

CITY AFFAIRS.

EVACUATION DAY.

The March From the Orleans Hotel.

How the Troops Left Packard All Alone.

At about half-past eleven o'clock from the windows of the second story of the Orleans Hotel there came the sound of "Fall in, men! fall in!" and this was followed by the rustling of feet, and in a very few minutes the entrance of the Orleans Hotel street there appeared the majestic figure of the Third Infantry's Drum Major, followed by his band. Just inside the entrance he halted, and awaited orders.

On the gallery covering the sidewalk a number of officers were gathered, chatting over the approaching march. Gen. De Trobriand, Col. Brook and others who have been with us for a considerable time were there, anxiously looking at their watches. At ten minutes of 12 came the order up stairs of "four right," and the five companies of the Third marched down the stairs and halted inside behind the band.

Charters street was lined with spectators, and at the corner of St. Peter and that street, and at the corner of Conti the throng was dense, and only kept back by the strongest efforts of the police.

As noon approached one could see the ripples of excitement running through the crowd, and those who happened to have a watch held it in his hand awaiting the minute to pass.

11:59.—Col. Brook on the gallery takes out his watch, walks rapidly into the room and down stairs towards the drum major.

12:00.—The band fall in by fours, instruments prepared; 12:01.—"Forward, march," comes from the interior of the building in the full round voice of Col. Brook. The drum major waves his baton, steps out upon the sidewalk, followed by band and five companies, and then a

GRAND MARCH WAS BOUND. and evacuation was commenced. The line of march was on St. Louis street to the river, and down to the boat.

One enthusiastic gent gave vent to his delight in an old Confederate yell, but no other expression was indulged in near the hotel. There were large crowds gathered all along the line of march, and everywhere the satisfaction of the people was manifested in diverse ways.

THE END HERE.

Dying Agonies of Packard's Men.

There was more than the ordinary crowd around the St. Louis Hotel, and it consisted very largely of negroes of the filthiest dress and appearance. Across the street hung the old American flag that has been Packard's banner since January 9, dirty, ragged and torn, and on the loyal street galleries were congregated quite a number of negroes, in citizens' dress, looking down upon the crowd gathering both up and

DOWN THE STREET. Inside, there was considerable excitement displayed, and the police seemed hardly to know what they were going to do.

Colonel Loan, when asked whether he was going to vacate the building at noon, replied that he was not. He said that he had given orders to his commissary to distribute to the men what stores were left at noon. There can be no question however but that they will all leave very soon.

WHEN TROOP CAME and the United States troops around the corner marched away the excitement was greater than before, and as a very large crowd congregated around the building the men were somewhat nervous.

The crowd was immense, but the strictest order was preserved by our police force, under Capt. Kelly.

Just after 12 o'clock, a captain on Packard's police informed the reporter that before twelve hours had elapsed they would all be gone.

IN THE AFTERNOON it became evident that there was a great desire on the part of those inside to get out, but the prospect did not appear to be pleasant and so most of the men stuck by the hotel. About half-past 5 o'clock several officers left, with their old uniforms under their arms, and before morning the building will be in charge of Capt. Kelly, of our police force.

The men of Packard's gang will desert by the way of the night, and when daylight appears the St. Louis Hotel will be in full possession of the legal authorities.

LAST NIGHT the situation was labyrinthine for the old supporters of the Bump, and the only question was how to get out easily. The police left in squads, and when the reporter was compelled to leave there were but few left.

ABOUT MIDNIGHT there was a feeling of great insecurity, and the doors of the St. Louis Hotel were closely guarded. No one could go in and no one could go out, and those who had charge of the surroundings made a demonstration that frightened considerably the inmates. Before daylight the end will come.

STATE-HOUSE NOTES.

All the district judges have qualified under the Nicholls government with the exception of Judges Fontenelle and Beattie.

Last evening Mr. Lamaniera, Clerk of Packard's Senate, and Mr. Guichard, Clerk of Packard's House, waited on Mr. Clegg, Secretary of the Senate, and Dr. Trezvant, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and expressed their readiness to turn over to them all the State documents in their possession.

The adjournment sine die is yet undetermined. The House adopted a concurrent resolution yesterday fixing Thursday at two o'clock as the time, and the resolution now awaits the action of the Senate.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At 10 o'clock, punctually, Mr. John Bogart, of New York, called the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers to order in the Chamber of Commerce and made the opening speech, after which he nominated Prof. Forshey, who was unanimously elected chairman.

A communication from the Mayor and Administrator of Waterworks and City Surveyor, extended the hospitalities of the city to the convention.

Mr. Davis reported to the members that the Mayor and administrators had accepted an invitation to attend the session of the body.

Mr. Bogart then read a lengthy opinion on the Astabula bridge disaster, setting forth that this bridge was built contrary to all laws of civil engineering.

Mr. C. E. Emory, of New York, read a paper on the construction and proper material for iron bridges, and the members of the convention discussed the subject at much length.

Then Mr. E. S. F. Lewis, of Massachusetts, read another article on the Astabula disaster, and presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five, whose members shall be elected by ballot, shall be appointed to draft a law covering the police out-

lined on pages 126, 127, 128 and 129 of the May number of the transactions for 1876, adding thereto the necessary provisions to secure the bridge now in existence. And further, that this law, so drafted, shall be submitted, together with a resolution recommending its adoption by the various Legislatures to this society for letter ballot, and if approved, that printed copies of the said law and the accompanying resolution be sent to the members of the society with a request that they move actively, each in his own State, towards procuring the passage of the specified law by the various State Legislatures during the coming winter.

After this a recess for lunch was taken. Upon reassembling Mr. Emory continued his paper, and was followed by a spirited discussion. A paper by Major O. W. Howell, of the United States corps of engineers, on the improvement of Galveston harbor, was read by Major F. W. Farquhar. A paper already published on the harbor at Wilmington, California, was also presented, and thereupon a discussion followed.

A paper by Gen. T. G. Ellis, of Hartford, upon the flow of water in open channels, was then read by Mr. Bogart and discussed.

Mr. E. L. Goddell then explained the present condition of the jetties.

A paper by Prof. Forshey was read upon the subject of out-offs in the Mississippi.

Mr. J. Foster Flagg, of Meadville, Pa., read a paper on the insufficiency of steam vacuum pumps, and was discussed.

President Forshey in the chair, and a large attendance present. The programme for the remaining days of the week was then laid down as follows: Thursday, the members will take dinner, by invitation, at the lake. On Friday morning the steamer La Belle will take the members to the jetties, on the way to which they will stop at one of the large plantations on the coast. They will remain at the jetties until Saturday night, and return to the city Sunday morning.

Saturday morning they will take the outer Dix and pass out the jetties, returning through South-west Pass. On Monday, such members as desire it, will leave for Galveston, and the others will visit the Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

A paper from the late Col. G. W. R. Bayley, on the levees and river, was read.

Through Thos. A. Adams the convention was invited to visit the harbor protection boat on Thursday.

A report from the Committee on the Nutric System was read by Mr. Horshel. It recommended the earnest furtherance of its adoption.

Mr. Ellis, through the secretary, presented a resolution recommending a committee of five to be appointed to confer with other bodies on this subject.

A paper on "The American Society of Civil Engineering and its Future," was read by Col. W. W. Roberts.

Mr. Francis, of Massachusetts, in the chair. Prof. Forshey delivered an eulogy on the late Col. G. W. R. Bayley, followed by suitable resolutions.

IT WAS THE RIGHT THING. An altercation occurred yesterday afternoon on Orleans street between two individuals, one of whom was arrested by a policeman, who, because the man manifested a disinclination to be taken to jail, began to belabor him with his club, in imitation of ex-metropolitans. Another policeman coming up, not only admonished the first policeman for his indiscretion, but took him to jail as well as the other disturber of the peace.

Feeler No. 2 in that case acted very judiciously and deserves credit. He understands that a policeman's duty is not to punish, but to protect. This way of beating people over the head with clubs is a relic of a barbarous custom inaugurated under the reign of Warmoth and continued by Kalloug. When these worthies were in power the policeman was an instrument of oppression, now that Louisiana belongs to its own people, and that Nicholls is the head of the State, the policeman must be made to rise up to the dignity of a protector of the people, and the sooner he understands it the better it will be.

A SPLENDID STEAM FIRE ENGINE. Our friends of Mechanics' Fire Engine Company No. 7, of Mobile, are on the qui vive concerning the arrival of their new Grand steam fire engine, which will occur on Friday, the trial to take place on Sunday.

The new "machine" is a third class engine, and the first double pump engine of that class that has ever been made; its object is to be obtained by less laboring of the engine and more power to be gained. All the new improvements are added to it, comprising steel and copper boilers, instead of iron, which is a great addition to its durability. It is said to be such a handsome piece of workmanship that it attracted much attention at the Centennial Exposition. The axles, cranks, wheels, frame and most of the iron work are nickel-plated, and the other iron parts finished instead of simply polished. The pumps and fly-wheels are of polished brass. It has patent side lights, a chime of three whistles and a gong, which is struck by a stop pushed by the drivers' feet. The lantern over the air chamber is heavily silver plated, and the lights of colored glass bear the devices of the Mechanics' arm and the harp and shamrock, the company being composed of Irishmen or their descendants. The weight of this beauty is only 5000 pounds, and the cost was only \$4630.

Capt. K. I. Flood, of this city, will superintend the trial on Sunday on behalf of the manufacturers, Nicholls & Co., of Burlington, Vermont.

TO PRESERVE ORDER. One of the features of redemption day was the marshaling of two companies of the Louisiana Militia at the Opera House, fully armed and equipped, whose mission it was to watch over the community and prevent any disturbance after the retirement of the troops. These two companies, well known for efficient and steady service since the memorable 14th of September, were Capt. Leonce Bony's and Capt. Harrison Watts', now regularly organized as State militia. The history of the day being well known, it is hardly necessary to state that these gentlemen had an easy time of it, and we congratulate them. It must be noticed, however, as a queer circumstance, indicative of the present paradoxical situation and the magnanimity of our people, that our own true soldierly citizens kept away from their regular business to stand guard over and protect the lives of Packard's played out followers.

THE SALUTE YESTERDAY. Precisely at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the booming echoes of the guns of the Washington Artillery and the Louisiana Field Artillery, under the command of Col. Glynn, announced to the people of the city and State that she had cast off her thralldom, and was now once more restored to her rights with her sister, South Carolina. One hundred guns were fired from the foot of Canal street, and with each reverberation came a pulse-beat in the heart of every true friend of Louisiana. The firing, especially on the part of one detachment, was remarkably good.

In response to the salute, and again came the chirrup of a little two-pounder on board of one of the steamers at the levee, and its boom was creative of considerable enthusiasm.

COAL OIL. Four houses burned by the Explosion of one Lamp. About 2 a. m. Tuesday a fire broke out in the two-story frame house No. 376 Dumaine

street. This property, which was owned by T. Lafon and occupied by Edward Teason, was totally destroyed. The building was insured in the Union Insurance Company, but for what amount could not be ascertained. The furniture was insured in the Home Insurance Company for \$1000.

The flames then communicated to the one-story frame building No. 379 Dumaine street and left it in ashes.

This property was owned by Mr. Saint Anlon and occupied by Mrs. Robinson, and was insured in the Union Insurance Company.

The flames then extended to the adjoining double cottage, No. 381 Dumaine street, and damaged it to the extent of \$200.

The fire was caused by the accidental spouting of a coal oil lamp.

THE REVOLVER.

Two Amendments Fail to Agree and the Revolver Settles It. At a quarter past 7 o'clock last evening, at the corner of Olio and Carondelet streets, an over-indulgence in whisky caused two negroes, Riley Johnson and Henry Tucker, to fall out. The affair finally terminated in Tucker drawing his revolver and firing three shots at Johnson, one of which grazed his forehead just above the left eye, inflicting a slight wound.

The wounded man was conveyed to his residence in the vicinity, where he was attended by Dr. Day.

The accused was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Station.

Statement Showing Cash Balance in the State Treasury January 1, 1877.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes General Fund, Current School Fund, Interest Tax Fund, etc.

The Fairer Sex on the Muscle. Emma Stanley's house, No. 16 Basin street, is fast becoming notorious for free fights and drunken brawls.

Monday night a difficulty took place in the house between two of the fallen angels, named Clara Davenport and Rosa Dixon, which terminated in the former being out in the fourth-aid, just above her right eye, and terribly bleeding about the face.

It appears Clara was the aggressive party, and she paid dear for her rashness. The police put in an appearance and arrested the participants, besides several gents who stood by as umpires.

A Sad Accident. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, while a little boy named George Patton was playfully handling a revolver at the residence of his parents, No. 336 St. Claude street, the weapon exploded, and the ball took effect in his left side. The wounded boy was attended by Dr. Rance, who closed his wound and pronounced it dangerous.

Brevities. Star Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of the Seventh District, gave a grand fancy dress and ball at the residence of Mr. Madison street, on Saturday evening, May 8.

On Saturday next, the 29th inst., the "Club Dramatico Louisiana" give a complimentary entertainment at the Opera House. "Bataille de Dames" and "La Fille de Dominique" will be rendered by the talented amateurs.

Col. Rivers, mine host of the St. Charles Hotel, has received an appropriate several tracts, with titles appropriate. They were as follows: "The Some Breaker," "The Kingdom Come," "Take This Chance for Salvation," and "The Great Physician." These tracts will doubtless be of benefit to the veteran.

It is said that day before yesterday some of Packard's police waited upon Gov. Nicholls to inquire whether he intended to pay the old force off, and requested that he would pay the men directly, and not to pay the officers, so that they (the private) would be sure of getting their money.

Malleous mischief was the charge booked against David Wills when he was incarcerated in the Harbor Station.

John Webster was arrested at the instigation of C. P. Crawford, and lodged in the Eighth Precinct Station, charged with having committed a burglary.

Joe Terpache, alias Joe Jones, was arrested at the instigation of Officer Miller and lodged in the Eighth Station-house, charged with having, on the night of the 27th of March, shot Officer J. H. Miller.

John Baptiste and Paul Woodley were locked up in the Seventh Precinct on a charge of larceny.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening, at the Slaughter-house, a man named Theo. Ballinger was gored by a beef and seriously injured.

Ruben Baker, for the alleged larceny of \$1, was incarcerated in the Fourth Precinct Station.

Yesterday the front door of the Third Precinct Station was ornamented with a large pair of horns, two stuffed roosters and a blue steamer, on which was inscribed "Come and Win Me." These were the same horns and roosters displayed by Badger after he recaptured the stations in 1874.

THE COURTS.

Sixth District Court. In the case of Leon Godolux vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, the decision of the court was as follows:

In this case submitted to the court on the 16th day of March 1877, for the reasons assigned orally by the court, the law and the evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Leon Godolux, and against the defendant, the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, for the sum of \$7995, with legal interest thereon from the 14th of August, 1875, until paid; \$3 50 costs of protest and costs of suit.

Judgment rendered March 31, 1877. Judgment signed April 24, 1877. H. B. RIGHTOR, Judge. Superior Criminal Court. SOLE PROSECUTOR. Assault and battery upon a police officer—Diey Turner.

Burglary, armed with a deadly weapon—M. Gallagher, burglary, April 3, at the residence of Mrs. Virginia L. Bouford, corner of Terpachere and Carondelet streets.

Rape—Geo. Washington, Theodora Page and Laura Mills Lewis, outrages, April 5, on Irene Pose, in Algiers.

Murder—Michael Landrigan, convicted April 19 of the murder of his wife, Margaret Landrigan, at 78 Annunciation street, on the 8th of October, 1876, without capital punishment. Imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor for life.

State ex rel. S. P. Harlow vs. Keeper of the Parish Prison—Relator wants to know why he is held in custody. The Sheriff holds a warrant directed to the Sheriff of Iberville and a letter from the Sheriff of Iberville, in which it is stated that Harlow is indicted for embezzling \$10,000 school funds and escaping the day before he was indicted.

The Court held that the warrant was not sufficient and made the writ absolute. First District Court. SENTENCES. Assault—J. Duffy, one hour; Ann Clarke, one day, Parish Prison. Larceny—J. Johnson, one month.

Lots of fun!!!—Contraband Children!!! NEW LINEN SHIRTS.—Messrs. M. L. Byrne & Co. are just receiving another large assortment of those beautifully trimmed and superbly gotten up shirts. Just walk up as high as Byrne's store, No. 161 Canal street, and see the display of shirts in his show window. One would scarcely think so much trimming and work, much less the linen, could be had for so small an amount; they are marked as low as \$2 25 a suit, and they are being sold very rapidly.

Question—What is the difference between a ticket to the "Contraband Children" and a glass of soda? Answer—Ninety-five cents.

NEWS BY MAIL.

TRAMPS.

War Against Tramps in New Jersey. (N. Y. Sun.)

The Legislature of New Jersey approved an amendment to the law "to define and suppress tramps," commanding that all tramps be arrested, and that the commanding magistrate shall receive 25 cents and the constable making the arrest 50 cents for their services. Constables or officers who refuse to arrest tramps are to be fined \$10 for each offence, the money to go to the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Attempt to Reorganize the Republican Party in that State. (N. Y. Herald.)

CHARLESTON, April 20.—The Republican State Executive Committee is now in session at this place. A thorough organization of the party forces, under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain and other well known politicians, has been determined upon, and all indications point to a stormy session of the coming Legislature, the Democrats having a majority of one only on joint ballot.

A SMASH-UP IN WALL STREET. Over Thirty Millions of Dollars Lost in the Panic. (Correspondence St. Louis Republican.)

The recent events in Wall street (an "event" here generally means a smash of some sort) have produced the usual results. Fortunes swept away and millions laid on their backs. Report says that John F. Tracey, late President of the Chicago and Rock Island road, who at the head of the Northwest pool that broke Kennedy & Co., has lost everything. He was reputed wealthy between three and four millions. The total losses by the great break in the coal stocks and others connected with them cannot be short of \$30,000,000. The street is now in a demoralized condition, and I do not see any reason to expect an early improvement. Jay Gould is the only leader who has lately made any money. Death to the bulls is fun to him, and every calamity to others makes him a richer man. He is not at all surprised at what Gould himself goes tumbling to destruction some fine day. They all wind up that way one day or another, and if Gould escapes it will be the first case on record of a great bear getting out of Wall street without leaving most of his hair behind him.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' VIEWS. "They Are All Nicholls Men Down There Now." (N. Y. Tribune.)

The Hon. Stanley Matthews was in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, and a reporter of the Times made an heroic effort to beguile him into a conversation, with this somewhat equivocal success: When told of the late news from New Orleans he remarked: "When they resolved so vehemently yesterday to stand together for Packard I thought it was the signal for a stampedee to Nicholls. It was a mere question of who could get over first." As to the making up by Packard of a case against Hayes with which the Blaine party can do no better in the country in a fight against the Administration, he says: "Why, there'll be nothing to fight about. They are all Nicholls men down there now." But when cornered by the suggestion that they would not have been "all Nicholls men" if Packard had not been practically deserted by the President, who, as Mr. Blaine says, has not so good a title as Packard, the Senator, with rather more good humor in his face than his reply indicated, said: "I don't propose to begin the debate with Mr. Blaine tonight."

CRETE. A Revolution Against Turkey Certain. (London Times.)

"The diplomatists of Europe are not ignorant that the symptoms which precede a Cretan insurrection have shown themselves once more. The mountaineers, to the number of some thousands, have sanctified an oath of fealty to the cause of independence with the sacred rites of the Church, and have expressed its import by war cries and salvos of musketry. This they have done under the guidance of their priests, to whom alone, in temporal as well as spiritual matters, they pay willing obedience. The Christian passions, actions for the future, have retained their seed-corn for the wants of war rather than sow it, perhaps, for the enemy. The Mussulmans, their apostate fellow-countrymen, have begun to take refuge within the castle, as the quarters of the towns inhabited by the governing race of the Turkish Empire are very correctly called. Troops dispatched to the panic-stricken district encourage or coerce the Turkish population to remain in the villages. The Sultan has sent to the island a Governor fresh from the work of suppression in Herzegovina.

It is impossible to have any doubt as to the nature of the movement now proceeding in the island, or any hesitation in predicting its results. A Cretan insurrection bears no analogy to revolts in other Turkish provinces. It resembles the rebellion of the American Colonies more than a rising in Bulgaria, for history seems to show that with the inhabitants of the island themselves annexation to the kingdom is a secondary object. Their rising will not be the turning of a trodden worm, but the struggle of a people almost free for constitutional rights. For twenty years they have freely carried arms; they do not pay one-third of the imposts borne by the other subject races; the government never dares to settle Circassian hordes among them; they can even reject the new calime, and they enjoy numerous liberties which Bosnians and others only dream of.

SHUMLA. The Strongest Turkish Frontier Fortress. The most important fortress on Turkish soil is the way by which the Russian army is apparently coming, is Shumla, located in Bulgaria, forty-seven miles from Varna, on the Black sea, near the railroad from Varna to Rustchuk. Shumla is located in a gorge on the northern declivity of the Balkan Mountains, on the direct route from Roumania to Constantinople. It is regarded as the key to that city. The fortifications are unusually strong. They resisted the Russian assault in 1774, 1810 and 1823. It is very likely that the Turks will make a desperate struggle north of the Varna and Rustchuk railroad, which runs a few miles north of Shumla. Shumla has a population of 25,000 to 30,000, and is quite a manufacturing town.

The wild horse, P. assua, has been captured, after a bloody encounter. He will appear at the Varieties Theatre next Saturday night.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—Are used and endorsed by the best hotel, confectionery, grocers and the first families in the country.

MILLER & DIELMANN, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

CANDY,

Lemon Sugar and Fruit Syrup Manufacturers.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA WINES AND LIQUORS. CALIFORNIA WINES AND LIQUORS. CALIFORNIA WINES AND LIQUORS.

We keep a stock of the following on hand: Hock, Reising, Tokay, Claret, Sherry, Muscat, Angolica, Port, Sweet Catawba, Champagne.

—ALSO—Grape Brandy and IXL Bitters.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED BUDWEISER BEER AND SMITH'S DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS.

A sample of BEER COOLERS and household size REFRIGERATORS will arrive on MONDAY and we invite those wanting Refrigerators to examine them.

MILLER & DIELMANN,

50, 52 and 54 South Peters street.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL. Hampton's speech at Charleston—How He Proposes to Try at the Colored Citizens of South Carolina. (Charleston Journal of Commerce.)

CHARLESTON, April 12.—At twenty minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday morning Governor Hampton drove up to the City Hall in an open carriage. Mayor Cunningham met him at the head of the steps, and extended him a warm greeting, and invited him into his private office, which he turned over to him to receive company.

The large assemblage of white and colored persons, who were waiting anxiously several hours on the streets, rushed up the steps and were carried into Council Chamber, where the Mayor next invited Governor Hampton, and introduced him to the assembly. The Council Chamber was crammed to its utmost capacity, and the door and entry without likewise.

Gov. Hampton then extended a kind greeting to the many colored people present, and said that he was gratified to meet the colored people of Charleston, that he wanted the colored people to understand that the pledges he had made them when he became a candidate for Governor were to be carried out by him in every instance. That it might be said that it is easy for a man, when he becomes a candidate, to make pledges, but that he intended, and they would see that they would be carried out as far as it lay in his power. He reminded them that he was, perhaps the first one, twelve years ago, in this country, to advocate the right of free suffrage to the colored man; that he was surely the first Southern man to do so. That he had prophesied at the opening of the campaign that the Northern Republicans would be the first to attempt to deprive the colored man of his vote. That recently five or six of the most prominent Northern Republicans had come to him and inquired how he voted on the colored man, and he had reduced. That he answered that the South did not want the votes of the colored men interfered with as it gave them some thirty representatives in Congress. In regard to educating the colored man in this State he said that it was his intention to see that every facility was afforded them under his administration. He longed to see the colored man educated and his standard elevated in this country. Again he renewed to the colored people the pledges he made to them during the campaign, and said that it was necessary that they should aid him in carrying them out. That the way they could aid him would be to send to the Legislature men of integrity and good standing, no matter what their politics may be. If they would give him that standard of men, he would pledge them his sacred word of honor that his pledges would be carried out to the fullest extent, so as to give every man—no matter what his color or condition may be—the same rights and privileges, and put them all on the same footing. Next he reminded them that they had just emerged from a bitter contest, and urged them to lay aside prejudices and politics and look to the prosperity of the State; to go to work, every man in his own sphere, and prosperity would crown their efforts, and good feeling and harmony would exist everywhere. The reason why he had accepted the nomination for the position to which he has been elected, was in order to bring about good feeling and prosperity to the State, and to the colored man in particular.

He then reminded them that the first commission he had issued on taking his seat was to a colored man, and he a Republican. And that while he was in Washington a colored man had called upon him, and begged him to recommend him to the President; he told him that his recommendation would have no weight, but the colored man insisted and he did so; that he told President Hayes that he could recommend that colored man, that he had voted for him for President, and that therefore he could afford to speak in his favor. He again urged upon the colored people the necessity of them striving to bring about good feeling, and to drive away bitter animosities; they were all Carolinians, no matter where a man came from, if from the North or from a foreign land, if he is black or white, or what his politics may be. If he comes here to do good and advance the interests of old Carolina, he is welcomed as a Carolinian; that if they would but remember that when they meet him they are all alike would be placed in the same soil, that would have the effect of showing the folly of our ways. He never expected to live to enjoy the fruits of what is now being brought about by the rescue of our State, but he would be satisfied that our children should enjoy them. After giving them again a hearty greeting, the Governor concluded.

He was listened to with marked attention by the crowd, and interrupted frequently by applause, principally from the colored men.

A Just Compliment. NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1877. Editor Democrat—While in a list of the papers of the city speaking in behalf of the teachers (that the salary may not be lowered), we feel assured that you will not refuse the aid of your official journal in so just and essential a movement. All have heard how the teachers of the public schools have been defrauded during the last two years, their salaries unpaid, their vacation appropriation denied them, and their limited pittance cut down to a sum upon which the most rigid economy would not enable them to live. No teacher of talent would consent to teach for the salary offered by the present board, and consequently the cause of education (one of the most important interests in the State) must suffer unless a change is made in their resolution by the directors.

Why is it that retrenchment must always fall upon the schools? Why are the officers of the government receive such enormous compensations, some commanding thirty thousand, some seventy thousand a year; and those teachers, whose elaborate duty it is to prepare the minds of children to fill those fine offices, must be paid a pitiful sum, which places them on a level with servants and menials. Everywhere in literary society, teachers are looked upon as filling a high standard and giving tone to classical culture and progress, but under the present grinding system nothing can be expected but dissipation from all parties.

If the streams which give life to the fountain are cut off, the fountain itself will be quenched, and an acid desert be the result.

Hence a wise government will not permit the avenues of knowledge to be diverted from their proper source, or the teachers to be crushed by an oppressive and overwhelming reform, or false economy.

Respectfully submitted.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. J. F. Pike, the able and efficient stage manager of this theater for several seasons past, will tonight be the recipient of a benefit rendered in recognition of his valuable services. The entire company of the Academy and the attaches having volunteered for the occasion. But few are aware of the laborious duties of a stage manager, and when in addition to these duties, he has also to perform nearly every evening as in the case with Mr. Pike, it is but just and proper, to manifest in an substantial manner appreciation of the fact. The favorite comedy of "The Great Divorce Case," with the original strong cast, will commence the entertainment, after which the "Tennessee Jubilee Singers" will appear for the first time in grand concert here. Keenan and West will then perform their charming clog dance, and the performance will conclude with the laughable farce of the "Joy Vendor." We trust that the occasion will be marked by a large attendance.

On Friday evening, the popular and gentlemanly Treasurer of the Academy, Mr. Fred. Manberret, will have a benefit, for which occasion an attractive bill is in preparation.

Ha! ha! The villain still pursues her! Well, why shouldn't he? This is a free country.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK.—We publish in another column the most accurate statement of this highly prosperous and ably managed bank. This institution, under Mr. S. H. Kennedy's prudent management, with the able