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DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEXICAN POLICY.

He is Emphatically Opposed to all Annexation of Mexican Territory.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CINCINNATI, July 7.—A Washington special says that the President speaks quite freely on the subject of Blaine's Woodstock speech and the Mexican policy of the Administration. He says there was nothing secret, or covert, or underhanded in his Mexican policy.

The Administration considered it the duty of the government to protect its citizens from Mexican raids. No hostile movement toward Mexico is intended, and no sensible man would think so. With respect to the annexation policy the President states emphatically that in his judgment the United States do not wish any more territory, certainly not in that direction, and would not accept it if tendered as a gift.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Savages Seem to Have Whipped Perry and Outmaneuvered Howard.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—News has been received at department headquarters here that Col. Perry, with thirty men, on his way to the Cottonwood, was attacked by a body of hostiles. Lieut. Rains, ten soldiers and two citizens were killed.

Col. Whipple joined Col. Perry and drove the Indians off.

It is said Joseph deCoyed Gen. Howard across the Salmon river, and then Joseph recrossed the river and got on to the Cottonwood between Howard and Lapwai, within three miles of Lewiston.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

A Bank Robbed of \$75,000.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WHITE HALL, N. Y., July 7.—The Keesville National Bank was robbed last night by seven or eight masked burglars. The watchmen were bound and gagged, the vault and safe blown open and the contents carried away. The bank loses \$15,000 in money and bonds, and persons who left packages in the bank for safe-keeping, from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

The Oregon Senatorial Investigation.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—At Portland, W. J. McConnell testified before the Grover Investigating Committee that Wilson, a member of the House, who voted for Grover, and who was elected under a pledge to vote for Nesmith and whose property was hypothecated before the meeting of the Legislature, paid off some debts and canceled his mortgages immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, and that he was seen to display a considerable sum of money.

W. J. Miller testified that Butler, member of the House from Wasco county, who was supposed to be in limited circumstances before the election, immediately afterward purchased a half interest in a steam sawmill for \$3000, which occasioned surprise and remarks among his neighbors.

Concerning the Treasury Department and the National Lunatic Asylum.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Treasury Department has effected a modification of the fifteen per cent contracts, under which the cutting of granite required for the government buildings at Cincinnati and Philadelphia has heretofore been done, by which the saving on this branch of work alone will be over \$375,000.

It is said Dr. Wm. Gooding, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Taunton, Mass., has accepted the office of Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum, and will take the place about September 1.

An Exodus by Steam and a Kasson for Austria.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 7.—Five steamers left this port today for Europe, carrying in all about four hundred saloon passengers, among them John A. Kasson, the new Minister to Austria, who sailed in the steamer City of Brussels.

A Struggle of Skulls Instead of Skulls.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 7.—At the inter-collegiate contests yesterday, Columbia College, Princeton College, and the University of Pennsylvania carried off the honors.

Hampton Borrows a Hundred Thousand Dollars for South Carolina.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 7.—Gov. Hampton and Attorney General Connor left for South Carolina today. They effected a temporary loan of \$100,000 to pay the present expenses of the State government and some floating claims demanding immediate attention.

Sunday School Union.

(Special to the Democrat.)
TOLEDO, Ohio, July 7.—The first annual assembly of the Inter-State Sunday School Union, composed of States unions of the various Northwestern and Southwestern States, will convene at Lake Side, near Pat-in-Bay, on July 10, and will continue ten days.

The Four Per Cent Loan.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 7.—Subscriptions to the new four per cent amount to a little over \$12,000,000 for the week ending at noon today.

Great Heat and Mortality in New York.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 7.—There were 673 deaths in this city against 567 the previous week. The increase is believed to be due greatly to the excessive heat and the bad sanitary condition of many tenements.

The Long Branch Races.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONG BRANCH, July 7.—At Monmouth Park today in the first race Dauntless, Romney, Fellowcraft, Chesapeake, Jennifer, King Bee and Burgoon started. The race was won by Dauntless in two straight heats. Time—1:46 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:46 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONG BRANCH, July 7.—In the second race, for the Monmouth Oaks stakes, valued at

\$750, to which were added sweepstakes of \$50 (each for fillies foaled in 1874), one and a half miles, was won by Zoo Zoo in 2:44 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A Car Collision.

(Special to the Democrat.)
MEMPHIS, July 7.—This afternoon a street car on the Vance street line, while crossing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad track, was run into by an outgoing train, and the driver, Ben King, received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Rumored Death of the Pope.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 7.—A telegram from London says that strong rumors have reached there from Rome that the Pope died to-day.

Detroit Fair Races.

(Special to the Democrat.)
DETROIT, July 7.—The last day of the Detroit horse fair called out a large attendance yesterday. The first race was for the 245 class; purse \$800; five starters. It was won by Monroe Chief in three straight heats. Time—2:32, 2:34, 2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The last event, in the 2:17 race, purse \$2000, Rarus, Nettie, Lady Maid, Slowgo and Cozzetto started.

SUMMARY.

J. Spaul's Rarus..... 4 3 1 1
Turner's Nettie..... 2 1 2 2
Doble's Lady Maid..... 1 4 4 4
Floyd's Slowgo..... 3 2 3 3
French's Cozzetto distanced.

Time, 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:25, 2:32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sentenced to Be Hung.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NASHVILLE, July 7.—George and Joe Boswell, notorious desperadoes, have been sentenced to be hung at Cookeville August 7 for the murder of Russell Allison November, 1875.

What is Thought of the Returning Board Indictments.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President does not see that it will become him to interfere between the laws of Louisiana and the criminal whom the laws pursue.

Frank Richardson, telegraphing to the Baltimore Sun, says: The only sure salvation for Wells and Anderson is for them to jump their bail and get the President to give them some foreign position abroad.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Times' New Orleans special says: The indictment of the late Returning Board has been set on foot by the anti-Nicholls party, and proceeds on the assumption that Nicholls is bound in some way to protect Wells, Anderson & Co.

The idea is, therefore, to push the prosecution vigorously, make accused as odious as possible, and then, in case of an executive pardon, to impeach the Governor.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: The friends of members of the Returning Board is looked upon here as an affair of a gradual of political importance.

The friends of the Administration are highly indignant.

A Misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Some one who appears to have misunderstood or misinterpreted the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury, directed Gen. Smith, the Appointment Clerk, to make out the papers for Gen. Hendricks as Collector of the Fifth North Carolina District. They were prepared, but a halt has been called. Nothing seems to stick in the Tar State.

A Missing Louisianian.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A postcard has been received from the Louisianian, J. F. Martridge, the missing man, saying he was in Philadelphia.

Casualties.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 7.—The sawmill of D. S. Barnore, burned last night. Loss \$30,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The sectional dock at Alamo Island Navy Yard broke down while raising the French corvette Linné. The ship is uninjured, but the repair of the dock will involve a large outlay.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WAR NOTES.

A Comprehensive Review of the Situation of the Opposing Forces.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, July 7.—The military situation in Europe appears to be about as follows: The Turks have changed front and faced to the west since the Russians entered Bulgaria. The Russians are deploying with their left flank resting on the Danube to face the Turkish line from Ruzstchuk to Shumla. When this movement is completed a general battle may be expected, unless the Turks fall back to the Balkan Mountains or the Russians make the whole quadrilateral and turn it by passing the Balkan Mountains.

The Russian troops coming through the Dobruzschka are approaching the rear of the Ruzstchuk and Shumla lines of the Turks. This column is too strong to be opposed by any force detached from the Turkish main body, while the main body itself cannot turn upon it without exposing its rear to the main force of the Russians. This situation was created by the Czarovitch, who seems to ignore the existence of the garrisons at Silistria, Varna and Kustjine, respectively fixed at thirty-two, twenty and ten thousand men, each, operating on the flanks or rear of the Dobruzschka force of Russians would paralyze its efforts to co-operate with the army in central Bulgaria. Besides the garrisons of these fortified places Suliman Pasha's army, which is now slated to be embarking at Antivari, could be landed at Varna, thus making the number of Turks on the Russian left flank over 50,000, while the Russian Dobruzschka column is expected to number only 30,000.

Another Royal Dinner For Grant.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BRUSSELS, July 7.—Gen. Grant has accepted the invitation to dine with King Leopold at his palace.

Military Operations in the East.

LONDON, July 7.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Times telegraphs: According to information received from Dobruzschka, I have no faith in any effectual resistance being made by the Turks on the line of the Trojan wall. The correspondent then summarizes the military situation, showing that the Turks are threatened in front by the Russian army at Silistria, and in the rear by a corps advanced through the Dobruzschka. Russian officers of rank at the front believe the campaign will soon be decided. The Turks are concentrating about Shumla, in order to take the Russian advance to the Balkans on the flank.

The Russians will probably go forward until the Turks come out of Shumla, and then face about and give them battle in the open country. It is stated all the representatives of the

press have been ordered to leave Russian headquarters.

It is rumored that by the advice of Austria a kind of informal armistice will be established in Montenegro, both sides maintaining the defensive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CINCINNATI, July 7.—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand and lower; new white \$1 00 $\frac{1}{2}$. Corn firm 51 $\frac{1}{2}$. Whiskey steady. \$1 10. Pork firm, \$13 75 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lard nominal. Bulk meats firmer, 5 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bacon firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Wheat unsettled; \$1 48 cash, \$1 44 July, \$1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ August. Corn steady; \$1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, \$1 06 July, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ August average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ six month average. Dry salt meats, boxed, firm; sales long clear 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, short rib 7, short clear nominally 7, long clear and short clear 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, shoulders nominally 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pork steady; \$13 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ August. Lard quiet, 8.50 August, 9.50 September.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower, for simple lots shade better options; No. 2 red fall \$1 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ July, No. 3 \$1 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, \$1 36 July, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ higher 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ closing 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, July 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ closing at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ August. Oats better, 35. Whiskey steady; \$1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pork quiet, \$13 25 cash, \$13 40 August. Bulk meats better. Bacon unchanged. Lard better, summer 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Stocks lower at the opening, but firmer after the first hour; money 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, gold 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; exchange—long 4.8, short 4.91. Government bonds steady on a fair business; State bonds quiet.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, July 7.—Consols for money 91-92; U. S. 5-20's of 1865, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; do of 1867, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10-40's of 1891; new five 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; Erie 7.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Middling Orleans 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sales 4000 bales, for speculation and export 200; receipts 6700. American 360 futures, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ better.

Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 7-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; August and September 6 5-16; September and October 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; October and November 6 13-32. New crop, shipped November and December, by sail, 6 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, July 7. 2.30 p. m.—Sales of American 2000 bales; futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; September and October 6 13-32, November and December 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON, July 7. 2 p. m.—Consols 94-96. 2.30 p. m.—Consols 94-96; st. set rate 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ below bank.

PARIS, July 7. 3 p. m.—Rentes 107.40c.

Marine News.

PORTLAND, July 7, noon.—Wind west north-west. Arrived: Steamship Hudson, Gager, master, at 3:30 a. m., from New York to A. K. Boston. No departures.

SOUTH BAY, July 7, noon.—Wind west north-west, light. Arrived: Mexican brig Constantine, Ramiser, master, 8 days from Tampico to F. Camerlen. No departures. The steamship Chilean, previously reported on the bar, got off at 11 a. m. She is now outside coasting and taking on cargo.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The New Telegraph Company will be Ready for Business on the 15th Inst.

Yesterday the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company will be arranged in their new office, No. 39 St. Charles street, under the supervision of Mr. E. Leleou, the manager, and it is expected that by the 15th inst., at the farthest, the lines will be

IN WORKING ORDER.

to all points in the East, North, West and to all parts of Europe.

Already the results of the new opposition are being felt by the telegraphing community of this city in a reduction of rates by the Western Union line to the principal points, the reduction being, in some instances, twenty-five per cent.

In other parts of the South not yet reached by the new line the reduction by the old has been fully fifty per cent, and no doubt the rates will tumble to that point here before the office is opened and ready for business.

The reasons alone should commend the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and it will no doubt show itself worthy of its share of that patronage. Its officers number among them many of the ablest men in the country, and there is scarcely one, from the president to the office manager, who is not a practical electrician.

Gen. Eckert the president, Mr. Doran vice president, and Mr. Tinker general superintendent, as well as Mr. Leleou, the manager here, are known to the writer as having had many years experience in the business, and backed as their company is by the

most powerful financial agencies of the East, including Jay Gould, it may be safely asserted that they will make their lines equal in every respect to those of the old company. All they ask is a fair proportion of the patronage, and that they will undoubtedly secure.

Open to Traffic.

We are informed by Mr. D. P. Morey, the popular general passenger agent of that company, that the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad is now open again for traffic, the funds by which it was submerged and which had interrupted travel having subsided. Through tickets to Monroe and other places on that line can be procured at the office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad Company.

Caleb S. Hunt.

The remains of Caleb S. Hunt were followed to their last resting place yesterday by a large concourse of our citizens. The deceased had for more than thirty years been identified with the commercial interests of New Orleans, of which he was an earnest and energetic advocate. O'late Mr. Hunt had been in failing health, and although his demise was not unexpected it leaves a void among a large circle of friends who had learned to admire him and his excellent qualities.

The Coming Regatta.

On Monday and Tuesday, August 6th and 7th, under the auspices of the Riverside Rowing Club, there will be given another of their regattas, which in the past have proved an eminently successful. The chosen place for the coming contest is at the new lake end, and so there is every facility there for the thousands that will be present to witness the races, it will be beyond the peradventure of a doubt prove to be the most successful of any regattas we have had.

The races are for Monday, August 6th; Six mile scull, single scull working boat, four-oared gig, and on Tuesday, double scull, single four-oared barge and four oared shell. Elegant prizes will be awarded to each of the winning crews.

NEW PIANOS.—Yesterday when passing Grunwald's elegant music establishment, No. 22 Baronne street, the courteous proprietor invited us to inspect the new arrivals, and we were most favorably impressed with the quality and most expertly tuned and beautifully finished pianos that we have ever seen in this market.

Mr. Grunwald purchases all his instruments for cash and can, therefore, give better prices than most dealers. We would advise our musical friends to inspect this beautiful selection of pianos, organs, etc., before purchasing elsewhere.

Manufactures.

INCREASE OF WEALTH AND POPULATION THROUGH STEADY WORK.

Manufactures versus Trade—A Comparison of Foreign and American Manufacturing and Trading Cities.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, July 5, 1877.
Editor Democrat.—We have expressed to you our idea of hygiene, that prime factor among those agencies which affect the welfare and progress of a people, and the efficient development of a proper system of manufactures upon as the most important step in the march of improvement of the city of New Orleans.

Second to this, and dependent upon it, is the variety of manufactures in every variety that the materials which we possess or can readily obtain will permit. Until this is done it is not probable that New Orleans will ever have either a large resident population or increase rapidly in census, although railroads should be built from the street to Behring's Straits on one side, and from the same point to the coast of Labrador on the other.

Manufactures would make a population which would make New Orleans (as home—stay there during the year—develop capital on the spot, and spend his money at home. It would not fit away as it does now when the traveler makes permanent profits, passes his car come in with empty or half trains, and then go to some other point to look for occupation and wages to buy bread, but in its constant employment would make bread for money for the city and strength for the State.

Population, which New Orleans wants and the State wants, with its natural increase would then be hers—its evolution the agent of its wealth, and its progress, whatever the price of gold, and its results little changeable save through the erosion of time.

Permanent employment has attractions for the transient workman, and when the workers feel that they can dwell in health and comfort all the year, there will be no lack of laborers in the harvest.

When New Orleans does this, and the people of the State adopt plans inviting to the immigration of an agricultural population, not fleeing but permanent in its character, we may reasonably expect Louisiana, city and country, to advance rapidly in prosperity, and to possess, in the affairs of Federal legislation which strength of numbers always commands.

The increase of the population of a city is taken as a sign of its prosperity, the reverse is not true. Cities sometimes advance very rapidly without a healthy basis of permanent prosperity, and as rapidly decline when the temporary causes of inflation cease to operate. This happens when the city is chiefly dependent upon the sale of trade, and the trade is suspended or drawn into other channels. Of this we have striking examples in the wonderful growth of towns in the mining districts, which decay almost as soon as the mines are exhausted, and in the exhausted or others found more inviting in fields remote. Brownsville, Texas, grew rapidly during the war as a place of transfer, but went down immediately when the war closed.

A most striking example is that of the renowned city of Venice, whose wealth once bought sovereigns and supplied all Europe with Eastern luxuries. Venice rose upon distant trade, but Venice did not have a vessel around the Cape of Good Hope into India's seas, and Venice stood a poor-house of marble palaces. Venice had no manufactures save those which wrought her golden ingots into costly jewelry, and but few of her manufactures were of such a nature as to be sold around the Cape of Good Hope into India's seas, and Venice stood a poor-house of marble palaces.

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Manchester or Lowell, and worth there an average of not less than \$250, which employs many hands in its transmission who are permanently located in these towns, contributing to the planters on our ports an average of \$40 per bale, and pays passing tribute (\$100 per bale) to the city of about \$4 per bale.

Tobacco, in thousands of hogheads, in like manner journeyed rapidly through our towns, paying only board bill on its way, and next turns up in Dutch or French manufacturing towns in the shape of twist, smoking tobacco and snuff, with greatly enhanced values—twice as much, from inferior qualities and stems, appearing in Paris to the amount of \$14,000,000 annually. We may say the same thing of hundreds of thousands of hides which New Orleans ships to Northern places, a portion of which she has returned to her quadrupled value in the shape of leather, moss, sugar, iron, zinc, copper, rags, etc.

New Orleans possesses, or can easily obtain, almost unlimited supplies of many raw materials, and at the same time, in proportion to her population, has far behind the Northern and Western cities in manufactures; and indeed, in this respect, behind many of the small towns. She has proportionately more manufacturing interest, but in this she does not begin to furnish the supplies required, as is evidenced by the great number of establishments in the city which supply ready-made

clothing, machinery of all kinds, and all the articles of agricultural industry. The articles do not consume even the junk iron, which is brought to the city from its surroundings and shipped in large quantities to Northern and Western places.

New Orleans, next to New York, is the largest export city of the United States. New Orleans, in home wealth for her population, is the poorest city in the country. Her high-water commerce are shown in 3430 miles of river channel for steamboats, in 2000 miles alone, in the Mississippi and its perfect system of tributaries without the limits of the State; in two great railroads, which connect with the Atlantic coast, North, East and West, and with lake and ocean navigation until you meet sunrise.

Give her more railroad—her fall at wants, Health for her people and manufactures for her wealth.

THE RULER OF FRANCE.

The Palace of the President-Duke—His Duchesse and His Life.

[From the London World.]
The marshal looks like an English rather than a French sportsman. His face, indeed, is not French, but Irish, and distinctly recalls the origin of his family. The MacMahons were Irish Catholics of good descent, who followed the fortunes of the Stuarts, and settled and became landed proprietors where the marshals were born, viz., at Sully (Sauce) de Lorraine sixty-eight years ago. The MacMahons took kindly to the Bourbons, and the marshal's father became a peer of France under Charles X., and his majesty's personal aide-de-camp. He was a noble family of Leinster, his youth was passed under Lily leaves. He was a St. Germain while the elder Bourbons were at the Tuilleries, and when he entered the army he went away for years of rough campaigning to that common cradle of modern French generalship—Algeria; so that he was fighting in Africa while the junior Bourbon was holding his bourgeois court at the Tuilleries. A Captain of Chasseurs at the assault of Constantine, he had carved his way in Algeria, and rose to the rank of General of Brigade by the time the revolution of 1848 broke out. Then he rose rapidly, keeping the white apron from the 18th to the 22nd Division in 1852, Grand Officer of the Legion in 1853, in command of a division of infantry under Bosquet in the Crimea; created Grand Cross of the Legion and Senator for his part in the assault of Brusiloff, then again fighting in Kabylia in 1857, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Algeria—MacMahon's services and rewards were many.

The crowning glory of his military career was the capture of the second corps d'armee of the Alps in 1859, on the field of Magenta, when the Emperor created him Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France. The Marshal was deputed to represent his sovereign, which he did with the most distinguished success, in the coronation of William III, of Prussia, in 1861. In 1864 he was Governor General of Algeria, appointed to carry out the reforms on which the Emperor was bent. And lastly he led the French forces to Sedan, where he was wounded in time to rid him of the responsibility of surrender. This wound, it has been often said, was not the least of Marshal de MacMahon's strokes of luck.

It is not to be regretted for judgment on De MacMahon's part in the Franco-German war; and he is fortunate in this, that his countrymen bear him no grudge for it, calling him the modern Bayard and the "honest soldier" while they cover his comrades of the fatal campaign with mud. His aristocratic and monarchical sympathies have whittled the edge of the weapons which the Left has used upon him; but the rage against him that stirs through the cheap republican papers is provoked by the disdain with which he holds himself in his soldier's cloak, keeps his hand near his sword and stands sentinel over the destinies of France, immovable to the end of the world.

The atmosphere of the Elysee is strangely unlike that of a republican presidency. "The sovereign people" are not of the parties there. The families of the Elysee wear, one and all, the noble Elysee. Equeries, a de-camp and secretaries are counts and marquises. The D'Harcourt and D'Absacs are not less premiers versés. The noble faubourg and the Orleans St. Honoré Faubourg are the homes of the Bourbons. Paris to the basis of the old palace of the Bourbons is the home of the kind M. Gambetta or M. Louis Blanc would love to hear. Yet this Elysee—once the home of the Bourbon—has seen what the Duchesse de Bourbon has seen what the present guests would call the *canaille* within its walls.

The first revolution turned it into a casino for the people and they danced the Carmagnole where the minuet had been walked, and it passed through the hands of Murat into those of Napoleon, and here he signed his abdication, and there afterwards his nephew drew up, upon the same superb mosaic table (now in the famous silver boudoir of Marie Louise), the proclamations of the *coup-d'etat*. It was to have been the residence of the Empress Eugenie after the death of her lord; but fate willed it otherwise, giving it first to Cesar's arch-enemy of the Saint Sulpice, and then to the soldier he dubbed Marshal and Duke on the field of Magenta.

The palace of the presidency bears upon its walls marks of its masters. The styles of furniture are various, but those of the two empires predominate, and the N's and the eagles are everywhere. The vestibule is spacious and superbly decorated. To the left are the waiting-rooms of the aides-de-camp and visitors and the two great dining-halls. The decorations are mostly of the first empire. Two immense mural paintings by Charles Vernet record two military achievements of Murat. A reduction of the Vendome column is a striking object between the windows of the lesser room. The principal dining-hall was built by Napoleon III on the ground where the Duchesse de Berry's orangery stood, and it is now furnished with chairs and sofas from Saint Cloud. When the Marshal gives the diplomatic circle here, his guests must be content with conversation in their surroundings. If not a grand, the Elysee is a gorgeous palace. The *salon d'honneur*, which looks upon the garden, is absolutely dazzling with its rich Louis XVI. ornamentation, its wealth of mirrors, and its hundreds of lights. But it is interesting chiefly because it leads to the historic corners of the palace. Beyond is the Emperor's

bed-chamber, now a brilliant reception room, with a dainty tapestried recess at the end, where the great captain's bed stood. Chaplin has painted some charming bits—where charming bits are generally wasted—over the lofty door.

We are by the marshal's quarters. Beyond the state bed-room is the council chamber, on the red morocco chair of which M. Gambetta hopes ere long to seat himself. His first prospect was to remove the medallions of Victor Emmanuel, Emperor of the French, Emperor of Austria and other persons whose names were enough to wear crowns, from the walls. But there are people who bet freely that by the time the Emperor reaches the table at which Marshal de Mac