Orleans Republican.
RNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

AL INTELLIGENCE.

—Officer Tierman discovered in the brass foundry of Ben- brother, corner of St. Joseph treets. He fired and they ran, line.

ell, James Ross and Peter been arrested for breaking a house in Algiers.

ccessful attempt was made at de's corner of St. Thomas and streets, Sunday morning. She the thieves off after getting ght at them to know them

morning the house of Theodore o. 470 Magazine street, was a watch, jewelry, plated ware, g apparel and two pocket $650 were stolen. An officer mpty pocket books.

night Henry Shields, an fen- e Mobile road, was robbed of d $208 50, on the corner of and Common streets. Two quarreling over the plunder, Warren, alias Ziord, a confi- and Joe Johnson, were ar- dentified. They had met him saloon, made friends, drugged him.

ite charges three men, Dennis ary Williams and Henry Keel- robbing him of a razor, knife at the Jackson depot.

EN ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday rated in this city an event of itude to the worshipers of the holic faith, and with a degree cence such as American cities old. There were solemn ser- ll the churches early in the A military and civic procession ter, inaugurated by the boom- on and the ringing of bells. the Third United States In- er Colonel Edward Moale; of th Infantry, under Captain Mahon, formed a portion of so, a few platoons of sailors anboats Canonicus and Ply- eral companies of local militia gether with the Catholic Total Societies and the Hibernian d. The parade ended at La- are, where a scholastic address ed by Dr. Thomas Layton. s were adopted as follows. Catholics of New Orleans, rep- ar brethren of the diocese and ovince, in mass meeting as the occasion of the fiftieth an- of the episcopal consecration of ather, Pope Pius IX., do here- e and proclaim:

mshaken devotion to and sym- His Holiness in the trying per- in which he has been subjected s of the Church and of her di- er.

nder him our filial love and congratulations on the return al anniversary, which we now Long may he live to serve our Master as His vicar on earth, lden the hearts of the faithful less discharge of the sacred du- ed to him.

e name of humanity, religion manity, we hereby enter our sol- st against the tyranny and elty of King Victor Emmanuel supporters toward our Holy by their cowardly invasion, oc- and confiscation of the papal in contempt of solemn treaty the suppression of charitable, d educational establishments, by the attempted abolition of conscience, of speech and of e press they have placed them- nd the pale of civilization and the respect of Christendom. As nounce them, and we hope and God, in His mercy, will soon h in their wicked career, and the Holy Father that temporal ch is so essential to his inde- nd to the welfare of the whole

nator Ogden presided. Among ished personages on the plat- Archbishop Perche and Cap- t and several other officers of

sion was the fiftieth anniver- promotion of the Pope to the s office in the Church.

A small fire occurred in the Mr. Eicholz, No. 79 Baronne day night.

m in the rear of No. 191 St. et, owned by Mr. Michael Mul- destroyed last night. Damage to the insurance company.

ile of Mr. Dinerspeil, No. 286 et, was burned Tuesday morn-

y of Thomas Hoar, a boy about ars old, drowned in the New day, was found yesterday.

ice officers are investigating the colored preacher to know if it coffin boards.

boy named Joseph Salvini was day afternoon by falling from story window of No. 15 Bar- et.

mer selected the New Basin mpt at solids Sunday night, prevented and locked up. She d to be insane.

Felix is supposed to have been en man who jumped from the et ferryboat last Wednesday.

Burkhart, who, April 10, was ed while adjusting a wheel on car of the Jackson railroad, Charity Hospital yesterday of

Police Board has dismissed s for being absent without drunk.

For $5000
For $5000
For $5000
y 570 whole tickets!
uy 570 whole tickets!
For $5000
For $5000
For $5000
uy 570 whole tickets!
oy 570 whole tickets!

An Apology.

the wonderful experiences of Schausen is called to mind for application by its use for a very purpose in a recent literary work. was out driving one day when was suddenly assailed by a wolf. ous beast attacked the horse ear, commencing with the tail, quickly ate off, and then con- s raid internally. The result hen the Baron arrived at home that he had for some distance g a wolf covered with the skin . Does the attentive re- see any analogy betwee rse and the Republican nt situation of affairs? ears to us that the attac n made; that the tail ha taten off, and that before March, 1861, the administra elf driving a Democratic th the skin of a Republic *Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Past, Present and Future of Our Army.

The failure of the Forty-fourth Congress to provide for the support of the army after June 30, 1877, and the refusal of President Hayes to call an extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress to supply the wants of that army until October, bring us face to face with a very painful problem. This problem is to measure the exact amount of suffering and privation that will be felt by the officers and men of the army, and to find out what classes will suffer most. For the information of general readers a brief summary of the way in which the army appropriation proper is divided may not be here out of place, and will help us to understand the question.

The total army appropriation every year is about $21,000,000. It is estimated to pay all expenses up to June 30, the end of each fiscal year. Of this amount, $12,840,289 goes for pay of officers and men; about $4,500,000 for the purchase of stores, provisions and ammunition; $2,500,000 for the repair and construction of forts under the direction of engineers; $150,000 for the signal service, and $4,000,000 more for transportation. These estimates are placed in round numbers from the annual appropriation estimates, all but the pay, which is exact. Of the whole sum nominally for "army use," it will thus be seen that only about one-half is paid to the officers and men, and that this sum only lasts each year till June 30. In cast of a failure to raise this sum, it may be asked: Why not stop the fortifications, use up old stores and apply the savings in money to pay the army its wages till Congress meets? The answer to this question is decisive. Such a course would be illegal, and would subject the Secretary of War, the President and all concerned to impeachment, should the House prove hostile on reassembly. Nothing is more certain than this: After June 30 there is no legal way for the government to pay the army. If private parties, bankers and others, choose to advance the money for the pay of the intervening months, either to the President, Secretary of War, Paymaster General, Secretary of the Treasury or any other person, including army officers and men, such parties will have to do it on their own private risks as loans to private citizens, the government having no obligation, other than a moral one, to pay the sums advanced.

On whom then will the greatest distress fall? There are several classes to be considered in the matter: 1. Officers in service. 2. Enlisted men in service. 3. Retired officers. 4. Officers mustered out after June 30. 5. Enlisted men discharged after June 30.

The first and second classes will suffer in an equal degree. The officers, who have to buy all their subsistence will have to live very close on credit, paying their way with their savings or selling their pay accounts to the brokers in Washington, who make a specialty of that sort of business. There are very few of these brokers, all of them in Washington, and most of them do business on very safe margins of profit even when there is no risk. In the present case, with three months certain to wait, and a Congress of uncertain temper to vote at the end of that time on the question of paying the army at all, the least probable "shave" will be three per cent a month, more probably five or six. As the demand for money, even on such terms, will be general and the capital for such a risky business uncertain, it is clear that all officers must suffer, married men much more than single. Their only hope of avoiding positive want of food will be in running up heavy bills at the post traders and commissaries, and even the last resource will be limited to the stores on hand June 30. The enlisted men on duty will not suffer so much, as they need but little money and have their food and clothing secure. The delay of pay will doubtless cause grumbling and some desertions, but not to any serious extent. It will be apt to turn a good many enlisted Democrats into Republicans by the most powerful of agents, the contrast between an empty pocket and the money of happier times, with the responsibility for scarcity charged, as the army always charges it, on Congress. One class of enlisted men, however, will suffer very severely, and for them there appears to be no remedy whatever. This class is composed of the men who will be regularly discharged between June 30 and the passage of a supply bill. With all these men the government will be absolutely forced to break faith. There will be no way whatever by which they can be paid off, not only their last month or two but all their retained pay, clothing balance, and the other matters left open "for final statements." The number will be over a thousand, and they will have a perfect right to call the United States government a league of swindlers, for it will clearly have committed a breach of contract with them and forfeited the national faith, solemnly pledged when they enlisted. They will be utterly unable to sell their pay claims, for no broker would buy them on account of the risk. To an officer or man in service a broker will advance money, for he knows where to find his debtor. To an officer or man out of service no broker would advance a cent. The risk would be too great, for such men are no longer responsible to the government and they could not be brought forward three months after date, in case of trouble with their accounts, to testify to their correctness. Officers discharged in the same time will fare equally badly, and the worst feature of the whole case is that the failure of the appropriations put the government in the position of an open repudiator of its obligations.

The only remaining class to be considered is the retired officers, men who having served their country well and faithfully have been retired from active duty on account of disability contracted in service. These officers receive from forty to seventy-five per cent of the pay of their rank, and their salaries depend on the same appropriations as those of the rest of the army. They are almost all married, with families dependent on their pay, and one of the features of their condition that will be particularly hard is that they are not allowed by law to take any State or government position without forfeiting their pay, and if they engage in civil life are always liable to be ordered on duty of some sort which would break up their business. Looking at the question in all its bearings, it is plain that the failure of the army appropriation for three months will cause deep and wide spread suffering. The feeling of the officers as a class is everything that is creditable. They admit that they must suffer, and regret that the President should have thought it necessary to inflict the suffering. At the same time they all say they are willing to stand it. The President judges it best that they should bear the burden in order to give the nation rest, and avoid the turmoil and bad blood inevitable in case of an early session of Congress, and it is a soldier's place to suffer and obey. Such is the position of the army.—*New York Graphic.*

A Lost Opportunity.

The opinion of Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, in regard to the postponement of the extra session of Congress, which he considered to be a very unwise act, was briefly referred to in the *Graphic* of yesterday. In conversation with the writer this morning Senator Eaton confirmed the correctness of his reported remarks by reiterating them, and said further:

"I regard it as the duty of every true American statesman to so adjust the navigation laws of this country that in the event of a general war in Europe we may place the commercial marine of the United States within twelve months' time in the condition it was in in 1860. So deeply impressed with a sense of this duty was I, that more than a month ago I wrote to Secretary John Sherman urging it upon his notice. I had never met President Hayes, but the relations between Senator Sherman and myself had been very cordial on the Senate floor, and therefore I felt more at liberty to address him upon the subject, and I have every reason to believe that my communication was brought to the notice of the Cabinet. I had made up my mind then that a war between Russia and Turkey was inevitable, and further that if it was once started it would lead to a general war in Europe. Every event since then, and especially the present aspect of affairs, goes to sustain the correctness of my prediction; and in this belief I urged the performance of the duty of calling an extra session. There were other reasons for doing so, but this was the most cogent, and left no room for doubt as to expediency. I made the suggestion, however, not because I thought I had any right to advise the officers of the government, but because I firmly believed that the result would prove the wisdom of calling an extra session on the first day of May, so that the national legislature might be in position to take advantage of the opportunity to retrieve our losses, particularly those of the commercial marine."

After referring in detail to the manner in which our merchant marine trade has fallen off and been transferred to foreign bottoms, Senator Eaton continued:

"I consider the administration culpable for not having called the extra session of Congress on May 1, and my two paramount reasons for so believing are, that the army will suffer on account of the exhausted appropriations for their support; and last, but not least, that in the present condition of European affairs, viewed in connection with our own, Congress ought to be in session, prepared to meet with promptness any emergency, and every one must plainly see that emergencies will arise."

Referring to the subject of amending the navigation laws, Senator Eaton says:

"The proposition to repeal the navigation laws would doubtless, and quite naturally, meet with opposition from the ship-building interest of the country, my own State and the other New England States included, but it would be proven in the end that such opposition was unwise in the greater degree, because the general interests of the country and not one particular interest must govern; or, I may say, any particular desire bound up in any particular interest. Therefore, by adopting this course, repealing the navigation laws, allowing American registers of foreign bottoms in the event of a general foreign war, the commercial marine of this country would not only regain its former standing, but become the carrier for the whole world. It would allow of the purchase of foreign vessels to be put immediately into the trade under the American flag, and any one who has given the subject proper thought, it seems to me, must be convinced that such vessels can be purchased abroad cheaper than they can be built at home; or, in other words, a five hundred thousand dollar ship can be bought for from $200,000 to $300,000."

Senator Eaton also reviewed the causes that have led to the stagnation of business, and referred to the probable effect on the various industries of the country that the recuperation of the marine merchant service would have, as follows:

"All the industries of the country would very soon feel the benefit of such a course, and the first of all would be the grain producer. It may be objected that the price of living would be increased, and temporarily this view might be correct; for instance, a barrel of flour might cost $2 more than formerly, but in the end, with the prosperity of the producers would be the return of the general financial prosperity, and all of the interests of the country would be favored."

Referring again to the postponement of the extra session, and its possible evils, Senator Eaton added:

"It is the greatest of our national errors that Congress is not now in session. Every emergency, present and prospective, demands it, and culpability attaches to its neglect. It is unstatesmanlike to allow the interposition of any motive to prevent it. I have been slow to believe that President Hayes did not take into consideration the contingencies present and the emergencies sure to arise, and at least that one above all others which would have placed the commercial marine of the United States on a footing not only to enable us to retrieve what we have have lost, but places us at the very front rank of such business enterprises."

In closing his remarks the Senator referred to the position he occupied in relation to the Electoral Commission, saying:

"In giving my views of the error of postponing the extra session, I am as conscientious and as much in earnest as I was when the subject of the appointment of an Electoral Commission was under consideration. I ought to say this, however, that as Christian statesmen none would desire a general European war merely for the sake of benefitting the United States, but in the event of such a war occurring, it will be ineffably stupid if this country does not improve the opportunity to retrieve its lost trade, and the neglect to call, and the postponement of the extra session of Congress will prove the surest means of defeating this object, besides embarrassing some of the departments of the government and the business interests of the country at large to a most lamentable degree."—*New York Graphic.*

Loyal Cimp-trap.

Those who have labored under the delusion that the war came to an end some twelve years ago must have been very much astonished to read of the remarkable peace celebrations which were indulged in along the banks of the Lower Mississippi recently, the visit of the Plymouth having been judiciously utilized for that purpose. From every plantation and landing-place flags and handkerchiefs were waved, and at every town at which the vessel stopped the local dignitaries and prominent citizens boarded her, shook hands with the officers, organized committees, passed resolutions, and proceeded to make speeches. After this we are not surprised to hear that the officers and men, though in good health, looked very much exhausted by the festivities of the trip.

It is gratifying to hear of any attentions and civilities shown to the navy, and he would be churlish indeed who would grudge either the officers or their warm-hearted visitors the social enjoyment a display which is as rare as it was unexpected. But when we turn to look at it with a serious eye and to ask ourselves why at this particular time the citizens should make so remarkable a demonstration, we can not help carrying away the painful conclusion that it was a piece of bad taste which might as well be omitted. The demonstration was not merely the act of enthusiastic citizens who wish to show courtesy and hospitality to rare and honored visitors. No doubt there was a great deal of this feeling in it, but there was also a larger amount of political claptrap, and the mayors and leading citizens who orated and brought forth the national spread-eagle from his long obscurity undoubtedly looked on their action as a declaration that they were an oppressed and long-suffering people lately restored to freedom.

This is the only construction which can be put on so unusual and unnecessary a demonstration, and we must confess to an opinion that it gives a very silly aspect to those who indulged in it. We utterly refuse to join in applauding any assurances of loyalty which are based on the condition that the loyalists shall meet with no semblance of opposition in their political and partisan policy, and when we are asked to gush sentimentally over the return of these distinguished citizens to their allegiance, we beg to decline under the belief that allegiance after so long a delay, and with so many conditions to it, is not worth much. We protest *in toto* against that Southern view of Southern affairs which has persisted in assuming that the Southerners were a race separate and apart from the rest of the people of this country. We declare that this view has not, during the past ten years, been held by any others than the Southerners themselves, and we assert that what the country needs and what the South needs is that the Southerners shall abandon this unfounded assumption, and wholly cease to look on themselves as a separate class. If the effusive succession of demonstrations which have followed the inland cruise of the Plymouth were to be the last of such absurdities, we might allow the occasion to pass unnoticed, but as it is probable that this little game is only an undress rehearsal of the greater display to be made before the President, we file our protest, and ask the people of the South to act on all occasions exactly as if they were neither more nor less than other citizens of our common country.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Louisiana Senators.

A recent number of the Indianapolis *Journal* contains an article upon the question of the admission of Mr. Kellogg to the Senate of the United States, which will have to be decided in October next, which was evidently inspired by Senator Morton, or at least reflects his views. The article assumes that the question of his admission rests exclusively upon the facts existing at the time of his alleged election, and that these facts can not be disturbed by any subsequent proceedings. If the Legislature which elected Kellogg was competent to do so, then the disorganization of that Legislature, and the organization of a new one from its remnants, can not affect Mr. Kellogg's title to his seat. Upon this basis, the *Journal* examines the record in the case, and finds that the Returning Board, in accordance with the statutes of the State, returned to the Secretary of State a list of the persons elected to the General Assembly. In accordance with the same law, the Clerk and Secretary organized each House on the third day of January. The Senate, under the law, consists of thirty-six members, and the House of 120 members; nineteen members constituting a quorum of the former, and sixty-one of the latter. At the time of the organization, a quorum of both houses took part in the proceedings. On the tenth of January the two houses met in joint convention to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. West for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1877. Upon the calling of the roll there were seventeen Senators and sixty-six Representatives present, being a majority of all the members of the General Assembly. Mr. Kellogg was nominated, and received the unanimous vote, and was declared elected by the presiding officer of the convention. The election, therefore, seems to have been conducted within the provisions of the laws of the State, and the law of Congress regulating the election of Senators. The point for the Senate to decide, therefore, is whether Mr. Kellogg received enough legal votes in a legal body to elect him. If he did, then the *Journal* contends that he can not be divested of his office by any subsequent proceedings, or by the fact that the man who signed his credentials has since that time retired from the exercise of executive functions. The case of Mr. Eustis is different from that of Mr. Kellogg. A vacancy was created by the rejection of Pinchback, and Eustis was chosen to fill that vacancy by an unquestionable legal Legislature.

From such information as have on the question, pending the decision of the Senate, the division of the Senatorships between Eustis, elected for the short term, and Kellogg, for the long, would appear to be an equitable one. The parties would certainly be more equally divided for each to have one than for one to have both. The Democrats can not complain if they have one, and the Republicans are entitled to one as a matter of equity. Such a division ought to be satisfactory on all sides. Judge Spofford's claim to the seat is barren unless he can show that Kellogg was not legally elected, and the Senate can not either equitably or legally recognize it unless it can be shown there was a vacancy up to the time he was elected by the Nicholls Legislature. The fact that Governor Packard, who signed Kellogg's credentials, has retired from office, does not affect Kellogg's title, because he withdrew voluntarily without coercion or assault. Mr. Kellogg would not be our first choice as a Senator, but, if he was elected by the Republicans of Louisiana under the forms of law, he would probably make a fair if not an able Senator. His gubernatorial administration was better than that of Warmoth, who preceded him, and, like Chamberlain in South Carolina, he worked hard to advance the material interests of the State. If he was legally elected, he should have the seat without reference to any subsequent proceedings.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Coal to Newcastle.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the tenth instant says:

Six hundred barrels of New Orleans molasses were shipped yesterday on the Shinkle for New Orleans. Cincinnati is thus supplying New Orleans with her own products.

For $3000
Buy 340 whole tickets.
For $3000
Buy 340 whole tickets.
For $3000 buy 340 whole tickets.
For $3000 buy 340 whole tickets.
For $3000
Buy 340 whole tickets.
For $3000
Buy 340 whole tickets.

New Hampshire's Big Hand.

There is a struggle in New Hampshire for the large hand championship. A Mr. Brackett, of Greenland, seems to hold the big palm at present. He was only "fooling" when he picked up eighteen eggs a short time ago. The other day he went to work in earnest and filled one hand with eggs; they were then counted out into a box and marked two dozen and four, or twenty-eight eggs. This he did fairly and squarely in presence of a number of persons. Common-sized hens' eggs and no tricks were employed.

570 whole tickets for $5000.
570 whole tickets for $5000.
570 whole tickets for $5000.
570 whole tickets for $5000.
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570 whole tickets for $5000.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR

London dates of the fourteenth and fifteenth of May give us the following latest information from the front:

Russian official reports from Tiplis claim, after capturing Mukhaster on the eleventh, they advanced two columns against Khatzutani heights, skirting the river Kentrisci, which they stormed, with a loss of twelve killed, 116 wounded and an immense loss to the Turks.

The Turkish accounts claim a victory in the same locality. The Tusks were intrenched on Thalsulany heights, which are near Batoum.

The Russians passing Bucharest carry flags bearing the double Greek cross, which are only carried when the war is a religious one.

The Danube, which has been very high, is falling.

The Turkish force at Widdin is well prepared for an attack from the Roumanians, which is daily expected.

The Porte is anxious about arms and ammunition which is still due from America, and is represented as angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters.

The feeling against England is becoming bitter, the Turks thinking if she intends assisting she should do so on the Danube and in Asia.

Turkish vessels are taking soundings off Odessa.

One only escaped from the monitor sunk near Ibrail.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Batoum, Friday midnight, says: About five o'clock this morning the Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with batteries of field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, which were occupied by Bashi-Bazouks.

The Ottoman troops were entrenched in the usual effectual manner, upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and upon the advance of the enemy they opened upon his column a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry which literally mowed the Russians down in swathes; they fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below. During their attempts to make away against this fire, a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter, the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open and having no choice but to fight or fly.

In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. For many hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but toward midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew.

The Russians deny their repulse at Reni, while attempting to cross the Danube on the ninth instant.

A Turkish war vessel, completed at Pesth, arrived on the Danube, above Kalafat, and to cover her passage, which was safely accomplished, the Turks bombarded Kalafat furiously.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, describing the battle near Batoum, says: "I, myself, was an eye witness of this important engagement from the first to the last, and can testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved with a gallantry which was most admirable. They had, however, during a great part of the action the advantage of entrenchments on high grounds, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those inflicted upon the enemy, were insignificant."

The same correspondent, under Saturday's date says: The victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi-Bazouks. The dead and wounded on the Russian side will exceed 4000. The engagement lasted over eight hours of actual figating. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khalim Bey, major of irregulars.

A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Bucharest says: In consequence of the energetic remonstrances, the Porte has given the most satisfactory assurances relative to the destruction of British shipping at Beket, and promised full compensation.

The *Guardian's* Vienna dispatch says three columns of Russian soldiers are marching toward Giurgevo, Zimnitza and Magurelli, with the probable design of crossing the Danube at these points. One object of the Russians is to break the Turkish lines and separate the corps at Widdin from the main army. The Turks appear to be contemplating crossing to Kalafat.

They have at that point two monitors, one war steamer and eight sailing barks.

The *Guardian's* Belgrade dispatch says: Colonel Cartagnia, the special messenger from Prince Milan to St. Petersburg, returned without a reply last night.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed that if Servia desires to commence action she must do so on her own responsibility and with her own means. This intelligence caused a great depression among the Liberals.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to the *News* from Kischeneff says the Grand Duke Nicholas and all his chief staff officials left there Sunday morning, arrived at Jassy at two o'clock in the afternoon, and will proceed to Plovest immediately. The whole headquarters staff will be on the Danube in five or six days.

The *Telegraph's* Bucharest correspondent says: I am assured, owing to the fall of water in the Danube, that the three remaining monitors which are encosed behind Aniskand, opposite Ibrail, in the old bed of the Danube, can not get out, and must be abandoned or destroyed.

The Turkish bombardment of Kalafat, from Widden, on Saturday, was intended to distract attention to enable a monitor to run the guantlet of the Roumanian batteries. The monitor, which was attempting to escape, after having been once or twice struck, turned and steamed away up the stream.

The *Times*, in a leader, says: The war in Asia Minor will clearly not be a kind of a parade for the Russians which was anticipated by the English alarmists. The Russians run great risk of disappointment if they endeavor to repeat the rapid triumphs of 1828 and 1829.

An attempt was made yesterday to get up an anti-Russian demonstration in Hyde Park. The crowd only numbered about 3000. The speakers included none of any note. The discussion branched off into an argument as to the relative badness of government in Ireland and Poland. The crowd finally overturned the platform and dispersed in disorder.

The *Guardian's* London correspondent says: I have from time to time referred to the preparations which are being made in the War Department to dispatch an army corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men upon foreign service, should the government deem that course necessary.

The Admiralty is also preparing for contingencies. The departments of controller and director of stores are both actively employed, and a special committee meets daily for confidential business.

Advices from Belavonic sources state that the rebel commander in Bosnia, Despotovich, has been reinforced and is marching toward Licno. The garrison of Drien is preventing the Herzegovinan refugees from entering the Austrian territory.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a dispatch dated Matchin, Monday, which says the Russians are apparently making an attempt to cross the Danube.

Heavy artillery firing has been going on to the moment of my sending this dispatch. The Turks have been successful in repeling the attack. The Russians are believed to be in great force.

The *Telegraph's* Bucharest dispatch confirms the capture of a Turkish gunboat which triet to pass Kalafat.

A Turkish gunboat was forced to surrender near Kalafat because of the heavy fire from the battery.

A *Daily News'* special from Galatz, says: Yesterday a steam tug from Ibrail took over some lighters and 200 laborers, and removed several hundred tons of coal unopposed, which the Turks had accumulated at Gotschet for the use of the flotilla.

The Russian front will be covered by ten regiments of Cossacks.

The inundation has now decreased in Kulab valley, and 6000 troops are marching down.

The *Daily Times'* Vienna correspondent says the Russian army, for actual operations, now numbers nine corps, only two of which are destined for Dobrudscha. The main body, according to military calculation, will cross near Giurgeva, and move southeast toward Varna.

The eighth and twelfth Russian corps will probably cross the Danube near Turne-Magurdi, thereby turning the Bulgarian quadrilateral. The tenth and eleventh corps will invade the Dobrudsha.

The first collision between the Greek insurgents and the Turkish troops has occurred near Armgros, in Thessaly. The press of Athens unanimously demands war.

A Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, dated to-day, 7:30 A. M., says news has been received that a Russian corps, with cavalry and artillery, crossed the Danube near Pattaback and entered Dobrudscha. An engagement is progressing.

A *Times* dispatch from Pera, May 12, says: There being rumors in Tulticha that, in the event of that place having to be abandoned, orders have been given that it should be destroyed by the retreating garrison.

The consuls of Austria, Greece and other States applied to the governor, who acknowledged that such were his orders, but that before things came to such extremities he would give consuls and all aliens timely warning, so as to provide for the safety of their persons and as much property as they could remove.

Such orders, the Governor added, had been sent to all persons commanding in Bulgaria. The consuls communicated with their respective envoys here, and remonstrances were made by them to the Porte. The government gave reassuring answers as to the safety of the persons of foreign subjects, but evinced some disposition to persevere in the destructive system of defensive warfare.

The Washington correspondent of the Democratic St. Louis *Republican*, having exhumed Maddox as a candidate for doorkeeper of the House, that paper walks into him savagely. It tells him that "his own testimony left him with very little character, and he has no right to demand rewards from the Democratic party. It is impossible to believe that he will receive a single vote, and any Democrat who voted for him should be read out of the party." This was Tilden's star witness against Governor Wells before Congressman Field's House committee in Washington last winter. Nobody believed he would survive the lashing he got from the old Governor when he finally permitted to testify.

General Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has just returned to Boston from a trip to Ohio. He reports that if an election was to be held to-morrow, the Republicans would not carry a single county in the State. He was completely astonished to find such an overwhelming opposition to the President's Southern policy among Ohio Republicans. He called at the White House to-day, and informed members of the President's family of this condition of affairs.

The following was telegraphed North by the New Orleans agent of the Associated Press last week: "District Attorney Lacey says the cotton and whisky cases here will be vigorously prosecuted, especially the Bellocq, Noblom and Cleveland mills cotton cases, in which the claimants are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government by claim for cotton destroyed during the war, based upon subornod testimony.

General James M. Leach, of North Carolina, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, is said to be openly a convert to the new party doctrine. He is the only one yet heard of in the South.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The principle of combining English and American writers in a common literary enterprise merits all encouragement."—J. Anthony Froude.

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TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND AGENTS.—A business house of long standing with a large capital, wants to lease a first class storehouse on Canal street. Persons having the class of property to let will please address A. Z. care of Pleasyne office, giving location of premises and their business address. m8 1wf

WANTED BOARDERS—OCCUPANTS FOR a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, also for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 184 Julia street, near Carondelet. Terms moderate. References exchanged. m3 1w

AN ENERGETIC PARTY CAN HAVE the exclusive sale of our PNEUMATIC PUMP and SYPHON in Louisiana and Texas. Must be able to purchase $100 to $200 worth of stock. All applicants answered.
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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 14, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until twelve o'clock M. on the second day of June, 1877, for furnishing and delivering 5450 rations, more or less, to the Inspector of the Eighth Lighthouse District, for light vessels and for provisions for the light stations and fog signal stations of or in that district, in such quantities and at such times during the twelve months ensuing from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, as the Inspector may require.

The rations for lighthouse vessels and the provisions for light stations and fog signal stations are of good and approved quality; to be delivered to be alongside the lighthouse tender or other vessel provided for the purpose at New Orleans, Louisiana, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes or cases, and in good order, for that number of persons which may be specified by the Inspector, free of all expense to the United States, according to specifications and table, which will form part of the contract, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for provisions for light vessels," or "Proposals for rations for light vessels," keeping the bids for the one separate from the bids for the other, and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid, if sent by mail.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it be deemed for the interests of the government to do so, is reserved. A copy of this advertisement should accompany each bid.

C. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Commander United States Navy, Lighthouse Inspector. my16

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Louisiana.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 16, 1877.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 2 P. M. of June 9, 1877, (to be decided by the twentieth), for carrying the mails of the United States from September 1, 1877, to June 30, 1879, on the following routes in the State of Louisiana, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz—

36,102 From New Orleans to Grand Isle, ninety-six miles and back, once a week, from June 1 to September 30, and twice a month the residue of the year.
Schedule from June 1 to September 30:
Leave New Orleans Wednesday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Grand Isle next Friday by 5 P. M.;
Leave Grand Isle Monday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at New Orleans next Wednesday by 12 M.
Schedule from October 1 to May 31:
Leave New Orleans on the third and eighteenth of each month at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Grand Isle on the fifth and twentieth by 5 P. M.;
Leave Grand Isle on the first and fifteenth of each month at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at New Orleans on the third and eighteenth by 12 M.
Bond required with bid, $1000.

30,216 From Hickory Flat to The Bay, eighteen miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hickory Flat at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at The Bay by 12 M.;
Leave The Bay Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Hickory Flat by 7 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $200.

30,217 From Centreville to North Bend, seven miles and back, once a week.
Leave Centreville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at North Bend by 2 P. M.;
Leave North Bend Saturday at 4 P. M.;
Arrive at Centreville by 5 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $100.

30,218 From Colfax, by Retreat (n. o.) and Gilman's Ferry (o. o.), to Funny Louis, fifty miles and back, once a week.
Leave Colfax Thursday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Funny Louis next day by 12 M.;
Leave Funny Louis Friday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Colfax next day by 7 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $500.

30,219 From Cypremort to Glenoee, ten miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cypremort Saturday at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Glenoee by 12 M.;
Leave Glenoee Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Cypremort by 4 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $100.

30,220 From Hope Villa, by New St. Louis, to Baton Rouge, sixteen miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hope Villa Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Baton Rouge by 12 M.;
Leave Baton Rouge Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Hope Villa by 6 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $200.

30,221 From Pontchatoula to Pine Grove (o. o.), eleven miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pontchatoula Saturday at 3 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Grove by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Grove Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Pontchatoula by 5 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $200.

For forms of proposal, bond and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, etc., see advertisement of this date in pamphlet form, inviting proposals for mail service in Louisiana, to be found at the terminal postoffices of the above routes, and to be had on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of Louisiana," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
ap28 law 8t Postmaster General.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOR OF CEDAR KEYS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 46 Church street,
Mobile, Alabama, April 7, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, FOR dredging 20,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, or in the channel between the bar and Cedar Keys, Florida, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., TUESDAY, May 22, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter.

A guaranty will be required that within ten days after notification of the award of the contract, contract shall be entered into. Printed forms of proposals and guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
ap21 6t Captain of Engineers.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF CHARLES H. CHASE, INdividually and as a member of the late firm of Chase & Estlin, No. 1566.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 9, 1877.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Charles H. Chase, individually and as a member of the late firm of Chase & Estlin, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting