any extraneous issues. Reformers, arouse!

Where comes in the Creole in the Democratic division of the spoils? *The Bulletin* claims that Americans have had a voice in the award; but surely it overlooked, as did the convention, the Americans of Latin extraction. In the State Convention this element—by right of numbers, by learning, wealth and by social virtues admitted a potent element in our State and city—was conceded the Lieutenant Governorship, the fifth wheel to the executive coach. The Parish Convention has barely managed to strengthen this wheel by one or two very slender spokes.

The REPUBLICAN caught the popular fancy and appreciation when it dubbed the new political baby, the "What is It?" The only difficulty is that the name demands an answer, which none seem daring enough to attempt to give.

Recent events have shown two potent political powers in New Orleans, combatting (under the Democratic banner) all other elements in the community successfully. They are the Irish organizations of various kinds, and the fire department, and these are in some degree allied. Democracy is a dangerously threatening power, unless these two elements can be antagonized. Only one can be rooted out.

When the "What is It?" ticket is completed, we shall attempt an analysis of its components, and the influences which gave them being.

Proper suggestions—whether biographical, historical, sectarian or social—will be duly considered from volunteer correspondents. All we want is reform, and this ticket promises a mine of it by patient digging.

A letter from Jackson, Louisiana, confirms the previous reports that colored men, after the Republican meeting at Clinton, were cruelly beaten for attending it. No one has been punished for it. So far from the Democratic claim that there is no intimidation in East Feliciana being true, colored men on their way were then told, and it has been repeated to them many times since, that they would not be permitted to enter their little crops unless they joined the Democratic party.

Ed. Robertson, the candidate for Congress, is reported to have said to them: "You have no government. Kellogg can't protect you. He and his United States marshals may send soldiers here, but let me tell you, boys, they are our soldiers, and they are nearer to us than they are to you; they won't protect you. You must and shall join us."

Many Republicans were present at the Democratic meeting, but made no interruptions, showing a decided contrast to the action of Democrats when Mr. Packard and the Republican speakers were there. In fact, if intimidation is persisted in to the extent it is now carried on, all the bone and sinew of the parish will leave it and seek peace in Pointe Coupee.

The house of James Law, who presided over the Republican meeting, has twice since then been set on fire. But in spite of all this, if the Republicans have an opportunity for a fair vote, they will carry the parish by 1000 majority.

By the telegrams from Louisville it will be seen that Kentucky again takes the lead in producing a horse that will make the fastest four miles.

Lexington's time in New Orleans of 7:19 1/4 was never beaten till Fallowcraft made four miles in 7:19 1/4 at Saratoga in 1874. Yesterday two of Lexington's grandsons, Ten Brock and Add were matched to beat his time. But a short time since they ran together on the Louisville Jockey Club course and Ten Brock made the best time ever made in a three mile race.

Yesterday he defeated Add, making the four miles in 7:15 1/4, and beating his grand-sire's time by four seconds.

The following are the estimates of the amount of work required on the levees, according to the engineers' report:

Mississippi, above Red river... 4,641,363
Cuba, yards... 1,200,000
Mississippi, below Red river... 1,200,000
Red river... 1,200,000
Atchafalaya... 1,200,000
Ipsawine... 1,200,000
Ouachita... 1,200,000
Total... 4,641,363

The benefit tendered to Miss Katie Glasgow by the Shakespeare Club will positively take place at the Varieties Theatre on Friday evening, when will be acted the popular drama of "East Lynne." A few more seats can be secured at the box office of the theatre.

THE SINGER'S VICTORY.—The improved, reliable and almost perfect Singer sewing machine has achieved a centennial victory, and been awarded two medals and two diplomas at the great exposition. Coming from the hands of the best judges, where all machines were competing, these trophies are of unusual importance, and speak the highest praise for the machines sold at No. 91 Canal street, in this city.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.

Seventh Day.

When this convention adjourned Tuesday evening the general impression was that but little trouble would be had in electing two coroners, but it proved to be a mistake, for an entire evening was consumed in choosing those two officials. When nominations were announced as in order the following names were showered down on the secretary's desk: Dr. A. Chastant, J. G. Roche, J. Frye, W. J. Boylan, W. H. Watkins, Dr. J. C. Beard, J. M. Callen, W. Bailey, Jr., Dr. J. N. Felwell and Dr. S. R. Chambers, all or either of them perfectly willing to fill the position of coroner for the upper municipal districts.

Before business was commenced it was found necessary to close the doors against the rabble, which required the appointment of many sergeants-at-arms.

During Tuesday's proceedings, when the balloting was for criminal sheriff, Mr. Lawler withdrew the name of J. E. Guillotte in favor of Mr. Houston. Yesterday, Mr. Lawler was called to account for that action, and was asked why he had done so. Mr. Lawler stated, in open session, that he had been duly authorized to do so.

He had barely uttered the assertion when Mr. Guillotte took the floor and flatly announced that such was not the case, and sent the chairman the following letter:

Dear Sir—I, the undersigned, hereby inform you that I did not authorize any person to withdraw my name as a candidate for the position of criminal sheriff in favor of James D. Houston or any other candidate for said position; and further, that I did not authorize any person to make any compromise on my part.

This left the question of veracity between Messrs. Guillotte and Lawler, but as the latter named did not furnish his authority the public sided with Mr. Guillotte.

Mr. Barnes, third ward, said that, according to these statements, it was evident that there had been no election of criminal sheriff in Tuesday's proceedings.

On this the opponents of Mr. Fitzpatrick raised such a confusion that nobody could be heard—certainly not understood. That faction called lustily for nominations for coroners.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was on the floor and began to address the chair, asserting that fraud had been practiced in the voting for criminal sheriff and that he could prove it. All he asked for was fair play.

The president pled his deafening gavel and mixed voices shrieked all sorts of words.

In half an hour a bit of quiet was restored, when the chairman ruled that nothing was in order excepting nominations for coroner. This caused another outbreak, confusion worse confounded. Finally the list of candidates was read, and before many words were heard from it became evident that the battle was between Dr. Chastant and Mr. Roche, as the others found no friends. Before the vote was announced several wards changed their votes, the changes favoring Mr. Roche. The secretary was instructed to call the vote, and the chair announced that Mr. Roche had received 40% votes; Dr. Chastant, 39%.

A motion was then made and carried to make the election unanimous.

The shouting for Roche was tremendous, stopping further proceedings for the time. When order was partly restored, Mr. O'Brien, president, stated that the secretary did not agree in their tallies. Just then, both the aspirants appeared on the floor, and the buzzing sounded like a young tornado. Motion on motion was made, all without effect, as a dozen or more delegates addressed the chair in the same breath; none of the motions were entertained.

Mr. Payne eventually succeeded in obtaining a hearing, and stated that he had voted for Dr. Chastant, and considered that, as the vote had been formally announced that Roche's election had not been made unanimous, the convention could not, as had been proposed, go behind that action.

This little speech caused a general outbreak, and all business was suspended for the time.

A voice: "We will soon see a coroner's official services if this rumpus continues."

A motion to adjourn met with emphatic nays.

During this confusion a delegate stated that his delegation's vote had been recorded wrong by one vote, but Secretary Schreiber drew the delegate's own written ballot. This did not answer; the delegate (favoring Chastant) for he insisted that they voted one more than was to their credit. The chair here ruled that the secretaries had made an error in tallying, and ruled that another ballot must be taken, as the vote was a tie in that case—40% and 40%.

This action redoubled the confusion, members favoring Roche trying to impress the chair that as Roche's election had been made unanimous, and so declared by the convention, nothing could be done except to appeal from the chair's decision. The professed error being corrected, a proposition was made to call the vote as it then stood, which showed that Chastant had 39% votes, and Roche 38%, Chastant having gained a convert in the first ward.

The Roche party thereupon held that 39% votes did not elect, as by right a majority of the convention was 40 votes. However, nothing came of that, as the chair ruled it out of order.

A motion to adjourn for an hour met with a grand majority.

On reassembling, the old question was taken up and the president's last ruling was appealed from. The vote to sustain the chair was 64; opposed, 53; blank, 16—the entire convention voting. This action elected Dr. Chastant coroner of the upper districts.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.

Seventh Day.

When this convention adjourned Tuesday evening the general impression was that but little trouble would be had in electing two coroners, but it proved to be a mistake, for an entire evening was consumed in choosing those two officials. When nominations were announced as in order the following names were showered down on the secretary's desk: Dr. A. Chastant, J. G. Roche, J. Frye, W. J. Boylan, W. H. Watkins, Dr. J. C. Beard, J. M. Callen, W. Bailey, Jr., Dr. J. N. Felwell and Dr. S. R. Chambers, all or either of them perfectly willing to fill the position of coroner for the upper municipal districts.

Before business was commenced it was found necessary to close the doors against the rabble, which required the appointment of many sergeants-at-arms.

During Tuesday's proceedings, when the balloting was for criminal sheriff, Mr. Lawler withdrew the name of J. E. Guillotte in favor of Mr. Houston. Yesterday, Mr. Lawler was called to account for that action, and was asked why he had done so. Mr. Lawler stated, in open session, that he had been duly authorized to do so.

He had barely uttered the assertion when Mr. Guillotte took the floor and flatly announced that such was not the case, and sent the chairman the following letter:

Dear Sir—I, the undersigned, hereby inform you that I did not authorize any person to withdraw my name as a candidate for the position of criminal sheriff in favor of James D. Houston or any other candidate for said position; and further, that I did not authorize any person to make any compromise on my part.

This left the question of veracity between Messrs. Guillotte and Lawler, but as the latter named did not furnish his authority the public sided with Mr. Guillotte.

Mr. Barnes, third ward, said that, according to these statements, it was evident that there had been no election of criminal sheriff in Tuesday's proceedings.

On this the opponents of Mr. Fitzpatrick raised such a confusion that nobody could be heard—certainly not understood. That faction called lustily for nominations for coroners.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was on the floor and began to address the chair, asserting that fraud had been practiced in the voting for criminal sheriff and that he could prove it. All he asked for was fair play.

The president pled his deafening gavel and mixed voices shrieked all sorts of words.

In half an hour a bit of quiet was restored, when the chairman ruled that nothing was in order excepting nominations for coroner. This caused another outbreak, confusion worse confounded. Finally the list of candidates was read, and before many words were heard from it became evident that the battle was between Dr. Chastant and Mr. Roche, as the others found no friends. Before the vote was announced several wards changed their votes, the changes favoring Mr. Roche. The secretary was instructed to call the vote, and the chair announced that Mr. Roche had received 40% votes; Dr. Chastant, 39%.

A motion was then made and carried to make the election unanimous.

The shouting for Roche was tremendous, stopping further proceedings for the time. When order was partly restored, Mr. O'Brien, president, stated that the secretary did not agree in their tallies. Just then, both the aspirants appeared on the floor, and the buzzing sounded like a young tornado. Motion on motion was made, all without effect, as a dozen or more delegates addressed the chair in the same breath; none of the motions were entertained.

Mr. Payne eventually succeeded in obtaining a hearing, and stated that he had voted for Dr. Chastant, and considered that, as the vote had been formally announced that Roche's election had not been made unanimous, the convention could not, as had been proposed, go behind that action.

This little speech caused a general outbreak, and all business was suspended for the time.

A voice: "We will soon see a coroner's official services if this rumpus continues."

A motion to adjourn met with emphatic nays.

During this confusion a delegate stated that his delegation's vote had been recorded wrong by one vote, but Secretary Schreiber drew the delegate's own written ballot. This did not answer; the delegate (favoring Chastant) for he insisted that they voted one more than was to their credit. The chair here ruled that the secretaries had made an error in tallying, and ruled that another ballot must be taken, as the vote was a tie in that case—40% and 40%.

This action redoubled the confusion, members favoring Roche trying to impress the chair that as Roche's election had been made unanimous, and so declared by the convention, nothing could be done except to appeal from the chair's decision. The professed error being corrected, a proposition was made to call the vote as it then stood, which showed that Chastant had 39% votes, and Roche 38%, Chastant having gained a convert in the first ward.

The Roche party thereupon held that 39% votes did not elect, as by right a majority of the convention was 40 votes. However, nothing came of that, as the chair ruled it out of order.

A motion to adjourn for an hour met with a grand majority.

On reassembling, the old question was taken up and the president's last ruling was appealed from. The vote to sustain the chair was 64; opposed, 53; blank, 16—the entire convention voting. This action elected Dr. Chastant coroner of the upper districts.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.

Seventh Day.

When this convention adjourned Tuesday evening the general impression was that but little trouble would be had in electing two coroners, but it proved to be a mistake, for an entire evening was consumed in choosing those two officials. When nominations were announced as in order the following names were showered down on the secretary's desk: Dr. A. Chastant, J. G. Roche, J. Frye, W. J. Boylan, W. H. Watkins, Dr. J. C. Beard, J. M. Callen, W. Bailey, Jr., Dr. J. N. Felwell and Dr. S. R. Chambers, all or either of them perfectly willing to fill the position of coroner for the upper municipal districts.

Before business was commenced it was found necessary to close the doors against the rabble, which required the appointment of many sergeants-at-arms.

During Tuesday's proceedings, when the balloting was for criminal sheriff, Mr. Lawler withdrew the name of J. E. Guillotte in favor of Mr. Houston. Yesterday, Mr. Lawler was called to account for that action, and was asked why he had done so. Mr. Lawler stated, in open session, that he had been duly authorized to do so.

He had barely uttered the assertion when Mr. Guillotte took the floor and flatly announced that such was not the case, and sent the chairman the following letter:

Dear Sir—I, the undersigned, hereby inform you that I did not authorize any person to withdraw my name as a candidate for the position of criminal sheriff in favor of James D. Houston or any other candidate for said position; and further, that I did not authorize any person to make any compromise on my part.

This left the question of veracity between Messrs. Guillotte and Lawler, but as the latter named did not furnish his authority the public sided with Mr. Guillotte.

Mr. Barnes, third ward, said that, according to these statements, it was evident that there had been no election of criminal sheriff in Tuesday's proceedings.

On this the opponents of Mr. Fitzpatrick raised such a confusion that nobody could be heard—certainly not understood. That faction called lustily for nominations for coroners.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was on the floor and began to address the chair, asserting that fraud had been practiced in the voting for criminal sheriff and that he could prove it. All he asked for was fair play.

The president pled his deafening gavel and mixed voices shrieked all sorts of words.

In half an hour a bit of quiet was restored, when the chairman ruled that nothing was in order excepting nominations for coroner. This caused another outbreak, confusion worse confounded. Finally the list of candidates was read, and before many words were heard from it became evident that the battle was between Dr. Chastant and Mr. Roche, as the others found no friends. Before the vote was announced several wards changed their votes, the changes favoring Mr. Roche. The secretary was instructed to call the vote, and the chair announced that Mr. Roche had received 40% votes; Dr. Chastant, 39%.

A motion was then made and carried to make the election unanimous.

The shouting for Roche was tremendous, stopping further proceedings for the time. When order was partly restored, Mr. O'Brien, president, stated that the secretary did not agree in their tallies. Just then, both the aspirants appeared on the floor, and the buzzing sounded like a young tornado. Motion on motion was made, all without effect, as a dozen or more delegates addressed the chair in the same breath; none of the motions were entertained.

Mr. Payne eventually succeeded in obtaining a hearing, and stated that he had voted for Dr. Chastant, and considered that, as the vote had been formally announced that Roche's election had not been made unanimous, the convention could not, as had been proposed, go behind that action.

This little speech caused a general outbreak, and all business was suspended for the time.

A voice: "We will soon see a coroner's official services if this rumpus continues."

A motion to adjourn met with emphatic nays.

During this confusion a delegate stated that his delegation's vote had been recorded wrong by one vote, but Secretary Schreiber drew the delegate's own written ballot. This did not answer; the delegate (favoring Chastant) for he insisted that they voted one more than was to their credit. The chair here ruled that the secretaries had made an error in tallying, and ruled that another ballot must be taken, as the vote was a tie in that case—40% and 40%.

This action redoubled the confusion, members favoring Roche trying to impress the chair that as Roche's election had been made unanimous, and so declared by the convention, nothing could be done except to appeal from the chair's decision. The professed error being corrected, a proposition was made to call the vote as it then stood, which showed that Chastant had 39% votes, and Roche 38%, Chastant having gained a convert in the first ward.

The Roche party thereupon held that 39% votes did not elect, as by right a majority of the convention was 40 votes. However, nothing came of that, as the chair ruled it out of order.

A motion to adjourn for an hour met with a grand majority.

On reassembling, the old question was taken up and the president's last ruling was appealed from. The vote to sustain the chair was 64; opposed, 53; blank, 16—the entire convention voting. This action elected Dr. Chastant coroner of the upper districts.

OUR CITY'S HEALTH.

Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier, secretary of the Board of Health, has written a letter to Dr. W. F. Blunt, health officer at Galveston, in which he gives such an array of statistics as ought to induce our neighbors to pause and reflect before committing such a foolish act as to impose a quarantine against our city. It is shown that this has been the healthiest season New Orleans has enjoyed for years; that a new system of sanitary treatment against vessels, and quarantine against passengers has this year been established which has proved to be a complete success, as is shown by the fact that 102 vessels have up to date passed our quarantines, arrived at the city, and landed at different points at the basins and at the wharves, and not a case of yellow fever has been introduced by them.

Up to date, there have been only twenty-eight cases of the disease reported, of which eighteen have resulted fatally, and yesterday the records of the Board of Health showed but five cases on hand. The disease has apparently exhausted itself already. Of all the cases that have occurred, none were among the shipping. Dr. LeMonnier pronounces all the cases that have occurred of local origin, and they have been confined to a limited space. Epidemics never commence in New Orleans after the first of September—at least they never have, and there has been nothing to indicate a spread of the fever this year to any extent. There were last year, at this time, sixty cases of fever of known exotic origin, against the twenty-eight questionable cases of this year.

It is hoped Dr. LeMonnier's elaborate communication will have the effect to allay the fears of our Texan neighbors, and that they will forego their foolish policy of shutting out our trade as a panacea for their own timidity.

The Explosion at Hell Gate. A New York dispatch of the American Press Association, September 26, says: The Hell Gate explosion, from all that can be gathered, appears to have been entirely successful. The shallow place on the reef is now two fathoms deep, even at low water to-day. On viewing the scene of the explosion and the surroundings, not a sign could be found indicating that the shock had been at all severe, save in the immediate vicinity of the mine. The residents of Astoria, Yorkville and Ravenswood, who live close upon Hell Gate, declare that their dwellings and furniture were not injured in the least, and their windows even were not broken. The government engineers will be busy for several days to come, calculating and tabulating the figures collected at various points of observation, and the report will be published to-day.

One solitary instance of damage by the explosion is reported from Brooklyn. Just after the concussion, a large part of the parlor ceiling of the house occupied by Charles F. Wingate, No. 100 West 10th street, fell with a crash. Mrs. Wingate and child were in the room and narrowly escaped being killed. This is the only case of actual damage that has yet been reported.

George W. Blunt, commissioner of pilots, to-day, in conversation, said that the reef will next be cleared away by the use of explosives. Diamond Reef will also be cleared so as to give the channel a depth of twenty-four feet. Of course these improvements will depend upon future appropriations. Mr. Blunt had no idea that large ocean vessels would use the channel more than ten feet, and that the velocity of the current in Long Island Sound will make that impracticable. He made application for an appropriation with the view of benefiting the coast trade only.

William E. Lodge having addressed a long letter to General Newton on his "unnecessary" desecration of the Sabbath, and intimating that he was making a public show of the explosion, General Newton forwarded the following reply:

HALLETT'S POINT, September 23, 1876. To Mr. William E. Dodge: SIR—I received a communication from you dated September 22, in which you decline an alleged invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hell Gate, on Sunday, the twenty-fourth inst. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common courtesies of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you, nor even know of your invitation until the receipt of your refusal to accept one. The fact is, I left the matter of invitation to the Chamber of Commerce and Lieutenant Willard, of the United States engineers, with instructions to invite a certain number of gentlemen. I regret to find that in one case he has made a mistake. Your obedient servant, JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Major General.

A dispatch of the twenty-sixth says: Sounding operations began at Hell Gate to-day. At low tide the water was from sixteen to twenty feet deep over the former bed of the reef, and this strengthens the opinion that the reef has been totally demolished. This would give a depth at high tide, ranging from twenty-eight to thirty or thirty-one feet, which is fully up to General Newton's calculations. After the removal of the debris it may be found that the channel depth will be even much greater than has been expected.