Orleans Republican.
JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

UCTION SALES THIS DAY.

& MALOCHIE, at 12 o'clock, at the ange and Auctioneers' Exchange, two ub buildings, on Poland, between Mo- and Castatvie streets.

A. HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at the St. e Auction Exchange, promissory notes, and open account.

TABLE PLACIDE BOUTIN, at 12 o'clock, corner of Patterson and Bertholomew s, Algiers, lumber, furniture tools, etc.

ocal Intelligence.

TEMPERATURE.—The thermometer Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, follows March 9: At 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 54°; at 6 P. M., 54°. point during the night of March

WITH A NEW SHOVEL.—Yester- week ago, Rudolphe Eichorn, a mer, visited the store of John , No. 349 Common street, to ob- ght for his pipe. He carried g in his left hand, and although apped with paper Hartnett con- t was a shovel, and he was cor- asked Eichorn how much he t, and the answer was sixty hich answer was incorrect—he have said seventy-five cents. ett deals in such articles, and that he could not sell that figure he felt certain that was deceiving him, whereupon he m a liar. This was quickly re- Eichorn, who flung the chal- k. Hartnett then grasped the d struck Eichorn a heavy blow his head. At the moment little ght of the affair, but the wounded inued to grow worse, and two or ago it became apparent that he survive long. An affidavit was inst Hartnett, but it appears that t arrested. Eichorn was placed arity Hospital, and although well he rapidly declined and died yes- illis assailant became aware of e and so disappeared, for which y is at fault.

NERAL OUTLOOK.—There are ssengers within our gates, and t lavish their money on non- That grand promenade, Canal daily thronged by tolerably ssing people, but they do little look into store windows and some of the pretty things so y spread out.

lly, there is next to nothing All classes ask: "How long is s-jury condition of things to once red-hot Democrat yester- that the people should strike out tly banish every office-seeker ides of the question.

men who were so exceedingly not long ago, to rattle the State tatters have forgotten their and begin to cry for lovely peace.

MASTICION.—White-haired old win- lingering in the lap of lovely The thermometer dropped from arday to 45° yesterday.

standing the uncommon cold erday several newsboys persist- ering socks and shoes.

L. Gibson removed the troops city last week, but somehow the will appear in every direction every street. This by way of a minder that to err is human. in mind the fact that Mr. Til- t inaugurated last Sunday as shed.

m of fire early yesterday morn- caused by the burning of a elling on Johnson, near Hos- t, owned by P. Kourech, in- the New Orleans Insurance Com-

s with a Samaratin last night. was suffering greatly with his nd cough, and his friend did h him with a sure cure remedy— sent to a druggist, procured and kindly offered it. The gone.

isiana Rowing Club will soon boat house near the end of the

J. Farrell, nine years old, was y killed in a most singular st Thursday. A very strong blowing, and as the poor boy to pass through the gate of his Tchoupitoulas street, the wind closed it, catching him by his g him instantly.

Etter, formerly on the old , entertained a bitter animos- John Schaff, and attempted to with a razor, and might have had not a ribbon policeman and taken Etter to jail.

y's child, not many days old, on Hospital, near Tonti street, ay morning. The ribbon the baby to an asylum, unnatural parent may find it, to prove property.

g of property-owners is to be t in Carrollton Garden in the a shell road on St. Charles

Difference to Fathers.

correspondent of the Boston ntice: One Sunday, in the ab- ster, I took charge of a class from four to six years of age. the truth" was the basis of our together. I asked the boys it ou could tell the story of George and his little hatchet. One of promptly began to tell the story, ed to most admirably by the ed of the class. One little fel- ed: "Then the good handful atte- ne did heat a little to one side, ne creeping, and who a new

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell's Speech at Manchester—A Louisiana Resolution Adopted.

The following is from the Manchester, New Hampshire, *Mirror and American* of March 3:

It rained like a flood. The walking was bad as bad could be, and it was in all respects the most unpropitious of evenings for a political meeting; but in spite of this, Smyth's Hall was filled, the seats and standing room in the body of the hall being all occupied by gentlemen, and a portion of the galleries by ladies, whose Republicanism was proof against flood and mud.

The meeting was called to order by E. P. Richardson, president of the city club, who introduced A. W. Quint, Esq., as chairman.

The first speaker was Judge Campbell, of New Orleans, who, after brief introduction, said he had come from a distant part of the country on an evening of great rejoicing, to speak of a question which underlies the whole situation, and was to the people of this section especially of the first importance.

It is charged by the Democrats that the decision in the Louisiana case, though affirmed by the Electoral Commission and in accordance with law, was tainted with fraud and that though the State had been given to Hayes, a majority of the legal votes cast were for Tilden. He believed that Hayes carried Louisiana as fairly and as certainly as he carried New Hampshire.

After saying that he left Washington reluctantly while the great question whether Mr. Hayes, having been elected by the vote of his State, would now shake hands with the bulldozers there, and leave his friends to their mercy, was pending, he continued: Suppose that an organization of Republicans in Vermont had rode through three or four counties, had shot four leading Republican Irishmen, hung three more, and whipped and otherwise outraged scores of others, and had thereby prevented them and other Democrats from voting; and suppose the leading men of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, men like Senator Wadleigh and Congressmen Hoar and Joyce, had, after months of investigation upon the spot, returned and reported these facts, they must either be accepted as true, or the men set down as scoundrels and liars. We present you similar facts, supported by the same testimony, in Louisiana. In the investigation carried on by the Senate committee, which went to Louisiana and spent several months there, it was proved and has not been disputed, that in four parishes 500 persons were shot, hung, whipped, dragged at the tails of horses, driven from their homes or otherwise outraged, because they were Republicans; and that as a result the Republican majority of nearly 4000 in these parishes was wiped out and a Democratic majority of 10,000 returned. In one parish where there was a registered colored vote of 2300, and where 1600 or 1700 Republican votes were cast at previous elections, not a Republican vote was returned last fall.

In East Feliciana parish John Gair, the leader of the colored men, a man of much ability, and the author of the clause in the State constitution which provided for legislation to guard against fraud and intimidation, was seized, tied to a tree and shot dead.

In Ouachita parish Dr. Dinkgrave, a man of great ability, culture and breadth of mind, and the leader of the negroes in the parish, while going to his office one day last August, was met by a masked assassin and shot dead.

In Monroe the leader of the colored men, a small well-to-do farmer, was taken from his home and shot, receiving five wounds, from which he has since died. He escaped from his assailants and was taken to New Orleans, and was there, while on his deathbed, examined by the Senate committee. He closed his testimony by saying, "They have killed me because I am a Republican."

In East Baton Rouge William Y. Payne, another prominent leader of the negroes, was seized and tied to a horse, and dragged by the neck until he was dead.

These murders of the leaders were followed by the shooting of many of their followers, by the breaking up of Republican meetings, by armed men, and by ominous warnings to the negroes not to vote.

This systematic bulldozing extended over seventeen parishes. Now look at the result. In forty parishes where there was no systematic intimidation, the registered colored voter exceeded the registered white voter 15,000, and the Republican majority was 7500. In the seventeen bulldozed parishes the number of registered colored voters was 21,638, and of registered white voters 14,579, a Democratic majority of 7059; but the vote returned was, Democratic 16,500, Republican 9000—a Democratic majority of 7500.

These facts are matters of record, and they are not impeached or even denied by the Democrats themselves. The only excuse given for them, the only answer to them is that probably the negroes who were shot, hung, whipped and outraged had been stealing. Similar horrors to these occurred years ago when the Ku-Klux occupied the place now held by the bulldozers, and it was to meet exactly this state of affairs that the Republicans of Louisiana passed a law creating a Returning Board to investigate charges of intimidation and fraud at election, and to throw out the votes obtained by these means. Under this law, which is mandatory and explicit, the Returning Board after a long and patient investigation, at which members of both parties were present, did throw out the votes of the bulldozed parishes.

And this is what the Democrats call fraud. They have no condemnation for murder, for outrage or for any other enormities which have been perpetrated by their party in Louisiana, but they are very outspoken against a "fraud" which deprives them of the results they hoped to obtain by these crimes.

Judge Campbell closed by a brief portrayal of the results which would follow any compromise with the bulldozers at the South, and by calling upon New Hampshire to stand firm and true by the Republicans of Louisiana During his speech he was several times interrupted by some specimens Tildenite, who shouted, "That's a d—d lie," "Yes," replied the judge, "that's the Democratic answer and argument. To all these facts they have but one reply. North or South, which is, it's a d—d lie; but there is this difference, the Northern Democrat does not back his answer at all, the New Orleans Democrat supports his by drawing his revolver and shooting the man who does not accept it."

After a selection by the band Mr. Quint introduced ex-Senator Henry R. Pease, of Mississippi, who proposed three cheers for the triumph of right over wrong, of loyalty over treason, of votes over bulldozing, of honesty and humanity over crime, of the true man, Rutherford B. Hayes over the Mephistopheles of Gramercy Park, Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Pease is a ringing speaker, and held the perfect attention of the audience for nearly an hour and three quarters. His speech was an eloquent and impassioned defense of the Northern men and negroes at the South, and a portrayal of their sufferings and wrongs. No abstract of the speech can do it justice, and the crowded state of our columns compels us to forego an attempt at any. At the conclusion of his speech, which was at half past ten o'clock, C. A. Sulloway took the platform, and read the following resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted by a rousing vote:

Resolved, That in the minds of New Hampshire Republicans, it is right and just that the Republicans of Louisiana and South Carolina, who have stood shoulder to shoulder with us in the recent contest, and who have at a terrible sacrifice of both property and life, carried their States for Hayes and Wheeler, and elected Republican State governments, should be entitled to the whole moral and physical force of the national government, and that we are opposed to any and all compromises which may in any manner surrender their State governments, legally elected by the Republicans, to the Southern Democracy.

The audience insisted that Mr. Sulloway should make a speech but he declined, and the meeting closed with a round of vociferous cheers for the speakers and the sentiment they represented.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

On Thursday, in the Senate, a motion to refer the credentials of General Morgan to the Privileges and Elections Committee was rejected without discussion. He was presented by Senator Gordon and sworn in by the Vice President.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania moved that the credentials of L. V. Grover, Senator from Oregon, be taken from the table, and that he be sworn in.

Mr. Sargent submitted the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, Under the constitution and the laws, and the practice of the Senate, Lafayette Grover, claiming to be a Senator from the State of Oregon, his credentials being regular and in due form, and there being no contestant for the seat, is entitled to admission to a seat in this body on the *prima facie* case presented by such credentials, notwithstanding the objections contained in the petition of citizens of the State of Oregon against his admission; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the credentials of Lafayette Grover be taken from the table, and the oath of office by administered to him.

Resolved, That the petition of citizens of Oregon, containing charges against Lafayette Grover, lie on the table until the Committee on Privileges and Elections is organized, when they shall be referred to such committee, together with the credentials, with instructions to investigate such charges and report as to their truth or falsity.

Mr. Wallace accepted the substitute.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend by inserting in the preamble, after the words "no contestant after seats," as follows: "And there being in said State but one body claiming to be the Legislature, and but one person claiming to be the Governor, and there being no doubt or dispute as to the existence of one legal, rightful State government."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Sargent.

A general debate on Louisiana followed, during which Mr. Saulsbury said he believed the ladies of New Orleans could drive the whole Packard government out of the city, provided it was not aided by the Federal powers of the United States.

Mr. Howe referred to the case of Packard, and said he was not an outlaw, but he could not show himself on the streets of New Orleans. If the people of New Orleans were law-abiding, why should Mr. Packard be afraid to walk in the streets? It had been said he claimed an office to which he was not entitled. The same thing had been said about the President of the United States, and yet in a law-abiding city that President was not afraid to show himself.

Finally, Mr. Grover was seated.

Mr. Thurman said at a former session the credentials of Mr J B. Eustis, claiming to be a Senator from the State of Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee reported against the right of Mr. Eustis to a seat on the ground that the vacancy had been filled by the election of Pinchback. Subsequently the Senate decided that Pinchback was not elected. He, therefore, submitted a resolution, that the credentials of Mr. Eustis be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Laid over until to-morrow.

Executive session.

During the debate in the Senate, Mr. Blaine had read the following telegram:

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.

To Hon. J. G. Blaine, United States Senate:

Senator Bayard is mistaken. In every parish outside the city, except the five bulldozed parishes—in one of which our tax collector has just been murdered—my government is recognized by all saves few pretended Nicholls officials.

S. B. PACKARD.

Confirmation—John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington Notes.

The Republican Senate caucus Thursday heard the report of the committee on the regular committees. It was agreed to increase the Democratic representation on all non-political committees, making them four to five. The minority will have but two of the nine composing the Judiciary Committee. The Republicans chose Judge Davis with themselves in forming committees.

The chairmanships of the new Senate committees, as arranged by the Republican caucus committee for the approval by the caucus, are as follows:

Finance, Morrill; Appropriations, Windom; Elections, Morton; Foreign Affairs, Cameron of Pennsylvania; Commerce, Conkling; Manufactures, Booth; Agricultural, Paddock; Military, Spencer; Naval, Sargent; Judiciary, Edmunds; Postoffice, Hamlin; Public Lands, Oglesby; Private Land Claims, Thompson; Indian, Allison; Pension, Ingalls; Claims, Dawes; District of Columbia, Dorsey; Patents, Wadleigh; Territories, Christiancy; Railroads, Mitchell; Mines, Sharon; Education, Patterson; Accounts of Senate, Jones; Rules, Ferry; Printing, Anthony; Library, Howe; Public Buildings and Grounds, McMillan.

In the Closing Hours.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the New York *Graphic*:

The following fights occurred in the closing hours of Congress:

Throckmorton, of Texas, Democrat, hearing that David Dudley Field had been impugning the honorable motives of himself and other Confederates in standing by the Electoral Tribunal's decision, met Field in the House lobby.

"You are the low scoundrel," said he, "who has been criticising my conduct. God bless you; you are worse than a Spitz dog" (or words otherwise rendered).

"I don't want to reply to you, sir," said Field, not without apprehension.

"No, you don't dare reply; you, and so forth! There isn't a dog in the land that would stop to compliment you!"

As Throckmorton is what Colonel Aleck McCook calls "fine lightning," Field took away his small like stature, musing: "Hasn't I not passed the bitterness of this death!" In short, Congress is as dangerous as the army.

Then old Mr. Douglass, of Virginia, who feels his liquor often, approached Senator Lamar at his desk in Congress and covered him with imputation. Lamar carried one of those convenient derringers which no gentleman is without, and, after awhile, provoked beyond silence, he drew this pistol. "Now, take him away," said Lamar, "or I'll present him to a cemetery!" They took the successor of the late Senator McDougall away, and gave him portions of the hair of the same dog.

Morrison, of Illinois, shook Page, of California, by the beard, and served him right.

Next a newspaper correspondent with the singular name of O'Myers—how much he Myers, clear Teuton, and O, clear Milesian!—was knocked down by a notoriety hunter named Glover, of Missouri, a person trying to get notoriety by digging up old and worn Washington imputations through the aid of an orphan named Makell. This sort of research not being as successful as the excavations around the city of Mycenæ, Glover stood on his head. He wrote cards to the newspapers; he plugged O'Myers in the eye for not noticing. O'Myers came across the clerk, Makell, and knocked him through a blue screen used for protecting Congressmen from observation.

Finally your peaceable and aged correspondent "Laertes"—a man with white hair and the salt rheum, and, as is well known, a native of the Isle of Man—received a message from a Kentucky guerilla, used to robbing hens of their new laid eggs, and old women of their blackberry jam, that he, "Laertes," was to lose his ears. Being much pestered for autographs and offices, "Laertes" supposed his ears were wanted for the Historical Society; but about the same time the guerilla moved into obscure quarters, laboring under the unfounded delusion that "Laertes" wanted to exchange ears with him. There he is supposed to have died of yellow fever, imported by his family—the purpose of warfare, and very demoralizing to dogs.

I may add that Henry Watterson, being also provoked, offered to fight the united fibusters of the Kentucky delegation.

These things, peaceful reader, teach you the dangers of eminence and the exaltation of the rostrum. Happy is Samuel Tilden away from these scenes! Let him study the economy, virtue and patience of Hayes; let him give credit for taking Rome at the losing

GENERAL NEWS.

A Bozeman, Montana Territory, telegram of the sixth says: Couriers arriving here to-day report the appearance of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Dull Knife, with from 1000 to 2000 lodges of hostile Indians, forty-five miles from the Crow Agency, threatening it. The Crows are stated to have stampeded on learning of the approach of their foes.

Joseph H. Lewis, who died at his home in Hoboken a few days ago, eighty-six years of age, was for many years in the stationery business in Nassau street, and accumulated more than $1,000,000. He bequeathed his entire estate to the government to help pay the national debt, making G. D. Gillespie, of the Manhattan Bank, his executor. It is believed he has no relations living.

A panic in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, Thursday night, caused a rush of women from one of the galleries. In the tumult which ensued six women and one boy were trampled under foot and killed. The audience was composed entirely of women and children, it being women's week in Lent.

Services were celebrated Friday morning at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where the disaster occurred, and a large audience was in attendance. The "Ave" and "Pater" were offered for the injured.

Hon. George W. McCrary, the new Secretary of War, has the credit of originating the plan for the settlement of the presidential dispute by a commission.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A telegraphic order was received at Matamoros on Thursday from the Secretary of War of the Diaz government, directing that Cortina be sent to the city of Mexico, with the proceedings of the court-martial which tried him there.

It is understood that he will leave here, under a strong escort, for the capital in a few days. Generals Trevino and Toledo, who were arrested some time ago in the interior, have also been ordered to the capital.

Both these officers supported Diaz from the first, but as they committed many unauthorized excesses they are to account for their conduct.

The action of General Diaz in requiring a strict accountability, even from those generals who first espoused his cause, is establishing the government in the confidence of the people of all classes.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico of March 1, says peace reigns so far as is known throughout the country, excepting in the State of Guerrero, where General Don Diego Alvarez is in arms against the government of Porfirio Diaz, and in favor of Jose Maria Iglesias. At first Alvarez appeared to accept the situation, but finally concluded to pronounce against the government which has come into power through the instrumentality of the "plan of Tuxpepec." We are left in the dark as to the details of the important battle which was fought last week between the forces of the government under General Tinsines, and the rebels under Alvarez. We are told that 300 were killed and many hundreds wounded.

General Ignatieff, while at Berlin, received no encouragement from Prince Bismarck to go to war.

The ship Alexandrovina, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, is badly damaged from collision in the Mersey.

Sixteen bodies have been taken from the Worcester colliery explosion. It is thought six more are in the pit.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says it is believed that the approaching consistory will read an encyclical upon the constitution of the church in Europe and America.

The Franciscans are pressing the claims for the canonization of Columbus.

It is rumored in Paris that the Prince Imperial is about to issue a manifesto to the French people.

This is the House that Sam Built.

The Republic—This is the house that Sam built.

The Ballot—This is the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

The Intelligent Contraband—This is the mouse that liked the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

The Bulldozer—This is the cat that made an assault on the sable mouse that liked the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

The Returning Board—This is the dog that was fed by the State that made the cat hop up on the gate, the quarrelsome cat that made an assault on the ebon mouse that gobbled the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

The Democratic Party—This is the cow whose sharp horn ripped that Creole dog till he rose and howled, that dutiful dog that got in a huff and drove to the peak of the gable "ruff" that sputtering cat whose principal fault was chasing the mouse that nibbled the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

The Democratic Office-Seeker—This is the maid that sat on a harrow and tried to milk the cow that was farrow, the cow that didn't know what she was at when she tossed the dog that worried the cat that hastened over the fence to vault to catch the mouse that nibbled the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

House of Representatives—This is the priest with the ugly mug that gave the maid an encouraging hug in trying to milk the cow that appears to have run dry now some twenty years, that tossed the dog till it lost its breath that frightened the cat almost to death, the Ku-Klux cat whose principal fault was teasing the mouse that nibbled the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

The Senate—This is the cop that put the priest in a cave of gloom because he kissed the maid with the milking pail who tugs at the promising cow with the sterile dugs that tossed the dog till he yelped "skiyi!" that chased whenever she lingered nigh the furious cat that made the assault on the timid mouse that liked the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

The Electoral Commission—This is the constitutional law that put its puissant and ponderous paw on the officer's arm that caught the priest that kissed the maid that milked the beast that tossed the dog till it almost ceased to worry the cat that made an assault on the freckled mouse that liked the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.

Cronin—This is the man with the stalwart nose that over the land like a beacon glows, that lights his path wherever he goes with a pillar of fire for friends and foes, and a glare like a gleaming bonfire throws to the far off realm where "Gabe" grows, that shines on the priest's and the maiden's woes, on the farrow cow who for office lows, on the dog that delights to disconnose the querulous cat at her meal of crows, who when she couldn't get any of those just arched her back and made an assault on the musky mouse that liked the malt that lay in the house that Sam built.—*New York Graphic*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I have this day revoked the power of attorney given to Julius Rahders, Esq., by act before N. J. Ker, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1874. THERESE RAHDERS.
New Orleans March 8, 1877. mh7 10 15*

BANKS AND BANKING.

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